

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

With the 2017-2018 annual report, CRRID continues to share information about its programmes, activities and objectives with the enlightened public in general and the stakeholders in particular. Under the guidance of Professor S.S. Johl and Shri Salman Haider its quarterly journal, “Man and Development” continues to provide a responsible forum to the serious workers in Social Sciences. The faculty and supporting staff of CRRID continue to strive to achieve the high standards and objectives evolved under the guidance of Shri P.N Haksar, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri Keshub Mahindra. One cannot but admire the contributions of the dynamic Dr. Rashpal Malhotra to various causes of social relevance.



I congratulate the members of CRRID on their achievements and wish them even greater success in future.

R.P Bambah
Chairman, Governing Body
September 26, 2018

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN

The close examination of the annual report for the Financial Year 2017-18 provides a comprehensive information and clearly defined picture of vast multidisciplinary research, development, academic and other activities having taken place during the said period notwithstanding the financial and several other constraints faced by the faculty and other members of the staff.



Although the Director from his desk has presented salient features of various activities, yet the report needs to be read by all those who have contributed as well as supported various activities conducted in the year being reported. They all deserve highest appreciation for what they have contributed to carry forward the objectives of CRRID at a much higher level than it was expected despite various constraints.

The purpose of my statement is not only to express our sincere thanks to the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, Punjab Government, but also Government of Haryana and the Ministries of Government of India and on the top of it Mahindra and Mahindra, through the courtesy of Shri Keshub Mahindra and his successor Shri Anand Mahindra, for their unstinted support and financial contribution in carrying out various programmes, which have been primarily designed to serve the state and the society through policy oriented research, development and training programmes.

I wish to conclude my statement by placing my gratitude to the donors, members of faculty and staff and all those institutions which have always stood behind the CRRID to serve the cause for which it has been set up.

Rashpal Malhotra
Executive Vice Chairman

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, for the year 2017-18. CRRID is one of the leading Social Science Research Institute among the 24 research institutes in the country supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The CRRID is also continuously supported by Government of Punjab in its endeavour to serve the society at large. The Institute has taken several initiatives in the year to meet its objectives of providing environment conducive to research, education and training, documentation and to undertake, organise and promote



research in social sciences through various activities, including collaborating with national and international academic institutions, research organizations, government and non-government agencies, and to disseminate knowledge through organising national and international conferences, seminars, workshops and discussion groups. This is clearly reflected in the type of research carried out by CRRID through various research projects and programmes of national and international prominence with a special focus on rural development, agriculture, panchayati raj institutions, education, health & population, social issues, credit & finance, industrial development and urban governance and development. One of the major achievements of the institute has been its ability for delivering the reports, monographs, policy papers etc., within stipulated time frame and providing policy prescriptions based on Interdisciplinary research blended with theoretical base and empirical verification. Programme evaluation, active participation by the faculty as members of policy formulation committees are other valuable dimensions of the prominent contributions of the Institute. In addition, CRRID also conducted regular capacity building programmes for the functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

During the year 2017-18, the institute continued to pursue its regular research programmes and projects and the Faculty of CRRID published two books and contributed around twenty four articles in journals and edited books. The faculty of the institute successfully completed 33 research projects for various sponsoring agencies. Another major achievement was conducting an international Conference on Mountain Cities, Climate Change and Urban Sustainability whose proceedings were

also published. The Institute organised two national seminars/conferences and twelve training programmes/workshops during this year.

An empanelment of CRRID with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India for Training/Capacity Building of functionaries of Urban Development has been approved during the year. Besides, a Memorandum of Understanding was also signed with National Institute of Rural Development to carry out research studies on Rural Development & Training to PRIs for rural transformation. The faculty of CRRID also participated and contributed papers in various national and international seminars, conferences, workshops during the year. The CRRID's quarterly research journal Man and Development based on research articles on diverse themes and areas of study was published on schedule, which is being well received by the academia.

During the year, six more students joined the Ph.D. programme in the subject of Economics at the institute and six students submitted their research proposals. I thank various sponsors and collaborators for bestowing their confidence in CRRID. In particular, I acknowledge with gratitude the ICSSR, Government of Punjab, Government of Haryana, Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the RBI, the SBI and the HUDCO in supporting various research and capacity building programmes of CRRID during the year. This report has been compiled by Ms. Meena Jatana, Deputy Librarian of CRRID in an efficient competent way. Ms. Aarti Sood has typed the whole script of the report. I place on record the hardwork by both of them. We at CRRID are confident that in coming years the Institute will continue to contribute in social science research and policy formulations.

Sunil Bansal
Director (Acting)

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCEC	Asia Climate Change Education Center
ADC (D)	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development)
AIL SG	All India Institute of Local Self Government
ALF	Area Level Federation
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANA	Anti Nuclear Antibodies
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APSWDP	Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners
APTT	Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani Siddha and Homeopathy
BC	Backward Class
BDPO	Block Development and Panchayat Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEPT	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology
CGM	Chief General Manager
CHC	Community Health Centre
CLC	City Livelihood Centres
CLF	City Level Federation
CLTC	City Level Technical Lane
CMAP	City Managers Association of Punjab
CMMUs	City Mission Management Units
CRRiD	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development

CSAR	Centre for Study of Administration of Relief
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CUGS	Centre for Urban Green Spaces
DAY	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana
DDU-GK	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DDUPSP	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Sashaktikaran Puraskar
DEIC	District Early Intervention Centre
DGM	Deputy General Manager
DH	District Hospital
DILRMP	Digital India Land Reform Modernisation Programme
DMEO	District Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
DNTs	Denotified Tribes
DPM	District Program Manager
DPMU	District Programme Management Unit
EMRI	Emerging Management Research Institute
EST&P	Employment Through Skill Training and Placement
FDP	Fibrin Degredation products
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIRE(D)	Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion (Development)
FNAC	Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology
FPOs	Farmers Producers Organisations
FSH	Follicle Stimulating Hormone
GGT	Gamma Glutamyl Transferase
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
HAREDA	Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency
HBA1C	Glycosylated Hemoglobin

HFA	Housing for All
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HMIS	Health Management and Information System
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
HRIDAY	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana
HSMI	Human Settlement Management Institute
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IAS	Indian Administration Service
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IFS	Indian Foreign Service
IPDs	In-Patient Department
IPS	Indian Police Service
ISA	International Sociological Association
ISAM	Indian Society for Agricultural Marketing
ITEC	Indian Technical and Excise Corporation
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
JNU	Jawahar Lal Nehru University
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
JTA / JE	Junior Technical Assistant / Junior Engineer
KILA	Kerela Institute of Local Self Government
KLPL	Kirloskar Technology Private Limited
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industry Commission
KYC	Know Your Customer
LCD	Light Emitting Diode

LH	Luteinizing Hormone
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MCTS	Mother and Child Tracking System
MGNREGA	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MHS	Menstrual Hygiene Scheme
MIS	Management Information System
MoHUPA	Ministry of Hygiene and Urban Family Attention
NABARD	National Agriculture Bank and Rural Development
NAS	National Ambulance Service
NBCC	National Building Construction Corporation
NCB	Narcotics Control Bureau
NCD	Non Communicable Disease
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDPS	Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
NDRGGSP	Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NHM	National Health Mission
NIPFP	National Institute of Public Finance and Policy
NIRD&PR	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
NLM	National Level Monitors
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
OPDs	Out Patient Department

PAP	Papanicolaou Test
PCTS	Pregnancy Child Tracking System
PF	Provident Fund
PHC	Primary Health Care / Primary Health Centre
PMAGY	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
PMGSY	Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRC	Population Research Centre
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PROD UCE	Producer Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus
PSA	Prostrate Specific Antigen
PSFC	Punjab State Farmers' Commission
RANEPA	Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RKs	Rogi Kalyan Samatis
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RORs	Retinoic – acid Receptor – related orphan receptors
RT PCR	Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction
SAGY	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SAIL	Steel Authority of India
SBI	State Bank of India
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
SBM (G)	Swacch Bharat Mission (Grameen)
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCAAP	Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme
SCM	Smart Cities Mission

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Self-Employment Programme
SGRY	Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana
SGSRY	Swarnjayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SIRO	Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
SLTC	State Level Technical Cell
SMID	Social Mobilization and Institution Development
SMO	Senior Medical Officer
SNCU	Special Newborn Care Unit
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SUH	Scheme for Urban Homeless
SUSV	Support to Street Vendors
TSH	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
UAA	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration
UGDU	Urban Governance and Development Unit
ULB	Urban Local Body
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UT	Union Territory
VDP	Village Development Plan
WIFS	Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation
YASHADA	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration

INTRODUCTION

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), an autonomous research institute, was registered as a scientific and educational charitable society under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, in the Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh in July 1978. A group of like-minded intellectuals drawn from different disciplines and backgrounds collectively conceived the CRRID society to promote research, publication, development, training and similar creative activities in the North-West region. It is among the 24 research institutes in India funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and enjoys the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the North-Western states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

CRRID was accorded “National Status” in 1984 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, in recognition of its contribution to the cause of Social Science Research in the broader national perspective. Since 1985, both the Government of India and the Government of Punjab have been supporting CRRID in its academic endeavours by providing regular financial grants on a matching basis respectively through the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and the Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh. In 1986, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, approved the setting up of a fully funded Population Research Centre at CRRID. The Steel Authority of India (SAIL) set up Nehru SAIL Chair in 2010 at CRRID. The Reserve Bank of India established RBI Chair in 2011, and the State Bank of India established SBI Chair in 2012. These Chairs have been set up with dedicated endowment funds for undertaking research and training programmes relevant to these institutes at CRRID. Also, the Haryana government has given an endowment to conduct studies on Haryana.

CRRID was granted recognition from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO). CRRID was granted a special consultative status by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, New York, in February 2005.

The Centre, founded by Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, has had the rare distinction of having a veteran diplomat, thinker, and administrator, Shri P. N. Haksar, as Chairman of its Governing Body as well as the Editor-in-Chief of its International Quarterly Journal, *Man & Development*. After his demise in 1998, Professor Manmohan Singh, a reputed economist and the then leader of the opposition in the Rajya Sabha, was elected as Chairman of the Governing Body and President of the Society. He continued to guide the policies and programmes of the institute as its Chairman up until his appointment as the Prime Minister of India. Shri Keshub Mahindra, a leading industrialist, and a well-known educationist became his successor and currently serves as the President of the Society. Professor R. P. Bambah, internationally renowned mathematician and former Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh, is the Chairman of the Governing Body of the centre.

The centre has grown from strength to strength with the dedication of its research, administrative, computer, library and other staff in building up an environment conducive to research, education, development, and training activities that have been conducted for over more than three decades.

CRRID in 2017-18: A GLANCE

During the year 2017-18, the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development continued with its efforts towards achieving excellence in its core areas. The faculty and research staff of the Institute completed 33 research projects and 15 projects are in progress sponsored by the ICSSR, RBI, SBI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab and Government of Haryana. Some of the major themes covered in this year's research can be classified into the broad areas of: Agriculture and Rural Development, Education, Health, Family Welfare and Hygiene, Industry, and Development and Urban Development.

The publications included two books in the areas of *Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India* and *Fragments of time: Memoirs of a Romantic Revolutionary*.

The Institute organised three Seminars/Conferences, twelve training programmes/workshops and eight lectures/interactions during this year. The academic activities received an overwhelming response from the renowned academic scholars. One International Conference on Mountain Cities, Climate Change, and Urban Sustainability along with the Youth Forum for Social and Solidarity Economy, Peace and Urban Sustainability from November 6-8, 2017. Two National Seminars were organized on the themes- Agribusiness Potential of Punjab State from September 14-15, 2017 and Policy and Technological Options for Doubling of Farmers' Income on March 23, 2018. During this time, CRRID organised important workshops / training programmes on the following topics: CAG Training Programme on Public Policy and Governance; Training on Rural Development; Housing and Habitat Policy; Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions of U.T. Chandigarh; Farm Labours in Punjab; Towards achieving Green Growth, Eco-efficiency and SDGs for Urban Sustainability; Swachh Bharat Mission; and National Urban Livelihood Mission. It also organised Capacity Building Programme for the faculty of University/Colleges/Research Institutes in Social Sciences as well as Training Programmes for Overseas Professionals on Planning and Management of Urban Infrastructure, Training Programme for SLTC and CLTC, functionaries of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab.

During this year, the CRRID faculty participated in 119 seminars/conferences/workshops/interactions organised at home and abroad and presented research papers. Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice Chairman, CRRID was invited by the United Nations to make presentation on **Poverty versus Population**. A statement circulated by the Secretary General in accordance with the paragraph 36 and 37 of UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1966/31.

Some of the reports and projects pursued include: NLM of Rural Development Programme in J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, Farmer Producer Organizations and Agri Marketing, Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans, Success of Diversification of Agriculture in Haryana, Evaluation of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashatikan Puraskar of Gram Panchayat, Evaluation of Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP) of Gram Panchayats, Assessments of the assets constructed under MGNREGA: Best Practices on Rural Sanitation and Solid & Liquid Waste Management in selected gram panchayats of Punjab and Haryana, National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes, Village Development Plans under PMAGY, Preparation of Village Development Plan. Inclusion of some communities in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled

Tribes on the basis of their Socio-Economic and Educational Status in Haryana: Ethnographic Study, Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students, Impact of Higher Allocation of Horticulture Budget, Assessment of Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Punjab: Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report: Mohali, Rohtak, Alwar, Bhatinda, Moga, Sirohi, Baran and SBS Nagar, Assessment of Functioning of Rogi Kalyan Samitis in Punjab, Accessibility of Water and Toilets among Scheduled castes, DH data verification for filled-up MIS Monthly Data and Infrastructure for Moga district in Punjab Sirohi and Baran districts in Rajasthan, Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme for Adolescent Girls in Rural Punjab, Access to Safe Drinking Water, Quality of Natal Care Services at Public Health Facilities, Concurrent Evaluation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Third Party Evaluation of the States/UTs Regarding Implementation of Reforms under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Status of Industrial Development in Punjab, etc.

The ongoing studies at CRRID are: Rural Credit and Financial Penetration, Success of Protected Horticultural Farming and Scope for Bank Credit, Evaluation of Automated Public Distribution System in Haryana, Evaluation Study on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, National Level Monitoring of Regular Monitoring Assignment, Time and Work Study for PRIs in Selected Eight Gram Panchayats of Punjab State, Survival of Surviving: A Study on Widows of Farmers Suicide Victims, Status of Human Rights Education in Colleges and Universities, Vocational Education in Schools: A Study of SC and ST Girl Students, Dynamics of drug addiction and abuse, Children staying in Homes established under Juvenile Justice act, Growth Performance of Indian Economy during 1997-98 to 2017-18, Review of Tenancy Laws and Acts, What Ails Industrial Development: A Study of Major Industrial Centres etc. It is a matter of pride that CRRID has been approved for the empanelment with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India for training/capacity building.

The Centre has also published four issues of highly prestigious International Quarterly *Man & Development* edited by Professor S.S. Johl during the reporting period.

During this year, six-students have been enrolled for the Ph.D. programme in Economics, approved by the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES

Population Research Centre

The Population Research Centre (PRC) at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, was established in 1986 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. It is one of the 18 Population Research Centres in India. Since its inception, the CRRID PRC has engaged in various kinds of analytical, evaluative and interventionist demographic studies, with a special focus on the northern region of India in general, and the state of Punjab in particular. The studies of the PRC are guided and sponsored by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

RBI Chair

This Chair has been setup by the Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai, under its scheme of Corpus Fund in Universities and Research Institutions for Promotion of Economic Research, Training in Banking, Monetary and Financial Economics. The chair has been pursuing quality and high levels of research, learning and outreach activities in the assigned thrust areas of ‘Monetary and Financial Economics, Banking and Real Sector Issues and related areas of interest to the Reserve Bank.’ The focus of research and outreach activities in RBI Chair has been on the North-West region and across India in general.

SBI Chair

The SBI Chair was set up at CRRID on 1st July 2012, and it became functional from 1st November 2012 with the recruitment of Chair Professor. The Chair was set up for research in the overall framework of areas relevant to State Bank of India, like: Promoting Panchayati Raj as an instrument of rural development; Making Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas more effective; Increasing bank credit through the Self-Help Groups and other alternative means/modes and; Entrepreneurial Skill Development in rural areas to promote SMEs in agro-based products.

HUDCO Chair Programme

HUDCO Chair Programme is the part of the Urban Governance and Development Unit (UGDU) set up at CRRID in 1997. When CRRID applied for HUDCO Chair, as recognition of the research and training works done by the UGDU, the institute was offered HUDCO Chair with annual funding to the tune of Rs. 7.5 lakh in December 2003. The funding continued till March 2010. The UGDU/HUDCO Chair has actively engaged in research, training, and consultancy on issues relating to urban governance and development. It aims to promote sustainable urban development in the North-West region of India. Over the time the UGDU/HUDCO Chair have worked on the training and research projects funded by the NIUA, the HSMI, HUDCO, the NIPFP, the YASHADA, the AILSG, the UAA, the CEPT and state governments in the region. The UGDU/HUDCO Chair has carried out many activities supported by the European Commission, FIRE(D) Project of USAID, Planning Commission, Ministry of Urban Development, state governments in the region and the documented best practices. The UGDU/HUDCO Chair facilitated the formation of the City Managers Association of Punjab (CMAP). The HUDCO chair was re-offered to CRRID in December 2012. The HUDCO chair was sanctioned initially for three years with annual funding of Rs. 20 lakh and was extended up to March 2018. The Chair is likely to be sanctioned again this year.

Unit on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Rural Development

Panchayati Raj unit at CRRID is engaged in capacity building & training of PRIs and research activities on Panchayati Raj Institutions. The unit is also engaged in monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment studies on rural development schemes and programmes. The Institute is empanelled in the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and is a partner organization of NIRD & PR, Hyderabad (apex body on Rural Development and Panchayats in India).

Research Activities: Thematic Groups

1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETED PROJECTS

1.1 National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Nine Districts of Three States namely J& K, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Team	:	Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2017
Date of Completion	:	April 2017

Objectives

- Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes such as MGNREGA, PMAY, NRLM, DDU-GK, NSAP, IWMP, NRDWP and SBM (G) in the selected districts & Villages.
- Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented as per the guideline prescribed by the Ministry?
- Whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent, unbiased and fair?
- Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community?
- Suggestions for improvements in programmes.

Methodology

List of twenty Gram Panchayats of each selected district was provided by the Ministry of Rural Development. Out of these, twenty Gram Panchayats, ten were selected on the basis where almost all programmes were implemented. Also, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) in each selected district were covered.

Districts Covered

J&K- Reasi, Kulgam and Shopian

Madhya Pradesh- Balaghat, Chhindwara, Mandala

Uttar Pradesh-Gonda, Sultanpur & Mau

Findings

- Some of the common findings in all the selected GPs of three states (Scheme wise) are listed below:

MGNREGA

- Lack of awareness among the people on various features and parameters of the scheme.
- Gram panchayats only offer work to people when they got direction from district & block administration. Hence scheme could not become demand driven as was envisaged.
- Gram panchayats were preparing the action plan without the participation of Gram Sabha members
- Delay of payments to workers due to lack of timely measurement of work and non- availability of funds
- Convergence with other schemes was not in practice in any of the selected panchayats
- Poor record maintenance in almost all the selected districts
- The procedure followed for purchasing material was not as per guidelines
- The scheme was not managed properly due to carelessness and lack of monitoring by the Block & District level officers.
- Social Audit was not conducted according to guidelines
- Signboards were missing at the work sites in all the selected districts
- Quality of assets created under the scheme was not satisfactory due to lack of planning and monitoring. In Mau district of UP, a praiseworthy initiative was undertaken in the form of construction of Anganwadi Buildings that are very useful for children of Anganwadi Centre who were earlier devoid of such services
- Gram panchayat not reasonably empowered in J& K and therefore have little role in planning and implementation of the programme.

Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)

- Some of the houses under IAY scheme remained incomplete due to the delay of the second instalment in most the selected districts.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

- Beneficiaries were not satisfied with the amount of pension so that they demand more amount under the scheme. Some of the deserving beneficiaries in all visited panchayats were not covered under the scheme.

- In Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), field staff engaged in implementing the Scheme failed to cover the entire GPs area due to a shortage of staff and sometimes deserving eligible persons are devoid of this facility.

Integrated Water Management Programme (in J&K)

- The appraisal of projects was not executed with the involvement of the people. Therefore, only influential farmers who win the favour of panchayat or department took benefit of the scheme.

Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen)

- As this scheme is in its initial stages, it was found that the first instalment was released to some of the gram panchayats. It was found that in most panchayats beneficiaries have started construction of houses under PMAY- (G).
- **Digital India Land Reform Modernization Programme (DILRMP)**
- Under DILRMP, the data entry of textual data on Records of Rights (RORs) was initiated in the district, but not in J&K.
- Digitally signed RORs were issued in the districts. These RORs are being published on the website but not in J&K.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY)

- The slow progress was observed in the implementation of the scheme due to shortage of funds.

Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)

- It was found that the condition of most of the roads was satisfactory.
- Road furniture was established on the roads, and display boards were also installed properly.

Status of Panchayat

- Standing committees were not functional in all the selected panchayats due to lack of training to PRIs.
- Gram Panchayat Development Plan was prepared in most of the panchayats (not in J&K), but it was not prepared in a participatory manner.
- In J&K Panchayat elections are not conducted in the state as it was due from July 2016. As a result, Panchayat meetings were not held properly.

Status of e- Panchayat Applications

- The elected representatives of panchayats were neither aware nor trained to use different e-panchayat application.

1.2 Farmer Producer Organizations & Agri-Marketing: Experiences in Selected States, Relevance and their Performance in Punjab

Researcher	:	Satish Verma
Sponsored by	:	NABARD
Date of Commencement	:	December 2016
Date of Completion	:	May 2017

Objectives

- To study and compare the successful & unsuccessful Producer Organizations/Co-operatives in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.
- To examine relevance, and performance of FPOs set up under PRODUCE & non-PRODUCE fund in Punjab with respect to:
 - Cost and benefit to farmers' producers,
 - Role and support system of various agencies,
 - Opportunities and challenges in the agricultural value chain with respect to activities like aggregation, sharing of technology, testing, storage, processing, warehousing, marketing, etc.
- To suggest ways and means to increase the share of institutional credit flow to small and marginal farmers in rural areas through Producers Organizations and
- To make recommendations for sustainability of the recently established FPOs in the state of Punjab.

Findings

- Membership of the PRODUCE Fund FPOs in Punjab is very small. However, those registered earlier in Punjab under the Indian Companies Act, as well as in Madhya Pradesh, have large memberships.
- The PRODUCE Fund FPOs mostly deal with a single crop, while the matured ones with multiple crops in both the states. The FPOs in Madhya Pradesh deal with relatively a larger number of crops.

