Shri Keshub Mahindra, President,
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Society

Shri Keshub Mahindra is currently Chairman Emeritus, Mahindra & Mahindra Limited. The CRRID owes its origin to him for having provided unstinted financial and academic support in the growth and continuing development of the Institute to-date.
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Professional Bodies

Academic Bodies

Policy Committees

Administrative / Governing Officials

Experts/Coordinators/Consultants / Advisors

Faculty and Staff

Members / Life Members of the Governing Body / Society of CRRID

Important Committees

Annual Report 2018-2019
CHAIRMAN’S MESSAGE

It is a matter of great satisfaction that, under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Rashpal Malhotra and with mature guidance from Shri P.N. Haksar, Dr. Mannmohan Singh and Shri Keshub Mahindra, CRRID, which started in a garage with very meagre resources, has developed into a national Centre of Excellence with financial support from Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Governments of Punjab and Haryana, and Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. among others, the Centre has been able to carry out useful programmes of training and research in social sciences. Under the guidance of Professor S.S. Johl and Shri Salman Haidar, its quarterly journal “Man & Development” continues to provide a responsible forum for serious workers in Social Sciences.

I congratulate the faculty and supporting staff on their achievements and wish them even greater success in future.

R.P. Bambah
Chairman, Governing Body
September 4, 2019
STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN

A close reading of the message of Padma Bhushan Professor R.P. Bambah, a distinguished Mathematician and Former Vice-Chancellor of Panjab University who is also Chairman of the Governing Body, CRRID and also the statement by the Acting Director present a fairly clear picture of the activities that have taken place during the financial year 2018-19. It hardly needs much for the undersigned to pen down anything that may be of interest to the readers and other stakeholders.

However, there is one important event that has continued to contribute in carrying forward the research, development, training and other programmes by CRRID and that is unstinted support of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Governments of Punjab and Haryana and also the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Health and Family Welfare, Housing and Urban Affairs and earlier by the Ministry of External Affairs. On the top of everything, the continuing financial support provided by Mahindra and Mahindra Limited through Emeritus Chairman Shri Keshub Mahindra and his dynamic successor Shri Anand G. Mahindra, Chairman, Mahindra and Mahindra Limited does need a special mention.

I offer my sincere gratitude to the Chairman, members of the Governing Body, President of the Society and members of the Faculty and Staff. Above all, I must place on record my highest regards for the Chief Minister of Punjab, Capt. Amarinder Singh and Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Manohar Lal Khattar for their support in promoting the research studies, development and training programmes successfully accomplished by the Institute under the able guidance of my colleagues namely Professors Sucha Singh Gill, R.S. Ghuman, Satish Verma and A. K. Nanda.

(Rashpal Malhotra)
Executive Vice Chairman
FROM THE DIRECTOR’S DESK

It is really a great pleasure to present the CRRID’s Annual Report for the year 2018-19 and share with its readers major research activities, programmes and achievements during the past year. The Institute, one of the leading research institutes affiliated to ICSSR, is continuously making sincere efforts to meet its objectives of providing environment conducive to research, education, capacity building, training and documentation. This year too CRRID through various research projects and programmes of national and international prominence has been able to reach out to various stakeholders, including policy planners and beneficiaries in the areas of rural development, agriculture, panchayati raj institutions, education, health & population, social issues, women empowerment, industrial development & urban governance and development. The interdisciplinary research being carried out at CRRID has been reflected in its programme evaluation and active participation by the faculty as members on many policy formulation committees and boards of many prominent government & non-government institutions. The CRRID also conducted regular capacity building programmes for the functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). CRRID also conducted 10 days research methodology course for the research scholars with all India participation. During the year 2018-19, another major achievement was conducting an international conference on Ninth Biennial International Conference of Indian Association for Asian and Pacific Studies on Asia in Transition on November 1-2, 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh. The Institute also organized 7 national and regional seminars/conferences and 10 training programmes and workshops during this year.

During the year 2018-19, the CRRID faculty published 9 books and contributed around 17 articles in reputed journals and edited books. The faculty of the Institute successfully completed 26 research projects during the year.

The faculty of CRRID also participated and contributed papers in various regional, national and international seminars, conferences, workshops in diverse areas of research during the year. CRRID’s quarterly research journal “Man & Development”, as usual, regularly publishes on schedule, which is being well received by the academia and all other stakeholders. During the year 2018-19 seven more students joined Ph.D programme in the subject of Economics at the Institute and one student joined the Ph.D programme in the subject of Sociology and 9 students submitted their research proposals.

CRRID Library is one of the richest libraries with a collection of 28874 books (mostly related to social sciences) and it subscribes to print copies of 76 Indian and 04 international journals. CRRID has online access to databases through ICSSR consortium.
CRRID has academic links with many national and international universities and also has been empanelled on various central government ministries. The Institute also has Memorandum of Understanding for carrying out research, training and documentation with a number of regional, national and international foundations, organizations and agencies.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank various sponsors and collaborators for showing their confidence in CRRID. In particular I acknowledge with gratitude the ICSSR, Government of Punjab, Government of Haryana, Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the RBI, the SBI, the HUDCO and other Ministries in supporting various research and capacity building programmes of CRRID during the year.

I would like to place on record my gratitude towards the Governing Body of CRRID for its overall guidance and full support in taking forward the research agenda of the Institute. This report has been compiled by Ms. Meena Jatana, Deputy Librarian of CRRID, with support of Ms. Aarti Sood, Mr. Hem Singh and Mr. Harsh Singh Rawat. I duly acknowledge their sincere efforts in compiling this report. I hope the CRRID will continue to contribute in social science research and policy formations in the years to come.

Sunil Bansal
Director (Acting)
# ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIILSG</td>
<td>All India Institute of Local Self Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALF</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMRUT</td>
<td>Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANA</td>
<td>Anti Nuclear Antibodies</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>APMCs</td>
<td>Agricultural Produce Market Committees</td>
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<tr>
<td>APTT</td>
<td>Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time</td>
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<td>BPSSBY</td>
<td>Bhagat Puran Singh Sehat Bima Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAZRI</td>
<td>Central Arid Zone Research Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBUD</td>
<td>Capacity Building Urban Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CESS</td>
<td>Coverage Evaluation Survey</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CLF</td>
<td>City Level Federation</td>
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</tr>
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<td>CLTC</td>
<td>City Level Technical Committee</td>
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<td>CMAP</td>
<td>City Managers Association of Punjab</td>
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<td>CPO</td>
<td>Chief Project Officer</td>
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<td>CRRID</td>
<td>Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development</td>
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<td>CSDS</td>
<td>Centre for the Study of Developing Societies</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAY- NRLM</td>
<td>Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission</td>
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<td>Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihood Mission</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDUPSP</td>
<td>Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
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<td>DEICs</td>
<td>District Early Intervention Centre</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>DILRMP</td>
<td>Digital India Land Reform Modernisation Programme</td>
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<td>DOTS</td>
<td>Directly Observed Treatment Short Course</td>
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<td>ECG</td>
<td>Electrocardiography</td>
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<td>Economic and Social Council</td>
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<td>EDL</td>
<td>Essential Drug List</td>
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<td>Employment Through Skill Training and Placement</td>
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<td>FIG</td>
<td>Farmers Interest Group</td>
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<td>FIRE(D)</td>
<td>Financial Institute Reforms and Expansion (Development)</td>
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<td>FNAC</td>
<td>Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology</td>
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<td>FPO</td>
<td>Farmers Producers Organisations</td>
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<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>Government of India</td>
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<td>HbA1C</td>
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<td>HFA</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immune Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>HP</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>HPLC</td>
<td>High Performance Liquid Chromatography</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRIDAY</td>
<td>Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSMI</td>
<td>Human Settlement Management Institute</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUDCO</td>
<td>Housing and Urban Development Corporation</td>
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<td>HWC</td>
<td>Health Workers Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAS</td>
<td>Indian Administrative Service</td>
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<td>IAY</td>
<td>Indira AwasYojana</td>
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<td>ICPS</td>
<td>Integrated Child Protection Scheme</td>
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<td>ICSSR</td>
<td>Indian Council of Social Science Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFA</td>
<td>Iron and Folic Acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGNOU</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Open University</td>
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<td>IMPRESS</td>
<td>Impactful Policy Research in Social Science</td>
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<td>IWMP</td>
<td>Integrated Watershed Management Programme</td>
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<td>KTPL</td>
<td>Kirloskar Technology Private Limited</td>
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<td>KYC</td>
<td>Know Your Customer</td>
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<td>LAMA</td>
<td>Left Against Medical Advise</td>
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<td>LED</td>
<td>Light Emitting Diode</td>
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<tr>
<td>LH</td>
<td>Luteinizing Hormone</td>
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<td>LLB</td>
<td>Bachelor of Laws</td>
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<td>MCC</td>
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<td>MCH</td>
<td>Mother and Child Health</td>
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<td>MHRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Human Resource Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>MHTs</td>
<td>Mobile Health Team</td>
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<td>MIDH</td>
<td>Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOs/EMOs.</td>
<td>Medical Officer/ Emergency Medical Officer</td>
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<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MPHW</td>
<td>Multi Purpose Health Worker</td>
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<td>NAAS</td>
<td>National Academy of Agriculture Sciences</td>
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<td>NABARD</td>
<td>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
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<td>NCD</td>
<td>Non Communicable Disease</td>
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<td>NDRGGSP</td>
<td>Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar</td>
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</table>
NFBS  National Family Benefit Scheme
NGO  Non-Governmental Organizations
NHB  National Horticulture Board
NHM  National Health Mission
NICU  Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NIHFW  National Institute of Health & Family Welfare
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
NQAS  National Quality Assurance Standards
NRC  Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre
NRDWP  National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRHM  National Rural Health Mission
NRLM  National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSAP  National Social Assistance Programme
NULM  National Urban Livelihoods Mission
NVBDCP  National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
OTP  One Time Password
PAP  Papanicolaou Test
PAU  Punjab Agricultural University
PCFPCL  Punjab Consortium of Farmer Producers’ Company Limited
PDS  Public Distribution System
PF  Protected Farming
PHCs  Primary Health Care/Primary Health Centre
PIP  Programme Implementation Plan
PMAGY  Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
PMAY-(G)  Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>PMGSY</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana</td>
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<td>PMIDC</td>
<td>Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Company</td>
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<td>PMUY</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNDT</td>
<td>Pre-natal Diagnostic technique</td>
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<td>POPI</td>
<td>Producer Organization Promoting Institute</td>
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<td>PPIUCD</td>
<td>Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public Private Partnership</td>
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<td>PRC</td>
<td>Population Research Centre</td>
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<td>PRIs</td>
<td>Panchayati Raj Institutions</td>
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<td>PRODUCE</td>
<td>Producer Organization Development and Upliftment Corpus</td>
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<td>PSA</td>
<td>Prostate Specific Antigen</td>
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<td>PSULM</td>
<td>Punjab State Urban Livelihood Mission</td>
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<td>Parent Teachers Associations</td>
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<td>RBSK</td>
<td>Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram</td>
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<td>RD Schemes</td>
<td>Rural Development Schemes</td>
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<td>RKVY- RAFTAAR</td>
<td>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</td>
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<td>RT PCR</td>
<td>Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction</td>
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<td>SAGY</td>
<td>Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana</td>
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<td>State Agriculture Infrastructure Development Programme Plan</td>
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<td>Steel Authority of India Limited</td>
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<td>SAUBHAGYA</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Sahej Bijli Har Ghar Yojana</td>
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<td>SBM</td>
<td>Swachh Bharat Mission</td>
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<td>SC/ST</td>
<td>Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe</td>
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<td>SCM</td>
<td>Smart Cities Mission</td>
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<td>SDM</td>
<td>Sub- Divisional Magistrate</td>
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<td>SEP</td>
<td>Self-Employment Programme</td>
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<td>Self Help Groups</td>
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<td>SIRO</td>
<td>Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation</td>
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<td>SLBC</td>
<td>State Level Bankers Committee</td>
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<td>SLTC</td>
<td>State Level Technical Committees</td>
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<td>Solid Liquid Waste Management</td>
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<td>State Mission Management Unit</td>
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<td>Senior Medical Officer</td>
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<td>SMS</td>
<td>Short Massaging Service</td>
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<td>SNCUs</td>
<td>Special Newborn Care Units</td>
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<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<td>TMS</td>
<td>Time and Motion Study</td>
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<td>TPDS</td>
<td>Target Public Distribution Systems</td>
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<td>TSH</td>
<td>Thyroid Stimulating Hormone</td>
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<td>UAA</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Academy of Administration</td>
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<td>UGDU</td>
<td>Urban Governance and Development Unit</td>
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<td>UJALA</td>
<td>Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All</td>
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<td>ULB</td>
<td>Urban Local Body</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>UT</td>
<td>Union Territory</td>
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<td>UTLBc</td>
<td>Union Territory Level Bankers Committee</td>
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<td>VC</td>
<td>Vice Chancellor</td>
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<td>YASHADA</td>
<td>Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration</td>
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INTRODUCTION

The 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 friends drawn from different disciplines and background collectively conceived the CRRID society to promote research, publication, development, training and similar creative activities initially in the North-West region and subsequently extended to other regions in India as well as countries of South and Central Asia, thereby undertaking nationally/internationally relevant issues. CRRID is among the 24 research institutes in India supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The CRRID continues to be the only research institute in the North India supported by the ICSSR and also by the state government of Punjab. Besides, the Ministries of Rural Development & Panchayats, Housing and Urban Affairs, Health and Family Welfare, External Affairs and other ministries both at national as well as state level regularly assign nationally relevant studies, research projects and training programmes to CRRID.


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), the CRRID received a special consultative status from 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, 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.

A Glance of CRRID in 2018-19

During the year 2018–19, the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) has actively pursued its research towards achieving excellence in its core areas. The CRRID faculty continued to publish in various forms. The faculty and research staff of the institute completed 26 research projects and 19 projects are presently in progress sponsored by the ICSSR, RBI, SBI, Ministry of Health and

The publications include 9 books, out of which four have been published by CRRID which includes *Muslim Empowerment: Reflections from Punjab and Haryana, Right to Education in Haryana: An Appraisal*, *Chasing High Growth and Tryst with Inclusiveness: India during 2004-2014* and *Educational Status of Children in Orphanages of Jammu and Kashmir*. The faculty brought out 17 papers in international and professional journals or as chapters in books and 12 articles in newspapers and magazines. Some faculty members have been members of editorial boards of international and national journals.

The faculty helped in the policy making process by being in various committees of the government. The faculty also supervised 7 interns and 30 Ph.D scholars in economics and sociology. The faculty also presented a number of research papers in various international and national seminars/conferences.

The Ninth Biannual International Conference of Indian Association for Asian and Pacific Studies on Asia in Transition in collaboration with Indian Association for Asian and Pacific Studies, Kolkata was organised at CRRID on 1-2 November, 2018. The National Seminar on Management of Paddy Straw for BIO-CNG Manure, Employment and Swachh Bharat was organised between 16 and 17 May 2018. A two-day ICSSR sponsored seminar cum national dialogue on farm suicides across selected states in India was organised on 21-22 January 2019 at New Delhi. CRRID organised four major national as well as regional conferences on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation sponsored by Pranab Mukherjee Foundation at different locations.

The first one was organised at the India International Centre, New Delhi, on 23–24 November 2018 in which the keynote address was delivered by Professor Murli Manohar Joshi, Member Lok Sabha, Chairman, Parliamentary Estimate Committee and former Union Minister, Human Resource Development. The presidential address was delivered by the Hon’ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, former president of India and a vote of thanks was presented by Dr Rashpal Malhotra, executive vice-chairman, CRRID. The valedictory address was delivered by Hon’ble M. Hamid Ansari, former Vice President of India, while the presidential address was delivered by Hon’ble Dr. Manmohan Singh, former Prime Minister of India.

The second two-day regional conference was organised at Swami Rama Himalayan Univiersity (SRHU), Dehradun on 28–29 December 2018. The third regional conference was held at CRRID, Chandigarh from 28–29 January 2019 and the fourth regional conference was held at Hyderabad from 22–23 March 2019. During 2018–19, CRRID also conducted ten Capacity Building Orientation Training Programmes for municipal officials of urban local bodies.

During this year, the CRRID faculty participated in 147 seminars/conferences/workshops organised at home and abroad. Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman, CRRID was invited by the United Nations to make a presentation on Challenges for Women Empowerment: Lack of Public Scenes and Social Protection System. A statement was circulated by the Secretary General in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1966/31.
Presently, CRRID has the following research and development tie-ups with international/national organisations:

1. MoU with Pranab Mukherjee Foundation to facilitate coordination and cooperation amongst the parties for the purposes outlined in the MoU.

2. MoU under CBUD Programme of MoHUA, Government of India, for training and capacity building with a) PSULM and PMIDC Local Government Punjab, b) Department of Urban Development, Himachal Pradesh, c) Department of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana, and d) Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh

3. Letter of agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development for provision of services to “Assess capacity gaps pertaining to agrobiodiversity and identify opportunities to mitigate impacts of current practices of agriculture and allied sectors on agrobiodiversity conservation, management and use.”

4. MoU was signed between CRRID and Asia Climate Change Education Centre (ACCEC), Jeju, South Korea, to promote joint activities on the issues relating to climate change.

CRRID brought out four issues of a highly prestigious International Quarterly *Man and Development* edited by Professor S.S. Johl during the reporting period.

During this year, CRRID has enrolled seven students for Ph.D in economics. The programme has already been approved by Panjab University, Chandigarh. CRRID has also been approved as a centre for imparting Ph.D in sociology by the Panjab University, Chandigarh and one student has been enrolled.

**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 PRCs 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 set up 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 the 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 1 July 2012 with the recruitment of a chair professor. The chair was set up for research in the overall framework of areas relevant to the 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. The chair stands withdrawn w.e.f. June 2018.

HUDCO Chair Programme

Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) Chair Programme is part of the Urban Governance and Development Unit (UGDU) set up at CRRID in 1997. When CRRID applied for the HUDCO chair, in recognition of the research and training undertaken by UGDU, the institute was offered the HUDCO chair with an annual funding of Rs 7.5 lakh in December 2003. The funding continued till March 2010. The UGDU/HUDCO chair has been 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 time, the UGDU/HUDCO chair has worked on training and research projects funded by the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI HUDCO), National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIIILSG), UAA, Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) and state governments in the region. The Urban Governance Development Unit (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 an annual funding of Rs 20 lakh and was extended up to March 2018. The chair is likely to be sanctioned again in 2019–20.

Unit on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Rural Development

The Panchayati Raj unit at CRRID is engaged in capacity building and training of PRIs and research activities on PRIs. 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 organisation 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 Monitors 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, Government of India
Date of Commencement : February 2018
Date of Completion : April 2018

Objectives

- To monitor rural development programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) in selected districts and villages.
- To study whether programmes are implemented as per the scheme guidelines.
- To examine the process of selection of beneficiaries.
- To assess the usefulness of the assets created for the community.
- To suggest improvements in RD schemes/programmes.

Findings

Scheme-wise findings are explained below. The overall findings of all six districts are presented here.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- During the field visit it was revealed that only one meeting of the gram panchayat was held and panchayat members were even unaware about the number of mandatory meetings to be held in a year/month.
- Women representatives were not aware about their role and responsibilities, which were often undertaken by their husbands on their behalf.
- The agenda and the notice for the meetings of the gram sabha were not available from the records.
• Ward members were not aware about the process of conducting meetings which is the basic need for implementing the rural development schemes. The actual process of conducting a gram sabha meeting was not followed and only a formality was maintained for the sake of record. The awareness regarding the agenda for gram sabha meeting was not provided to the villagers, though there has been no dissemination in this regard.

• In the absence of gram sabha meetings, the plan process and identification of the beneficiaries were not undertaken as per the scheme guidelines.

• Due to failure to conduct proper meetings, the representatives failed to implement the rural development schemes successfully.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- PMAY-(G)

• During the field visit it was found that though the construction of some houses was complete, there was no electricity connection and toilet facility.

• Ujjwala gas connections were available in some of the completed houses.

• Visited houses beneficiary reported they did not get payment from MGNREGA which was labour component under the scheme.

• Record entry on job card and bank passbook was missing.

• Most of the eligible beneficiaries were not included in the SECC list due to houses with tin sheets and kutch walls. Tin sheets were prevalent due to climate issues in the state.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

• Most of the beneficiaries reported that they are getting pension under IGNOAPS @ Rs 250, IGNWPS @300 and disabled @300 per month. Wherever delays have been reported in getting pension, the beneficiaries approach the gram panchayats for the grievances.

• Lack of awareness about the procedures and entitlement under NSAP pension schemes was found under the scheme.

• Beneficiaries were not satisfied with the amount of pension so they demanded more under the scheme.

• Some deserving beneficiaries, who had applied for the pension under NSAP, were not covered under the scheme.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

• It was observed that majority of the gram panchayat members were not aware about the scheme. Few of the beneficiaries with whom the team contacted, reported that they were not satisfied with the amount of assistance provided under the scheme.
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

- The Hon’ble MP from Lok Sabha adopted Lakhinagar gram panchayat of Cachar district in Assam under Phase I of SAGY. The gram panchayat is situated 20 km away from block headquarters Lakhimpur and 40 km away from district headquarters Cachar.
- Under SAGY no major activities have been undertaken and the construction of roads has also not been done.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- During field visit, Sribar to Ludhar Road was verified and it was found that the condition of roads was good. Proper road furniture was established on the road.
- The quality control register was not maintained. The road has provided all weather connectivity between villages and other villages.
- The road was not completed in the stipulated period.
- National quality and state quality monitor has inspected the work during construction of road.
- Construction of road has significantly improved transportation of goods from towns/cities to the rural area.
- The access to urban services, such as education, health and better livelihood opportunities, has also significantly improved, as reported by all the villagers.
- Plantations alongside the roads were not carried out.

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana—National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)

- The scheme is very beneficial as it has promoted women empowerment particularly among the poor households. Women were excited about the benefits that they would get from it, but these were delayed because of untimely revolving funds, CIF and bank loans.
- The follow-up and coordination by the department was lacking.

1.2 National-Level Monitoring of Special Monitoring of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA) in the Districts of Balrampur and Siddharth Nagar in the State of Uttar Pradesh

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<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
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Objectives

The Government of India initiated “Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan” from 14 April to 5 May with the objective of promoting social harmony, reaching out to poor rural households, obtaining feedback on ongoing programme, enrolling in new initiatives, focusing on doubling farmer’s income, enhancing livelihood
opportunities and re-emphasising national priorities such as cleanliness and strengthening of PRIs in the country. The main objective of the programme was to monitor day-wise performance on the following activities:

- **Gram Shakti Abhiyan (28 April 2018)**
- **Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan (30 April 2018)**
- **Kisan Kalyaan Karyashala (2 May 2018)**
- **Aajeevika Diwas and Kaushal Vikas Mela (5 May 2018)**
- **Interview of Beneficiaries/HHs of the programmes/schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Mission Indradhanush.**
- **Monitoring of media campaigns/Information Education Communication (IEC) activities undertaken by the districts in the villages for Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (GSA)**
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM), cleanliness, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) progress meetings, Ratri Chaupal and other activities taken up under sanitation drives during GSA, training and awareness programmes organised for farmers at block level and any other activity under GSA**

**Findings**

- **Gram Swaraj Abhiyan** was started on 14 April 2018, commemorating Ambedkar Jayanti. The visiting NLM team enquired from the local residents about the programme and activity was being organised for Ambedkar Jayanti at the eight chosen villages of the selected two districts.

- **SWACHH BHARAT PARV**: The day was celebrated in only one village namely Mahuwakhurd in the block of Dumariyaganj of district Siddharth Nagar. On this day, a Swachchhata rally was also organised in the village in which students and common villagers participated. IEC methods were used to sensitise the villagers on cleanliness and better sanitation facilities.