- In some of the FPOs, representation of marginal and small farmers in the BOD is quite less than their proportion in total membership.
- The farmers who sell produce through the FPO both in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh are mostly marginal and small.
- The farmers sell the produce either through the FPO or direct in the market, though for most of the crops the direct market channel is preferred. Moreover, no farmer sells all the crops through the FPO channel alone.
- The proportion of the farmers who sell produce through the FPO in Punjab is relatively less than in Madhya Pradesh. This is also true for mature FPOs.
- Sales through the PRODUCE Fund FPOs in Punjab comprise merely 2.15 percent of the total volume of sales by the farmers. This proportion works out to nearly 10 percent in case of the mature Dhira Patra Society, Punjab, which, in percentage terms, is less than one-fourth of that (42.67 percent) handled by Narsingh Farmers Company in Madhya Pradesh.
- The experience of whatever little has been sold through the PRODUCE Fund FPOs in Punjab is the one of comparative advantage of higher price realized by selling the produce through the FPO except for peas in which case the farmers incurred a loss due primarily to fluctuating prices.
- The proportion of farmer members attributing higher incomes to FPO activities in nascent FPOs is 20-30 percent, while it is higher at about 50 percent in emerging and 40-45 percent in mature FPOs in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.
- Improved access to quality seeds and other inputs has been reported by many farmers in PRODUCE fund FPOs in Punjab. In Madhya Pradesh, the FPOs are more involved as these procure seeds from research stations and the companies for the farmer members who multiply and sell these to other farmers and the surplus to the FPOs for sale in the market.
- In PRODUCE Fund category, about 30-40 percent in nascent and 50-70 percent in emerging responded improved market connectivity post FPO in sale/purchase of the produce/inputs. The situation is better in Madhya Pradesh, compared even with mature FPOs in Punjab.
- Transportation, processing/value addition, storage/warehousing and testing facilities are almost non-existent in nascent and emerging and need to be improved in mature FPOs in Punjab. In Madhya Pradesh, about transportation of the produce, it's grading, weighing and testing, the FPOs' performance is comparatively better but, in processing, packaging, and branding, the mature FPOs in Punjab are doing better.
- Reduced dependence on moneylender post-FPO has also been reported by the farmers- their proportion being highest in mature (50 percent in Punjab and 53.33 percent in Madhya Pradesh), followed by the PRODUCE Fund emerging (43.33 percent) and nascent (36 percent), and least in SFAC companies (26.67 percent).

- Bank/credit linkage has remained unchanged post FPO. In Madhya Pradesh too, none of the members interviewed were credit linked by the FPOs.
- Merely one-third of the respondent farmers in nascent FPOs reported improved regularity of payment, while this proportion is higher at 46.67 percent in the emerging Global SHGs Ludhiana, and at 50 percent in the mature category in Punjab and 57.78 percent in Madhya Pradesh.
- The proportion of farmers who reported productivity gains is 16 percent in nascent, 30 percent in PRODUCE Fund emerging, and 33.33 percent in SFAC emerging FPOs in Punjab. In the mature category, the average proportion is 46.67 percent both in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.
- Profit/bonus post-FPO has been reported by about 30 percent farmers in PRODUCE Fund emerging, 66.67 percent in Lambra Kangri and 33.33 percent in Dhira Patra Society in Punjab. In Madhya Pradesh, all the members in Narsingh Farmers Company reported profit/bonus, but none in Dada Darbar and Kisan Ekta.
- Members only of the mature FPOs in Punjab (100 percent in Lambra Kangri and three-fourth in Dhira Patra Society) and all in Narsingh (Madhya Pradesh) have reported improved capital investment in agriculture post-FPO.
- Improved employment opportunities have been reported by the members mostly in mature FPOs. This proportion is three-fourths in Lambra Kangri and four-fifths in Dhira Patra in Punjab, and all in Narsingh Farmers Company in Madhya Pradesh. In all other FPOs, the proportion is nil or negligible.
- Regarding financial matters (bank loans and savings) and the financial literacy, only the mature and to a smaller extent the emerging FPOs in Punjab and the Narsingh in Madhya Pradesh have been successful in generating awareness amongst the farmers.
- Almost all the FPOs have made significant contributions towards promoting a spirit of community participation, social development, and belongingness. Promoting participation in democratic institutions has remained a grey area.
- Attendance of the farmers in training and exposure visits seems better in nascent and is quite high in mature FPOs in Punjab. It is moderate in Narsingh Farmers Company, low in Dada Darbar and poor in Kisan Ekta in Madhya Pradesh.
- The proportion of the farmers attending general body meeting regularly increased as the FPO grew. But in a nascent category, nearly 30 percent attended the general body meeting rarely or never, which is worrisome.
- Most of the farmers described decision making in the FPO as average in nascent and emerging categories. In the mature category, more than 80 percent in Punjab and nearly 50 percent in Madhya Pradesh have described it excellent.

- Quite a high proportion of the farmers in mature FPOs in Punjab (83.33 percent) described their working as successful, while this proportion is 53.33 percent in Madhya Pradesh.
- Amongst the PRODUCE Fund FPOs, the feedback on POPI's handholding support is better in nascent than in emerging category, though quite a significant proportion of members has described it poor/not good support also.
- The majority have described CEO's role as 'average' or above in both the nascent and PRODUCE Fund emerging FPOs. At the same time, a perceptible proportion (43.33 percent) was not aware of its role.

1.3 Preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for all 12 Gram Panchayats of UT Chandigarh: 2016-17

Team	:	Sukhvinder Singh, Hans Lal, and Meher Singh
Sponsored by	:	Department of Rural Development & Panchayats, Chandigarh Administration
Date of Commencement	:	October 2016
Date of Completion	:	June 2017

Objective

- To prepare twelve Gram Panchayats development plans in a participatory mode.

Findings

- Chandigarh Administration has provided basic facilities like piped water supply to each household, underground sewerage system, underground stormwater drains, paved streets, black top periphery roads, schools, health sub-centres, Anganwadi centres, veterinary dispensaries or veterinary services through mobile vans, street lights, public toilets, pucca approach roads and local bus service to all the villages in the union territory.
- There is unauthorized construction outside the *lal dora* in all the villages.
- Each panchayat has been provided an adequate number of sweepers and dustbins to maintain cleanliness in the villages.
- Almost all schools in rural areas of Chandigarh run in double shift due to overcrowding.
- Every village demands upgradation of water supply system, improvement in the quality of drinking water, up gradation of sewerage system, regular maintenance of streets and periphery roads, replacement of existing street lights by LCD lights, construction of new building for school or construction of additional rooms in the existing schools, facility of community centres, development of parks, setting up of Gyms, development of sports complexes, etc.

- Some villages seek immediate resolution of their specific problems on priority, like construction of retaining walls along the Nala in village Mauli Jagran to protect the houses located along it from flooding; shifting of garbage collection centre to new location in Raipur Kalan, laying of cement pipe of adequate diameter for disposal of sewerage and storm water from the collection centre to Sukhna Choe in Makhan Majra; etc.
- All villages in Chandigarh are open defecation free because every household has a toilet facility and there are also community toilets in every village.
- Resource mobilization at the panchayat level is very poor in Chandigarh. Most panchayats in Chandigarh have no income of their own.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions in Chandigarh are very weak. Hardly any function, functionaries, and finances have been transferred to PRIs in Chandigarh.

1.4 Study to Evaluate Success of Diversification of Agriculture in Haryana

Researcher	:	Vikash Kumar
Sponsored by	:	Government of Haryana
Date of Commencement	:	January 2017
Date of Completion	:	July 2017

Objectives

- To access the status and magnitude of crop diversification in the state.
- To analyse the impact of physical, socio-economic and technological factors on crop diversification.
- To analyse the status of utilization of cropping intensity and crop diversification schemes accessible to all categories of farmers.
- To study the feasibility of changing crop patterns in respect of an improvement in productivity of other crops in rotation.
- To examine the impact of resource-related factors like irrigation, rainfall and soil fertility on crop diversification.
- Institutional and infrastructure related challenges in the process of diversification form existing to new cash crops.
- To critically study the viability of cropping diversification related to the availability of seeds, household requirements including food and fodder self-sufficiency requirement, investment capacity; training of farmers, marketing, storage and processing.

Findings

- Procurement of alternative crop should be made on time with a minimal rejection rate of crops because, in case of non-procurement, farmers fail to get an adequate market price, especially during low demand seasons, for maize, onions, and tomatoes, etc.
- Volatility of market prices for pulses should be minimised, and the reported cartelization of pulses in media must be checked on urgent basis so as instil confidence among farmers to grow pulses.
- It advocated that the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) should be extended to all the crops which are intended to be promoted against paddy and list of MSP should be frequently updated.
- A ‘single window’ system for effective delivery and implementation of agricultural schemes should be developed to avoid duplicity of similar or complementary schemes regarding their respective aims and objectives.
- Promotion of the establishment and efficient functioning of contract farming practices and cooperative groups like farmer producer organisations are needed, which can safeguard farmers based on the principles of cooperative development.
- To encourage agro forestry, the duration of subsidy for poplar should be increased from 3 to 5 years as a poplar plantation need constant care such as trimming, manure, and protection from pests which are cost intensive.
- To safeguard the interest of farmers, a ‘long-term lease/rent act’ must be enacted. Such legislation will instil confidence among farmers that even his land will remain safe even if he lends his land for long-term contract farming or cooperative farming.
- An area-specific agriculture plan should be prepared to promote area specific cropping and processing units in the state to mitigate the issues in procurement and MSP. In this regard, specialized agriculture zones for specific crops should be developed. The collectivization of farmers either under Farmers/Producers Organization or co-operatives or a conglomerate of these can help in facing the competition from big players.
- The increase in the number of processing units (state-run or private), is needed as finished goods is a never-ending process.
- The agricultural extension officers should be provided with computer sets along with internet facility to encourage online registration under various agricultural programmes. Educated village youth can also play a vital role in this direction.
- Since the sowing period in each season is generally short of about a month, it becomes unviable for small farmers to withhold the implements for rest of the year. Therefore, instead of promoting the purchase of implements to the individual farmers, ‘implements bank’ at the block/village

levels could be a viable option/ alternative. Also, ‘custom hiring’ of farm implements, whereby they are provided implements against a nominal fee can be promoted.

- Dhaincha seeds and vermicomposting should be further promoted to help improve soil fertility.
- Though the practice of stubble burning is decreasing strict legal measures should be taken against the violators.
- Agro-industries in the state has immense potential for growth based on both traditional crops as well as high-value crops like fruits and vegetables which may be promoted for better employment and incomes of the farmers.
- Allied sectors such as dairy, fishery, and piggery could be a force multiplier towards crop diversification.

1.5 Evaluation of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP) of Gram Panchayats of UT Chandigarh.

Team	:	Sukhvinder Singh, Hans Lal, Sunil Agnihotri, Kuldip Singh and Baljinder Singh
Sponsored by	:	Department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Chandigarh
Date of Commencement	:	October 2017
Date of Completion	:	November 2017

Objectives

- To evaluate the performance of Gram Panchayats for selection of award.
- To assess the nine thematic areas on the basis of which award is to be given.
- To study the performance of Panchayats in service delivery.
- To suggest the Panchayats eligible for getting award

Finding

- Data uploaded on the portal of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.

1.6 Evaluation of Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP) of Gram Panchayats of UT Chandigarh.

Team	:	Sukhvinder Singh, Hans Lal, Sunil Agnihotri, Kuldip Singh and Baljinder Singh
Sponsored by	:	Department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Chandigarh

Date of Commencement : October 2017
Date of Completion : November 2017

Objectives

- Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP) is awarded to Gram Panchayats only for their outstanding contribution to the socio-economic development by involving Gram Sabhas.
- Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP) is assessed out of Maximum 100 marks for General Theme.

Finding

- Data uploaded on the portal of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.

1.7 Assessment of the assets Constructed under MGNREGA: User Perception, Technical Quality, and Verification

Team : Sukhvinder Singh, Jasbir Singh, and Deepak Kumar
Sponsored by : National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad.
Date of Commencement : January, 2017
Date of Completion : September 2017

Objectives

- To verify the works done under MGNREGA.
- To assess the technical aspects and quality of assets created.
- To quantify the benefits of assets created.
- To investigate the impact on agriculture productivity of the assets created.
- To study the area covered under irrigation.
- To study the impact of increased connectivity on availing the basic services like school and health etc
- To assess the benefits due to increase connectivity in availing the marketing services of the local product.
- To verify the process of selection of works and its prioritization.

- To find the problems in the selection of works.
- To study the impact of works on the environment and
- To suggest remedial measures for sustainability and productivity linked works for future implementation of the programmes.

Findings

- It was found that 55.8 percent of the assets were benefiting the whole community of Gram Panchayat; while 11 percent of the selected assets were found to be benefiting some of the individual households.
- Overall 78.4 percent of the assets were found to be very useful, and 19 percent were somewhat useful as reported by FGD members.
- Almost all the verified assets were useful throughout the year.
- Quality of construction of nearly 61 percent of the total assets was found to be good.
- Members of the FGDs revealed that the location of 99 percent of the assets was beneficial to their users.
- During the discussion, it was revealed by FGDs members that only in case of 68.5 percent of assets were monitored by officials during their construction period.
- Effective quality management mechanism was not put in place by any of the Panchayats in almost all the four states.
- It was reported that no damage to any of the natural assets had occurred while construction of assets.
- Nearly 3 percent created assets were vulnerable to natural events such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, etc. especially in hilly states of J&K and Himachal Pradesh.
- The proportion of assets found to be technically feasible was as high as 96.8 percent.
- Around 97 percent of the created assets were found to be financially viable.
- FGDs members revealed that nearly 42 percent of the created assets were not sustainable in the long run.
- Nearly 52 percent of the assets were rated as good, while 41 percent were rated as average and nearly 4 percent were rated as poor. Rating of the assets was comparatively better in J&K and Himachal Pradesh as compared to Punjab and Haryana.

- FGD members revealed that in the construction of nearly 31 percent of the assets machinery was used.
- Nearly 7 percent assets such as rural sanitation, land development, and irrigation facilities to SCs & STs were exclusively benefitting SC/STs.
- Nearly 1/5th assets such as Rural connectivity, land development, irrigation canals, water conservation and water harvesting, etc. were beneficial to small and marginal farmers.
- Nearly 8 percent of assets were beneficial for agriculture productivity as reported by FGDs.
- 13.5 percent assets had an impact on irrigation facilities improvement.
- Vegetable cultivation has been improved in 4 percent of gram panchayats.
- 1/10th Gram panchayats reported improved facilities of drinking water due to assets created.
- More than 10 percent assets benefitted land improvement and their productivity under the land development category.
- Six gram panchayats benefitted due to drought proofing assets .
- A total of 21 assets in 11 gram Panchayats in the state of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh were getting benefits due to water conservation and water harvesting.
- A total of 31 gram panchayats reported improved rural sanitation facilities in these villages.
- In 18 gram panchayats, 33 assets were reported to be helpful in improving the drainage system in their villages.
- Due to the construction of assets like rural connectivity and assets on livelihood such as irrigational canal and land development had a positive impact on the improvement in the education, health and other basic services in the selected villages.
- In 19 selected gram panchayats, 33 assets were reported to be helpful in livelihood and increasing the income of the stakeholders.
- Rural connectivity assets (40%) benefitted the individual as well as the community for availing the created services.

1.8 Documentation of Best Practices on Rural Sanitation and Solid & Liquid Waste Management in selected Gram Panchayats of Punjab and Haryana.

Team : Sukhvinder Singh, Jasbir Singh, and Deepak Kumar

Sponsored by : National Institute of Rural Development, & Panchayati Raj, (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, Telangana

Date of Commencement : October 2017

Date of Completion : March 2018

Objectives

- To study the different formal best practices on rural sanitation programme and management of solid and liquid waste management and Swachh Bharat Mission at GP level.
- To study the strategies and modules adopted by panchayats to achieve these best practices.
- To study the involvement of community and other non-formal organisations in sanitation movement at GP level.
- To examine the role of training and capacity building of PRIs in achieving the goal of sanitation campaign at ground level, and to study the other relevant factors associated with the sanitation movement.
- To adopt and formulate replicable methods of sanitation including solid and liquid waste management for other GPs and even among urban areas.

Findings

- Solid and liquid waste management in all the selected five villages has improved through the efforts of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Full community participation was reported in all the selected five villages in supporting the sanitation drive.
- This drive has promoted self-confidence and a sense of responsibility among the people at ground level.

1.9 National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Six Districts of Rajasthan

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh

Sponsored by : Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : October 2017

Date of Completion : January 2018

Objectives

- Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes such as MGNREGA, IAY, NRLM, DDU-GK, NSAP, IWMP, NRDWP and SBM (G) in the selected districts and villages.
- Whether the programmes of the ministry are being implemented as per the guidelines prescribed by the ministry?

- Whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent, unbiased and fair?
- Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community?
- Suggestions for the improvements in RD schemes/programmes.

Findings

Scheme and programme wise findings are listed as follows

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

- In most of the villages, the Sarpanch and Ward Members are aware of the key provisions and procedures of the scheme.
- Lack of participatory planning was mainly because of villagers are not properly and timely informed about the planning.
- Proper estimates and drawings were not prepared by the JTA. Quality of work was not good due to inappropriate estimates and drawing.
- There is inconsistency found in giving wages to the workers for the work assigned by the GP. In other words, those who worked for more hours were not commensurate with right wages. The wage list was not displayed at the gram panchayat building/public place for the public scrutiny.
- The work-wise file was not complete. Some of the muster rolls were found without the signature of JTA/J.E. This shows the lack of monitoring.
- Seven registers of MGNREGA were maintained but not updated by the officials. Job cards were not verified by the concerned functionaries. Most of the job cards were not updated. Material bills were found without the signature of vendors and JTA, but payment has paid to the vendors.
- Material payment was found delayed in some of the GPs. Work has not been carried out as per work priority list which is approved by the GS.
- Labour budget was not prepared at GP level. Vigilance monitoring committee was not functional.
- The scheme is based on demand basis but is dealt on target basis.
- Record maintenance was found very poor. The system of purchasing material was too unfair.
- There was sufficient scope of MGNREGA in this area but was not undertaken properly.

Social Audit

- Social audit was just a formality. After interaction with villagers, the team found that ward members of gram panchayat and other villagers were not aware of the social audit.

PMAY

- Permanent PMAY wait list is prepared in all the GPs it is displayed publicly.
- The beneficiaries are selected according to the permanent PMAY wait list.
- Most of the houses visited by NLM have been fully constructed and occupied, but approved design was not followed by the beneficiary due to lack of motivation and proper monitoring. In some cases where the PMAY house was sanctioned recently, the houses were found under construction.
- In most of the cases, quality of construction, as per the norms, was found to be excellent or good. In many cases, the beneficiaries have invested their money to complete the construction of the house.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

- Under IWMP, it shows that no significant efforts have been made by the PIA in this important programme.
- Participatory Rural Appraisal record was not found in any proceeding books in the concerned villages, during the field visit where this programme is ongoing.
- The action plan was not displayed at panchayat office. Review of work progress was not discussed in Gram Sabha meeting according to proceeding book of GP.
- All ward members of panchayat are not aware of this programme.
- Even where the Watershed Committees has been formed by the Department, the Sarpanch is the chairman of the committee and Secretary is a key person, other members of the Committee do not have sufficient awareness about it.

NSAP

- This scheme is running successfully in the GP as the beneficiaries are getting a timely pension.

Panchayati Raj

- It was observed that all elected representatives were not aware of the role and responsibility and were neither aware of the e-panchayat applications.
- Formation of the standing committees was complete, but the members were neither aware of their roles and nor of the committees they were part of.

DDU-GKY

- Under DDU-GKY scheme, Focus Skill-pro Centre was running, and its infrastructure was quite good. All required infrastructure as per the guideline of the scheme was found to be available at the centre. The training batch was completed four months back. During the field visit, the process of admissions under PMKVY had just begun

ACTION RESEARCH/VILLAGE PLANS

COMPLETED

1.10 Preparation of Village Development Plan of Village Makha, Block Mukerian, Hoshiarpur under PMAGY.

Researcher	:	Krishan Chand
Sponsored by	:	Department of SC/BC Welfare Punjab and District Administration, Hoshiarpur.
Date of Commencement	:	September 2017
Date of Completion	:	October 2017

Objective

- To prepare the plan for overall village development with special emphasis on needs and problems of the SC/BC to be kept in the mind while preparing the plan.

Finding

- Made VDP of this village and submitted to the Office of the ADC (D), Hoshiarpur. It has been submitted in Punjabi as well as the English language.

1.11 Preparation of Village Development Plan of Village Ahrana Kalan, Block Hoshiarpur II, District Hoshiarpur under PMAGY.

Researcher	:	Krishan Chand
Sponsored by	:	Department of SC/BC Welfare Punjab and District Administration, Hoshiarpur.
Date of Commencement	:	October 2017
Date of Completion	:	December 2017

Objective

- To prepare the plan for overall village development with special emphasis on needs and problems of the SC/BC to be kept in the mind while preparing the plan.

Finding

- Made VDP of this village and submitted to the office of the ADC (D), Hoshiarpur. It has been submitted in Punjabi as well as the English language.

ONGOING PROJECTS

1.12 Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Haryana.

Researcher	:	Satish Verma
Sponsored by	:	Reserve Bank of India
Date of Commencement	:	April 2014
Date of Completion	:	March 2017

Reason for delay: Additional research activities that were not earlier planned, but subsequently undertaken, have caused the delay. In the meantime, the NABARD supported a research project 'Farmer Producer Organizations & Agri-Marketing: Experiences in Selected States, Relevance, and Their Performance in Punjab' where the first draft was submitted on October 3, 2017, and the second in May 2018.

Objectives

- Examining financial penetration by the institutional sources regarding the accounts maintained by the adults in banked and unbanked villages.
- Estimating the agency-wise percentage share of institutional and non-institutional loans in banked and unbanked villages.
- Studying distinctive features of the institutional and non-institutional rural loans.
- Bringing out the barriers to institutional loans in rural areas.

1.13 The success of Protected Horticultural Farming and Scope for Bank Credit in Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

Team	:	S.S. Sangwan and Gagandeep
Sponsored by	:	SBI Chair
Date of Commencement	:	August 2017
Date of Completion	:	June 2018

Objectives

- To critically examine the implementation process of the Horticultural Departments of the selected States regarding mobilization of farmers, their training, extension support, promptness in the release of subsidy and transparency of executing agencies approved by DOH.
- To study the experience of entrepreneurs in getting the bank credit for fixed and variable costs for the protected farming.