- **UJJWALA PANCHAYAT DIWAS**: This event was organised in all the eight selected villages in both districts. Officials from civil supply, as well as and block development officers and those from gas agency visited the selected villages to achieve optimum results for the scheme. Discussions and awareness on the importance of the use of a LPG gas stove was provided to villagers, especially women and other citizens who have been still using other methods of cooking fuels. During the campaign, village-wise gas connections were issued and this was verified by visiting NLM team as they visited few beneficiaries’ households in these eight villages and enquired about the scheme from them.

- **RASHTRIYA PANCHAYATI RAJ DIWAS**: Panchayati Raj Diwas, on 24 April 2018 was celebrated at district and block level but no programme and activities related to this day were organised in the eight selected villages in both the districts.
• **GRAM SHAKTI ABHIYAN**: Gram Shakti Abhiyan was not organised in any of the eight selected villages, however, the same was celebrated at the district headquarter in full spirit.

• **AYUSHMAN BHARAT ABHIYAN**: Ayushman Bharat Abhiyan under the GSA campaign was celebrated on 30 April 2018 in the districts. Thereby, the health department took keen interest and doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs) and Asa workers participated in this event and health checkups and immunisation programmes for the neglected children and pregnant women were conducted. People’s participation was quite high in all the selected villages.

• **KISAN KALYAN KARYASHALA**: This event was organised only at block level on 2 May 2018. There were only a few farmers who had attended the programme. The main reason for the absence of many farmers from this programme was that the farmer communities were not notified properly.

• **AJEEVIKA AND KAUSHAL VIKAS MELA**: The Ajeevika and Kaushal Vikas Mela was organised at the block level on 5 May 2018, which was the concluding day of the GSA campaign. Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed in the selected villages and an overwhelming participation was observed during the event by the visiting NLM team. Many women members of SHGs reported that this programme had been very beneficial for them as they gained information on financial and technical help.

**1.3 Success of Protected Horticultural Farming and Scope for Bank Credit in Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh**

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<th>Team</th>
<th>S.S. Sangwan and Gagandeep</th>
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<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>SBI Chair</td>
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<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
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<td>June 2018</td>
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**Objectives**

• To critically examine the implementation process of the horticultural departments of the selected states in terms of mobilisation of farmers, their training, extension support, promptness in release of subsidy and transparency of executing agencies approved by the Department of Health (DOH).

• To study the experience of entrepreneurs in getting the bank credit for fixed and production costs for protected farming (PF).

• To study actual cost of installation, quality and life of the film and its replacement.

• To examine the cost of cultivation, harvesting, mode of transport and marketing, linkage with supply chain, prices realised and problems encountered at various stages by the entrepreneurs.

• To analyse managerial and operating competence of the entrepreneurs for the smooth functioning and maintenance of the PF structures and ensuring repayment of bank loan.
• To assess the potential bank finance and suggest precautions to bankers in financing polyhouse investment.

Findings

• The per acre net income realised under PF was above Rs 5 lakh by 29 percent sample 152 farmers and between Rs 4-5 lakh by another 15 percent and remaining farmers obtained below that revealed factors like soil disease, non-adherence to schedule of inputs, inefficient marketing, etc.

• The PF makes precise use of inputs and water through in-built fertigation and micro irrigation income using lesser pesticides due to protection.

• Besides, PF has induced many farmers towards harvesting rain water from ground and roofs of PHs especially in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh. It needs to be propagated in Punjab and Haryana too.

• Moreover, it has induced educated young persons in farming and non-agriculturists to invest in agriculture.

• The high initial cost and risk of failure is a constraint for adoption of PF by small and marginal farmers. In HP where subsidy was upto 85 percent, many small, marginal and SC/ST farmers have taken up the PF. The present pattern of subsidy is more favourable to bigger farmers due to higher per mt. cost of small structures. Like HP, small farmers to provide more subsidies and non agriculturists may be excluded. A banker should prudently ascertain involvement for higher chances of success.

• Lack of post installation service by installation agencies has been a serious issue and in future while approving the firms, there must be a condition of making service centre available within 50 km. The retained portion of the guaranteed amount should be released after three years on the satisfactory written recommendation of the farmer.

• The extension services were satisfactory except in HP. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) should provide assistance for technical support to ensure the success of the new technology.

• Many farmers complained regarding lack of approved agency for insurance of PH, hence, the HP states and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) must talk with insurance agencies for devising a suitable insurance scheme for the damage incurred during PH and the crop grown in it.

• Instead of putting all responsibility about quality and quantity of material used and the quality of installation on farmers; the inspection team with agricultural engineers may also be held responsible for the quality of material and installation.

• Two training sessions may be made compulsory—first, awareness of installation specification and maintenance of PHs and training about packages of production under PF within a week of installation.
• Soil diseases especially nematode were ruining the crops of many farmers. It may be taken as a challenge by MIDH; a special project may be given to the agricultural universities by National Housing Bank (NHB) for controlling soil diseases inside the PFs.

• Notwithstanding the above problems; overall, 34 per cent of the sample beneficiaries reported PF as being highly profitable; 37 per cent reported average profits and the remaining 29 per cent had bad experience.

• Hence, protected farming may aptly be one of the options for doubling the farmers’ income in the short run, provided some mechanism of priced deficiency payments and area planning is introduced by the states.

1.4 Evaluation Study on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana

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<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Kulwant Singh</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>Planning Department, Government of Haryana</td>
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<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>November 2017</td>
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<td>Date of Completion</td>
<td>August 2018</td>
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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 the benefits received by the farmers during the year 2016–17.
• To evaluate the role of banks, primary agriculture credit societies and insurance companies.

Findings

• The scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana as such is good to protect the farmers from the vagaries of weather to some extent.

• More crops and more risks factors should be covered under the scheme. There is lack of coordination among all the three entities—agriculture department, insurance companies and banks. Consequently, the innocent/helpless farmers faced harassment and suffered unnecessarily.

• Due to delay in claim settlements, under the estimation of yield loss, non-recovery of yield loss through claim amount, lack of grievance redressal mechanism, farmers have been losing their faith in the scheme.

• To implement the scheme effectively at the ground level, there should be a special wing equipped with specialised manpower with the agriculture department at the district level and accountability of the concerned officers must be fixed at each level.

• There should be a proper grievance redressal and monitoring mechanism even at the block level.
1.5 NLM Regular Monitoring of RD Schemes in 60 Gram Panchayats of Six Districts of Rajasthan, 2018-19 (Phase II)

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsored by : Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Date of Commencement : October 2018
Date of Completion : December 2018

Objectives

- To monitor rural development programmes such as MGNREGA, IAY, NRLM, DDU-GKY, NSAP, IWMP, NRDP, and SBM (G) in the selected districts and villages.
- To examine whether the programmes of the ministry are being implemented as per the guidelines prescribed by the ministry.
- To assess if the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent, unbiased and fair.
- To understand whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community.
- To suggest improvements in RD schemes/programmes.

Scheme-wise Main Findings

MGNREGA

- In most of the surveyed villages, the sarpanch and ward members are aware of the key provisions and procedures of the scheme.
- Lack of participatory planning was mainly due to the fact that villagers are not properly and timely informed about the planning.
- Proper estimates and drawing were not prepared by the technical personnel. Quality of work was not good.
- Seven registers of MGNREGA were found in plea but not updated by the officials.
- Job card was not verified by the concerned functionaries.
- Most job cards were not updated. Material bill was found without the signature of vendors and Junior Technical Assistant (JTA) but payment had been made to the vendors.
- Labour budget was not prepared at the gram panchayat level.
- Vigilance monitoring committee was not functional.
- Action plan was made without the participation of gram sabha members.
- Gram sabhas are not conducted in actual manner but shown on papers only.
• Material payment was delayed in most of the visited panchayats.
• Social audit was just a formality.

**Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen)**

• PMAY-G houses were allotted to the beneficiaries as per the waiting list. Most houses were being fully constructed and the beneficiary had occupied.
• The payment of 90 days under MGNREGA were not recorded on the pass book and job card entry, which was mainly due to the fact that the muster roll was not issued to the beneficiaries in time, nor submitted for further actions to the block.
• It was also found that most of the beneficiaries invested their own fund also and borrowed money to complete the construction of the house.

**National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

• The pension is being disbursed on a monthly basis.
• Pensioners are getting timely payments.
• The beneficiaries do not have any knowledge about the source of the grant, that is, whether they are getting centrally sponsored funds or under state scheme.

**DAY – NRLM**

• Many numbers of SHGs were formed under the scheme and training and strengthening were made by internal Community Resource Person (CRPs) and there was no support from external common resource person (CRP).
• Most of the SHGs were following Panch Sutras.
• SHGs had a leadership change during the last three years.
• Most of the SHGs have bank accounts and a trained and dedicated bookkeeper.

**Panchayati Raj**

• The elected representatives/functionaries were not trained in dealing with issues such as disaster management, women and gender, disabled, dispute resolution, dealing with alcoholism/drug abuse, child labour and untouchability.
• Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) was initiated but all the members of the GP were not aware of the resource envelop available for the GPDP.
• Situational analysis was not done properly and participatory process was missing for the identification of issues, development needs and priorities during the GPDP.
• All the sections and groups in the GP area were not covered in the situational analysis due to lack of awareness on proper process of GPDP.
1.6 Farmer Producer Organisations and Agri-Marketing: Experiences in Selected States, Relevance and Their Performance in Punjab

Researchers : Satish Verma, Principal Investigator
Sponsored by : NABARD, Mumbai
Date of Commencement : December 2016
Date of Completion : October 2018

Objectives

- To examine the business activities and performance of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in Punjab.
- The study looks at the experience of Madhya Pradesh, the pioneering and the most active state in FPO promotion
- To better contextualise the findings from Punjab, especially of FPOs that have acquired some maturity in operations.

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

- Compare the successful & unsuccessful Producer Organisations/co-operatives in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.
- Examine the relevance and performance of FPOs set up under PRODUCE and non-PRODUCE Fund in Punjab with respect to:
  a) Cost and benefit to farmer producers
  b) Role and support system of various agencies
  c) Opportunities and challenges in the agricultural value chain with respect to activities like aggregation, sharing of technology, testing, storage, processing, warehousing, marketing, etc.
- Suggest ways and means to increase the share of institutional credit flow to small and marginal farmers in rural areas through producers’ organisations.
- Make recommendations for sustainability of the recently established FPOs in the state of Punjab.

Major Findings

- Marginal and small farmers are the major beneficiaries of the FPOs. They sold mostly a single crop through the FPO. Proportion of produce sold through the nascent and emerging FPOs (PRODUCE) is meagre and small and mature (10 per cent in Dhira Patra) in Punjab. The Narsingh in Madhya Pradesh handled sale of 42.67 per cent of the farmers’ produce, largest in any of the selected ones.
• Farmer members have benefitted by way of reduced cost of production, price gains and higher net earnings from sales through FPO both in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. A subtle trend seems taking place in diversification towards produce basket crops post FPO.

• A couple of FPOs sold farmers’ produce to commission agents, which may be risky. Marketing, however, remains a challenge for the FPOs. Many farmers in nascent and emerging FPOs perceive individual marketing rather than the FPO channel as income enhancing.

• Improved access to quality seeds and other agri-inputs has accrued post FPO. Farmers have benefitted from dissemination and transfer of new production technology through FPO.

• FPOs should be promoted in a cluster mode so that centralised services such as agricultural machinery bank, testing, processing, storage and packing facilities, etc. are created with government support as the focal point in the cluster.

• Meetings of the FPO institutions as General Body, Board of Directors, Project Monitoring Review Committee, etc., should be held regularly. The FPO should have at least one woman member in the BOD. Moreover, the FPO should develop good rapport with the village/block/state functionaries.

• No significant value addition in supply chain including in mature FPOs is taking place.

• The FPOs should contain Farmers Interest Group (FIGs), each of 15-20 members. Avenues should be found to credit link members of these FIGs. Repayment should be the joint responsibility of the FIG as in the case of the SHGs, with FIG/FPO as the guarantor. Collateral requirements for such loans may be carefully worked out.

• All PRODUCE Fund FPOs registered under any legal provisions should be made eligible for financial assistance under the SFAC’s EGF and CGF schemes. Provisions of the schemes need to be revisited.