- To study the actual cost of installation, quality & life of the film and its replacement cost
- To examine the cost of cultivation, harvesting, mode of transport & marketing, linkage with supply chain, prices realized and problem encountered at various stages by the entrepreneurs.
- To examine managerial and operating competence of the entrepreneurs for smooth functioning and maintenance of the PF structures and ensuring repayment of bank loan and
- To assess the potential bank finance and suggest precautions to bankers in financing poly house investment.

1.14 Evaluation of Automated Public Distribution System in Haryana

Researcher	:	Neetu Gaur
Sponsored by	:	Planning Department, Government of Haryana
Date of Commencement	:	November 2017

Date of Completion : July 2018

Objectives

- To analyse the process of reforms undertaken under TPDS implementation mechanism in Haryana.
- To understand the functioning of the digitalised public distribution system of Haryana.
- To evaluate the efficacy of digitalised public distribution system of Haryana, identify gaps, and suggest measures for proficient delivery of its services.
- To understand how the best practices of Punjab and Rajasthan can benefit public distribution system of Haryana.

1.15 Evaluation Study on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana.

Researcher	:	Kulwant Singh
Sponsored by	:	Planning Department, Government of Haryana
Date of Commencement	:	November 2017
Date of Completion	:	August 2018

Objectives

- To analyse the perception and awareness among farmers regarding the scheme.
- To study the major difficulties in the implementation of the scheme.

- To examine the impact of the scheme on farmers' economic conditions.
- To work out the cost of insurance borne by the state (including the share of the farmers) and benefit received by the farmers during the year 2016-17.
- To evaluate the role of banks, Primary Agriculture Credit Societies, and insurance companies.

1.16 National Level Monitoring of Regular Monitoring Assignment 2017-18 (Phase-II) in the districts of; Cachar (Assam), Dima Hasao (Assam), Hailakandi (Assam), Karimganj (Assam), Senapati (Manipur) and Ukhrul (Manipur)

Team	:	Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Rural Development, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	December 2017
Date of Completion	:	April 2018

Objectives

- Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes such as MGNREGA, PMAY, NRLM, DDU-GK, NSAP, IWMP, NRDWP and SBM (G) in the selected districts and villages.
- Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented as per the guidelines prescribed by the ministry?
- Whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent, unbiased and fair?
- Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community?
- Suggestions for the improvements in RD schemes/programmes.

1.17 Time and Work Study for PRIs in Selected Eight Gram Panchayats of Punjab State

Team	:	Sukhvinder Singh, Jasbir Singh, and Deepak Kaur
Sponsored by	:	National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad
Date of Commencement	:	March 2018
Date of Completion	:	June 2018

Objective

- The main objective of this study is to assess the funds, functions, and functionaries required for better implementations of Panchayati Raj System in India

1.18 Survival of Surviving: A Study on Widows of Farmers Suicide Victims in Punjab.

Team	:	Neetu Gaur, Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, and Gurinder Kaur
Sponsored by	:	ICSSR, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2018
Date of Completion	:	January 2020

Objectives

- Perception of the widow of suicide victim on causes of suicide
- Change in social and economic conditions of the widow of a suicide victim and household in general after a suicide.
- Social, economic, and health issues faced by the widow of a suicide victim.
- Struggles faced and coping strategies adopted by the widow of a suicide victim.
- Role of the state and social institutions in helping the widow of a suicide victim.

2 EDUCATION

COMPLETED PROJECTS

2.1 The Inclusion of some Communities in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their Socio-Economic and Educational Status in Haryana: Ethnographic Study

Team	:	Sunil Bansal and Madan Mohan
Sponsored by	:	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Government of Haryana
Date of Commencement	:	October 2015
Date of Completion	:	August 2017

Objectives

- The assessment of the ethnographic background, geographical spread and socio-economic conditions of these communities.
- Recommendations by the survey findings whether these castes could be included in the Scheduled Caste/Notified Tribe list of the Government of Haryana.

Findings

- It has been noted that out of 26 castes/communities for which the survey was carried out, 11 castes/communities namely Sansi, Deha, Sikligar, Bhanjra, Sapela/Sapera, Nat, Bazigar, Bawaria, Dum, Od and Sirkiband belonged to scheduled castes according to the state list of SC and 10 castes/communities belonged to backward castes as per state list of BCs namely Gadaria, Kumhar, Jogi, Rai Sikh, Mirasi, Shorgir, Heri/Nair, Mallha, Gadia Lohar and Singikat. However, five castes/communities namely Tegas of Karnal, Magh, Paswan, Bairwa and Banjara for which the socio-economic survey was also carried out did not belong to any list of SC or BC of Haryana.
- The survey brought out the fact that these five castes/communities, which have been living in the state from a number of years, were found to be living in poor and deprived living conditions including low levels of income, homelessness, dilapidated living conditions, non-access to basic amenities, poor health conditions, non-availability of public health and medical facilities, illiteracy and low level of education, high dropout rates among their children, insufficient livelihood skills and opportunities, lack of productive assets, low level of participation in political and public life, non-eligibility for the centre/state/department welfare and other schemes of reservation in education, reservation in state government services, BPL scheme, Sawarnjayanti Swai Rozgar Yojana (SGSRY), Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment (MNREGA), Antodaya scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana, Food Security scheme, Indira Gandhi Priyadarshani Vivah Shagun Yojana, Skill Development scheme etc. and reservation policy in education, employment and other fields, which in turn put these communities/castes at a disadvantaged position viz-a-viz other caste/communities, which have been given the benefit under SCs/BCs. Hence, it was suggested that these castes may be given some constitutional status and support on the same lines as given to SCs or/and BCs to enable them to take the advantage/benefit of various government welfare schemes like construction of residence, education loans, scholarship and other development related schemes, credit support providing financial assistance under interest subsidy and poverty alleviation programmes etc.
- On the other hand, it was demonstrated by the field study that although there are many Centre/State welfare schemes which have been implemented for the scheduled castes and other backward classes from time to time. The knowledge and awareness of these schemes are found to be very limited, and only a few of the sample households reported to have taken benefit of these schemes. Hence, the very little benefit has been percolated to potential beneficiaries from these castes belonging to SCs, BCs, BCs, and DNTs. A major handicap brought out in the report in enabling these castes/communities to take advantage of various welfare schemes of central and state governments is not only their ignorance about such schemes but also lack of initiative, confidence, courage, and conviction due to their long-standing social exclusion. Therefore, it was imperative for the respective implementing government agencies at the grassroots needs to organize an aggressive sensitization and awareness campaign for them preferably at the place of their settlements both in rural and urban areas.

- It noted that presently SCs and BCs are enjoying the benefit of reservation in education and government jobs, while some of the scheduled communities, in effect, getting virtually no benefit as the comparatively better off and dominant castes in these lists take almost the entire benefit of reservation. Given this, it was suggested that some separate reservation in education and government jobs should be earmarked as an integral part of the action programme for the socio-economic upliftment of the castes/communities, which have not been taking benefit of this reservation policy.
- Identification of eligible families from SCs and BCs becomes very important to motivate them to take advantage of the development related welfare schemes, credit support, providing financial assistance under interest subsidy and poverty alleviation programmes, etc. and another welfare scheme of Centre/State government and reservation policy of State government which have otherwise been covered by a few of the influential people even among these SCs/BCs.
- With the changing in their traditional occupations, there is a wide scope for creating new livelihood options where National Small Industry Corporation and National Skill Development Corporation can provide training for the development of entrepreneurship in various trades to men and women irrespective of age. Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and other Employment Generation Programmes of Centre and State government may also include these castes (SCs, BCs, and DNTs) as potential beneficiaries of their ongoing schemes.

2.2 Evaluation of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students

Researcher	:	Neetu Gaur
Sponsored by	:	ICSSR SC/ST Component Plan Fund
Date of Commencement	:	February 2017
Date of Completion	:	May 2017

Objectives

- To examine difficulties in getting the scholarship, if any; assess the way the scholarship fund is transferred from student's accounts as a fee to his/her education institution.
- To examine utilization of maintenance allowance by students; examine the ways and means ST students meet additional expenditure if any, during the study period.
- To suggest loopholes and gaps in the utilization of scholarship funds.

Findings

The post-matric scholarship scheme is playing a big role in contributing to the education profile of students belonging to very poor families and is capable to contribute further to strengthening education base of SC/ST students in the state of Himachal Pradesh provided the following gaps are bridged:

- Delay in the disbursement of funds under the scheme needs to be addressed immediately as this

has led to confusion among beneficiaries as well as host institutions which has further led to malpractices followed by the host institutions.

- Large-scale unawareness on the provisions of the scheme needs to be matched by spreading awareness through lectures, workshops and counselling session at the host institutions. Panchayats/Anganwaadi workers in rural areas and the marketing team of the host institutions in urban areas can take the lead to spread greater awareness.
- Clear guidelines are to be issued from the State government indicating clear rules if the host institution can charge a fee from scholarship students when it is not released by the government or not. An annual audit should be conducted by the state government of all host institutions.
- Host institutions and the beneficiaries should have direct information channels from the government especially when it relates to disbursement of scholarship funds and change in provisions under the scheme.

2.3 Evaluation Study of Impact of Higher Allocation of Horticulture Budget from 2014-15 to 2016-17 on its Activities/Achievements

Researcher	:	Kulwant Singh
Sponsored by	:	Planning Department, Government of Haryana
Date of Commencement	:	January 2017
Date of Completion	:	May 2017

Objectives

- Change in production and productivity of horticulture crops.
- Change in allied activities of the households.
- Change in socio economic status of the households.
- Change in post-harvest management, processing, and marketing infrastructure.
- The awareness level of the households regarding good agricultural practices, latest innovative technology, etc. in horticulture.

Findings

- A vast inequality exists in the distribution of landholdings. A major chunk of landholdings is owned by big farmers, landlords, and money lenders whereas most of the cultivators are tenants who have a very small share of landholdings.
- Due to price fluctuations along with weather vagaries tenant farmers have less capacity to bear risks. Therefore, they stick to the existing cropping pattern and avoid applying the latest technologies in the fields for horticulture cultivation.

- The area under these two crops (Wheat and Paddy) tends to decrease whereas the area under horticulture crops has increased over the period in the study area.
- The pace of infrastructure development regarding cold storage facilities, transportation connectivity and assured marketing for horticulture produce has been below expectations in the state of Haryana.
- Due to lack of post-harvest infrastructure and effective marketing mechanism for the horticulture produce, the farmers hesitate to divert towards horticulture cultivation.
- The scarcity of trained manpower was the second major problem in horticulture cultivation in the study area.
- The frequency and quality of the awareness generation programmes were below expectations in the study area.

ONGOING PROJECTS

2.4 Status of Human Rights Education in Colleges and Universities

Team	:	Vikash Kumar and Vijay K. Bodh
Sponsored by	:	National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	March 2017
Date of Completion	:	July 2018

Objectives

- Examining critically the implications of human rights movement on policy formulations, especially about the higher education system in India.
- Assessment of awareness about the availability of courses of human rights in the higher education system.
- Examining the problems involved in students gaining access to higher education especially courses on human rights.
- Assessment of the existing course contents on Human Rights Studies, at different levels ranging from graduation to post-doctorate in Social Sciences-- covering the whole gamut of issues relating to civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights issues.
- To explore the prospects for introducing the teaching and research of this emerging field in the curricula of Social Science disciplines—such as:
 - Economics/ Commerce/ Management/ Business Administration;
 - Sociology and Social Anthropology/ Social Work/ Demography/ Gender Studies;

- Political Science/ International Relations/ Geography/ Public Administration;
 - Psychology/ Education/Criminology;
 - Other-Linguistics/ Law etc. in Central/State Universities and other Research Institutes.
- To help identify the constraints and gaps and make suggestions for policy makers in plan formulations, particularly with academic and social science orientations.

2.5 Vocational Education in Schools: A Study of SC and ST Girl Students in Haryana

Researcher	:	Neetu Gaur
Sponsored by	:	ICSSR SC/ST Component Plan Fund
Date of Commencement	:	November 2017
Date of Completion	:	October 2018

Objectives

- To examine the concentration of SC/ST girls enrolment in vocational courses across various districts/tehsils and their spread across various courses.
- Identify nature of incentives given at various levels for enhanced participation and good performance of SC/ST girls in high employment oriented courses.
- Understand the working of the Vocational Guidance and Counselling Cells at schools for providing necessary inputs to teachers and guidance to SC/ST girl students and their parents.
- Analyse the level of satisfaction among SC/ST girls regarding course content, training, and employability.
- Examine employment options available to students who are enrolled and those who have completed vocational school education.
- Suggest measures for effective participation of SC/ST girls in vocational courses in the schools.

3 HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE, AND HYGIENE

COMPLETED PROJECTS

3.1.1 Assessment of Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Punjab: Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report: SAS District (Mohali)

Team	:	A.K. Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : April 2017

Date of Completion : June 2017

Objectives

- To undertake quality monitoring of different health and programme indicators as laid down in approval PIP (NHM) 2017-18 of Punjab Government.

Findings

- The study observed certain programs had been strengthened in the district particularly related to enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108.
- The study observed consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics collection and reporting in the district, MCTS tracking sheets are now being used for analysis of area-wise performance and targets, Immunisation process is smooth and effective, 104 Facility board displayed for patient feedback in DH and CHC level.
- The study found that there were an improved emergency facility, physical infrastructure, and cleanliness at CHC Kurali. NHM has led to improvement in funding and facilities. DH in Mohali is a nodal hospital for vaccination against Yellow Fever. DH is also conducting annual medical check-ups for IAS, IPS, IFS and other categories of officers.
- No deliveries are held at CHC Antala and three 24*7 PHCs namely Khijrabad, Basoli, and Mullanpur. 24X7 PHC Mullanpur was found locked at 4.30 pm on 6.6.2017 when the team visited the facility. At CHC Kurali, despite posting of 7 staff nurses, two ANMs and one multipurpose Health Worker (Male), only eight deliveries were conducted. Given such a poor the poor performance, the staff nurses and ANMs be posted at a facility where more staff is required due to the higher workload.
- Vacant positions of regular medical and other staff at all levels in the district affects service delivery. Only one ANM is posted at SC Samroli. Another ANM is needed at this facility, as it has a large population and migrant workers working for brick kilns in its jurisdiction.
- Contractual staff is less motivated for work as they perform similar work as regular employees but gets paid less.
- A large segment of the population in the district and most facilities are under the jurisdiction of Derabassi Block.
- An additional health block under the CHC Dakoli may be considered, to make reporting and monitoring stronger and effective.
- No Community Mobiliser has ever joined in the DPMU in Mohali district. Absenteeism of the communicator handling BCC affairs in the district for more than three months adversely affecting work.

- Since no deliveries are held at CHC Antala and three 24*7 PHCs namely Khijrabad, Basoli, and Mullanpur in the district.
- Either these institutions need to be declassified as 24*7 institutions or some staff needed to be made available at these health institutions round the clock to ensure that they remain open 24*7 and serve the public. Status of 24*7 PHC Chandon needs to be changed to ordinary PHCs during 2014-15.
- No staff nurse was working here at the time of survey (out of 3 staff nurses posted at the PHC Chandon, one was deputed to PHC-Gharuan, and two were deputed to DH).
- With the type of building and other facilities available at Chandon PHC, this PHC may again be considered for up-gradation to 24*7 facilities.
- Contractual staff should be on par with the regular staff regarding salary to give them better work satisfaction and motivation for work.
- NHM logo needs to be displayed prominently at all the facilities below the District Level.
- Drop-out facility at home for delivery patients should be started immediately at all facilities where deliveries take place.
- The PPP mode drop back mechanism needs to be reviewed as Rs. 200/- per case for drop-back is considered inadequate by many.
- District Program Manager (DPM) and District Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (DMEO) should take at least weekly tours to various facilities to improve service deliveries and remove anomalies.

3.2 Assessment of the Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Haryana (2017-18): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report: Rohtak District

Team	:	A.K. Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	May 2017
Date of Completion	:	July 2017

Objective

- To undertake quality monitoring of different health and programme indicators as laid down in the NHM programme Implementation Plan for 2017-18 of Haryana Government.

Findings

- The study observed that DH had made separate registration counter at DH for ANC cases.

- Registration of births starts at DH in the labour room only.
- Kangaroo mother scheme introduced in the district. DH received National Award for Sanitation and Cleanliness Kayakalp National Abhiyaan. Initiation of 24*7 availability of Gynaecologist at DH except 3.00 am to 7.00 am.
- The DH caters to more than 2000 cases daily in OPDs. IPDs have more than 100 cases. Bed occupancy at DH remains more than 100 percent. 24 hours of laboratory services available at DH.
- District early intervention centre (DEIC) is set-up in the hospital. No SC in the district is without an ANM. Consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics collection and reporting in the district.
- MCTS tracking sheets are now being used for analysis of area-wise performance and targets. Immunisation process is smooth. CHC Sampla was attending to RBSK referrals.
- IEC materials are displayed well for the benefit of visitors at PHC Sampla. The campus of this CHC was neat and clean.
- Visitors are advised through well-displayed wall writings not to pay Badhai charges to the hospital's staff if demanded.
- The helpline number is also indicated to report erring cases. Special bio-medical waste storage room in the campus to transport the wastes out for in van disposal.
- Details about the National Ambulance Service (NAS) facility including conditions for free services are displayed prominently for the public in the walls of DH and CHC Sampla.
- The study observed that no dress allowance provided for the contractual ANMs posted at SC.
- Manpower shortages are reported from Meham block.
- Budget is approved late leading to inefficient performance.
- The printed delivery register was not available at PHC Samar Gopalpur. It was maintained on the plain paper register. At least one class IV is required as staff at the time of delivery at PHC Samar Gopalpur. The generator is available at the PHC Samar Gopalpur, but staff present does not know how to operate it.
- At PHC Samar Gopalpur, post-natal discharge advice columns were lying vacant. Bio-metric attendance markers were defective at PHC Samar Gopalpur. As a result, attendance was marked on paper registers.
- No provision of diet at this PHC. No NHM logo at CHC Sampla. One PHC (Farmana) without a medical officer.

- Proposal for making the DH as 200 bedded is yet to be approved. 14 ambulances available at present and four more are required for the district.
- Lab analyzer may be provided to CHC Sample.
- Class IV (may be contractual) be provided at PHC Samargopalpur round the clock.

3.3 Assessment of the Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Rajasthan (2017-18): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report: Alwar District

Team	:	A.K. Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	July 2017
Date of Completion	:	September 2017

Objectives

- The study aimed at assessing the performance of different components of NHM programme as specified in Programme Implementation Programme of 2017-18.
- All essential drugs are available at the SC Bhugor.
- CHC MOs are given an incentive of Rs. 10000/- for carrying out NCD clinics.
- Newly set-up Mother's Milk Bank is rendering effective service at the DH.
- Arrangement in place at the DH to adopt the abandoned girl child, if any, under the *Palna* Scheme.
- All ambulance services at the DH and CHC are available under 108 (EMERI)
- Mukhyamantri Rajashree Yojna (MRY) that offers regular financial incentives to the couples from the birth of the female child till her entry into class XII started in the district to check female foeticide, improve sex ratio and promote female education .
- Due to the inadequate facility, many CHCs and 24*7 centres are not operational for undertaking delivery in the district.
- Manpower shortage reported at all the facilities visited. Immediate requirement of 4 Physicians, 2 Orthopaedic Surgeons, and 1 Radiologist at DH Alwar is reported. The additional manpower required for NCD clinics at DH Alwar. Centralised Oxygen supply is required at SNCU at DH. HMIS staff shortage reported in the district.
- No outreach programme at the DH where NGO is involved.

- Menstrual hygiene scheme is directly managed by the education department in the district, and this department directly receives the sanitary napkins.
- CHC Laxmangarh was in very poor shape. New building was dilapidated. Lack of female staff is a constraint due to which gynaecology patients shift to other facilities. Beds, mattresses are too old (14-15 years) at this CHC. Even the bed-sheets are not being replaced.
- At PHC Dhamred, labour room was left open and not closed. Only one delivery held during the quarter at this PHC. ANM and LHV were not wearing uniform here. No fumigation did at PHC Dhamred which was full of dust and dirt all around.
- At SC Bhugor, untied funds were not available since 2016-17. No wash room, no seating arrangement/chairs or drinking water for the visitors, patient examination table is not in use, no privacy during physical examination of patients, and the SC premise is unclean. ANM kept the cashbook at home and could not show how untied funds were used. The poor performance of the SC as reflected by various indicators. No service records, no anaemic record for hypertensive patients and ANM refers everyone to the DH Alwar.

3.4 Assessment of the Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Punjab (2017-18): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report: Bhatinda District

Team	:	A.K. Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	August 2017
Date of Completion	:	September 2017

Objective

- The study aimed at assessing the performance of different components of NHM programme as specified in Programme Implementation Programme of 2017-18.

Findings

- Maternal death review reviews being done on a regular basis.
- NHM has led to improvement in funding and facilities.
- The enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108.
- Consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics collection and reporting in the district. MCTS tracking sheets are now being used for analysis of area-wise performance and targets.
- Immunisation process is smooth and effective.

- Non-availability of funds/financial powers with the SMO is a major constraint for efficiency at the MCH Hospital, Bhatinda district. Funds are spent at the level of the civil surgeon. Regular suppliers stopped supplying material due to lack of timely payment. Also, other works and services such as sanitation, salaries of contract staff, repair of water motor are pending due to financial reasons. Installation of fire-exits is also affected.
- At SNCU, quality assurance requirements are not met, drugs and consumables are supplied in very less quantity, because of which patients are referred to a medical college in Faridkot. Also, non-repair of essential equipment such as radiant warmer, no annual maintenance contract (AMC) also hampers the growth of SNCU.
- DH Bhatinda has only two regular MO. The provision of 8 MOs deputed from peripheral facilities is no long-term solution since such deputation affects the performance of their actual place of posting.
- CHC Bhucho Mandi continues to be an area hospital, CHC is created, but required CHC posts are not created. More sweepers/class IV employees are a requirement at CHC Bhucho Mandi. The number of deliveries are extremely low at CHC Bhucho Mandi (38 deliveries during April-June 2017) and PHC Lehra Mohabbat (only seven deliveries during April-June 2017). Such performance is needed assessment.
- The population at SC Bhagi Bander high (10,207), hence additional workers to handle the workload needed. Printed EPI cards not available at SC Bhagi Bander. IFA (small) tablets not available at SC Bhagi Bander from last two years.
- Sugar strips not provided to ANMs on a regular basis.
- More staff nurses required at DH to conduct 15-20 daily deliveries workload. Since there is only one staff nurse posted at the time of delivery, she misses on many things either in recording or attending to a pregnant woman. SMOs at DH may be provided be some financial powers to meet day to day requirements of the civil hospital on an immediate basis so that the provisions of essential services are not affected.
- Security guards may be provided at SNCU at DH. DH should make an immediate provision of a required number of fire exits including one at SNCU.
- If CHC Bhucho Mandi has been re-designated as CHC, then CHC posts including specialists should be provided to this institution so that it can function efficiently. The same may also be true for other centres not visited by the team. fully automatic analyzers, as well as additional LT requirement at CHC Bhucho Mandi, may be met.
- Sugar strips may be provided to ANMs posted at SCs on a regular basis which will enable them to carry sugar testing at their respective facilities.
- There can be some collaboration either with District Rehabilitation Centre or Air Force Station concerning the provision of Speech Therapist/audiologist to provide referral treatment under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthaya Karyakaram.

- There are currently 12 staff nurses posted at Urban Primary Health Centres at Bhatinda sitting idle (since no delivery being currently conducted at these facilities), they should immediately be posted at other places (where they are required in the district) to have optimal utilisation of available manpower. These are currently considered prized posting as they are just getting salaries without really doing anything worthwhile).
- 12 ASHAs with zero incentive (non-working) during April-June 2017 in the district. They may be replaced with new ASHAs.
- Ten special rooms available at DH may be put at use. They can be a good source of revenue for the DH on a regular basis. Additional staff may be deployed to make these rooms functional.
- Contractual staff should be at par with the regular staff regarding salary to give them better work satisfaction and motivation for work.
- NHM logo needs to be displayed prominently at all the facilities below the district level.
- Drop-out facility at home for delivery patients should be started immediately at all facilities where deliveries take place. The PPP mode drop back mechanism needs to be reviewed as Rs. 200 per case for drop-back is considered inadequate by many.
- District Program Manager (DPM) and District Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (DMEO) should take at least weekly tours to various facilities to improve service deliveries and remove anomalies.

3.5 Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Punjab (2017-18): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report – Moga District

Team	:	Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	November 2017
Date of Completion	:	January 2018

Objective

- Quality monitoring of NHM PIP programme

Findings

- DH received donations from the private sector and religious institutions in the form of the ambulance, equipment, and food.
- The pharmacy at DH and CHC were working outside the buildings due to initiatives of respective SMOs.
- Maternal death review reviews being done on a regular basis in the district.

- The enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108.
- Consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics collection and reporting in the district. MCTS tracking sheets are now being used for analysis of area-wise performance and targets.
- Immunisation process is smooth and effective.
- NHM has led to improvement in funding and facilities at all the facilities in the district.
- Some drugs from essential drug lists were not available or available in very less quantity. They include Tab. Levocetirizine (5 mg), Tablet Metformin (500 mg), Tab Diclofenac Sodium (500 mg), T. Ascorbic Acid, Povidone-iodine solution, Syp Salbutamol, Syp. Cetrizine, Povidone iodine Ointment, Inj Lignocaine (2%), Inj. Diclofenac Sodium, Inj Hydrocortisone, Injection Oxytocin, Inj Amoxyclav, Injection Amikacin 500 mg, Inj cetirizine 1.5 g, Injection Vitamin K, Injection N.S. 100 ml, Injection Tranexamic acid.
- An actual number of beds are less than the sanctioned at CHC Nihal Singh Wala (10/30), CHC Dhudike (10/30), CHC- Daroli Bhai (10/30), and CHC- Badni Kalan (10/30) whereas the DH had 120 beds against a sanctioned strength of 100 beds.
- Nearly half posts of medical officers and specialists are vacant in the district leading to severe staff constraint and adverse effects on service delivery.
- Mandatory grants in the district not received even by January 2018 (9 months have already elapsed)
- RCH registers not available at SC. Cost of printing at Rs. 350 per register is too high according to staff. Such registers should be made available before March so that new records can be started on them from 1st April every year.
- SC reported expired supply of IFA tablets with the date of expiry is a few months away. This leads to wastage. Folic acid tablets and Calcium tablets are not available at all.
- Salary irregularly paid to the staff, and the ANM at visited SC did not get a salary for three months at a stretch.
- CHC Dhudike had nine staff nurses posted at the time of visit but reported only 28 deliveries during the three months (October-December). As this is gross under utilization of staff posted at the facility, the excess staff nurses could be used at other 24*7 facilities namely Chand Nawan where only one staff nurse was posted, and as a result, the 24*7 PHC remained locked.
- The store at the DH requires air-conditioning on urgent basis for proper preservation of medicines. There is a felt-need for the post of a Helper in the store.

- The Chand Nawan 24*7 PHC was locked after 2.00 pm as only one staff nurse was available at the PHC. Only one staff nurse was posted here for three months before the survey. No MO posted at this PHC after March 2017.
- Radiant warmer and auto clave are non-functional at the 24*7 PHC Chand Nawan.
- CHC SMO reported that due to lack of support team at CHC, more deliveries are referred.
- Outsources staff's salary at DH is a major concern since user charges are less to meet these expenses. The situation becomes difficult due to non-receipt of mandatory grants. Even essential grants are not given on time.
- Sugar strips were not provided to ANMs on a regular basis.
- Entrance to the district hospital is crowded and congested. Little space for parking of vehicles for staff and attendants of patients.
- Office building for the hospital staff in the district was inadequate and dilapidated in most cases.
- Medical and para-medical staff deficit needs to be removed from the district for better services.
- The non-functioning 24*7 PHCs should either be converted into functioning 24*7 PHCs, or their functioning status should be de-notified. For this, either the required three staff nurses be posted at each such facility or the staff nurse posted at such non-functioning 24*7 PHCs should be put to alternative use at facilities where a load of deliveries is high.
- Sugar strips may be provided to ANMs posted at the SCs on a regular basis which will enable them to carry sugar testing at their respective facilities.
- 12 ASHAs with zero incentive (non-working) during October-December 2017 in the district and they may be replaced with new ASHAs.
- NHM logo needs to be displayed prominently at all the facilities below the district level.
- Drop-out facility at home for delivery patients should be started immediately at all facilities where deliveries take place. The PPP mode drop back mechanism needs to be reviewed as Rs. 200/- per case for drop-back is inadequate.
- District Program Manager (DPM) and District Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (DMEO) should take weekly tours to various facilities for better service delivery.

3.6 Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Rajasthan (2017-18): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report – Sirohi District

Team : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal

Sponsored by : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : January 2018

Date of Completion : March 2018

Objective

- Quality monitoring of NHM PIP programme.

Findings

- Most of the essential drugs are available at all levels of health facilities.
- DH has very good signage for the patients, their attendants, and visitors inside the hospital. Easy to locate rooms and specific facility inside the hospital. Room wise facilities are indicated.
- Dietary services provided by a local NGO namely Sarneshwar Sewa Samiti in both the General wing and the MCH wing of DH hospital in Sirohi.
- 36 special diagnostic tests (GGT, HbA1C, Lipid Profile, Lipase, Microalbuminuria, Gram Straining, Urine Culture and Sensitivity, Blood Culture & Sensitivity, CSF Culture & Sensitivity, Stool culture and Sensitivity, Throat Swab culture and Sensitivity, Dengue Elisa Tests, S. Typhus Elisa, Anti HCV Antibody by Elisa, Chickungunya RT PCR, T3/T4/TSH, FSH, LH, Prolactin, Torch, Ferritin, Iron, Iron Binding Capacity, Vitamin D Level, Vitamin B12, APTT, Haemophilia Profile (Factor 8 & 9), Thalassaemia Profile by HPLC, G6PD, ANA, PSA, FDP, PAP Smear, FNAC and Biopsy) done free of cost with the help of Krishna Diagnostics in PPP mode.
- Department of Tele-medicine working effectively at DH. Schedule for each specialty cited at DH in PMO room.
- DH campus even though located in the old building was neat and clean.
- KTPL managing all equipment annual maintenance contracts. The toll-free number provided.
- DH second in Bhamashah Swastha Bima Yojna in the State.
- Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS) was functioning well in the district. The stock of 40,000 sanitary napkins available at DH.
- ANM at SC Kojara completed 70 deliveries from 1.4.2017 till the date of a survey which is remarkable.
- DC conducts monthly meetings in the CHCs, and it is very useful to the public and health staff.
- ASHA Soft software is being used.
- At the entrance of Trauma Centre or DH OPD, the duty chart which includes the name and designation of the doctors and other staff on duty are prominently displayed daily. This helps the patients and their attendants to know the service providers.

- Under CSR initiative, the Global Hospital had placed trash bins everywhere in the district hospital
- Manpower shortage reported at all the facilities visited. Immediate requirement of 4 Physicians, 2 Orthopaedic Surgeons, and 1 Radiologist at DH Sirohi is reported. The additional manpower required for NCD clinics at DH Sirohi.
- HMIS staff shortage reported in the district.
- DH posts under RMRS can be filled only against vacant posts, but dedicated staff is required for MCH, mother bank, SNCU, etc.
- No post sanctioned but six nursing staff, two peons and one medical officer taken to that sector resulting in poor performance of DH.
- No training centre at DH.
- Centralized Oxygen supply is required at SNCU at DH.
- Mother milk bank is working in the district.
- No NRHM logo at SC or PHC or CHC.
- 446 JSY cases are pending for a benefit due to the forms not submitted properly with the supporting documents.
- At CHC Abu Road, delivery register columns were not complete. Time of discharge was also not mentioned.
- According to Laboratory Technician posted at CHC Abu Road, re-agents were not of good quality. Auto analyser also is required at the CHC since there is a lot of patient load.
- MPHw (M) at SC Kojara was found absent when the team visited. He did not share with the MPHw (F) about his whereabouts.
- 29 ASHAs with zero incentive (non-working) in the district need to be replaced immediately.
- Inter-waste transport vehicle required at DH to collect waste material generated inside the hospital.
- Central Oxygen facility required for 50 bedded MCH Hospital. At present, only ICU has a centralised oxygen dispensing facility.
- MCH unit must have sanctioned para medical/medical strength. Higher bed occupancy at DH may be considered in this support.
- Proper training centre required at DH.

- Data managers required at DH, CHC and PHC levels.
- Budget required for infrastructure for residential quarters, other wings and renovation in the DH hospital. DH PMO has submitted a request to the JD (Planning).
- Drug Dispensing Centre (DDC) requires a post of helper. However, at District Headquarter/CHC Pharmacists must procure and manage medicines without a helper.
- CHC Abu road requires DH facilities with the high patient load. The deliveries at CHC were more than that at the DH.
- More class IV required at CHC Abu Road.
- More budget required for cleanliness at CHC Abu Road which is a high performing CHC.
- At PHC Palri, sterilisation is an issue since autoclave is not functioning.
- More Untied Funds required at DH, CHC, PHC, and SC.
- Quality of re-agents for laboratory required monitoring at the state level before these are supplied to the district level.
- The auto analyser may be provided to CHC Abu Road with such a patient load.
- RKSK Scheme may be initiated immediately since there is no scheme available for adolescents in the districts.

3.7 Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Rajasthan (2017-18): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report – Baran District

Team	:	Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2018
Date of Completion	:	March 2018

Objectives

- Quality monitoring of NHM PIP programme.

Findings

- All patients and their two attendants provided free meals (both lunch and dinner) at DH, Baran. Besides, breakfast is also provided to patients admitted to the hospital.
- Vending machines installed at DH for procuring sanitary pads. Rs. 10 for a packet of 3 sanitary napkins.

- Adani through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds invested almost Rs. 120 crores on DH Baran.
- 20 bedded Malnutrition Treatment Centre available at the DH.
- Manpower shortage reported at all the facilities visited.
- HMIS staff shortage reported in the district.
- Centralized Oxygen supply was required at SNCU at DH.
- No laundry system is available for a 300 bedded hospital.
- For the bio-medical waste disposal officer, infection control officer, health manager posts are required.
- Waiting area not available at DH.
- At PHC Mathana, there was a shortage of equipment, staff, and building. The building is old and dilapidated with space constraint.
- The problem of a power out age was rampant at PHC Mathana.
- SC building at Tisya is rented-in at the rate of Rs. 500 per month. It has no drinking water facility, and no provision of electricity.
- No delivery took place at PHC Mathana during the last three months.
- 1831 pending cases of JSY were there at DH.
- SC Bengana block Baran and SC Funsana block Baran was found closed on a visit by the team.
- No NRHM logo at most of the facilities visited.
- Bed occupancy rate at DH is very high. Therefore, it requires consideration for up-gradation to 500-bed hospital.
- Laundry system is required at the DH.
- Waiting area in the DH not available. The provision for suitable waiting area may be made.
- 41 ASHAs with zero incentive (non-working) need to be replaced immediately.

3.8 Programme Implementation Plan (NHM) in Punjab (2017-18): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report – SBS Nagar

Team	:	Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	October 2017
Date of Completion	:	December 2017

Objective

- Quality monitoring of NHM PIP Programme.

Findings

- Aadhar cards for the new-borns are being prepared at the DH in a special room.
- DH very is well maintained with adequate involvement of NGOs in kitchen arrangements, sewerage treatment plan, maintenance of the herbal garden, etc.
- DH has been ranked high regarding quality by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. 14 departments of the district hospital (Accidents and Emergency, OPD, Labour Room, Maternity ward, IPD, Paediatric Ward, Operation Theatre, PP Unit, Laboratory, Radiology, Pharmacy, Auxiliary Services, Mortuary and General Administration) have been adjudged high quality and have met at least 90% criteria required for National Quality Assurance Certification (NQAC). Hence, DH has 14 departments as "Quality Certified under NQAS."
- Herbal garden and plantation maintained at DH.
- Monthly monitoring reports displayed at SMO Office at DH with Key Indicators.
- Maternal death review was being done on a regular basis.
- Consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics collection and reporting in the district. MCTS tracking sheets are now being used for analysis of area-wise performance and targets.
- Immunisation process is smooth and effective.
- UMANG clinics are functional at DH Nawan Shahr & SDH Balachaur.
- The de-worming day celebrated twice a year in the district.
- SNCU at DH is not working properly due to non-availability of a required number of Paediatricians
- Shortage of human resources at the facilities by IPHS standard.
- Only 4 Gynaecologists in entire district catering to a population of around 6 lakhs.
- At CHC Rahon simple folic acid tablets are not available.
- Mandatory grants for the year 2017-18 not received till November 2017 at selected facilities.
- BCG Syringes are not available at CHC Rahon.
- At PHC Sujjon- only four deliveries during the previous quarter.

- At SC Palli Jhikki, no drinking water supply was available. Toilet facility was available, but in the absence of any source of water supply, it was redundant.

3.9 Assessment of Functioning of Rogi Kalyan Samitis in Punjab

Team	:	Pawan Sharma and Poonam Sandhir
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	April 2017
Date of Completion	:	August 2017

Objectives

- To understand the constitution and composition of the Governing Bodies and the Executive Committees at different levels of a health facility;
- To find out the activities of RKSs regarding frequency of meetings held and the nature of decisions taken;
- To assess the financial resources available, their utilization and constraints in their use;
- To assess the satisfaction level of IPD and OPD patients with the quality of selected care received at the facility; and
- To determine the challenges being faced by RKSs and mechanism of addressing these.

Findings

- The composition of Governing Bodies and Executive Committees was as per the RKS mandate while the procedure for convening the meeting did not adhere as envisaged under NHM in many cases.
- The Governing Body and Executive Committee meetings took place at the prescribed intervals. The mode used for intimating the RKS members about the meeting was large as per the laid guidelines.
- The mandates including imparting training of doctors and paramedical staff, scientific disposal of hospital waste, displaying a charter of citizens' health rights, creating mechanism for obtaining feedback from patients, constitution of monitoring committee, generating additional funds in cash or kind or in the form of labour and free professional services from the donors were not adhered to by majority of RKSs.
- Patients belonging to below poverty line households were provided free treatment. All the medicines available in the health facility were supplied free to all the patients. However, 80 percent of the OPD patients and 56 percent of IPD patients had to purchase medicines from

outside the hospital. On an average, an OPD patient had to spend Rs. 274 from his/her pocket for purchasing medicines from private chemists as compared to Rs. 1,549 spent by the IPD patients.

- Most of the RKS funds are used to upgrade upkeep of the buildings of health facilities, repair and purchase of electronic and electrical items, 24*7 RO water facility, air conditioners in IPD wards and buying surgical items. The process of the audit was as per the RKS mandate in all the health care facilities surveyed.
- Inefficient service provided at the help desk, no separate toilets for males and females, availability as well as the cleanliness of bed sheets and blankets, seating facility for the attendants and availability of specialist medical officers, especially during night hours were the few gaps which had made many patients to feel dissatisfied.
- A bottom line message is that all the stakeholders under RKS in the state are required to be given training about the objectives and their roles and responsibilities within the RKS Programme as envisaged under the NRHM framework. Regular orientation training is also required to be given to all the members as well as new members inducted in due course of time.

3.10 Accessibility of Water and Toilets among Scheduled Castes in Punjab: Issues and Challenges

Researcher	:	Bindu Duggal
Sponsored by	:	ICSSR SC/ST Component Plan Fund
Date of Commencement	:	January 2017
Date of Completion	:	January 2018

Objectives

- To study the status of accessibility of water and toilets in SC households in some of the rural areas of Punjab;
- To understand the problems faced by SC households in context of lack of water and toilets.
- To understand how people are currently managing with water and sanitation (toilets) problem.
- To provide suggestions or recommendations to strengthen people's right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Findings

- Efforts have been made for high coverage of water in Punjab. Despite huge progress, the rural sector continues to face major challenges. The problem is more acute among Scheduled Castes as only 78 percent households had drinking water source within the premises in Punjab. The state has not been able to safeguard that all have an equal realization of the right to water.

- The present research unveils that Scheduled Castes families face threats to all three pre-requisites of an individual's right to water, i.e. there is insufficient water availability, lack of access to water and potential danger to water quality, making them easy prey to some diseases.
- Similarly, despite enormous programmes on sanitation, it is observed that access to toilets remains a major challenge in Punjab especially for the marginalized sections of society.
- Toilet construction is still not accessible to all the Scheduled Caste households, and they face multiple problems due to it.
- Insanitary practices of open defecation continue to remain the key option.
- Women and girls were found to be more vulnerable and exposed to threats.

3.11 DH Data Verification for Filled-up MIS Monthly Data and Infrastructure Annual Data forms in Moga District, Punjab, Report

Team	:	Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	December 2017
Date of Completion	:	January 2018

Objective

- To verify the data available on the HMIS website with actual recorded data at the district hospital.

Findings

- Many items in HMIS data were orally procured leading to wrong data.
- Duplicate duly signed forms were not available for all items of data.
- Double check of data required to avoid typing mistakes.
- Homoeopathic OPD was not added in AYUSH OPD.
- Item 14.17 (Blood units issued on replacement) was mentioned zero for all items. Corrected by Visiting Team.
- Item 14.16 ((Stock out rate of essential drugs) required recalculations. Was corrected by visiting team.

3.12 DH Data Verification for Filled-up MIS Monthly Data and Infrastructure Annual Data forms in Sirohi District, Rajasthan, Report

Researcher	:	Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2018
Date of Completion	:	March 2018

Objective

- To verify the data available on the HMIS website with actual recorded data at the district hospital.

Findings

- Data for DH recently converted from PCTS software to HMIS.
- Other facilities data to be updated soon.
- Some of the indicators not calculated such as 14.16 (Stock out rate of essential drugs), 14.17 (blood units issued on replacement), 14.18 (Total number of blood units issued), 14.8.5 (No. of surgical cases developed post-operative surgical site infections) and 14.19 (Patient Satisfaction Score).
- Indicator 14.16 (Stock out rate of essential drugs) and 14.19 (Patient Satisfaction Score) not available in PCTS format from where data transferred to HMIS. The team suggested including such data.
- Stock out rate includes medicines not required due to non-availability of specialists.

3.13 DH Data Verification for Filled-up MIS Monthly Data and Infrastructure Annual Data forms in Baran District, Rajasthan, Report

Team	:	Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2018
Date of Completion	:	March 2018

Objective

- To verify the data available on the HMIS website with actual recorded data at the district hospital.

Findings

- OPD data not provided for HMIS by AYUSH physicians.
- Patient satisfaction score wrongly calculated/was corrected by the team.

- Surgery Infection data not recorded at the facility.
- Stock out rate of essential drugs was not calculated – the staff was told how to calculate it.
- No. of surgeries (minor) increased manifold (indicator 14.8.4) after PRC verified the data.

3.14 Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme for Adolescent Girls in Rural Punjab: An Appraisal of Guidelines

Team	:	Pawan Sharma and Poonam Sandhir
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	September 2017
Date of Completion	:	December 2017

Objectives

- To evaluate functional efficacy of the WIFS programme in Punjab in terms of logistics (estimate and request of IFA and Albendazole tablets, supply to schools/Anganwadi centres, IEC, compliance and monitoring) and distribution(through Government schools for all adolescent girls in 6th to 12th class and Anganwadi centres for adolescent girls who are not in school) following fixed day approach.
- To offer recommendations for the improved functional effectiveness of the programme in the state of Punjab.

Findings

- The findings of the study revealed that 80 percent of the nodal teachers presently associated with the WIFS Programme had not received any formal training. None of the 15 sampled schools had received the supply of IFA and Albendazole tablets for the entire year. The stock of IFA tablets was supplied at different intervals depending upon the availability of medicines.
- The distribution of IFA tablets was not found to be on a rational basis. While some schools were facing acute shortage of IFA tablets, these were lying unutilized in other schools due to an oversupply of these tablets. The nodal teachers were not very clear about the new guidelines about logistics related to supply of IFA and Albendazole tablets.
- The storage of both the IFA and Albendazole tablets was away from the reach of students. About 90 percent of the school were adhering to a fixed day approach, be it on Wednesdays or Mondays.
- None of the 15 schools were adhering to the guideline of allotting a separate time to provide nutrition and health education to the adolescents.

- The guideline that IFA tablet should be consumed after taking meals was strictly adhered to by all the nodal teachers. In three-fifths of the schools, IFA tablets were not given to eligible children to be consumed during holidays under parental supervision.
- Among the 327 adolescent girls interviewed, 211 (64.5 percent) reported that they have been getting IFA tablets since April 2017. About 30 percent of the girls were not aware of the name of the nodal teacher of the WIFS Programme in their school.
- As per the WIFS guidelines, the IFA tablets are to be consumed after taking meals. This guideline was adhered to by almost 80 percent of the adolescent girls. Bad taste was the prime reason stated by the girls for not consuming the IFA tablets on a regular basis.
- All in all, the consumption of Albendazole tablets was better than the IFA tablets among the adolescent girls.
- The WIFS Programme was found non-operational in nine of the 12 Anganwadi centres covered under the survey. All three had submitted the requisition of IFA and Albendazole tablets to their respective ICDS supervisors. The Anganwadi workers were not maintaining proper record of the distribution of tablets. None of the Anganwadi workers were involved in disseminating nutrition and health education to the adolescent girls by undertaking separate sessions.
- There was a need to strengthen the programme by giving proper training to the teachers to address the issue with the resistant parents and by giving health education to the parents and students about the benefits of WIFS implementation. To fill the gap of unawareness, various measures should be undertaken by the health authorities along with school authorities and parent-teacher association. In addition to this, programme monitoring should be reinforced on a regular basis.