• The role of Producer Organization Promoting Institution (POPI) as well as the CEO is critical for the success of the FPO. An incubation centre should be set up in the state for training and capacity building of young farmers and graduates in agriculture to run farmer collectives.

• The FPOs should explore the possibility of contract farming and tie-ups for bulk supplies.

• The FPOs should concentrate on marketing from the nascent stage. In this context, some target for the sale of farmers’ produce through the organisation, say 10 per cent in nascent, 15 per cent in emerging, and by the time these complete three years, it should be a minimum of 25 per cent.

• The following recommendations made by the committee of MLAs (2018) constituted by Hon’ble Speaker, Punjab Vidhan Sabha, to examine the causes of economic distress leading to indebtedness and suicides by farmers/farm labourers in Punjab should be implemented.

  a) Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) should be integrated in the state agricultural policy. The agricultural policy should be implemented through the FPOs.
b) The Department of Agriculture should provide maximum information for the setting up of FPOs, and with appropriate leadership, small farmers should associate upto 5 acre of land with the FPOs.

c) The FPOs need to be given license to sell their crops directly in the APMCs.

- An umbrella organisation of the FPOs in Punjab on the lines of MBCFPCL in Madhya Pradesh should be set up that will nurture the FPO after the POPI exits. This should be called the Punjab Consortium of Farmer Producers’ Company Limited (PCFPCL).

1.7 Time and Work Study on Gram Panchayats Functionaries in Punjab

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<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Sukhvinder Singh</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>National Institute of Rural Development &amp; Panchayati Raj (NIRD&amp;PR), Hyderabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
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<td>Date of Completion</td>
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Objective
- To assess the work load of government functionaries of GP.

Findings
- The performance of GP is not very much satisfactory in the state of Punjab. There are many reasons for its underperformance and one of major reasons is non-devolution of core functions and also of under staffing.
- Even the GP does not have independent panchayat secretary and gram rozgar sahayak, who are allotted additional panchayats.
- They visit GP once a week or whenever there is need to do a certain task at GP.
- The GP is also not involved in service delivery; such tasks are performed by the respective departments.
- Even earlier devolved functions like issuing of birth and death certificates has been withdrawn from GPs.
- There is lack of e-infrastructure like availability of computer and internet facilities; GP hardly understand its importance.
- Building infrastructure is not up to mark and most GP meetings are convened at the residence of the sarpanch or influential persons of the village.

The followings few suggestions have been presented to strengthen GPs:
- Core functions such as education, health, welfare, women and children development, sanitation and drinking water-related activities should be transferred to the GP with written order and notification.
• Functionaries of these core departments should be placed under the GP. It will enhance the accountability of the employees and improve service delivery mechanism.

• GP infrastructure like proper seating arrangements of elected representatives and employee should be ensured and their presence should be made mandatory daily or on alternate day (at least for employees).

• Computer and internet facilities should be provided at each GP.

• During the training programme an elected representative should be given a motivational lecture for reducing groupism in GP, which becomes a major impediment to the smooth functioning of GPs.

• The Gram Panchayat Development Plan should be done in a participatory and convergence mode. They should be informed about the financial resources available with different departments.

• The standing committee can play a significant role in plan preparation, provided it is made functional.

• There is a lot of scope for MGNREGA activities to be undertaken but GPs and even Gram Rojgar Sevak (GRS) and panchayat secretaries are not well aware about the recent changes in the schemes, particularly covering individual assets under Category B. There should be specific training on MGNREGA for GRS, panchayat secretaries and sarpanches.

• More focus should be on convening the gram sabha with full participation of the people.

• Panchayat secretary and GRS need capacity building on e-panchayat application.

• Panchayat secretary and GRS are not able to spend sufficient time in the GP, hence, many tasks and activities have been done in a casual manner. There is a need to rationalise the time allocation of these employees, so that everything can be done in a proper and transparent manner.

1.8 Social Impact Assessment Project of Bhanopali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Rail Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Sukhvinder Singh and Mehar Singh</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>State Institute of Rural Development, Punjab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>November 2018</td>
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<td>Date of Completion</td>
<td>February 2019</td>
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Objectives

• To estimate the number of families affected in each village, magnitude of their land loss relative to their total landholding.

• To assess the number of houses, shops, other commercial, industrial, religious institutional properties, vacant residential/commercial plots, etc., likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
To assess the number of households likely to be displaced from their homes, shops or other properties.

To understand the socio-economic status of the households affected by land acquisition for the rail line project.

To benchmark the status of infrastructure, facilities and services available in the project area.

To study the short term as well as long term social impact of the project on the land loser households as well as others.

To suggest remedial interventions by designing policies and programmes with social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

**Findings**

- During interaction with the villagers of the project area, it is observed that they are well conversant with the utility and positive impact of the new railway project. Yet, they also expect about the reasonable and adequate compensation of loss of their assets in the process of land acquisition.

- With the construction of new railway line and the general development of the area, it is believed that it would trigger growth as well as economic development. Such projects are also useful in creating awareness, connectivity for the residents of the area.

- The majority of persons affected appear to be in favour of the construction of the railway line passing through this area; however, a negative feeling relates to the severance of land for the individuals.

- In the past, prior to taking up the process of land acquisition, government authorities organised interaction with villagers and their representatives like GPs, revenue officials, etc. This round of awareness was further completed by gazette notifications as well as publication through newspapers by the state government.

**Suggestions**

- Monetary arrangement is one effective and possible way of compensation to counter balance the loss of land. As it is associated with a loss of emotional attachment, the compensation should be prompt and fair to mitigate such emotional loss.

- Though a bare minimum area of land is being acquired for the project, yet in case a small piece of land is left, the same may also be considered for acquisition.

- The compensation for assets like horticulture, forest, structures, tube-wells, etc., may also be kept part of the overall package of the compensation for the landowners to plan the future course of action.

- The concerned revenue authorities need to consider the appropriate classification of land for working out the rate of compensation. For this purpose, the officials of revenue department like Patwari, Tehsildar, etc., need to have a close and regular interaction with the inhabitants of the area.
• The government and authorities may consider to further improve infrastructural facilities like educational facilities, local transport, health facilities, etc., for the project area.

1.9 Social Impact Assessment Study on Work of Improvement of Landran Junction on Chandigarh- Landran-Chunni-Sirhind Road

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Mehar Singh
Sponsored by : Public Works Department, Government of Punjab
Date of Commencement : February 2019
Date of Completion : March 2019

Objectives

• To estimate the number of families affected in the village, the magnitude of their land loss relative to their total landholdings.
• To examine the number of houses, shops, other commercial, industrial, religious institutional properties, vacant residential/commercial plots, etc., likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
• To assess the number of households likely to be displaced from their homes, shops or other properties.
• To analyse the socio-economic status of the households affected by land acquisition for the road project.
• To benchmark the status of infrastructure, facilities and services available in the project area.
• To study the short-term as well as long-term social impact of the project on the land loser households as well as others.
• To suggest Social Impact Management Plan or Mitigation Plan to minimise the adverse impact, if any, of the road project.

Findings

• The state highway No. 12A links the historic and religiously important town of Fatehgarh Sahib with the state capital Chandigarh.
• The narrow width of this road from 13.935 to RD 15.950, falling on both sides of the Landran Junction and with its off-set alignment is a major impediment in the smooth flow of traffic on this road.
• The decision of the Punjab government to improve Landran Junction by constructing a new four-lane road in a straight upgrading of the existing road from RD 14.375 to RD 15.175 is a welcome step which has been taken keeping in view the larger public interest.
• The proposed alignment for the new road is the best choice than any alternative alignment because it causes minimum dislocation of people from their homes and shops, is most cost effective and has been designed as per the standard parameters of road engineering.

• Although the number of affected households/parties is very large (395), the total area of the land notified for acquisition is only about 7.5 acre (approx).

• In about 19.2 per cent cases the size of notified land is between 0-1 sq. yard and in 12.7 per cent cases it is between 1–10 sq. yards.

• In about 47 per cent of the total cases the size of notified land is less than 25 yards. If this limit is extended to 100 sq. yards, it will cover about 77 per cent of all the cases.

• This shows that land acquisition is not going to pinch very seriously to most of the affected persons, except in those cases where the notified property is residential or commercial or forms a very high percentage of the total landholding.

• Most landowners are satisfied with the compensation rate offered for land acquisition, as it was fixed through negotiation between government representatives and the farmers.

• On completion, this project is going to benefit all stakeholders, such as regular and occasional road users; educational institutions at Jhanjeri and Landran; students, teachers and other employees of these institutes who commute daily from Tricity; owners of marriage palaces along Landran-Chunni road and Landran Kharar road; owners of amusement park; shopkeepers at Landran junction as well as all the roads meeting at Landran junction, etc.

• Reality sector is likely to receive a good boost in Sector 112 and 113 of Mohali as well as along the road up to Jhanjeri. This will push up the land prices too. Thus landowners of Landran, Swara and Jhanjeri are going to benefit from this project.

• The project will also promote tourism in the state. The flow of tourists from Tri-city and adjoining areas to Fateghar Sahib is likely to increase significantly.

Suggestions

• To check unauthorised construction within 100 feet of the planned road, the government should map all the existing structures within 100 feet road on both sides from RD.13.600 to RD 16.100. Aerial photographs or satellite imageries of the latest date should be procured and kept in record for any reference in future.

• Matter of land acquisition with the person who has approached the court may be resolved amicably at the earliest.

• The periphery road of Landran on the northern and eastern side of the village may be upgraded. It can serve as a slip road for the vehicle coming to the Chandigarh side from Kharar. It will reduce the traffic at the road crossing. Provision for proper drainage of water from the village pond to the nala may be part of the road project.
1.10 Review of Tenancy Laws and Acts in Punjab

Team : Sucha Singh Gill along with Justice S.S. Saran, N.S. Kang (Retd. IAS) and G.S. Mangat, Jaswant Singh and N.S. Sangha Members of the Commission

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.

Findings

- A booming land leasing market has emerged in Punjab which covers a quarter of the total area under cultivation.
- Land leases are oral; they are not reflected in the records of the revenue department.
- The maximum lease period has been fixed at 15 years in the first instance which can be renewed with mutual consent of the lessor and the lessee.
- The draft Act maintains a balance between the lessor and lessee and ensures that land will be returned to the owner/lessor after the expiry of the lease period.
- The draft Act provides the legal framework and the process of summary trial in cases of dispute between the lessor and the lessee.

ONGOING PROJECTS

1.11 Role of Moneylenders in the Sates of Punjab and Haryana and its Impact on the Farmers

Researcher : Satish Verma

Sponsored by : Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai

Date of Commencement : June 2018

Date of Completion : Open
Objectives

- To analyse the role of commission agents in the rural economy of the respective states with respect to mediation in the marketing of grains, interlocking of various professions, inter-personal relations with the debtors, etc.
- Working out the amount and incidence of indebtedness against the farmers due to institutional and non-institutional sources, particularly the moneylenders/commission agents.
- Examining the cropping pattern and its relationship with the indebtedness of the farmers.
- Studying the income pattern and the assets (agricultural and domestic) owned by the farmers.
- Delineating the implications of APMC of the respective states and relate these to indebtedness of the farmers due to moneylenders and other institutional and non-institutional sources.
- Analysing the relationship, if any, between indebtedness of farmers and the suicides.

1.12 Farmers Suicides and Agricultural Challenges in India: A Study of Selected States

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<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Satish Verma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-project director</td>
<td>R.K. Panda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>ICSSR, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>July 2018</td>
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<td>Date of Completion</td>
<td>July 2020</td>
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Objectives

- To find out suicide rates among farmers and within farmers between different farm categories and between owner-farmers and tenant-farmers.
- To examine socio-economic characteristics of farm victim households with those who lived in similar conditions but did not resort to suicides.
- To trace out sources of income of the farm households and account for the contribution of agriculture and its adequacy for livelihood support.
- To classify the risks faced by the farmers leading to increasing vulnerability and suicides.
- To suggest the policy needed to alleviate the suicide crisis among the farmers.