3.15 Access to Safe Drinking Water in Muktsar District (Punjab): An Evaluation of Installed Reverse Osmosis (RO)

Researcher	:	Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	October 2017
Date of Completion	:	March 2018

Objectives

- To evaluate the functioning of installed RO systems
- To study the availability and affordability of portable RO water; to record the difficulties faced by people in procuring RO portable water and
- To suggest ways for easy access to safe drinking water.

Findings

- The present study found that people are using RO facility for seven years now with the aim to get clean drinking water that is safe for the health of their family members and to prevent their families from water-borne diseases that they may face if use normal tap water for drinking as ground water is not fit for drinking. Many of them have opted to use this facility as they have been influenced by what has been the talk among them. Thus, word of mouth has been an important source of influence and awareness among masses to use RO water in their day to day life.
- The second point of interest has been that people have shown equal curiosity to know if the RO water facility has been regularly serviced or not. Largely the field investigations found that people at large are satisfied with the maintenance of the RO water facility.
- It is commendable that the Government of Punjab has managed to make RO water facility reach near the residence of people in rural areas. People don't have to cover long distances to get clean treated water. It is comfortably accessible and equally affordable to the poorest of the population in rural areas of Punjab. Another important change that has come up in rural areas is that males have taken over the responsibility to carry water from RO water facility to their homes which were traditionally the role assigned to females of the household.
- People do not face any major problem at these facilities. Waiting time is also not much as taps installed to distribute treated water are very effective being big and fills 20 liters water in 2 minutes. Thus, people are happy to get water in no time. None of them have ever faced or observed any scarcity of water at these facilities.
- Largely people collect treated water to carry to their homes in large water canes and keep it fully covered in water coolers/campers/pitchers/buckets to protect it from impurities as all use this water for drinking and cooking purposes. People are happy and satisfied with the services of RO water facilities in the sampled villages.
- The expenditure incurred by the state government for the installation of reverse osmosis plants in the rural areas is a productive investment regarding the good health of the people living in the rural areas.

3.16 Quality of Natal Care Services at Public Health Facilities in Punjab

Team	:	Pawan Kumar Sharma and Poonam Sandhir
Sponsored by	:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2018
Date of Completion	:	March 2018

Objectives

- To examine factors that restrict the access of women to deliver at public health facilities in terms of staff availability round the clock, accessibility, physical infrastructure, waiting time, staff behaviour, availability of essential drugs and equipment, diagnostic facilities and other consumables, free diet, safety, client monitoring, counselling on health, hygiene and free drop-back arrangements.
- To find out availability status of norms as laid in the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for a delivery suite in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres.
- To suggest recommendations to augment the quality of natal care services at public health facilities for better utilisation.

Findings

- The gap between the expectations and actual experiences with the overall quality of natal care services at the public hospitals was quite narrow as it caused dissatisfaction among two percent of the mothers. Almost half of the mothers had put forth neutral or indecisive responses about quality of natal care services received at these facilities.
- On the count of individual parameters such as quality of care received by women at the reception-cum-registration counter, diagnostic facilities related with blood, stool and urine and availability of free medicines from the health facilities was rated higher. However, the quality of natal care received at the gynaecological ward, in the labour room, those provided by the medical officers and nurses were rated as below par by the mothers who had delivered in these facilities.
- Even though availability of beds in the gynaecological ward at first application, continuous supply of electricity, availability of medicines in the ward, comfortable bedding, convenient visiting hours portrays good quality of services yet cleanliness of toilets, non-availability of water in these toilets, no curtains for maintaining privacy of mothers, cleanliness of sheets and blankets and lack of seating facility for the attendants was a cause of concern adversely affecting the quality of services offered by these facilities.
- There was an acute shortage of specialists in these hospitals. The physical infrastructure related to the labour room, operation theatre, laboratory, cold chain and pharmacy was satisfactory, but the use of ultrasound machine and radiographer needed improvement. Availability of essential drugs in district hospitals was relatively better than community health centres.
- Overall, the identified areas for quality improvement in natal care services offered at the public health facilities are primarily related to the behaviour of the medical and paramedical staff, upkeep of cleanliness of wards (especially toilet and drinking water), unnecessary referrals and non-availability of ultrasound facilities at these hospitals.

ONGOING PROJECTS

3.17 Dynamics of Drug Addiction and Abuse in North West India: Social, Economic and Political Implications

Team	:	R. S. Ghuman, Gurinder Kaur and Jatinder Singh
Sponsored by	:	ICSSR, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	February 2017
Date of Completion	:	January 2019

Objectives

- To study the dynamics and present status of drug addiction and drug abuse in the four states of North-West India, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- To examine the extent, nature, and pattern of drug addiction/abuse across the age groups, gender and occupation, both in rural and urban areas.
- To explore and analyse the causes and determinants, institutional as well as structural, of drug addiction/abuse.
- To study the present mechanism to address the entire issue of drug addiction/ abuse at the level of family, society, and government.
- To discuss the role of state and non-state institutions in the rehabilitation and treatment of drug addicts;
- To examine the household, societal and public cost of drug addiction/abuse.
- To study and discuss the impact of drug abuse on families of drug addicts (especially parents, wives, and children of addicts).
- To examine the relationship between drug abuse and co-morbidities like HIV/AIDS, as well as re-productive health.
- To understand the general perception (about the problem as well as rehabilitation mechanism) of the family members, society, NGOs, police and political leaders.
- To analyse and discuss the social, economic and political implications of drug addiction/ abuse.
- To make a comparative analysis of all the four selected states' experiences regarding drug addiction and rehabilitation.
- To understand the implications and suggest policy measures to address the whole issue of drug abuse in Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and for the entire country in general.

3.18 Children Staying in Homes Established under Juvenile Justice Act in the State of Punjab

Team	:	Krishan Chand and Madan Mohan Singh
Sponsored by	:	Department of Social Security and Women and Child Development, Punjab
Date of Commencement	:	December 2016
Date of Completion	:	June 2018

Objectives

- Assess the need and reach of the juvenile justice homes in different districts of the state regarding its coverage.
- To assess the atmosphere/environment of the home, i.e. living conditions, cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation, food, etc.
- The general behaviour of the Juvenile Justice Homes Staff
- Diagnose the gender sensitiveness of the scheme and to:
 - Examine how it is possible for the children inmates in various Juvenile Justice Homes under ICPS scheme to gain employment or self-employment after attaining the age of 18 years.
 - How to stop or prevent the inmates from taking extreme steps like suicides and such other acts.
 - The ways and means to prevent the children to stop the crime, time and again and join the mainstream of the society

4 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETED PROJECTS

4.1 Concurrent Evaluation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Chandigarh

Team	:	Sunil Bansal, Manoj Kumar Teotia, Sunil Agnihotri and Kuldip Singh
Sponsored by	:	HUDCO Chair Programme
Date of Commencement	:	April 2016
Date of Completion	:	March 2018

Objective

- To examine the efficiency, effectiveness, and outcome of NULM as encompassed in its six components through a field level study so that timely action can be taken to improve the implementation. Geographical coverage, scope and evaluation methodology:
 - Five States of North West India: Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Haryana
 - Two cities/ ULBs need to be selected in each State using Purposive Sampling technique.

Findings

Punjab

- There has been very slow progress in two years of implementation of NULM in the State of Punjab in all the components. The state of Punjab has always been slow in taking benefit of central government schemes and programmes.
- Lack of data on urban poverty and livelihood profile of the poor with the NULM cell of ULBs is a big hindrance in identifying the urban poor for NULM beneficiaries.
- The institutional mechanism is weak for implementing NULM. NULM is not being implemented in mission mode, no diligence, but only target oriented approach.
- The temporary appointment of NULM staff may not help, a dedicated separate permanent unit is needed with adequate qualified staff and supporting teams with proper and timely training.
- There is a need to link NULM with other line departments and converge all similar schemes dealing with different dimensions of poverty.
- Lack of adequate/regular coordination between bank managers and SLBC and state officials is also affecting the implementation of NULM.
- The progress of Shelter programme for Homeless is very slow. The mapping of homeless people has not been done. There is an urgent need to speed up the task of a survey of homeless persons in the city and at the same time speed up the task of construction of shelters.

Suggestions

The findings from the selected cities suggest some important steps are required immediately-

- Designate a City Mission Manager; recruit Assistant Project Officers to assist the CPO; survey poor families and recruit COs for every 3000 poor families.
- Speed up formation of SHGs, support the SHGs and individuals to set up micro-enterprises; constitute SHGs of vulnerable sections like handicapped; create city livelihood centres to support

SHGs; distribute revolving funds to SHGs; there is a need for mapping and engagement of resource organizations; create three-tier structure of Area-Level Federations (ALFs) and City Level Federations (CLFs) at slum / ward level and city level respectively.

- Chalk out capacity building programme for the NULM staff and SHGs.
- Implement street vendors plan by the creation of data base of street vendors, the formation of vending zones and vending committees and creation of essential infrastructure/services for vendors.
- Constitute Shelter Management Committee; complete the on-going works in the first shelter with adequate supporting infrastructure, services and accessibility to PHC, Anganwadis, Child Care Facilities, and initiate construction of second shelter close to the concentration of homeless people and not away from their locations, etc.
- Training and skill up-gradation of SEP beneficiaries had to be imparted, and their backward and forward linkages developed for the effective outcome of the benefits and increased in the income of the beneficiary families.
- In addition there is a need to mobilize all SHGs to initiate economic activities; prepare applications for loan to initiate their own micro-enterprises, mobilize SHGs for thrift and credit purposes; improve credit linkages with the banks; ensure involvement of banks in the lending process; simplification of loan procedures to speed up the process; preparation of KYC documents of beneficiaries properly by NULM staff; training of NULM staff in loan related cases; training of the SHGs members to improve documentation, book keeping etc; publish training modules in Punjabi.
- Certification from government recognized institutions; mapping of employment opportunities for job placements of trainees who will be passing out, etc.
- Lastly great role of the municipality is needed to scale up the ongoing efforts for generating adequate livelihood for the urban-poor NULM.

Jammu & Kashmir

Findings

- As in other state, NULM was implemented in the district headquarters towns during the first two years of its implementations that is during Financial Year 2014-15 and 2015-16. However, during FY 2016-17 the scheme was extended to 19 more statutory towns. Information about the exact number of SHGs formed in the state upto 31.3.2017 is not available. A revolving fund to 328 SHGs was provided against the target of 480 groups. Thus, success was 68.33 percent.
- The department provided training in various skills to 1553 urban poor in 2015-16 and to 758 unemployed urban poor during 2016-17 under EST&P. The satisfaction level of the trainees

about the quality of training has been reported as average or above average by the almost equal number of surveyed beneficiaries in both the towns.

- The bank loan was disbursed to 741 beneficiaries in the state during 2015-16 and 512 beneficiaries during 2016-17 against the target of 1000 beneficiaries during each year under SEP. Thus, achievement was 74.1 percent during 2015-16 and 51.2 percent during 2016-17 against the set targets for each year.
- Survey of Street Vendors has been completed in all the district headquarter towns in the state. Technical and other staff for CMMUs has been engaged. No training has been done for the engaged staff for capacity building.

Suggestions

- All those SHGs which have not yet started any economic activity should be encouraged to start some activity. Those SHGs in which most members are less educated and non-working women, they be provided a hand holding facility from the Community Organizers for a longer period.
- City Livelihood Centres (CLC) must be setup in each town.
- The decision regarding training providing agencies and certification agencies must be taken at the earliest.
- There is a need to reduce the time taken by the banks to release the loan amount.
- Preparation of vending plans and development of vending sites should be expedited in those towns where a survey of vendors has been completed. In those towns where a survey of vendors has not be done, it should be undertaken at the earliest. Some vendors are reluctant to shift to a new location due to fear of losing their business. Concerns of vendors must be kept in mind while preparing vending plans.

Himachal Pradesh

Findings

- In the first phase, the scheme was implemented in 10 District Head Quarter towns only. However, from the financial year 2016-17, this scheme is being implemented in all the 54 ULBS in the state. The state achieved the set target of forming 540 SHGs. During 2015-16 the state succeeded in forming 253 SHGs against the target of 260 (97.31% achievement).
- The Mission also succeeds in forming 46 ALFs and 2 CLFs in the state. In a period of 3 years, the mission succeeded in motivating 9120 women to form SHGs and to start some economic activity to improve the household, living standards of the improve income and reduce poverty.
- The revolving fund was disbursed to 804 (64.47%) SHGs.

- A total of 46 ALFs have been formed in the state. Whereas four areas level federation were formed in Solan, ten such ALFs were formed in Dharamshala.
- Regular training in Capacity Building are conducted for technical and other staff engaged at various CMMUs in the state.
- During 2014-15 only 49 persons have imparted training under EST&P. Out of these 49 persons 40 were from Solan district and remaining nine from Shimla district. Against a target of 300 individual beneficiaries, the task force approved the applications for the loan of the 406 (135.33%) beneficiaries under SEP. The loan was sanctioned to only 213 applicants.
- The work of street vendor's survey was completed the survey in 9 district towns. Identity cards to vendors in 9 ULBs have been provided.
- The scheme for SUH has been implemented in Himachal Pradesh in two phases. In the first phase 7 shelters were sanctioned, and in the second phase, only three shelters were sanctioned. One shelter was under construction in Solan during the survey and tendering of 2 shelters for refurbishment has been floated. In Dharamshala under this component construction of one shelter is in progress at the time of the survey by CRRID Team.

Suggestions

- The state of Himachal Pradesh is a very small state, and except a few major towns the population is thinly spread all over the state (only around 10 percent of total population of the state is residing in the urban areas).
- Sometimes it is not easy to get ten members as required to form SHGs, hence some of the group in the state has members numbering between 5 to 10. As the state has strictly followed the NULM guidelines information of SHGs at the initial stage some of the prospective members was not eligible under the scheme.
- Moreover, due to the small size of the towns in the state, the target to form SHGs in the future may not be achieved due to non-availability of eligible members.

Haryana

Findings

- Implementation of NULM in Haryana state began in the Financial Year 2014-15 and was extended to all the 80 ULBs/towns in 2016-17.
- The scheme made very little progress during the first two years because it took some time to setup State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) and City Mission Management Units (CMMUs). Moreover, most of the CMMUs were without the necessary technical staff.
- Compared to the first two years, NULM made much better progress in the state during 2016-17. Against the target of 1953 SHGs of Urban Poor Women in the state, only 294 SHGs were formed

upto 31.3.2017. Thus, the achievement was only 15.05 percent of the target. Most of these SHGs were formed during 2016-17.

- The scheme EST&P was launched in Haryana during Financial Year 2015-16. The responsibility of providing training was given to 4 government agencies. These agencies were given a target of training of 13000 candidates. However, only 1601 candidates completed training till 31.3.2017. Very little progress was made during the first two financial years under SEP. However, during 2016-17 significant progress was made in the state under the SEP component of NULM. Upto 31.3.2017, against the target of 3750 cases, 3273 (87.28%) individual cases were sponsored, out of which loan was sanctioned to 531 and disbursed to 372 applicants. Similarly, 96 group cases were sponsored, and the loan was sanctioned to 18 (18.75%) groups and disbursed to 6 groups.
- Till 31.3.2017 not much progress has been made under SUSV in the state, except Gurugram city.
- Till 31.3.2017 no building of a shelter for urban poor was constructed in any city of Haryana.
- To run the City Mission Management Units in various towns of the state, the Haryana Government engaged 170 technical persons during 2016-17 through an HR agency. However, until 31.3.2017 pieces of training for capacity building of the engaged persons could not be organized.

Suggestions

- Since most SHG members are housewives and are not well educated, there is a need to improve their capacity and skill through proper training. Those members of SHGs who have received training in some skill should be encouraged to start some activity based on their skill.
- City Livelihood Centres (CLC) must be setup in all the district headquarter towns.
- Since most trainees in this programme are not fully satisfied with the quality of the training imparted to them under EST&P, there is a need for improving the quality of training. Some trainees suggested that training period should be increased. Each passed-out candidates must be provided placement or helped in setting his venture. Moreover, placement should be for a longer period and preferably within the same city.
- There is a need to reduce the time taken for the release of loan money by the bank; for that banks need to simplify and streamline their procedure to sanction loan under SEP.
- Since geo-reference survey of street vendors is a first step in the implementation of SUSV, therefore this survey must be done at the earliest in all those towns at the earliest where it has not been done. Other steps like drawing of the vending plan, identification of a site for vending, development of such sites, relocation of street vendors to new location and issue of license for vending, etc. must be ensured.

- Locations of urban homeless and their exact numbers at each location in each town should be assessed and mapped. The necessary institutional infrastructure at the state and town level must be strengthened for the proper implementation of NULM.
- Training about the capacity building of the technical staff engaged in various CMMU as well as of the employees of the Municipal Committees/Corporations must be undertaken at the earliest.

Chandigarh

Findings

The evaluation of the progress of DAY NULM has been done by secondary and primary data collected in the North-Western state of India led to the following main findings:

- A total number of 215 SHGs have been formed against the target of 360 (2014-17) till 5th February 2017 (achievement is 59.7%).
- In Chandigarh, the revolving fund has been distributed to 78 SHGs as of 5th February 2017 (30% achievement overall and 36.3% achievement of the SHGs formed).
- The training to 4633 urban poor household members have been provided to setup self-employment ventures or to secure wage employment, against an overall target of 9574 persons under EST&P. The achievement is 63.1 percent as far as placement is concerned.
- The target under SEP- I is 1184, out of which 163 loans have been given (achievement of 13.8%), and the target for SEP-G is 31, out of which two loans have been provided (achievement of 6.4%).
- The SHG bank linkage has been provided to the 22 SHGs so far with an initial target to cover 135 SHGs (achievement of 16.3%).
- Survey of Street Vendors has been completed in Chandigarh, wherein 21622 street vendors were identified by the surveying agency. Re-verification and registration of street vendors are in progress.
- No target and sanction have been provided under this head of NULM in Chandigarh. However, there are 02 shelters, which are functional in the city other than DAY-NULM and temporary shelters at various locations in the city are operational through social welfare department.
- The achievement by the creation of CMMUs in the city is 50 percent; two CMMUs have been established against the target of four till 5th February 2017. The achievement regarding the appointment of Community Organizers is 75 percent against a target of four; three COs are hired by the CMMUs to facilitate the efficient functioning of NULM vis-à-vis the local communities as per guidelines.

Suggestions

- The time taken for registration of Area Level Federations by the Registrar of Societies is very lengthy and take a long time. It should be reduced for the registration of federations under NULM. Bank staff should be more courteous especially towards women of the SHGs as they come from a very humble background and their knowledge about the bank dealings is very low. This may also help towards financial inclusion including opening SHG account.
- A system of the annual budget for ALF and CLF should be in place for organizational strengthening and administration. Provision of NGO management training for ALF members through higher learning institute like IGNOU and may be funded by MoHUA.
- The rate of sanctioning loan cases under SEP for the urban poor is quite low even after the approval of Task Force Committee. The banks should adhere to the RBI circular in this connection, and the recommended cases by the SLBC/UTLBC should be fully covered. It was found that Banks do not promote SHGs for bank credit linkage. It was also found that women cases for credit are not promoted by banks. Bank officials including Branch Managers in urban areas need to be given orientation courses for extensive awareness and knowledge about the functioning of NULM scheme and their overall benefits to the society as in the case of MUDRA, which has a tremendous success rate.
- Some vendors are reluctant to shift to a new location due to fear of losing their business. Concerns of vendors must be kept in mind while relocating them. Clarity should be made in the acts on the constitution of Grievance Redressal Mechanism for their smooth and efficient functioning. TVC should be allowed to get some other officials as members from district administration like departments of social welfare, labour, etc.

4.2 Third Party Evaluation of the States/UTs Regarding Implementation of Reforms under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Team	:	Manoj Kumar Teotia, Sunil Bansal, Anirudh Kumar and 9 Field Investigators and 2 Supervisors)
Sponsored by	:	NIUA, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2018
Date of Completion	:	February 2018

Findings

The NIUA had allotted CRRiD following nine cities for the task of evaluation of the implementation of reforms under AMRUT:

- Faridabad, Sonapat, and Ambala from Haryana;
- Aligarh, Hapur, Meerut, Baraut and Muzaffar Nagar from Uttar Pradesh

- East Delhi from Delhi

The Project work was done at war footing as the time given for the project was very less. The training was imparted to the field staff that was selected mainly from the field. Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia spent the first week in the field and visited all major cities and towns to interact with the Commissioners and other concerned officials and to see the field situation for verification. Once the team members started the work, the preparation of reports was started with the help of those who completed their field work. The findings cannot be shared as sponsoring agency has not allowed disclose the same

ONGOING PROJECTS

4.3 Growth Performance of India during 1997-98 to 2017-18

Researcher	:	Sucha Singh Gill
Sponsored by	:	CRRID
Date of Commencement	:	October 2017
Date of Completion	:	September 2018

Objectives

- To analyse the growth performance in sub-periods of 1997-98 to 2003-04, 2004-05 to 2013-14 and from 2014-15 to 2017-18;
- To examine the factors for acceleration declaration of growth rates;
- To suggest policy measures to keep the economy on the sustained development path

4.4 Review of Tenancy Laws and Acts in Punjab

Researcher	:	Sucha Singh Gill
Sponsored by	:	Punjab Revenue Commission
Date of Commencement	:	October 2017
Date of Completion	:	September 2018

Objectives

- To review existing laws and acts in the light of changes in the economy
- To suggest changes/modifications in these laws and acts including a comprehensive model act on land leasing.

5 INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETED PROJECTS

5.1 Status of Industrial Development in Punjab: A Case Study of Mandi Gobindgarh

Team	:	R.S. Ghuman and Jatinder Singh
Sponsored by	:	SAIL & CRRID
Date of Commencement	:	July 2016
Date of Completion	:	August 2017

Objectives

- To analyse the trends and pattern of industrial development in Punjab.
- To study the nature and causes of closed units in Mandi Gobindgarh.
- To examine the impact of the closure of units on the employment scenario.
- To study the impact of the closure on revenue loss.

Findings

- The study aimed to analyse the status of industrialization in Punjab in general and that of Mandi Gobindgarh steel cluster.
- The study primarily focused on examining the issues related to the development of industrial sector, nature of closed and functional industrial units, causes of the closure of units, implications of closure for employment, revenue, taxes and informal activities by taking a case of Mandi Gobindgarh steel industrial cluster in Punjab.
- Slow expansion of industrial sector in the 1990s and an absolute decline in industrial units later indicated that industrial sector of Punjab did not do well under the liberal policy regime being followed since 1990s.
- The growth of employment in the sector also witnessed a downfall over the years. For instance, the CAGR of employment from 1980-81 to 1990-91 was 7.80 percent which declined to 0.67 percent during 2000-01 to 2010-11.
- Similar trends have been observed in case of other parameters such as industrial production and fixed investment.
- The case study of Mandi Gobindgarh revealed that the survival rate of sampled units established before liberalization was significantly low as compared to units established after liberalization.

- It was observed that raw material and electricity components accounted for a major portion of the cost of production of sampled steel units located in Mandi Gobindgarh area.
- On an average, employment absorption capacity of closed units was higher as compared to operative units.
- Results also highlight that the portion of migrant workers remained higher than that of local workers from the state of Punjab in the industrial sector.
- The impact of the closure of industrial units in Mandi Gobindgarh is not only limited to formal sector activities, but it has adversely affected the informal businesses which had come-up in the town and the adjoining rural areas owing to the presence of the industrial units.

Given the above, there is an urgent need to address this issue so that the closed units could be revived and further closure could be stopped.

ONGOING PROJECTS

5.2 What Ails Industrial Development: A Study of Major Industrial Centres in Punjab

Team	:	Jatinder Singh and Vikash Kumar
Sponsored by	:	ICSSR, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	January 2018
Date of Completion	:	December 2019

Objectives

- To analyse the status of industrial development in Punjab since 1971 onwards.
- To study the nature and causes behind large-scale closure of industrial units in the state particularly in selected industrial clusters.
- To examine the constraints in the process of industrialization in the state under the new economic regime, especially, lack of technological upgradation and external competition.
- To compare the nature of policy, structural and institutional support provided to industrial units in Punjab with the neighbouring states which have successfully developed industrial clusters in the recent past.
- To suggest types of potential industries to be set up in Punjab, as per the local resource endowment, local national and international demand and nature of employment requirements of the state.

5.3 Women, Mobility and Public Transport: A Study in Two Districts of Punjab, India

Team	:	Gurinder Kaur and Jatinder Singh
Sponsored by	:	National Commission for Women, New Delhi
Date of Commencement	:	March 2018
Date of Completion	:	September 2018

Objectives

- To study patterns of utilisation of public transport by women regarding: (i) availability (ii) affordability (iii) accessibility (iv) awareness
- Causes and factors influencing the choice/preference of women for using public transport
- To understand the pattern of travel of women on public transport regarding: (i) time (ii) purpose (iii) companionship (iv) quality of transport
- To study the experiences of women regarding the complete journey including reaching and travelling on public transport.

Empanelment of CRRiD with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India for Training/Capacity Building

(Coordinator and Nodal Officer- Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator – Sunil Bansal; Supporting Staff: Anirudh Kumar)

The proposal was prepared and submitted to the MOHUA, Government of India in December 2017 for empanelment of CRRiD with the MoHUA for Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies and their elected representatives and other functionaries. The proposal of CRRiD was accepted, and the formal letter was issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India.

The empanelment of CRRiD will cover entire India and all the Urban Missions viz. AMURT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Housing for All (HFA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and HRIDAY for Integrated Orientation/capacity building programmes for:

- a) Elected representatives;
- b) Functionaries from ULBs;
- c) Functionaries from state departments/ parastatal agencies involved in the implementation of the urban missions in the cities;
- d) Other functionaries involved in the implementation of the various missions including specialists of City and State Level Technical Committees (CLTC/SLTCs) and Mission Management Units (CMMU/SMMUs);

- e) Any other functionaries involved in mission implementation.

CRRiD has been empanelled to provide capacity building services in all five categories (areas of expertise) based on the category-wise empanelment list of MoHUA:

- Finance & Revenue
- Engineering and Public Health
- Town Planning
- Administration
- Urban Social Aspects

Follow up actions taken so far

A. The MoU sent to the concerned departments

- Department of Local Government, Punjab; Department of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana; Department of Urban Development, Himachal Pradesh; Department of Housing and Urban Development, Jammu and Kashmir; Municipal Corporation Chandigarh and Chandigarh Housing Board in UT of Chandigarh and Department of Urban Development, Uttarakhand.

B. Four MoUs already signed:

1. MoU signed with the PSULM, Department of Local Government, Government of Punjab
2. MoU signed with the Department of Urban Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh
3. MoU signed with the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh
4. MoU signed with the PMIDC, Department of Local Government, Government of Punjab

C. In Progress:

- MoU with the Department of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana is in progress. We have sent the signed copy of MoU to the Department. The meetings are being postponed by ULB department to discuss the same.

RESEARCH OUTPUT

BOOKS

- Gill, Sucha Singh, **Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India – Series III, Vol. II.** New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company, 2017 (co-author Varunendra Vikram Singh)
- Banerjee, Subrata, **Fragments of Time: Memoirs of a Romantic Revolutionary.** Chandigarh: CRRID, 2017.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

- Singh, Sukhpal, Satyanarayana, T. and Kumar, Vikash, Eds. **Agribusiness Potential of Punjab.** Chandigarh: CRRID, February 2018.
- Teotia, Manoj, and Bansal, Sunil, Eds. **Mountain Cities, Climate Change, and Urban Sustainability.** Chandigarh: CRRID, March 2018.

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- Gill, Sucha Singh, **Land Acquisition in Liberalized Economy: Changing Nature and Contentious Issues**, in M. R. Khurana (Ed.) *Dynamics of Rural Transformation in India: Essays in Honour Professor G. K. Chadha*, Delhi, Studera Press, 2018.
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- Duggal, Bindu, **Women Empowerment: Gendered Dynamics in Indian Punjab**, *Man & Development*, Vol. 39 (3), September 2017
- Duggal, Bindu, **Accessibility of Toilets among SC in Rural Punjab: Issues and Challenges**, *Man & Development*, Vol. 37 (1), March 2018.
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- Jatana Meena, **Impact of Information Technology on Reading Habits of Social Scientists: A Case Study**, *International Journal of Information, Dissemination and Technology*, Vol. 7 (4), December 2017 (Co-authored with Sukhwinder Singh).
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- Kumar, Vikash, **Sociology of Disability in India: A Victim of Disciplinary Apathy**, *Social Change Journal*, Vol. 47, (3), September 2017. (co-authored)
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Ghuman R. S.

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- **Kivane Rokian Jaan Kissan Khudkusian?**, *Ajit*, August 14, 2017.
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- **Gill Sucha Singh**
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- **Only Innovative Solutions that don't burden Farmers can end Stubble Burning**, *The Print*, November 8, 2017
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- **Kheti Sankat Dian Partan, Kisan Ate Sarkar, Punjab**, *The Tribune*, March 14, 2018

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Sangwan, S. S.

- **Threats from wealth inequalities**, *Daily Post*, April 6, 2017.
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- **Harnessing Protected Cultivation option for Doubling Farmers Income**, *The Indian Express*, December 7, 2017.
- **Budget Expectations**, *Daily Post*, January 31, 2018.
- **The Price Pledge**, *The Tribune*, Chandigarh, March 26, 2018

RESEARCH PAPERS/MONOGRAPHS/WORKING PAPERS

Kumar Vikash

- Prepared two Study Modules titled **Inter-State Relations** and **Regionalism and Regional Political Parties** in April 2017 (State Politics in India, JMI Block – III – Units 9 & 11) for Master of Arts course of Political Science (distance mode) offered by Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi.

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- Kumar Vikash, **India Vietnam Relations: Retrospect and Prospect**, edited by Panda, Rajaram 2016, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi and Northern Book Centre, New Delhi, pp. xii+244, *Man and Development*, Volume-39 (3) 2017.

MAN & DEVELOPMENT (A QUARTERLY JOURNAL)

Man & Development was started more than four decades ago by bringing together a group of distinguished social scientists, planners, diplomats, administrators and eminent intellectuals drawn from different walks of life to discuss their experiences. The attempt, which was seemingly perceived as tentative, turned out to be a permanent forum of discussion, debate, and cross-fertilisation of ideas in the field of social sciences, natural sciences, rural and industrial development, international relations and fundamental issues of contemporary relevance. Late P. N. Haksar led this process after taking over both as Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Governing Body of Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRiD). The mission laid down by him is sustained. The journal is now in the 40th year of its publication. The journal is peer reviewed and has been published with exemplary regularity, with four issues every year. With the publication of no less than 1500 research papers, commentaries, documents, reviews, etc. to its credit, and analytical articles authored by Noble laureates, leading intellectuals, renowned experts, well-known planners and experienced administrators. The journal is highly valued for its in-depth analysis and relevant policy enunciations of the entire complex process of our political, social, economic and cultural transformation. At present Shri Salman Haider is the Chairman of the Editorial Board, and Professor S. S. Johl has been discharging the responsibility of editing this journal of repute. The editorial research support is provided by Ms. Suman Khosla.

ACADEMIC EVENTS

CONFERENCES/SEMINARS

- **A National Seminar on Agribusiness Potential of Punjab State by CRRID jointly with Indian Society for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), Hyderabad on September 14-15, 2017.**



The Seminar was sponsored by NABARD, Punjab and Punjab State Farmers' Commission (PSFC), Mohali. The seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Manpreet Singh Badal, Minister of Finance, Government of Punjab and the keynote address was delivered by Professor Vijay Paul Sharma, Chairperson, Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. The Seminar was attended by policy makers, government officials, academicians, media persons and practitioners from Punjab and other parts of the country. The valedictory address was delivered by Shri Ajay Vir Jakhar, Chairman, PSFC, Mohali. (Convenors: Professor Sukhpal Singh, Director General, CRRID and Dr. T. Satyanarayana, Secretary, ISAM Hyderabad, Co-Convenor: Dr. Vikash Kumar)

- **International Conference on Mountain Cities, Climate Change, and Urban Sustainability along with the Youth Forum for Social & Solidarity Economy, Peace and Urban Sustainability from November 6-8, 2017.**

The International Conference and Youth Forum were part of Chandigarh Climate Meet (first in

the series) co-organized jointly by CRRID and the Asia Climate Change Education Center (ACCEC), Jeju, South Korea in collaboration with the Department of Environment Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh and the Centre for Study of Administration of Relief (CSAR), New Delhi and the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. The Working Group 05 of International Sociological Association (ISA) on Famine and Society; The Climate Reality Project India, New Delhi; the Centre for Urban Green Spaces (CUGS), New Delhi and the Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh and UN-Habitat were knowledge partners.



The conference had more than 100 paper presentations from abroad and India. Professor T. K. Oommen inaugurated the conference; The Member of Parliament Shri Varun Gandhi gave a special talk in the Youth Forum and distributed certificates to the youths and awardees of the works carried for the environment and climate-related areas. The Valedictory Address of the conference was given by Hon'ble Kaptan Singh Solanki, Governor of Haryana. The conference was organized by raising resources and support from various organizations as mentioned above including Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. While the welcome dinner was hosted by the UT Administration on November 6; the Chief Minister of Haryana hosted the dinner on 7th November, and the Governor of Haryana gave the valedictory dinner on November 8, 2017. (Co-ordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia and Co-coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

- **National Seminar on Policy and Technological Options for Doubling of Farmers' Income was organised at CRRID on March 23, 2018.**

The inaugural function was attended by Shri Anil Kishore, CGM, Shri M L Das GM, Shri Gokul Sharma DGM, Shri Desh Bandhu Katariya DGM, Shri Than Singh Senior Manager SBI LHO Chandigarh. Chairman of Punjab Farmers Commission and Chairman of Haryana Kisan Aayog address the 50 delegates from 15 states of India. Hon'ble Shri Sompal Singh Shastri, former Minister Government of India and member of Planning Commission and Shri Deepak Kumar CGM NABARD Punjab Regional Office, Shri Sukhwinder Singh Batoa from NABARD Haryana RO and Shri Anil Kumar Yadav GM RBI Chandigarh addressed the delegates. A few farmers doing protected cultivation also participated and made their presentation.

WORKSHOPS/TRAINING PROGRAMMES

- **CAG Training Program on Public Policy & Governance by Jindal Institute of Leadership, Development and Executive Education on April 6, 2017**

A field trip by the officers of the CAG Training Program on Public Policy & Governance was organized at our institute. This program was being sponsored by Jindal School of Government and Public Policy (JSGP) and was being conducted by the Jindal Institute of Leadership Development and Executive Education (JILDEE) on April 6, 2017.

- **Training Programme for Gujarat Government Officers, organised at CRRID, Chandigarh on April 27, 2017.**

A team of 25 Gujarat Government officers who were getting training at O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat visited CRRID for training on rural development on April 27, 2017.

- **Workshop on Formulation of State Housing and Habitat Policy under HUDCO Chair Programme on May 3-4, 2017**

The Regional workshop was organized at CRRID, Chandigarh. Dr. Dia-Yeun Jeong, (Emeritus Professor of Environmental Society), Director, Asia Climate Change Education Center, Jeju, South Korea was the key speaker for an invited lecture in the workshop. (Coordinators: Mr. Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor, CRRID and Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID)

- **Two Training Workshops for Elected Representatives & Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions of UT Chandigarh were organized at CRRID on August 16-17, 2017 and August 24, 2017.**

The first workshop was organised on August 16-17, 2017 and the second workshop was organised on August 24, 2017. Both the workshop was inaugurated by Shri. S. L. Nautiyal, BDPO, Department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Chandigarh and welcome of participants by Prof. Sukhpal Singh, Director General, CRRID.

Various topics related to rural development and Panchayati Raj, as shown in 243G under 11th Schedule of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, were covered by different resource persons of different departments of UT Chandigarh and the officials of CRRiD Chandigarh.

A total of 62 participants attended the first training programme completed on August 17, 2017, and 63 participants attended the second training programme completed on August 24, 2017. The participants who attended the training workshop were elected members of Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Sarpanches, Panches and the functionaries of Department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Chandigarh.

The training significantly succeeded in raising knowledge and bringing awareness among existing elected representatives about various important provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and Punjab Panchayati Raj Act 1994.

The capacity building programme helps women's empowerment can be viewed on a continuum of several interrelated and mutually reinforcing components. These components include awareness building about women's situation, discrimination and rights opportunities as a step towards gender equality, capacity building, and skill development, participation and greater control and decision-making power.

The training also succeeded in sensitizing the participants about the importance of decentralized planning and preparing them to be a part of grassroots-level planning, which happens to be the core of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

The capacity building programme helps to understand the 73rd constitutional amendment Acts have been major steps in the direction of decentralized governance in India. It relates to bringing reform in rural local bodies.

• **One day Workshop on Farm Labourers in Punjab: Distress and Indebtedness were Organized at CRRiD on October 27, 2017.**

The main objective of the workshop was to discuss and understand the major problems being faced by the farm labourers in Punjab. The discussion was also aimed to understand whether there was any relation between the agrarian crisis, farm labourers' indebtedness and the problem of drug addiction.

The report on farm labourers' indebtedness brought out by the Punjab Khet Mazdoor Union was also discussed. It was found that the agrarian crisis has a direct impact on the farm labourers' indebtedness. The shrinking of employment in agriculture has also hit the employment of farm labourers, and hence their earnings have declined. This, along with the lack of alternative employment opportunities has further aggravated their crisis. The inadequate facilities of education and health services in the rural areas have also contributed to the rising indebtedness among the farm labourers.

The workshop was attended by more than 15 academicians and social activists including some faculty members from CRRiD. (Coordinator: R. S. Ghuman)

- **Two days Regional Workshop on Towards Achieving Green Growth, Eco-efficiency and SDGs for Urban Sustainability was Organised by HUDCO Chair, CRRID on November 4-5, 2017.**

The major objective of the two-day Regional Workshop organized through lectures, group discussion/exercises, and other academic activities was to sensitize the participants about various aspects of achieving low carbon green growth for local governments, the role of eco-efficient systems in meeting Sustainable Development Goals for Urban Sustainability and best practices towards green growth in progressive states in India and in the context of recent developments and policy changes. The training also promoted learning of experiences from each other.

In all 69 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons were drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the Regional Workshop attended and deliberated at length in two days Training Programme. The programme was inaugurated by Mrs. Asha Jaswal, Mayor, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh, and addressed by Prof. Sukhpal Singh, Director General, CRRID, Chandigarh, Er. Sanjay Arora, Superintending Engineer, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh, Mr. J.K Gupta, Former Advisor and Town Planner, Punjab Urban Development Authority, Mr. Vivek Trivedi, Social development Officer (NULM), State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell, MC Chandigarh, Dr. M.K. Slariya, Environmental Sociologist, Government College, Chamba, Dr. Dai- Yeun Jeong, Director, Asia Climate Change Education Centre, South Korea, Dr. P.P Balan Former Director Kerala Institute of Local Self Government (KILA), Dr. Ronalp Macatangay, National Astronomical Research Institute of Thailand, Shri J.S. Kohli, Scientific Engineer (A), HAREDA, Shri M.P. Singh, BE (Civil), Prof. V.N. Alok, India Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, Dr Purnima Chauhan, IAS, Secretary (Administrative Reforms), Government of Himachal Pradesh, and Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (Retd) Former Secretary, MoHUPA (Coordinators: Sunil Bansal and Manoj Kumar Teotia).

- **Winter School on Public Finance and Urban Policy at CRRID, Chandigarh during November 26 to December 2, 2017**

The programme was organized for nine students (including two faculty members) of **The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), Moscow under the President of the Russian Federation.** RANEPA, is the largest federal state-funded institution of higher professional education located in Moscow. The school was funded by RANEPA. US\$ 9000 was provided by RANEPA (Coordinators: Manoj Kumar Teotia and Sunil Bansal).

- **Organized Regional Training Workshop on Swachh Bharat Mission (U)- Implementation, Challenges and Alternatives during December 7-8, 2017 under the HUDCO Chair Programme.**
- The Regional training workshop was coordinated by Sunil Bansal and Manoj Kumar Teotia).

- **A two-week Capacity Building Programme (CBP) for the Social Science Faculty Members of the Universities, Colleges and Research institutions was conducted at CRRID from February 19, 2018, to March 2, 2018.**

The programme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The programme aimed to endow the selected social science faculty with contemporary social research perspectives and methods including elements of academic writing and publications. A total of 17 participants from a range of social science disciplines such as Economics, History, Political Science, Public Administration, Management, Psychology, Human Rights, Sociology, Home Science, etc participated in this programme from the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and National Capital/Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. Professor Amitabh Kundu, Distinguished Fellow at the Research Information System for Developing Countries, and formerly with the Centre for Study of Regional Development (CSR), School of Social Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi inaugurated the programme. Other Professors who delivered talks on various sessions were Professor Navjot Singh Johal (Journalism and Mass Communication), Professor Birinder Pal Singh (Social Anthropology), Punjabi University, Patiala, Professor Aslam Mahmood (Statistics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Professor Ramachandraiah, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (Urban Studies), Hyderabad; Professor Chander Sekhar (Statistics), International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, Professor Rajiv Lochan (History), Panjab University; Professor Krishna Mohan (Geography), Panjab University; Professor Ronki Ram (Political Science), Panjab University; Professor Ashutosh (Political Science), Panjab University, Professor Sherry Sabherwal (Sociology), Panjab University; Professor Latika Sharma (Education), Panjab University; Professor Kumool Abbi (Sociology), Panjab University; Professor SP Padhi (Economics), Panjab University; Professor SK Sharma (Statistics), Panjab University; Professor Anuradha Bhandari (Psychology), Panjab University; Professor UN Roy (Sociology), National Institute of Technical Training and Research; Professor Sucha Singh Gill (Economics), CRRID; Professor Sukhpal Singh (Economics), CRRID; Professor Satish Verma (Economics), CRRID; Professor RS Ghuman (Economics), CRRID and Professor Aswini Kumar Nanda (Population Studies), CRRID. More than 41 sessions were conducted, and the participants were also taken to field. Certificates were distributed by Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, EVC, CRRID on March 2, 2018, who presided over the Valedictory Function. Professor Aswini Kumar Nanda, was the Course Director of the Programme whereas Shri Madan Mohan Singh was the Co-Course Director.

- **A workshop on National Urban Livelihoods Mission-Lessons Learned and Future Strategies was held during January 23-24, 2018 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.**

The workshop was coordinated by Sunil Bansal Associate Professor and Coordinator HUDCO Chair, Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, Sunil Agnihotri and Kuldip Singh

The major objective of the two days' workshop organized through lectures, group discussions/exercises, and other academic activities was to sensitize and impart awareness to the

participants about various aspects and features of NULM and emerging issues and innovations/best practices in the context of recent developments and policy changes for sustainable cities. The workshop, in addition, promoted learning of experiences from each other.

In all 59 participants, experts, faculty and resource persons were drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the Regional Workshop attended and deliberated at length in two days Training Programme. The participant were representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/urban development/respective Government departments, NULM functionaries and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state urban poverty alleviation cells, research students and other concerned agencies etc. from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand etc. The programme was inaugurated by Mr. Nitin Kumar Yadav, IAS, Director General, Urban Local Bodies Department Haryana, while Prof. Sukhpal Singh, Director General, CRRID, Chandigarh welcomed the participants and Mr. Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator HUDCO Chair, CRRID introduced the subject and contents of the workshop. The workshop was addressed by Prof. A. K. Nanda, Professor, PRC, CRRID, Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (Retd.), Former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Mr. Surjit Singh, Senior Faculty-cum-Training and Placement Officer, Government ITI for Women, Chandigarh, Mr. Vivek Trivedi, Social Development Officer, MCC, Chandigarh, Mr. B. S. Thakur, Project Officer and Mr. Naresh Kashyap, Accounts Officer, Urban Development, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, Ms. Paramjit Kaur, Aashray Adhikar Abhiyan, Campaign for the rights of the homeless people in Delhi, New Delhi, Dr. Bindu Duggal, Associate Professor, CRRID, Mr. Sunil Dutt Verma, Additional Project Director DAY-NULM, Punjab, Mr. Mohinder Singh, City Project Officer, NULM Gurugram and Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia Assistant professor, CRRID, Mr Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Dr. Harjit S. Anand, IAS (Retd.) Former Secretary, MoHUPA gave the valedictory address. Shri Sunil Bansal compeered the training programme. The list of participants and resource persons is enclosed.