1.13 State Agriculture Infrastructure Development Programme Plan (SAIDP) of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

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<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Kulwant Singh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture &amp; Farmers Welfare, Government of Haryana</td>
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</table>
Date of Commencement : December 2018  
Date of Completion : October 2019  

Objective  
• To prepare state agriculture infrastructure development programme (SAIDP) plan taking into account various components.

1.14 Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Haryana  
Researcher : Satish Verma  
Sponsored by : Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai  
Date of Commencement : April 2014 (Already completed project report on Punjab and H.P. and the books published)  
Date of Completion : Open  

Objectives  
• Examining financial penetration by the institutional sources in terms of 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; and finally,  
• Bringing out the barriers to institutional loans in rural areas.

1.15 Impact Analysis of Self Help Groups (SHGs) Constituted under Externally Aided Projects Implemented by the Forest Department of Haryana  
Team : Sunil Bansal and Madan Mohan Singh  
Sponsored by : Forest Department, Government of Haryana  
Date of Commencement : December 2018  
Date of Completion : June 2019  

Objectives  
• To analyse and assess change in economic conditions.  
• To examine improvement in the health and hygienic and living conditions of women.  
• To review the impact on reading of children including education and general behaviour of the children.  
• To evaluate the trend towards social evils.  
• To understand community impact including representation of women in social activities.
• To review the trend towards environment and greenery.

1.16 Verification of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in the Four Districts of Haryana and Two Districts of Himachal Pradesh

**Team** : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh  
**Sponsored by** : Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India  
**Date of Commencement** : November 2018  
**Date of Completion** : April 2019

**Objectives**

• To verify the status of GPDP in the selected gram panchayats.  
• To study whether critical gaps identified in the Antyodaya Mission survey has been a part of GPDP  
• To examine the process followed during Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas Campaign at the district and Gram Panchayat level.  
• To evaluate the involvement of other line departments in the campaign and their convergence with GPDP.

1.17 Field Verification of Panchayats Recommended by the State Government of Panchayat Awards under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar and Nanaji Deshmukh Rashtriya Gauravgram Sabha Puraskar (DDUPSP & NDRGGSP) 2019 in the State of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

**Team** : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh  
**Sponsored by** : Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India  
**Date of Commencement** : February 2019  
**Date of Completion** : April 2019

**Objectives**

• Verification of panchayat recommended by state governments for panchayat award DDUPSP & NDRGGSP for year 2019.  
• To document the best practices for the recommended panchayat for the award.
1.18 Assessment Capacity Gaps Pertaining to Agro-biodiversity and Identify Opportunities to Mitigate Impacts of Current Practices of Agriculture and Allied Sectors on Agrobiodiversity Conservation, Management and Use in the State of Punjab

Team : Sucha Singh Gill, Sunil Bansal and Sukhvinder Singh
Sponsored by : Food and Agricultural Organisation, New Delhi
Date of Commencement : August 2018
Date of Completion : September 2019

Objectives

- To undertake the preliminary assessment of the laws and policies in the state pertaining to agro biodiversity based on the framework co-developed by FAO India.
- Mapping of key institutions working on agro-biodiversity-related issues in the state.
- Identification of researchable issues relating to agro-biodiversity for promoting in situ on farm conservation and identify people to work on them along with FAO expert, based on state/local-level consultations, for instance, with the State Biodiversity Boards, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) or relevant state departments.
- Documentation of best practices for mainstreaming agro-biodiversity from selected site in the state, for possible replicability.

1.19 National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Schemes under the Regular Monitoring Programme in Two Districts, Namely, Chamba and Kangra of Himachal Pradesh, 2018-19 (Phase II)

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsored by : Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Date of Commencement : March 2019
Date of Completion : April 2019

Objectives

- Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes such as MGNREGA, PMAY, DAY-NRLM, DDU-GKY, NSAP, IWMP, PMGSY and DILRMP (G) in 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.

1.20 Survival of the Surviving: A Study on Widows of Farmer Suicide Victims in Punjab

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

Objectives

• To focus on the issues of survival of the widows of the farmer suicide victim in the state of Punjab with the following specific objectives.
• Perception of the widow of suicide victim on causes of suicides.
• Change in social and economic conditions of the widow of suicide victim in particular and household in general after suicides.
• Social, economic, and health issues faced by the widow of suicide victims.
• Struggles faced and coping strategies adopted by the widow of suicide victims.
• Role of the state and social institutions in helping widow of suicide victims.

2 EDUCATION

COMPLETED PROJECT

2.1 Status of Human Rights Education in Colleges and Universities

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

Objectives

• Examining critically the implications of human rights movement on policy formulations, especially with regard to higher education system in India;
• Assessment of awareness about availability of courses of human rights in the higher education system;
• Evaluating 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 the area of Social Sciences—covering the whole gamut of issues related 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 policymakers in plan formulations, particularly with academic and social science orientations.

Findings

• Human rights studies have not been able to garner popularity as the first choice of studies and it is decreasing among students due to employment concerns. Employment opportunities are not adequate in human rights especially in government organisations. In civil society organisations, graduates from law, sociology, political science, economics and social work are more referred as these subjects have the wider thematic canvas unlike more specialised curriculum in human rights.

• Many of the courses in other social science disciplines were found to have incorporated HRE as a compulsory paper or optional course limited to disciplines such as law, political science, sociology, social work, anthropology, history and education. A variety of courses, such as Certificate, Undergraduate Diploma, PG Diploma, LLB, BA and MA levels are taught, however, in most of the cases, courses are taught as add-on courses under self-financed mode.

• Lack of employment avenues has been a major barrier to the growth of human rights as a discipline in India. There is a general lack of adequate teaching and support staff across the universities and colleges as well as they face financial constraints in running the course and organising activities, as state/university support in general and to this course in particular is squeezing day by day. The teacher–student ratio in most of the universities and colleges are far from satisfactory. In many of the cases, it was found that courses are run by teachers in charge, drawn from other social science disciplines along with guest faculties. Promotional activities were found negligible for the promotion of the courses. In terms of percentage, central universities have a better record in offering full-fledged courses in human rights than state,
deemed and private universities. There is a lack of uniformity or consistency in terms of the courses’ nomenclature and departments under which they are offered.

- Among the universities and colleges which are not offering any course on human rights, most suffer from lack of adequate demand of the course and availability of regular faculty. Financial constraints faced by the universities and colleges, inadequate employment opportunities after the completion of the course, lack of awareness among students and insufficient infrastructure are the major reasons for the low demand for the course.

**ONGOING PROJECT**

2.2 **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;
- To identify the nature of incentives given at various levels for enhanced participation and good performance of SC/ST girls in high employment-oriented courses;
- To 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;
- To analyse the level of satisfaction among SC/ST girls in terms of course content, training, and employability;
- To examine employment options available to students who are enrolled and those who have completed vocational school education; and
- To 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 Patient Care of Small and Sick Newborns in Healthcare Facilities in Punjab

Team : Pawan Kumar Sharma and Poonam Sandhir
Sponsored by : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
Date of Initiation : April 2018
Date of Completion : September 2018

Objectives

- To find out adherence to the physical (equipment norms, generic plan for the district Sick Newborn Care Units, i.e., SNCUs, location of SNCUs, space allocation, power supply, water supply, floor, ventilation, illumination and temperature) and manpower norms (doctors, staff nurse, nurse in-charge, public health nurse, designated nurse, health nurse, lab technicians, computer data entry operator, Group-D staff) at the SNCUs as laid in IPHS standards;

- To examine the morbidity and mortality profile of children admitted in the SNCUs during the last three years;

- To assess the satisfaction level of parents of the children currently admitted in SNCUs and to offer recommendations to fill the gap, if any.

Findings

- The IPHS guidelines on SNCUs as regards the physical infrastructure, manpower availability and equipment are currently not in place and are not often adhered to. The guidelines, including having a Step Down Unit, Special Newborn Care Ward, Follow-up Area, Teaching and Hand-on Training Centers, Location of SNCUs and having Ancillary Area were not often adhered to. However, the guidelines on the count of the walls and tiles, power supply and illumination were found as per the laid guidelines.

- Adequacy of human resources was a concern in all the SNCUs. None of the SNCUs had the prescribed number of staff nurses, nurse in charge, designated nurse for conducting in-service trainings, public health nurse attached, exclusively to SNCU, Neonatal aides/Yoshodas/Mamta, laboratory technicians, maintenance staff, computer data entry operator and Group-D staff. Even though the availability of medical officers was not a big issue, many of them were involved in multi-tasking and other activities besides their role in SNCUs. Also, the availability of these medical officers after the OPD hours was an issue affecting the quality of care at the SNCUs.

- The services to be provided at the SNCUs are equipment-driven services. The ground situation on
this count was quite dismal in almost all the SNCUs. None of the SNCU had the prescribed number of equipment available with them except nebulisers.

- The satisfaction level among the parents was quite high on the count of availability of bed, continuous supply of electricity, availability of requisite medicines in the SNCUs and convenience of visiting hours. However, the guidance provided by the SNCU staff about kangaroo mother care and availability of a place earmarked for the breastfeeding had caused high dissatisfaction among them. The quality of services provided by the staff nurses was well appreciated (index value=1.85) as compared to services provided by the medical officers (index value=3.00).

- The quality of offline as well online data was found wanting. Both types of data were unreliable, inconsistent and inaccurate. The offline data did not match with the online data in any of the SNCUs during the last three months prior to the survey.

- These units were like any general ward of the district hospital. The shortage of staff nurses, lack of space and absence of necessary equipments were common challenges faced by almost all the SNCUs.

3.2 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 digitalised public distribution system of Haryana;
- To evaluate 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.

**Findings**

- Awareness on the benefits of portability of ration cards needs to be strengthened amongst beneficiaries as well as dealers.

- The main problem faced by people in rural areas is mismatch of thumb impression for biometric verification. Rajasthan model of OTP and empowering area SDM and DFSO to by-pass the verification is the suggested way out.
The problem of inability to avail ration is identified. This is largely due to the limited time of a day fixed by the FPS dealer for ration distribution. Again, the Rajasthan model fits in well here. On similar lines it is suggested that government should fix 10 days in a month when the dealers have to keep their shops open for pre-fixed timings. This system can be easily monitored online by the department.

It is found that the single member households who are either handicap or aged or due to any reason cannot visit the ration depot to collect ration happen to forgo ration. Considering the provisions of the scheme it is suggested that these families should be served at the doorstep by the dealer himself or through the appointed nominee.

It is also found that the list of beneficiaries of PDS was last updated in 2013. The need to update the same with a fresh survey is strongly felt.

3.3 Evaluation of Bhagat Puran Singh Sehat Bima Yojana in Punjab

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<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>April 2018</td>
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<td>Date of Completion</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
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Objectives

- To evaluate the functioning and implementation of the Bhagat Puran Singh Sehat Bima Yojana (BPSSBY) in Punjab.
- To understand the beneficiary’s perspective about the scheme. Apart from this, issues raised by the health staff regarding the health insurance scheme will also be highlighted.

Findings

- Community-based health insurance schemes in India are predominantly aimed to bridge the gap between the haves and have-nots in availing healthcare services. The BPSSBY in Punjab is one such scheme which has shown remarkable results in terms of beneficiary satisfaction. However, the field observations and formal and informal interactions with various stakeholders of BPSSBY and the local community members provided insights on various important aspects of the scheme.
- Though it is expected to display the banner stating benefits under BPSSBY at the proper place, either near the registration counter or at the hospital entrance, however, none of the four hospitals surveyed has displayed these banners at the proper place.
- Some beneficiaries were ignorant of any relevance of the BPSSBY card initially. For a long time they never used the card for availing any healthcare services out of ignorance. However, they started using the card after hearing about the benefits from some other patients. This implies carelessness and inadequate effort by the staff of concerned department to explain the card to the
card holder on the day of enrolment which needs to be corrected to obtain effective results from the scheme.

- It is expected that the hospital must apprise card holders the amount utilised for the treatment availed. However, this practice is largely not practiced by the hospitals. There has been a lacuna in not providing the beneficiaries with clarity on this. It is suggested that an SMS alert of the amount deducted should be sent to the card holders.