- **Training Programme for Overseas Professionals on Planning and Management of Urban Infrastructure Under ITEC & SCAAP, Sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India** organized by HSMI, New Delhi at CRRID, Chandigarh (February 7-9, 2018). CRRID Provided Support in organising lectures and Study Tour (Coordinators -Sunil Bansal and Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- **Three days Capacity Building Training Programme for SLTC & CLTC Functionaries of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab (Integrated Orientation Capsule)** supported by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India on March 7-9, 2018. (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia and Co-coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

LECTURES

- Ms. Raphael Kormoll, Ph.D. candidate with Durham University, U.K. spoke on **Everyday Practice in the border lands: the case of two Punjabs** on April 24, 2017, at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Dr. Sanjeev Gupta, Deputy Director, IMF, Washington DC delivered a lecture on **Politics of fiscal policy making: A global perspective** on May 4, 2017, at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- H.E. Mr. Kenji Hiramatsu, Ambassador of Japan to India interacted with the CRRID on May 9, 2017, at CRRID Chandigarh.
- Shri N. N. Vohra, Governor, J&K delivered **First B.K. Nehru Memorial Lecture** organized by CRRID on June 10, 2017, at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Dr. Kathryn Lum, Assistant Professor, Department of Global University, Nottingham Trent University, U.K. delivered a lecture at CRRID on August 7, 2017, on the **Reservations in Brazil: The Death of Merit?**
- Professor Neera Chandhoke delivered a lecture on **Rethinking the Relevance of Secularism** on September 28, 2017, under CRRID Distinguished Lecture Series.
- Dr. (Ms.) Amely Bernzen, from the Institute of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany, delivered a lecture on **Land Use Change and Migration as Livelihood Strategies of Rural Households in Coastal Bangladesh** at CRRID on November 2017.
- Prof. Aswini K Mohapatra, JNU, New Delhi delivered a lecture on **Social Science Research in India: An Alternative Perspective** on November 17, 2017, under CRRID Distinguished Lecture Series.

Meeting with Chief Minister of Punjab at CRRID

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab, Capt. Amarinder Singh **had discussions with researchers and professors of the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development on a range of issues including education and skill development, raising farm incomes and crop diversification** on February 9, 2018, at CRRID, Chandigarh. He held a meeting with the CRRID team consisting of Professor R. P. Bambah, Chairman, Governing Body, CRRID, Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman, Dr. S.K. Mangal, Senior Vice-Chairman, Governing Body, Professor Sukhpal Singh, Director General, Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Professor Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Professor Satish Verma. The CRRID team presented to the Chief Minister a brief on Development Challenges to Punjab and A Policy Road Map. The discussion focussed on the following issues:

1. Diversification of Agriculture to increase Farmer's income.
2. New policy initiatives needed in agriculture.
3. Generation of Employment for youth and skill development with the support of industry.
4. Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions and holding of two days' meet with the elected representatives of the third tier of democracy.

The Chief Minister discussed his concerns on the issues raised and expressed the desire to involve CRRID in policy making, preparation of road map for development and mobilisation of elected members of PRIs and urban local bodies.

Faculty Participation in Seminars / Conferences / Workshops / Training Programmes / Lectures/ Committees / Interactions organized by CRRID, other Institutions and Papers presented

Aggarwal Rajesh

- Discussant in Session on **Rural Distress and Farmer's Suicides and Marketing and other Policy Options** in the National seminar on "Policy and Technological Options for Doubling of Farmer's Income" during March 22-23, 2018 at the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.
- Attended two days **Annual Work Plan discussion and made a presentation for PRC CRRID** at Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi during March 27-28, 2018. He also interacted in a special session with the Member Niti Aayog, Dr. Vinod Paul during the meeting.

Chand Krishan

- Participated and presented a paper at the **National Conference on Comprehensive Village Development – Feasibility & Sustainability**, organized by INDO Global College of Architecture, Abhipur, Distt. SAS Nagar (Mohali), on February 23, 2018. This paper was published in their souvenir titled **Sustainable Model Village Development Planning: Concept and Methodology**.

Duggal Bindu

- Delivered a lecture on **Slum Proliferation and Rehabilitation: Tracing the Journey of Dhanas**, organized by UBC School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture in Chandigarh on October 7, 2017.
- Co-chair in the session on **Designing Infrastructure, Transport and Housing to cope with the Climate Change** in the International Conference on Mountain Cities, Climate Change and Urban Sustainability held at CRRID from November 6-8, 2017.
- Presented a paper **Analyzing Urban Poverty: Skill Development is the Need of the Poor** at a workshop held at CRRID on January 31, 2018.

Gaur Neetu

- Delivered a talk on **Ill-effects of Tobacco Use** in a session organised for career counselling and awareness camp at Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mouli, Barwala, Panchkula District on November 27, 2017.

Ghuman R. S.

- Delivered lecture on **Role of Cooperatives in Punjab Economy – Future Expectations** at the workshop on Competitive Dynamism and Revitalisation of the Cooperative Banks, organised by the Punjab State Cooperative Bank Ltd., Chandigarh on June 7, 2017.

- Delivered a lecture on **Skill Development Gap: Status and Prospectus**, organised by the Punjab Skill Development Mission at Shivalik Hotel, Chandigarh on June 8, 2017.
- Delivered an invited lecture on **Human Development and Demographic Divided in India** in the One Day National Seminar on Inclusive and Sustainable Development, organized by the Department of Economics, the University of Burdwan on September 8, 2017.
- Chaired One Technical Session at the **National Seminar on Agri-business Potential of Punjab State**, September 14-15, 2017. jointly organised by CRRID and Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) held at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered keynote address at the **International Multi-stream Seminar on Research and Society** organised by the Gujranwala Guru Nanak College Ludhiana on October 29, 2017.
- Invited speaker at the **Cooperative Week Celebration** by Puncofed (Punjab) at Kisan Bhavan, Chandigarh on November 16, 2017.
- Panellist at the workshop on **Cross Regional Marriages in North-West India**, organised by the Anthropological Survey of India at IIC, New Delhi on December 15, 2017.
- Gave a Keynote Address (read in absentia) at the **Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association**, organised by Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), December 27-29, 2017.
- Attended an Interactive session with the MLAs Committee constituted by the Legislative Assembly of Punjab to study the suicides by farmers and farm labourers, held at the secretariat of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on January 10, 2018.
- Delivered invited lecture in the **Capacity Building Workshop for Teachers and Research Scholars** of Punjabi University, organised by the Dean Research Punjabi University, Patiala on February 20, 2018.
- Delivered a lecture in the **ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for the faculty of universities and colleges**, organised by CRRID, Chandigarh on February 21, 2018.
- Chaired a technical session and presented an invited paper entitled **Domestic water use pattern in rural Punjab: Rising demand and low level of awareness** at the National Seminar on Comprehensive village development: Feasibility and sustainability organised by the Indo-Global college of Architecture Abhipur District Mohali. on February 23, 2018
- Delivered invited lecture at the **ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on Punjab Agriculture: Challenges and Future Possibilities**, organised by the Department of History, Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jalandhar on March 7, 2018
- Delivered invited lecture on the **Rural economy of Punjab: Issues and Challenges**, organised by the Department of Economics and Sociology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana on March 12, 2018.

- Delivered invited lecture on **Impact of New Economic Policy on Higher education in India**, organised by the Department of Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on March 20, 2018

Gill Sucha Singh

- Delivered a lecture on **Scarcity of Water and River Water Dispute between Punjab and Haryana** at Punjabi Bhavan, Toronto on July 16, 2017
- Delivered a lecture on **Environment and Sustainable Development with Special Reference to Agriculture in India** in a National Seminar on **Inclusive and Sustainable Development**, organized by the Department of Economics, Burdwan University, Burdwan on September 8, 2017.
- Presented a paper on **Promotion of Agribusiness in Punjab: Need for Public Policy** in National Seminar on **Agribusiness Potential of Punjab State**, organized at CRRiD during September 14-15, 2017.
- Delivered a lecture on **Political Economy of State Finances of Punjab** to the officials of West Bengal through Jindal Global University held at CRRiD on October 4, 2017.
- Delivered an extension lecture on **Slow Down of India Economy** at the Department of Economics, Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar on October 18, 2017.
- Delivered a lecture on **Flagship Programme of Agriculture** by Government of India to the Field Publicity Officers, UT Guest House, Chandigarh on November 7, 2017.
- Presented a Keynote Address at a **Workshop on Public Policy to prevent Rural Suicides** organized by the Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala on November 15, 2017.
- Delivered a lecture to faculty and students of Kartar Singh Sarabha Chair, Punjabi University, Patiala on the theme **Gaddar Movement and Its Vision of Free India** on November 16, 2017.
- Delivered a lecture in Winter School on **Public Finance and Urban Policy** to a group of Russian participants organized by CRRiD on November 29, 2017.
- Attended National Seminar on Land Market and Rural Poor and presented a paper on **Land Lease Market and the Rural Poor in Punjab**, organized by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, during January 18-19, 2018.
- Participated in a workshop Sustainable Pathways to Revitalize Punjab Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities and made a presentation on **Crop Diversification in Punjab: Possibilities and Desired Outcome**, organized by FAO, Punjab Farmers' Commission and Centre for International Project Trust (CIPT) during January 30-31, 2018.
- Participation discussion on **Faridkot and its Heritage** and made a presentation on **Agrarian Crisis and Way Out**, organized by Faridkot Heritage Trust, Faridkot on February 11, 2018.

- Delivered Keynote Address on **Agrarian Crisis in Punjab**, organized by KCL Institute of Management and Technology on February 16, 2018.
- Delivered a lecture on **Meaning, Aspects, and Relevance of Social Science** in Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi at CRRID, Chandigarh on February 19, 2018.
- Presented a paper on **Different Dimensions of Agrarian Crisis, Peasants, Peasant Movement** at **6th World Punjabi Conference**, Panjab University, Chandigarh, March 10, 2018.
- Attended **Chandigarh Social Science Congress on Discourse of Citizenship in Contemporary India** and chaired a session on **Demonetisation** organized by Panjab University, Chandigarh during March 15-16, 2018.

Ifthikar Ahmed Shaik

- Attended five day's **Capacity Building Workshop on Developing Research Questions and Proposal**, organised at IIPS, Mumbai from February 5-9, 2018.

Kaur Gurinder

- Participated and acted as rapporteur in three-day **International Conference on Mountain Cities, Climate Change and Urban Sustainability** from November 6-8, 2017 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Presented a paper on **Health, Illness, and Healing in Sikh Religion: Theorising Anticipation in Medical Anthropology** in National Seminar on Changing facets of Human Biology and Culture: Prospects and Development, February 21-23, 2018 at Department of Anthropology, Gauhati University.
- Delivered a lecture on **Biographical Narratives in Social Science Research** at One-week Orientation Programme in Social Science Research for SC/ST Scholars, February 19-24, 2018, ISID, New Delhi

Kumar Vikash

- Presented a Paper on **Sub-Regionalism in South Asia: A Bottom-up approach to Regional Cooperation** at the Two Day International Seminar on *Governance, Human Rights and Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Opportunities and Challenges of Globalization* organized by UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia & UMIKS, University of Kashmir at Jamia Millia Islamia on April 19-20, 2017.

Nanda A. K.

- Chaired a session on **Reproductive Health Accounts** and presented a paper on the **Dynamics of Home Delivery in Haryana: Causes and Processes** at the Annual Compendium Workshop at Varca, Goa organised jointly by the Population Research Centre (PRC), JSS Institute of

Economic Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, and the Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, New Delhi during September 11-12, 2017.

- Participated in International Union of Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) General Conference organised by Stats South Africa in Cape Town, South Africa during October 29- November 3, 2017. Delivered a talk on **Demographic Consequences of Natural Disasters** in the invited panel on Climate Change and Demography.
- Chaired a session in the International Conference on **Mountain Cities, Climate Change and Urban Sustainability** on November 7, 2017, at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered a talk on **Demographic Consequences of National Disasters** at Department of Applied Geography, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack on December 10, 2017.
- Attended two days **Annual Work Plan discussion and made a presentation for PRC CRRID** at Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi during March 27-28, 2018. He also interacted with the Member Niti Aayog, Dr. Vinod Paul during the meeting in a special session

Sangwan S. S.

- Presented a paper on **How not to Understand Farmers Indebtedness from Banks? Some Evidences from Punjab** in National Seminar on Changing Perspective of Rural Finance and Financial Inclusion of Rural Poor by S. R. Sankaran Chair (Rural Labour) at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad during April 28-29, 2017
- Submitted an abstract on **Modern Farming through Protected Cultivation** was submitted for a Seminar on **Promotion of Skill and Technologies for Sustainable Rural Development in India** at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chandigarh on August 31 - September 01, 2017.
- Presented a Paper on **Harnessing Agribusiness Potential of Surplus Paddy and Wheat in Punjab: Some Policy Options** in National seminar on Agribusiness Potential in Punjab State, on September 14, 2017 at CRRID Chandigarh.
- Participated in a National Conference by Sa-Dhjan on **Re-inventing Inclusive Finance in Digital Era** as a special invite on September 15, 2017, at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- Participated in a Seminar on **Agrarian crises in Punjab** at IDC, Chandigarh on March 6, 2018.
- Delivered a memorial lecture for Shri R. N. Godbole Chair in Shivaji University at Kohlapur, Maharashtra on the topic **Changing Perspective of Rural Credit and Financial Inclusion** on March 12, 2018.

Singh Kulwant

- Attended **Research Degree Committee** meeting in the Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh on September 4, 2017.

- Presented a paper on **Environmental Implications of Subsidised Power Supply for Sustainable Agriculture in Haryana** in **International Conference on Mountain Cities, Climate Change and Urban Sustainability** on November 6-8, 2017 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Presented a paper on **Sustainability in Electricity and Irrigation Water Use in Haryana: A Political Economy Perspective** in **21st Annual Conference of Indian Political Economy Association**, organised by the Department of Humanities and Social Science, IIT, New Delhi on December 8-9, 2017.
- Presented a research paper on **Sustainability in Electricity and Irrigation Water use in Agriculture** in 30th Annual Conference of Haryana Economic Association (HEA) organised by the Department of Business Administration on March 10, 2018, at National Institute of Technology (NIT), Kurukshetra, Haryana.
- Participated and Acted as Rapporteur in the **National Seminar on Policy and Technological Options for Doubling Famers**, organized by CRRID on March 21-23, 2018.

Singh Jatinder

- Acted as a Rapporteur at the National Seminar on **“Agribusiness Potential of Punjab State”** organized by CRRID and ISAM, Hyderabad, held at CRRID on September 14-15, 2017.
- Presented a paper on **Constraints in Digitalisation of Small Business in India**, organised by University Business School, Panjab University Chandigarh on September 27-28, 2017.
- Presented a paper on **Operations and Management of Strategic Functions of Multinational Companies Constraints in Digitalisation of Small Business in India**, organized by University Business School, Panjab University Chandigarh, on January 18-19, 2018.
- Chaired a Technical Session in the Conference on **Strategic Competences Mapping for Talent Management and Retention**, organised by University Business School, Panjab University, Chandigarh on January 18-19, 2018.

Singh Sukhpal

- Chaired a Session on **Regional Land Questions Across States** at the **National Seminar on Land Questions in New Liberal India** at IIAS, Shimla on October 9, 2017.
- Presented a paper on **Ownership vs. Control: The Changing Dynamics of Land Use in Liberalized Agricultural Context of India** at the **National Seminar on Land Questions in New Liberal India** organized by IIAS, Shimla from October 9-11, 2017.
- Delivered a lecture on **Agricultural Development Policy for Punjab**, at the one-day workshop on **Public Policy to Prevent Rural Suicides** organized by the Punjabi University, Patiala, on November 15, 2017.
- Chaired a Panel discussion on **Farmer and Farm Worker Union Leaders** at the one-day workshop on **Public Policy to Prevent Rural Suicides**, organized by the Punjabi University, Patiala, on November 15, 2017.

- Chaired a session on **Unemployment, Poverty & Health** at the 21st IPEA Conference on **Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Theoretical and Empirical Perspectives**, at IIT, Delhi during December 8-9, 2017.
- Presented paper **Reforming Agri-Institutions - Issues and Innovations**, at the P.C. Bansal Memorial seminar held at IIC, Delhi organised by CAPD and IIT, Delhi on January 5, 2018.
- Panellist at the **union budget discussion** at Chandigarh University, Gharraun (Mohali) on January 7, 2018.
- Member of the expert group on **Agri and Rural Development** at the Niti Aayog meeting on policy roadmap and presented on behalf of the group to the Prime Minister on January 10, 2018.
- Panellist for the session on **Hiring and Retaining Talent** at the International Conference on the topic organised by Panjab University, Chandigarh on January 19, 2018.
- Delivered invited lecture on **Achieving Sustainable and Harmonious Development in India: Issues and Ways Forward to Rural Sector**, at Post Graduate Government College for Girls, Chandigarh on January 24, 2018.
- Invited presentation on **Pillars of Sustainability of Punjab Agriculture: Raising Farmer Income and Ensuring Ecological Integrity**, at the workshop on the Sustainable Pathways to Revitalize Punjab Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities organised by FAO, PSFC and CIPT at Zirakpur (Punjab) during January 30-31, 2018.
- Delivered a talk on **Social Science Research in India: Issue of Research and Policy**, at **The Capacity Building Program for College and University Teachers** at CRRiD, Chandigarh on February 22, 2018.
- Delivered a talk on **Achieving Harmonious and Sustainable Development in Rural India**, for the Dialogue Highway, Chandigarh on February 23, 2018.

Singh Sukhvinder

- Participated as **Assessor** in the three-day programme on **Transforming India through Strengthening PRIs by Continuous Training & E-enablement - ToT for Orientation and Certification of "Master Trainers / Resource Persons"** organised by NIRD & PR, Hyderabad, at HIRD Nilokhedi from May 16 -18, 2017.
- Participated as a **Master Assessor in a Four Day Master Training Programme** organised by NIRD and PR Hyderabad at SIRD, Punjab, Mohali from July 19-22, 2017
- Gave a presentation on **NLM findings in the State of Uttar Pradesh at Two Days Regional Interactive Workshop of NLMs** at Tagore Hall, Scope Complex, New Delhi organised by MoRD, Government of India during August 21-22, 2017.

- Participated as a member of **Common Review Mission** to assess the funding of **14th Finance Commission to the Gram Panchayats in the state of Gujarat** from September 6-11, 2017. The Common Review Mission was formed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.
- Participated as a Master Assessor in a **Three-Day Master Training Programme** organised by NIRD and PR at Lucknow from November 28-30, 2017.
- Participated as **Master Assessor in a three-day Master Training Programme** organized by NIRD& PR at Hyderabad, from January 5-7, 2018.
- Visited Jharkhand state to **review as a member of Common Review Mission** on Ministry of Rural Development Program. Review Mission was constituted by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India from January 15-25, 2018.

Teotia Manoj Kumar

- Delivered a lecture on **Housing for the Urban Poor in North Western India: Some Considerations for State Housing and Habitat Policy** in Regional Workshop on Formulation of State Housing and Habitat Policy under HUDCO Chair Programme on May 3-4, 2017 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered Vote of Thanks during Inaugural and Valedictory Sessions of Regional Workshop on **“Formulation of State Housing and Habitat Policy”** at CRRID, Chandigarh on **May 3-4, 2017**.
- Visited Seoul to attend Asia Policy Dialogue (APD) organised by the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF), Seoul, South Korea from June 30 to July 1, 2017. He was one of the panellists in the Plenary on ‘Social & Solidarity Economy as an Alternative Urban Development Model – Commonalities and Complexities of Asia’ and presented a paper on **‘Towards Slum Free Cities in North-Western India: A Case of Housing for the Poor in Chandigarh, India’** besides facilitating a group exercise on **‘Urban Regeneration (Environment /Housing /Community)’**.
- Coordinated a session (in absentia) on **Federalism, Decentralization and People Participation for Strengthening and Sustaining Democracies, Development and Good Governance in the Global South** in International Conference on Democracy and Participation in the 21st Century, Universidade de Lisboa, from July 12-15, 2017, Lisbon School of Economics & Management (ISEG), Lisbon, Portugal (Co-chair: Shri Rajiv Sharma, Senior Fellow, HSMI/ HUDCO, New Delhi).
- Was invited by Asia Climate Change Education Centre (ACCEC), Jeju to speak on **Emerging Challenge of Climate Change and Coping Strategies in Urban India** during 7th Asia Climate Change Education International Workshop on ‘Strategies Responding to Climate Change.’ He also attended a study tour on 'Innovative Climate Change, Resilience and Adaptation Strategies for Smart Cities and Regions at Jeju, South Korea during October 11-16, 2017.

- Gave a presentation on **Towards Clean India: A Participatory Approach** in Inaugural Session during Regional Training Workshop on Swachh Bharat Mission (U)-implementation, Challenges and Alternatives organized by CRRID under HUDCO Chair Programme during December 7-8, 2017.
- Gave a lecture on **Urban Poverty in Northwest Region: Emerging Issues and Alternatives and Summary of the Workshop** in Regional Workshop on National Urban Livelihoods Mission- Lessons Learned and Future Strategies, Chandigarh during January 23-24, 2018.
- Presented a paper on **Urban Poverty in Northwest Region: Emerging Issues and Alternatives** in the Study tour under Training Programme for Overseas Professionals on Planning and Management of Urban Infrastructure Under ITEC & SCAAP, sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India organised by HSMI, New Delhi at CRRID, Chandigarh from February 7- 9, 2018.
- Delivered a lecture on **Community Participation in Urban Transformation** in the Capacity Building Programme for Engineers/ PHCs of ULBs of Punjab under AMRUT Scheme of MOHUA, Government of India organized by MGPSIPA, Chandigarh on February 28, 2018
- Delivered a lecture on **Preparation of SLIP and SAAP under AMRUT** in the Capacity Building Programme for Engineers/ PHCs of ULBs of Punjab under AMRUT Scheme of MOHUA, Government of India organised by MGPSIPA, Chandigarh on February 28, 2018
- Delivered a lecture on **Community Participation in Urban Transformation** in the Capacity Building Programme for Engineers/ PHCs of ULBs of Punjab under AMRUT Scheme of MOHUA, Government of India organized by MGPSIPA, Chandigarh on March 6, 2018
- Gave a lecture on **Urban Sector Overview and Reforms in Urban Development: Emerging Issues and Alternatives** during **Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme for SLTC and CLTC Functionaries of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab** (Integrated Orientation Capsule) organised by CRRID on March 7-9, 2018.
- Gave a **Summary of the programme and Vote of Thanks** in the closing session of **Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme for SLTC and CLTC Functionaries of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab** (Integrated Orientation Capsule) organized by CRRID on March 7-9, 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Presented proceedings of the two-days **National Seminar on Policy and Technical Options for Doubling of Farmers Income** organized on March 22-23, 2018 by the SBI Chair at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) with the support from the State Bank of India, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and NABARD in the valedictory session of the Seminar.
- As Rapporteur in the Panel Discussion of the two-days **National Seminar on Policy and Technical Options for Doubling of Farmers Income** organized on March 22-23, 2018 by the

SBI Chair at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRiD) with the support from the State Bank of India, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and NABARD.

- Guided an Intern Mr. Amandeep Singh, Student of MBA – Infrastructure Management, RICS School of Built Environment, AMITY University, Noida. He worked on the dissertation **Implementation of Smart City Mission in Chandigarh: Status, Issues, and Alternatives**, 2017-18.
- Guided another intern Ms. Anupama Sharma, a student of MA, Economics, PU, Chandigarh who worked on the dissertation on the impact of **Slum Rehabilitation Programme on the Livelihood of the Urban Poor** in Chandigarh, December 2017.

Verma Satish

- Delivered two lectures in ICSSR sponsored **Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members**, organised by the Department of History in Kurukshetra University on June 7, 2017.
- Attended the seminar on ‘**Empowering Farmers on Scientific Use of Crop Protection Chemicals-Pesticides for Maximization of Yield**’ organized by the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Government of India, and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) on July 5, 2017 at Hotel Mountview, Chandigarh.
- Delivered two lectures in **Orientation Course** organized by UGC Academic Staff College, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar on July 10, 2017.
- Attended the **ICSSR Expert Committee Meeting of Publication** at ICSSR, New Delhi on July 13, 2017.
- Presented a paper on **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh** in the national seminar on **Challenges of Growing in Equality of India** organised by the Council for Social Development at Indian International Centre, New Delhi on July 14-15, 2017.
 - i. **Structural Principles of Smart Writing;**
 - ii. **Smart Writing: A Matter of Style**
- Attended State Level Workshop on **Promotion of Farmer Producer Organization (FPO)**, organised by NABARD (Punjab), Chandigarh on August 9, 2017.
- Participated in the Policy Round Table on **Sustainability of Farmer Producer Organization** organised by Development Alternatives Groups in partnership with NABARD Lucknow and supported by HEINRICH VOELL Foundation, Germany on August 22, 2017.
- Sent response to Reserve Bank of India, Chandigarh on its **Regional Expectation Survey from Monetary Policy** on September 13, 2017.

- Presented a paper on **Role of FPOs in Crop Diversification and Farmers' Income: A Case Study from Punjab** in the National Seminar on 'Agribusiness Potential of Punjab State' organized by CRRID, Chandigarh and Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), Hyderabad on September 14-15, 2017.
- Chaired one session on **Value Addition and Entrepreneurship in Agribusiness** in National Seminar on 'Agribusiness Potential of Punjab State' organized by CRRID, Chandigarh and Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), Hyderabad held on September 15, 2017, in CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Attended **State Level Bankers Committee** meeting at Hotel Mountview, Chandigarh on November 20, 2017.
- Evaluated the Essays entitled **Can Fintech Revolutionize Access to Finance in India** of National Level Competition of Under Graduate and Post Graduate students under The RBI Policy Challenge 2018, January 8, 2018.
- Attended **State Credit Seminar-Punjab 2018-19** organized by NABARD, Punjab at Hotel Mountview, Chandigarh on January 16, 2018.
- Presented a paper entitled **MSMEs in India with Select References to Thailand: An Overview and Policy Initiatives** in Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and National Research Council Thailand (NRCT) Joint Seminar on 'India-Thailand- Commerce, Connectivity and Culture' on February 19-20, 2018 at Mahabodhi Hotel in Bodh Gaya, Bihar.
- Delivered a lecture on **Structural Principles of Scientific Research Writing** in ICSSR sponsored Two Week Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty organised by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh on February 23, 2018.
- Acted as a **member of expert committees**, constituted by the ICSSR, on the dates: January 11-12, 2018; January 31 to February 1, 2018; and February 27-28, 2018.
- Delivered a lecture on **Research Design** in the Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars organized by ICSSR North-West Regional Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh on March 6, 2018.
- Chaired one technical session in a national seminar on **Impact of Current Government's Policies on Employment** organized by Centre of Management and Humanities (CMH) and Punjab Engineering College (PEC), Chandigarh in collaboration with Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) on March 8, 2018, Chandigarh.
- Provided Consultancy to Society of Development Alternatives, New Delhi for review of 'Policy Paper on **Farmer Producer Organizations in India**, sponsor under a programme entitled 'Transforming the Development the Paradigm' in collaboration with Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBF), Germany.



Policy Notes

- Professor Sukhpal Singh, Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Professor R.S. Ghuman, Professor Satish Verma, Professor A.K. Nanda, Dr. Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal, Shri Manoj Teotia, Shri Sunil Bansal and Dr. Jatinder Singh prepared **policy notes on different sectors of agriculture, industry, and employment, agricultural loan waivers, health and urban development.**

RESEARCH SUPPORT SERVICES

LIBRARY

The library at the centre is devoted to the research needs of the faculty and offers a wide range of choices to the reader. It has developed a regional focus that recognises the primacy of north-west India. Library has collections in banking, biographies, computer, demography, economics, education, environmental studies, gender studies, history, political science, psychology, rural development, sociology, south and central Asia, etc. Broad spectrums of social science journals also are available for the benefit of the users in the library. The library receives journals in the aforesaid disciplines on the exchange as well as on complementary basis from India and overseas. Also, the centre also periodically receives some books and journals as gifts from different philanthropic trusts and individuals. Important local, regional and national dailies in English, Hindi, and Punjabi constitute the newspaper section of the library. The library caters to the needs of a diverse section of the users. Besides the research faculty of the centre, it is also consulted frequently by eminent personalities, academicians, policy makers, scholars from universities, colleges, research institutions and professional bodies from the region and beyond. However, the non-members of the library need prior permission for any consultation visit.

As on March 2018, the library has 28,754 books. Hundred and ninety-five books/reports were added to the collection during 2017-18. Library provides reference service, a list of new additions to the CRRID library, inter-library loan-service, Wi-Fi service, CD-ROM facilities and reprographic facilities to its users. The software services available in the library are LSEase, an offshoot of LIBSYS and SPSS software for the data analysis of the faculty. The library has back volumes of 1980 journals. Library receives 101 journals both Indian as well as foreign. In addition to this, it receives 15 journals on exchange and 24 on complementary basis. The ICSSR has also provided access to the following online databases like JSTOR, PROWESS IQ, IndiaStat Database, EconLit with Full Text (EBSCO), Online SAGE journals for the use of faculty.

Computer Section

The computer centre provides key support services to research and other related activities at CRRID. It provides services not only to internal faculty, Ph.D. students and staff but also provides substantial assistance to visiting faculties, fellows and scholars from India and abroad. During the year 2017-18, the computer centre handled both primary and secondary data as required. SPSS is currently being used extensively for analysing the data. The Centre also provided substantial assistance during the organisation of different conferences, workshops, and seminars held at CRRID. Also, the computer section regularly helps in bringing out the CRRID quarterly journal 'Man and Development' and other publications such as books, monographs, etc.

Information Technology

Faculty, research support, and administrative staff have been provided with dedicated desktops, printers and internet facilities. Laptops are also available for use by faculty for survey and other activities. The CRRID campus has quality connectivity through dedicated internet connections and wi-fi network.

Ph.D. PROGRAMME

CRRID has been affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh, as its approved research centre and commenced its 3rd batch of PhD Programme in the subject of Economics from the session 2017-18. A total of six students have been enrolled for Ph.D. during the session 2017-18. Five out of total six students have been attending the classes of Pre-PhD course work at CRRID campus. The Pre-PhD course work classes for 1st Semester were commenced from October 2017 and completed in March 2018. The classes for the 2nd semester is in progress.

Courses Taught in Pre-Ph.D. Course Work (Semester 1 & 2)

Semester 1

- Research Methodology in Social Sciences by A.K. Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal
- Economic Development by Sukhvinder Singh and Neetu Gaur

Semester 2

- Application of Econometrics by Neetu Gaur and Jatinder Singh
- Public Policy and Governance by A.K. Nanda

MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL BODIES/ACADEMIC BODIES/POLICY COMMITTEES

Professional Bodies

Aggarwal, Rajesh Kumar

- Life Member, Indian Association for Study of Population, New Delhi.
- President, East-west Alumni Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA (Chandigarh Chapter)

Ghuman, R. S.

- Member, International Institute of Asian Studies, Leiden, the Netherlands.
- Life Member, Indian Economic Association.
- Life Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), New Delhi.
- Life Member, Indian Science Congress.

Gill, Sucha Singh

- Life Member, Indian Economic Association, Mumbai
- Life Member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Mumbai
- Life Member, Indian Econometric Society, Delhi
- Life Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics, Delhi
- Life Member, Indian Society for Agricultural Development and Policy

Kumar, Vikash

- Life Member of Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi
- Associate Member, Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies, New Delhi
- Executive Committee Member, Indian Association of Asian and Pacific Studies (IAAPS), Kolkata.

Nanda, Aswini Kumar

- Life Member, Indian Association for Study of Population (IASP), New Delhi, India.
- Member, Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP), International Social Science Council, Fantoft, Norway.
- Member, Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), India.
- Member, International Union for Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Paris, France.
- Member, International Association of the Survey Statisticians (IASS), Voorburg, the Netherlands.

- Member, Ageing in Developing Countries Network (ADCN), Michigan, USA.
- Executive Committee Member of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP)

Nehra, Kulwant Singh

- Member, Haryana Economic Association, Sirsa.
- Member, India Political Economy Association, New Delhi

Sangwan, S. S.

- Life member, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics
- Member, Indian Society of Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing
- Member, Indian Society Political Economy
- Life Member, Institute of Banking and Finance, Mumbai
- Member, Indian Society of Labour Economics
- Member, Working Group of Haryana Kisan Ayog on Linking Farmers to Market

Singh, Sukhpal

- Life member of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai
- Life member of the Indian Society of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), Nagpur
- Life member of the Indian Economic Association (IEA), Calcutta
- Life Member of the Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), New Delhi
- Life member of Indian Society for Agricultural Development and Policy, Ludhiana.
- Life Member of the Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia (ISEA), Manila.

Singh, Sukhvinder

- Member, International Sociological Association (ISA)
- Member, RC-10 Participation, Organisational Democracy and Self-Management (ISA)
- Member, Working group - 05: Famine and Society (ISA)
- Member, Governing Body, Social Audit Unit, Punjab

Teotia, Manoj Kumar

- Member, International Sociological Association (ISA)
- Member, Research Committee 21 on Urban and Regional Development, ISA
- Member, Research Committee 24 on Environment and Society, ISA,

- Member, Research Committee 10 on Participation, Organisational Democracy and Self-management, ISA.
- Member Research Committee 09 on Social Transformations & Sociology of Development, ISA
- Member, Research Committee 43 on Housing and Built Environment, ISA
- Member, Research Committee on Urban & Industrial Studies, ISS
- Secretary-cum-Treasurer, Working Group 05 of ISA on Famine and Society
- Member, Editorial Board, Dynamic Research Society: An International Interdisciplinary Journal
- Secretary-cum-Treasurer, Working Group 05 of ISA on Famine and Society 2010-18
- Life Membership: Alumni Association of Punjab University
- Member, Editorial Board, Dynamic Research Society: An International Interdisciplinary Journal
- Member, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), 2012 onwards
- Life Member, North-West Indian Sociological Association (NWISA).
- Member, RC on Urban Studies, ISS, Mumbai, Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS)

Academic Bodies

Ghuman, R. S.

- Member, Peer Team of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore
- Member, Academic Council of Khalsa University, Amritsar
- Member, Board of Studies, Department of Social Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala
- Member, Academic Council of Baba Bhag Singh University, Jalandhar.
- Member, Faculty of Social Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala.
- Member, Advisory Committee of UGC-DRS-II, Department of Economics, University of Burdwan, West Bengal

Gill, Sucha Singh

- Member, Board of Governors, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow (2013-2017).
- Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi (2012-2017)
- Member, Board of Governors, Bhai Vir Singh Sadan, New Delhi.
- Member, Advisory Committee of UGC-DRS II, Department of Economics, Burdwan University, Burdwan (W.B.)

- Vice Chairman, Indian Association of Social Science and Institutions (IASSI), New Delhi
- Member, Editorial Board, Man and Development, CRRID, Chandigarh
- Member, Editorial Board, Labour and Development, National Labour Institute, Noida
- Member, Editorial Board, Millennial Asia, ASS, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Member, Editorial Board, Journal of Punjab, Sikh Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA.
- Member, Editorial Board, Contributions to Indian Social Science, IASSI, New Delhi.

Singh, Sukhpal

- Founding Editor, Millennial Asia- an International Journal of Asian Studies (of the Association of Asia Scholars (ASS) published by Sage, New Delhi since 2009.
- Member, editorial board, Food Chain, published by Practical Action, the UK since 2014.
- Member of the editorial review board of the Journal of Agribusiness in the developing and emerging economies, Emerald publishing, since 2012.
- Member, Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, of the ISAE, for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.
- Member of the Academic Committee of the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur, since Aug 2015.
- Member, Research Advisory Committee of the National Innovation Foundation (NIF) of DST, Government of India, since October 2015.

Policy Committees

Gill, Sucha Singh

- Member, Advisory Committee, National Sample Survey 70th Round, Ministry of Statistics and Planning, Government of India, New Delhi (2012-2015)

Singh, Sukhpal

- Member of the standing committee of the Chhattisgarh State Planning Commission for framing agricultural development policy for three years and heading a working group on agricultural marketing policy, since July 2015.
- Member, Advisory Committee, Drip Plus project of C&A Foundation being implemented by AKRSP(I) in cotton in Gujarat since 2015.
- Nominated member of the Executive Committee for Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) as marketing expert since March 2014.

- Member of the QRT of ICAR for Review of Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal

Singh, Sukhwinder

- Member, Common Review Mission, A Group of Experts Constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Verma, Satish

- Member of the Statues, Regulations, Sub-regulations, Bye-laws Drafting Committee for Maharaja Ranjit Singh State Technical University, Bathinda, and I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar
- Member of the Skill Development Cell, Planning Department, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh

ADMINISTRATIVE / GOVERNING OFFICIALS

Rashpal Malhotra

Honours in Urdu, M.A. (Public Administration), Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon by the Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul, South Korea

Executive Vice-Chairman

Founder Director of the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.

Areas of Academic Interest: Rural and Industrial Development, Democratic Decentralisation, Public Affairs, Political Processes, Banking and Academic Administration

S. K. Mangal

Former founder Managing Director, Punjab State Electronics Development Corporation, Chandigarh

Senior Vice-Chairman, Governing Body, CRRID

Areas of Academic Interest: Industry and Technology Transfer, Management, Information Technology including e-Governance.

Sukhpal Singh

M Phil (Applied Eco, JNU), Ph.D. (Eco, Bangalore Univ.)

Director General (Till February 2018)

Hony. Director, Population Research Centre, CRRID

Areas of Academic Interest: Vertical co-ordination of agribusiness value chains, including contract farming and franchising; value chain governance and small producer participation; small producer collectivisation, co-operatives and producer companies; food supermarkets and FDI in retail, agrarian relations and land leasing reforms and policy, Punjab agriculture, agricultural and rural development policies, rural industrialisation, sustainability and globalisation.

Krishan Chand

M.A. (Geography), Ph.D. Punjabi University, Patiala

Director General (Acting) (From February 2018)

Areas of Academic Interest: Migration, Trade Unionism and Micro Planning

Sanjay Gupta

M.A. (Economics), PGDCA, PGADM, PGDHRD, IGNOU, New Delhi.

Acting Secretary-cum-Establishment Officer,

Computer Programmer

Areas of Academic Interest: Data Analysis and IT Enabled Services.

EXPERTS / COORDINATOR / CONSULTANTS

Sucha Singh Gill

M.A., Ph.D. (Economics), Punjabi University, Patiala

Expert/ Consultant/ Coordinator in the rank of Senior Professor

Former Director-General, CRRID, former Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala

Former Dean, Academic Affairs, Dean, Social Sciences, and Dean Research, Punjabi University, Patiala, Vice-President of Indian Association of Social Science Research Institutions (IASSI), Elected President for Annual Conference for Indian Society of Labour Economics.

Areas of Academic Interest: Development Economics, International Economics, Punjab Economy.

Ranjit Singh Ghuman

M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Economics), Punjabi University, Patiala

Expert in the rank of Professor at CRRID (w.e.f. February 2017)

Former Professor, Nehru SAIL Chair, CRRID from August 2011-August 2016

Member, Advisory Committee of Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission

Member Peer Team, NAAC, Bangalore.

Former Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala

Former Dean College Development Council, Punjabi University, Patiala

Former Vice-President, Indian Society of Labour Economics.

Former Chairman of Punjab State Committee on Minimum Support Price

Former Member and Executive Council of Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

Areas of Academic Interest: Economic Theory, International Economics, Punjab Economy, WTO and Global Economy and South Asian Economy, Nehruvian Economic Philosophy, Corporate Social Responsibility.

Pratipal Kaur Real

B.A., LL.B, Panjab University, Chandigarh

Consultant / Coordinator

Areas of Academic Interest: Establishment and Human Resource Development.

FACULTY AND STAFF

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Sukhpal Singh (till February 2018)

M Phil (Applied Eco, JNU), Ph.D. (Eco, Bangalore Univ.)

Hony. Director, Population Research Centre, CRRiD

Areas of Academic Interest: Vertical co-ordination of agribusiness value chains, including contract farming and franchising; value chain governance and small producer participation; small producer collectivisation, co-operatives and producer companies; food supermarkets and FDI in retail, agrarian relations and land leasing reforms and policy, Punjab agriculture, agricultural and rural development policies, rural industrialisation, sustainability and globalisation.

DIRECTOR GENERAL (Acting)

Krishan Chand

M.A. (Geography), Ph.D. Punjabi University, Patiala

Areas of Academic Interest: Migration, Trade Unionism and Micro Planning

PROFESSORS

Aswini Kumar Nanda

M.A.(Economics), Utkal University, Bhubaneswar; M.Sc. (Demography), University of London, London;

M.Phil, JNU, New Delhi; Ph.D., International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai

Professor, Population Research Centre

Areas of Academic Interest:Fertility, Family Planning, Ageing and Migration.

Satish Verma

M.A. (Economics), Ph.D., GNDU, Amritsar.

Professor, RBI Chair

Former Professor & Head (Economics), Dean Faculty of Economics & Business (1998-2000), Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

Former Director Centre for Distance Education (2002-06); Publications (2008-09); and UGC Academic Staff College (2010-12), GNDU, Amritsar.

Member, (Punjab Government) Committee on Higher Education in Punjab: Vision 2020 (2002-05); and Core Committee Punjab Education Policy 2025 (2011).

Senator, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (2010-12).

Areas of Academic Interest:Monetary Policy and Money & Banking.

Sher Singh Sangwan

M.A, KUK, M.Phil., Ph.D. (Economics) JNU, New Delhi: CAIIB Indian Institute of Banking and Finance, Mumbai.

Professor, SBI Chair

Former General Manager (Economics), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai, and Consultant of National Bank's Consultancy Services and Agricultural Finance Corporation Served in 8 States of India in Various Capacities Including Faculty Member of National Bank Staff College Lucknow, District Development Manager Dehradun and State Incharge Arunachal Pradesh. Presently Member of Haryana Krishi Ayog's Working Group on Linking Farmers with Market.

Areas of Academic Interest: Rural Credit, Microfinance and Financial Inclusion, Impact Evaluation Studies of Agriculture, Poverty Alleviation, Microfinance, Rural Non-farm Sector and Infrastructure.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

M.A.(Economics), M.Phil, Ph.D. LL.B., PGDHF&PE, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Areas of Academic Interest: Health Economics, Service Dynamics and Programme Evaluation

Sunil Bansal

M.A. (Economics), Panjab University, Chandigarh

Areas of Academic Interest: Rural Development and Agriculture and Urban Development and Governance

Bindu Duggal

M.A, M.Phil, Ph.D. (Sociology), Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Areas of Academic Interest: Urban Studies and Development, Social Development with Particular Reference to Women and Child

Sukhvinder Singh

M.A, M.Phil, (Economics) Punjabi University, Patiala, Ph.D., Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Orissa

Areas of Academic Interest: Rural Development and Capacity Building in Panchayati Raj Institutions, Agriculture and Evaluation Studies.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Madan Mohan Singh

M.A. (Economics), Magadh University, Magadh.

Areas of Academic Interest: Large Scale Surveys and Data Management

Manoj Kumar Teotia

M.A., M.Phil. (Sociology), Panjab University, Chandigarh; MA (European Masters in Comparative Urban Studies), University of Urbino (Urbino) and University of Milano Bicocca (Milan), Italy; Post Graduate Diploma on "Federalism, Decentralisation and Conflict Resolution", Institute of Federalism, University of Fribourg, Switzerland.

Areas of Academic Interest: Urban Studies, Social Development, Housing/Slums, Governance, Democratic Decentralisation, Municipal Finance, Poverty and Environmental Infrastructure.

Neetu Gaur

M.A., Ph.D. (Economics), Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Areas of Academic Interest: Development Economics.

Kulwant Singh

M.A., M. Phil, Ph.D. (Economics); M.B.A., Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

Areas of Academic Interest: Public Economics, Energy Economics, Regulation, Monetary & Financial Economics.

Gurinder Kaur

M.Sc., Ph.D. (Anthropology) Panjab University, Chandigarh

Areas of Academic Interest: Social Anthropology, Medical Anthropology with Specific Focus on Gender, Determinants of Health and Health Care Systems, Religion and Health Intersections.

Jatinder Singh

M.A., M. Phil, Ph.D. (Economics), JNU, New Delhi

Areas of Academic Interest: Industrial Economics, International Trade and Innovation, Economics of Education

Vikash Kumar

M.A. (Sociology), M. Phil., Ph.D. (South Asian Studies), JNU, New Delhi

Areas of Academic Interest: Regional Cooperation, Sustainable Development, Public Policy, Human Rights and Migration Studies in South Asia

RESEARCH SUPPORTING STAFF

Pawan Kumar Sharma

M.A., M. Phil., Ph.D. (Geography), Panjab University, Chandigarh, Post Graduate Diploma in Health, Family Welfare and Population Education.

Research Assistant

Areas of Academic Interest: Population Development and Family Planning Programme Assessment.

Poonam Sandhir

M.Sc. (Statistics), B.Ed. Panjab University, Chandigarh; Post Network Computing (NIIT). Diploma in Human Rights, Diploma in HIV and Family Education, IGNOU, New Delhi.

Research Assistant

Areas of Academic Interest: Impact Assessment and Multivariate Analysis.

Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

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Raj Kumar Sharma
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Shakti Chand
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Driver
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Peon
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