- The state nodal agency of BPSSBY official mentioned the case of denial of services by some empanelled private hospitals. The reasons may be many but must be related to administrative functioning of either the nodal agency or the hospitals. In such cases, patients should not be made to suffer. Sincere efforts from both public and private hospitals to accommodate BPSSBY card holders can make a big difference. Cases such as denial of services by the empanelled hospital should be sorted at the earliest. Complaints from the respondents regarding charging extra money for the treatment should be examined carefully and even beneficiaries should be properly counselled for the permissible provision of BPSSBY.

- Delay in claim payment is a major issue raised by the hospitals empanelled under the scheme. Such problems can be sorted by making the staff at the nodal agency accountable for pending works. However, problems related to the innocence of beneficiaries, inability to understand the reasons associated with the final increased cost of treatment which might be caused due to the engagement of a specialist or anesthetist in case of an emergency might call for the intervention of a counsellor at the complaint office to augment satisfaction levels amongst beneficiaries.

- Another major problem reported by many include mismatch of particulars mainly ID proofs of card holder and family members submitted at the time of enrolling in the scheme and those deposited in the hospitals to avail BPSSBY. This creates problem at the time of claim settlement. When consulted with technical support team, it is found that the particulars of the household members of the card holder are uploaded as submitted by the card holder himself or are picked automatically from the lists of beneficiaries of Atta Dal Scheme. If any discrepancy already exists in uploaded lists, it will be carried forward automatically as the system does not allow any changes. It is the responsibility of the card holder to enroll correct information or set it corrected by applying for desired changes. In such cases of discrepancies both beneficiaries and hospital face harassment.

- The beneficiaries expect that enrolment under BPSSBY should be entitled for all inpatient and outpatient treatment, increased subsidies for medication and removal of caps on the various treatment modalities. This was endorsed by the doctors and officials, who felt that there is underutilisation of the scheme due to various restrictions. The absence of outpatient care is a big deterrent for effective results of BPSSBY. Also, the limited amount of Rs 50000 is insufficient for many treatments and thus needs to be revised.

- It is found that BPSBY has made visible impact in reducing the burden of health expenditure on the household income thereby making it more effective resulting in better living of the beneficiaries of BPSSBY. A few adjustments related to inclusion of outpatient care, removing the
cap on various treatment modalities and efficient complaint redress mechanism can harness the full potential of BPSSBY. Lack of complete awareness on the benefits of BPSSBY at many levels needs to be addressed on a regular basis. Information, education and communication department should be engaged to spread awareness on BPSSBY. Health officials should be made responsible to monitor the functioning and effectiveness of BPSSBY at all levels.

3.4 Monitoring of Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES 2018) in the State of Punjab

**Researcher** : Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal  
**Sponsored by** : NIHFW, New Delhi in collaboration with UNICEF  
**Date of Commencement** : September 2018  
**Date of Completion** : October 2018

**Objective**
- To monitor the CES programme in the field

3.5 Assessment of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram in Punjab

**Team** : Pawan Kumar Sharma and Poonam Sandhir  
**Sponsored by** : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India  
**Date of Commencement** : October 2018  
**Date of Completion** : March 2019

**Objectives**
- To find out adherence to the physical and manpower norms at the District Early Intervention Centre (DEICs) as laid in Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) guidelines;
- To assess the functioning of the Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) against the laid norms;
- To assess the satisfaction of clients with the services availed under RBSK;
- To offer recommendations to fill the gap, if any.

**Findings**
- The adherence to the physical infrastructure, manpower and equipment in all the DEIC vis-à-vis the RBSK programme guidelines were quite dismal. There was a deficiency of staff, infrastructure and equipment in all the DEICs. Rooms were available, but lying unutilised due to non-availability of staff and equipment.
- None of the three DEICs had pediatrician, physiotherapist, psychologist, optometrist, dental technician, data entry operator and genetic counsellor available with them.
• The situation on the count of availability of furniture and logistics including the water dispenser and television for the waiting area was more or less satisfactory in all the three DEICs. However, availability of medical equipments, hearing and vision equipments, computers with LAN, sensory integration and lab equipments was quite pathetic.

• Dental problems (37.3 percent) were the most frequent disease identified among the children who visited these DEICs followed by the vision impairment (21.8 percent) and anaemia (8.9 percent) during April to December 2018.

• The composition of MHTs was strictly not as per the laid norm. Either the posts were lying vacant or one team was broken into two so as to improve coverage of children in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and schools. None of the MHTs was working according to pre-decided micro-plan. The micro-plans were prepared, but its execution deviated from what was conceived as MHTs were involved frequently in the special health drives undertaken by the state government. In addition to this, they were put on duties of VIPs.

• Poor financial status of parents, ignorance about the severity of ailments, repeated visits to referral centres due to non-availability of specialists and negative impact of religious Babas on the psyche of parents discouraging them to use modern system of medicines have been critical factors leading to a weak follow-up by the parents of children detected to be suffering from at least one of the 4Ds.

• Distant location of health facilities and costly transport caused about one-third of the parents to feel dissatisfied. The satisfaction of the parents with regards to the parameters on cordial behavior, attention given by the medical officers (MOs) in listening to their problems and their competence in understanding their problems was rated high as reflected in their weighted averages of 2.27, 2.35 and 2.38, respectively. Thus, though the comfort level of patients was the least while reaching the health facility, it rose once they reached the hospital.

• Despite the fact that the treatment under RBSK is provided free of cost, a financial consideration was rated to be the major barrier by the parents in getting treatment of the current ailment. This was followed by costly transport facilities to avail health benefits and lack of manpower in these centres. The cost of accommodation, transport facilities and food for the attendants were critical issues which had raised the out-of-pocket expenditure. Of course, the high cost of medicines had added to their woes. Repeated number of visits was another barrier which had posed different types of problems to them, especially the loss of wages.

• The RBSK programme in the state needs overhauling. The focus of the programme is required to be shifted from a mere screening of children and referral to different health facilities.

• Treatment of 4 Ds in the state calls for strong follow-up care services. Medical specialists, especially at the level of CHC, should be ensured by the state government as the distant location of referral centres was leading to higher dropouts of referred cases.

Team : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
Date of Commencement : May 2018
Date of Completion : July 2018

Objectives
- To assess the progress in health policy, health systems, and healthcare services under the NRHM at different levels (from sub-centre to the district hospital).
- Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from health facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in the Punjab PIP.

Findings

Strengths
- District hospital was ranked fourth in the Kaya Kalp Score under National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) in the state of Punjab.
- Computerised OPD slips are issued in the district hospital.
- District hospital has support of the local medical college in district.
- Adequate number of MOs/EMOs.
- Medicine purchases are allowed under RBSK.
- Homoeopathic medicines supply is regular and adequate.
- Training provided to staff as per state calendar.
- Availability of well-maintained private rooms at the district hospital that are occupied throughout the year and contribute substantially to the pool of user charges collection.
- Strengthening of bio-medical waste management especially disposal of liquid waste management depending on pH level.
- 104 feedback facility operational.
- Free transport through 108 facility is effective.

Weaknesses /Action Points
- SNCU required at district hospitals (DHs)
- Deep fridge is required in mortuary at DH.
- Replacement of 108 ambulances at DHs required (run more than 3,00,000 km).
- 10-room OPD block is required.
• Blood storage unit is available but no blood at DHs.
• Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre (PHC/CHC) MOs are not involved in the RBSK scheme.
• Referrals under RBSK are difficult since no vehicle is available to bring children to DH.
• No Ayurvedic medicine supply available at DH or PHC visited.
• No mandatory grants provided at the facilities.
• Ayurvedic MOs never posted at PHC Panjgrain Kalan.
• No adverse event following immunisation reported except one instance of MR vaccine.
• Sanitary napkins supply not received during the last three years virtually making the menstrual hygiene scheme non-functional in the district. The sanitary napkin vending machine at the DH is not operational.
• Acute shortage of staff in the district. Posts of Community Mobilise, PNDT Coordinator, PNDT Computer Assistant, and BCC Facilitator in the district NRHM unit are vacant. Only one paediatrician in the district against four sanctioned.
• Practice of ‘Badhai’ money payment to the Class IV employees in the maternity ward is reported from DH.


Team : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
Date of Commencement : June 2018
Date of Completion : September 2018

Objectives
• To assess the progress in health policy, health systems, and health care services under the NRHM at different levels—from sub-centre to the district hospital (DH).
• Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from the health facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in the Punjab PIP.

Findings

Strengths
• At DH in Amritsar, MCH records were well maintained. High risk pregnancies were well marked and monitored.
• Squint eye surgeries performed at eye department of the DH.
• User charges are effectively used to help in smooth running of the DH on day-to-day basis.
• Computerised OPD slips are issued in the DH.
• 104 feedback facility is functional.
• Free transport facility through 108 is effective.
• Appeal for vaccination against Measles and Rubella initiated in Amritsar district by involving the district administration resulted in improvement in rank of the district in the state from 21 to 9.
• Two cases of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act violation were registered in the district with the help of decoy customers.

Weaknesses /Action Points
• 100% supply of medicines under EDL not available at any facility visited in the district.
• Time and date of discharge is not mentioned in delivery register at DH.
• Provision of dialysis stopped at the DH due to non-availability of medical specialist.
• No Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity reported in the health facilities visited in Amritsar district.
• DH/CHC/PHC SMOs/MOs are not directly involved in RBSK scheme.
• Staff training records are not maintained at DH and CHC. As a result, trained manpower is not put to appropriate use.
• Even though CHC Majitha is approved for 30 beds, only 15 beds were functional.
• Referrals under RBSK are difficult since no vehicle is available to bring children to DH.
• No homoeopathic medicine supply available at visited DH and PHC after 2016.
• PHC Attari and PHC Bhakna (both 24x7) remain closed in the afternoon despite posting of adequate number of staff nurses at the facilities.
• MCP cards are not available at SC.
• IFA tablets not available at SC Pandori Warriach since one month before survey. Folic Acid tablets (required during first trimester are never available) and PCM not available since past few years.


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<tr>
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<td>July 2018</td>
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**Objectives**

- To assess the progress in health policy, health systems, and health care services under the NRHM at different levels (from sub-centre to the DH).
- Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from the health facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in the Punjab PIP.

**Major Findings**

**Strengths**

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) pendency is almost nil. Whatever pendency is there because of non-opening of accounts or absence of Aadhar number for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- DH receives medicines worth Rs 2 lakh per month from Sewa Samiti, an NGO. The NGO also provides food twice a day. NRIs provided water cooler and generator at CHC Agra.
- Oxygen is available on bed in almost all wards of the DH.
- Sufficient ventilators available in the DH.
- DHs well equipped to deal with snach bite cases.
- DH planning to start burn unit with the posting of a plastic surgeon Dr. Chanjiv Singh.
- Continuous improvement in share of institutional deliveries in the district
- Consistent progress in Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) and Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) statistics reporting in the district.
- Bio-medical waste disposal is proper and outsourced.
- 104 Helpline launched for 24X7 feedbacks from the users.

**Weaknesses/Recommendations/Action Points**

- DH reported shortage of staff in all sections.
- DH had a relative poor financial position (Rs 50–60 lakh payments pending and only Rs 20–25 lakh receivable from NRHM under Bhagat Puran Singh Scheme).
- 500-bedded DH has problems related to sewerage, roof leakage, bathrooms blockage, etc.
- At all facilities DH, CHC, PHC, SC visited by the team, shortage of medicines was reported. According to the Civil Surgeon, a vehicle was sent for procuring medicines but accompanying pharmacist refused to accept the medicines from store since the required medicines were expiring in the same month.
- SNCU staff at DH reported shortage of antibiotics, fluids. Air-conditioner was also not working for the last 10 days. Only one pediatrician posted at a DH and only one staff nurse available per shift catering to almost 100 children per month.
- At Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) washing area is not sufficient.
There were 48 LAMA (left against medical advice) patients at SNCU due to poor services at SNCU.

Drop back facility for patients stopped at CHC/PHC.

Only 12 deliveries at CHC Apra during April–June 2018 with eight staff nurses in position.

No IFA tablets available; no zinc available at SC Mahal.

Ambulance was not available at CHC Apra and hence patients drop back facility not available after delivery.

Building at CHC Apra belonged to panchayats with congested and narrow approach road. It is difficult to carry patients inside.

No specialist available at CHC Apra. CHC referred 16 deliveries to DH/SDH during April–June 2018 and conducted only 12.

Due to female MO taking a transfer from PHC Raipur Rasulpur and with no female MO being replaced, the number of patients for delivery reduced.

There was acute shortage of staff at PHC Raipur Rasulpur. No pharmacist, LT only available for two days in a week, and the staff nurse’s post was lying vacant after her retirement.

ASHA at SC Mahal did not receive vaccine carrier money from last one and a half year. A Lady Health Visitor (LHV) had kept the money in her account since one month.

Office of the Civil Surgeon is located in old dilapidated building. Shortage of office space hampers work efficiency. Lack of adequate space for parking of vehicles. Relocation and renovation is needed.

Prevalence of Postpartum intrauterine contraceptive devices (PPIUCDs) was low in district due to motivational limitations by the gynaecologists, LHVs and ANMs.

MSH Scheme is not in operation in the district.

No Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) set-up in the district.

Non-communicable disease (NCD) clinics not established.

Monitoring, supervision and field tours by the district level NRHM staff such as DPM, DMEO, etc., are extremely inadequate leading to gross deficiencies in the field.

Need to monitor staff presence in the night in facilities in the district.

Adequate record keeping and guidelines is required for utilisation of Untied Funds, Rogi Kalyan Samiti Funds and Annual Maintenance Grant. Existing procedure for verification of vouchers and accounts may be examined for better efficiency.

NHM logo not prominently displayed at the health facilities below PHC level.

Team : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
Date of Commencement : August 2018
Date of Completion : November 2018

Objectives
- To assess the progress in health policy, health systems, and health care services under the NRHM at different levels (from sub-centre to the DH).
- Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from the health facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in the Rajasthan PIP (2017–18).

Findings

Strengths
- Geriatric ward started in DH.
- Uniform wearing ensured in DH.
- DH procured coloured sonography machine.
- Columns in CHC delivery register were filled up properly at CHC Basai Nawab.
- JSY pendency cases were low and mainly because of non-availability of Aadhar cards of the beneficiaries.
- Above 80 per cent drugs in the EDL were available at most of the facilities visited.
- KTPL managing all equipment annual maintenance contracts and toll free number provided for regular communication.

Weaknesses/Recommendations/Action Points
- SC Karimpur was also designated at Health and Wellness Centre (HWC). Despite designating it as HWC, it lacked electricity connection, drinking water supply and toilet facility. The theft of solar battery, furniture and other items had left the newly furnished HWC crippled. The SC has
one full time Community Health Officer (degree in Ayurveda). Without availability of any
ayurvedic medicines, the services were not fully utilised.

- Sweeper facility was not allowed through untied funds at these sub-centres.
- Bio-medical waste collection bags available at SC, were very small in size, hence most material
was collected in a big bucket.
- Anomaly in diet pattern observed at most centres visited. Diet under Janani Shishu Suraksha
Karyakaram (JSSK) need to have a relook since whatever was being supplied in Rupees 100 was
grossly inadequate at the centres visited by team including the DH.
- Manpower shortage of medical and paramedical nature reported at all the facilities visited.
- 24x7 PHC Virodha (visited at 5.25 pm on 26 October 2018) had no person available except one
staff nurse at the facility. At least four staff members (MO, two Auxiliary Nursing Midwives or
ANMs and sweeper) were found absent from the attendance registrar. The PHC had only
conducted two deliveries during the three months before visit despite presence of two staff
nurses, 1 male nurse and 2 ANMs.

3.10 Programme Implementation Plan (NRHM) (2018-19) in Rajasthan: Quarterly Quality

Team           : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
Sponsored by   : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
Date of Commencement : December 2018
Date of Completion : February 2019

Objectives

- To assess the progress in health policy, health systems, and healthcare services under the NRHM
at different levels (from sub-centre to the DH).
- Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from the health
facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in Rajasthan.

Findings

Strengths

- JSY pendency cases were mainly because of non-availability of Aadhar cards of the beneficiaries,
and were low.
- Above 80 per cent drugs in the EDL were available at most of the facilities visited.
- 36 special diagnostic tests (GGT, HbA1C, Lipid Profile, Lipase, Microalbuminurea, 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), Thalassemia Profile by HPLC, G6PD, AnA, PSA, FDP, PAP Smear, FNAC and Biopsy) are done free of cost with the help of Krishna Diagnostics in PPP mode in the facilities.

- KTPL managing all equipment on the basis of annual maintenance contracts. Toll free number provided for the regular communication.

**Weaknesses**

- DH Beawar, CHC Pushkar reported less availability of manpower as compared to patient load.
- There is an overall shortage of 54 per cent staff nurses, 21 per cent ANMs, 31 per cent laboratory technicians and 20 per cent MOs approximately in the district.
- CHC also reported poor infrastructure e.g. lab machine for FLT is condemned.
- No electricity, no water provision at SC Ardda visited by team.
- Difficult to enter SC Ardda during rainy season as access gets flooded.
- Adjoining cremation /burial ground affects number of deliveries in the SC Ardda.
- Sweeper facility not allowed through untied funds the sub-centres, even if they conduct deliveries.
- Anomaly in diet supply under JSSK observed at most centres including the DH as the value of diet per day was less than Rs 100.
- Manpower shortage of medical and paramedical reported at all the facilities visited.
- Training records of staff are not maintained either at district level. Hence, deployment of staff after training to take advantage of training is difficult.


**Team** : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

**Sponsored by** : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

**Date of Commencement** : December 2018

**Date of Completion** : February 2019

**Objectives**

- To assess the progress in health policy, health systems, and healthcare services under the NRHM at different levels (from sub-centre to the DH).
- Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from the health facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in Haryana.
Findings

Strengths

- SNCU working well in the district.
- Regional vaccine store in Hisar caters to five nearby districts.
- MR vaccine target exceeded.
- Hisar leads in tubectomies in the state of Haryana.
- Number one district in the state in call time and number of calls in referral transport.
- Most EDL drugs available at various facilities visited.
- Clinical Establishment Act started functioning in Hisar district with registration of 13 private facilities and three government facilities with more than 51 beds.

Weaknesses/Recommendations/Action Points

- ECG technician post vacant at District Hospital, Staff Nurse is doing ECG.
- Only one post is filled-up out of a total seven sanctioned posts of cook and head cook.
- The district faces a shortage in skilled manpower including SMOs, MOs, MPHWs (F), MPHWs (M), and others.
- No radiologist is available in the district in public sector health facilities. One radiologist visits DH from the District Red Cross Society, Hisar.
- Only Haryana charging for Panchkarma in ayurveda is an issue highlighted by the ayurvedic MO at DH.
- IFA shortage reported at CHC Uklana for about five months.
- Up to January 2019, very less proportion of mandatory grants received. As a result, most of the work suffered.
- Post of nutritional counsellor required at the district hospital.
- Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) not functional at any of the institution visited by the team.
- No involvement of health institutions in distribution of sanitary napkins under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme.
- RBSK coordinator was of the opinion that Rs 1,000 contingency was too less an amount. Mobile support was required for nodal officers apart from school health staff.
- Some health staff were deputed to other facilities without the consent of Civil Surgeon; RBSK Coordinator in Hisar shifted to Kaithal.
• Most nodal officers required staff for maintaining different records. Need for decentralisation of TB budget. At least two pharmacists were required at the District TB hospital.

• It is difficult to procure DOTS and bank details for patients who were checked at private facilities for TB.

• Poor and old wiring system at PHC Talwandi Rukka causes problems.

• There is space constraint for staff at PHC Talwandi Rukka.

• Electricity is a problem at PHC Talwandi Rukka as it gets only two hours of electricity supply a day without generator.

• One staff nurse is available at PHC Talwandi Rukka as the other one is deputed out to CHC Tosham in Bhiwani district for more than six months.

• The PHC Talwandi Rukka also has a SC in its campus which is converted into a HWC.

• MO at PHC Talwandi Rukka comes from nearby Mangali PHC and visits it only thrice a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)

• 4 posts of Staff Nurse sanctioned at PHC Talwandi Rukka but only two are in position (out of which one is on deputation to Bhiwani district).

• IFA tablets not available at SC-Muklan for the last one year.

3.12 Role of Grassroots Level Health Worker in Eradication of Malaria in Punjab

**Researcher** : Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

**Sponsored by** : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

**Date of Commencement** : October 2018

**Date of Completion** : March 2019

**Objective**

• To study grassroots level health workers in the eradication of malaria in Punjab.

**Findings**

• Multi Purpose Health Workers (MPHWs) have work experience of more than one decade. It is satisfactory to note that the nature of their job is regular and they earn between Rs 40-45 thousand per month. No one among the surveyed male MPHWs has received any induction training before joining the service. In-service training has also been a recent phenomenon; 16 out of 23 male MPHWs received in-service training during the last three years. All the 16 male MPHWs rated the training sessions good in terms of focus, eloquence, clarity, concept clarification and interaction.
• Majority of male MPHWs reported that training was imparted in local language particularly at district level whereas at state level medium of instruction was Punjabi, Hindi and English. State-level in-service training is reported to have covered topics related to the implementation of almost all national health programmes assigned to male MPHWs. At district level trainings, focus was also on NVBDCP along with other programmes.

• All male MPHWs are found performing their duties as per the roles and responsibilities assigned to male MHW in the Malaria Elimination Programme.

• With regard to the awareness about Malaria Elimination Campaign 2017–21 in Punjab, almost all MPHWs are found aware about the PMEC but no one was aware of the states target to be malaria free by 2021. All male MPHWs are confident about achieving the goal of zero indigenous cases by 2021 as very rare indigenous cases are reported in the district and no death is caused due to malaria in the recent past.

• Majority of the male MPHWs reported that few cases of malaria, if identified, were from migrated population only. However, almost all male workers denied of having any knowledge about the specific targets fixed for male workers to eliminate malaria.

• The following areas of concern as highlighted by the MPHWs includes: lack of lab technicians at the PHCs, no provision of collection of blood samples at sub centre level, no facility to transfer blood samples to PHCs. MPHWs have to travel long distances to submit the collected samples at the PHC feel that there is always a fear of samples getting contaminated during the travel. These workers expect travelling allowance to be paid for their travel to fulfill routine job-related activities.

• Few of them also state that due to shortage of lab technicians, possibility of not checking all the samples persists. They also expressed their concern over no provision of risk covers for the male workers.

• Whenever some vector borne positive case is detected in the district, all male MPHWs are deputed in the affected area, which also hamper their job at their sub centre.

• Another issue raised by them relates to no provision of funds for IEC programmes and IEC materials.

• As male MPHWs are neither allowed to prescribe any medicine nor distribute/handover blood sample reports to the people, people generally hesitate to give blood sample to them. It becomes very difficult for a male MHW to convince people for blood sample.

Thus, it is strongly suggested that

♦ MPHWs should be fully equipped with first-aid kit and malaria Rapid Diagnostic Kits.

♦ MPHWs should be trained to test the blood slides at the sub-centre itself and report should be given to the patients on the spot. Alternately, more lab technicians should be appointed and one collection centre should be created for at least five sub centres.

♦ Fresh slides and IEC material should be supplied on a regular basis.
More capacity building programmes should be organised both at state and district level.

- Spray material should be placed at the sub-centre level.
- Provision of risk cover and transport allowance for MPHWs should be made.

**ONGOING PROJECTS**

3.13 *Dynamics of Drug Addiction and Abuse in North-west India: Social, Economic and Political Implications*

**Team**
R.S Ghuman, Gurinder Kaur, Jatinder Singh, Haqiqat Singh, Gurbinder Singh and Nirmal Das

**Sponsored by**
ICSSR, New Delhi

**Date of Commencement**
February 2017

**Date of Completion**
June 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 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 reproductive health.
- To understand the general perception (about the problem as well as re-habilitation 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 comparative analysis of all the four selected states’ experiences in terms of 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 in particular and for the entire country in general.

3.14 Issues and Problems of Elderly: A study of Chandigarh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Bindu Duggal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>ICSSR, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>January 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Completion</td>
<td>December 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objectives

- To understand the type of abuse faced by the elderly.
- To study the perception of elderly about available social support.
- To provide suggestions or recommendations to contribute to policy planning for the elderly.

3.15 Children staying in Homes established under Juvenile Justice Act in the state of Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Krishan Chand and Madan Mohan Singh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsored by</td>
<td>Department of Social Security and Women and Child Development, Punjab, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Commencement</td>
<td>December 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Completion</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Delay</td>
<td>Draft report submitted. Waiting for the final comments from the Department of Social Security and Women and Child Development, Punjab for final submission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objectives

- Assess the need and reach of the juvenile justice homes in different districts of the state in terms of its coverage.
- To access the atmosphere/environment of the home, i.e., living conditions, cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation, food, etc.
- To evaluate the general behaviour of the Juvenile Justice Homes Staff.
- To diagnose the gender sensitiveness of the scheme.
- 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.
To understand how to stop or prevent the inmates from taking extreme steps like suicides and such other acts.

To gauge the ways and means to prevent the children to stop the crime, time and again, and join mainstream society

3.16 Social Audit of Mid-day Meal Scheme in UT Chandigarh

Team : Sunil Bansal, Madan Mohan Singh, Sunil Agnihotri and Kuldeep Singh

Sponsored by : Department of Education, UT Administration, Chandigarh

Date of Commencement : September 2018

Date of Completion : February 2019

Objectives

To understand the mid-day meal scheme, implementation structure, funds flow and role played by convergence department;

To assess the implementation of mid-day meal schemes in the schools of UT Chandigarh in terms of clients expectations, beneficiary satisfaction, public perception, making procedures and highlighting leakages (if any);

To identify the barriers in the successful implementation of the scheme as per the guidelines of Ministry of Human Resource.

To understand the role played by Social Community, i.e., (School Management Committee or SMC) members, Parent Teachers Associations (PTA) members and other community leaders/stakeholders;

To suggest the measures to further improve and strengthen the scheme so as to make it more goal oriented with the stated targets of the scheme.


Team : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsored by : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of Commencement : March 2019

Date of Completion : July 2019
Objectives

- To assess progress in health policy, health systems and healthcare services under the NRHM at different levels (from sub-centre to the DH).
- Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from the health facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in the Haryana.


Team : Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsored by : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of Commencement : March 2019

Date of Completion : July 2019

Objectives

- To assess progress in health policy, health systems and healthcare services under the NRHM at different levels (from Sub-Centre to the District Hospital).
- Aims at evaluation of the enabling environment for better flow of services from the health facilities in terms of specific indicators outlined in Haryana.

4 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETED PROJECT

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

Date of Commencement : April 2016

Date of Completion : December 2018

Objectives

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 since the implementation of NULM in the state of Punjab in all the components. The state of Punjab has always been slow in taking benefit of the central government schemes and programmes.
• Lack of data on urban poverty and livelihood profile of the poor with the NULM cell of urban local bodies (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 trainings.
• 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 the homeless is very slow. The mapping of homeless people has not been done. There is an urgent need to speed up the task of survey of homeless persons in the city as well as the construction of shelters.

Suggestions

The findings from the selected cities suggest that some important steps are required immediately—designate a city mission manager; recruit assistant project officers to assist the city project officer (CPO;) conduct a survey of poor families and recruit community organisers (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 organisations; 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 creation of data base of street vendors, formation of vending zones and vending committees and creation of essential infrastructure/services for vendors; constitute Shelter Management Committee; complete the ongoing works in the first shelter with adequate supporting infrastructure, services and accessibility to PHC, anganwaris, childcare facilities, and initiate construction of second shelter close to the concentration of homeless people and not away from their locations etc.
• Training and skill upgradation of SEP beneficiaries had to be imparted and their backward and
forward linkages developed for effective outcome of the benefits and increased in the income of the beneficiary families.

- In addition there is a need to mobilise all SHGs to initiate economic activities; prepare applications for loan to initiate their own micro-enterprises, mobilise 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 SHG members to improve documentation, book keeping, etc; publish training modules in Punjabi; certification from government-recognised institutions; mapping of employment opportunities for job placements of trainees who will be passing out etc.

- The last but not the least greater role of the municipality is needed to scale up the ongoing efforts for generating adequate livelihood for the urban poor NULM.

**Jammu & Kashmir**

- 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 with regard to the exact number of SHGs formed in the state upto 31 March 2017 is not available. However, revolving fund to 328 SHGs was provided against the target of 480 groups. Thus, success was 68.33 per cent. 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 with regard to the quality of training has been reported as average or above average by almost equal number to the surveyed beneficiaries in both the towns.

- Bank loan was disbursed to 741 beneficiaries in the state during 2015–16 and to 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 district headquarter towns in the state. Technical and other staff for CMMUs has been engaged. But no trainings have been done for the engaged staff for capacity building.

- All those SHGs which have not yet started any economic activity should be encouraged to start some activity. Those SHGs in which majority of the members are less educated and are non-working women, are provided landholding facility by the community organisers for a longer period. City Livelihood Centers (CLCs) must be setup in each town.

- Decision regarding training providing agencies and certification agencies must be taken at the earliest, if not done so far.
• 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 survey of vendors has been completed.

• In those towns where survey of vendors has not been 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 vendor plans.

Himachal Pradesh

• In the first phase, the scheme was implemented in 10 district headquarter 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 three 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 area level federations (ALFs) have been formed in the state. While four ALFs were formed in Solan, 10 such ALFs were formed in Dharamshala. Regular trainings in capacity building are conducted for technical and other staff engaged at various CMMUs in the state.

• During 2014-15 only 49 persons were imparted training under EST&P. Out of these 49 persons 40 were from the Solan district and remaining nine from Shimla district. Against a target of 300 individual beneficiaries, the task force approved the applications for loan of the 406 (135.33 per cent) beneficiaries under SEP. 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 3 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.

• 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 per cent of the total population of the state is residing in the urban areas).

• Therefore, sometimes it is not easy to get 10 members as required to form SHGs, hence some of the group in the state has members numbering between five to ten. As the state has strictly followed the NULM guideline information of SHGs at the initial state some of the prospective member was not eligible under the scheme.
Moreover, due to small size of the towns in the state, the target to form SHGs in future may not be achieved due to non-availability of eligible members.

Haryana

- 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 little progress during the first two years because it took some time to setup the 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 a 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 March 2017. Thus the achievement was only 15.05 per cent of the target. Most of these SHGs were formed during 2016–17.
- The scheme EST&P was launched in Haryana during the Financial Year 2015–16. The responsibility of providing training was given to four government agencies. These agencies were given a target of training 13,000 candidates. However, only 1,601 candidates completed training till 31 March 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.
- Up to 31 March 2017, against the target of 3750 cases, 3273 (87.28 per cent) individual cases were sponsored, out of which loan was sanctioned to 531 and disbursed to 372 applicants. Similarly, 96 group cases were sponsored and loan was sanctioned to 18 (18.75%) groups and disbursed to six groups. Till 31 March 2017 not much progress has been made under SUSV in the state, except Gurugram city.
- Till 31 March 2017 no building of shelter for the urban poor was constructed in any city of Haryana. To run the CMMUs in various towns of the state, the Haryana government engaged 170 technical persons during 2016–17 through an HR agency. However, till 31 March 2017, trainings for capacity building of the engaged persons could not be organised.
- 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. CLCs must be set up in all district headquarter towns. Since most trainees of 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 candidate must be provided placement or helped in setting his own 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 the first step in the implementation of SUSV, 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 vending plan, identification of 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.
• Trainings with regard to 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**

The evaluation of the progress of DAY NULM has been done on the basis of secondary and primary data collected in the city of Chandigarh led to the following main findings:

• A total number of 215 SHGs have been formed against the target of 360 (2014–17) till 5 February 2017 (achievement is 59.7 per cent). In Chandigarh, the revolving fund has been distributed to 78 SHGs as on 5 February 2017 (30 per cent achievement overall and 36.3 per cent achievement of the SHGs formed).
• The training to 4633 urban poor household members have been provided to set up self-employment ventures or to secure a wage employment, against an overall target of 9574 persons under EST&P. The achievement is 63.1 per cent 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 per cent) and the target for SEP-G is 31, out of which two loans have been provided (achievement of 6.4 per cent).
• 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 per cent).
• Survey of street vendors has been completed in Chandigarh, wherein 21,622 street vendors were identified by the surveying agency. Re-verification and registration of street vendors is in progress. No target and sanction has been provided under this head of NULM in Chandigarh. However, there are two 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 creation of CMMUs in the city is 50 percent; two CMMUs have been established against the target of four till 5 February 2017.
• The achievement regarding appointment of community organisers is 75 per cent 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.
• The time taken for registration of ALFs by the Registrar of Societies is 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 humble background and their knowledge about the bank dealings is very low. This may also help towards financial inclusion including opening an SHG account.

• System of annual budget for ALF and CLF should be in place for organisational strengthening and administration. There should be 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 the 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 tremendous success rate.

• Some vendors are reluctant to shift to 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 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.

5 INDUSTRY

**COMPLETED PROJECT**

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

**Team** : Gurinder Kaur and Jatinder Singh

**Sponsored by** : National Commission for Women, New Delhi

**Date of Commencement** : March 2018

**Date of Completion** : October 2018

**Objectives**

- To study patterns of utilisation of public transport by women in terms of: (i) availability (ii) affordability (iii) accessibility (iv) awareness.

- Causes and factors influencing the choice/preference of women for using public transport.
• To understand pattern of travel of women on public transport in terms of: (i) time (ii) purpose (iii) companionship (iv) quality of transport.
• To study the experiences of women in terms of complete journey including reaching and travelling on public transport.

Findings

• Buses are the most common and preferred form of public transport for women, the infrastructural condition of local bus stops becomes important in this regard.
• The display of local bus timings and bus routes is important to ensure planning of travel by women. These two aspects are found to lacking in the present study in both the districts.
• Height of floor and steps in the bus, impatience of driver- conductor and not stopping the vehicle at designated place are some problems faced by women while using public transport specially buses.
• Majority of women feel safe during early morning to morning while travelling on public transport in both the districts. They do not feel safe while travelling at late evening and night in both the districts.
• Those women who did not take any action against harassment or who did not share their experiences with family members did so out of feeling of shame and fear.
• Women across all categories mentioned that they lose many job opportunities due to travel constrains in both the districts.
• During peak hours chances of harassment multiplies due to crowding, making travel pattern for women more challenging.
• Majority of women rated travelling on public transport, especially buses, in terms of comfort of sitting, crowdedness, personal safety, availability of street lights on the root as poor.
• Maximum women reported lack of availability of clean and hygienic public toilets.
• Almost all the women across all the categories experienced some sort of harassment while using public transport. The harassment ranges from staring to touching and rubbing in both districts.
• The government policy to ensure reservation of seats for women was to make travel more women friendly, however, due to attitude of people (both men and women) in general, including the drivers and conductors, this rule is not followed most of the times, especially in local buses, running at short distances like the inter-city buses.
ONGOING PROJECT

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

Team : Jatinder Singh and Vikash Kumar
Sponsored by : ICSSR, New Delhi
Date of Commencement : December 2017
Date of Completion : December 2019

Objective

- To analyse the status of industrial development in Punjab since 1981 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 industrialisation 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.

6 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

COMPLETED PROJECT

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

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

Objectives

- To examine the factors for acceleration declaration of growth rates.
• To suggest policy measures to keep the economy on a sustained development path.

Findings

• India achieved a dream growth rate of 8 per cent or above for seven years from 2002–03 to 2010 except for 2008–09 where there was a beginning of a global crisis.
• The high growth during the above years was recorded in all the three sub-sectors of the economy, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
• High growth rate was achieved on the strength of high rate of domestic savings and investments, easy availability of foreign capital and modern technology.
• In achievement of high growth strategic policy planning played a major role. Innovative planning and programmes were launched in a coordinated way to achieve better economic performance.
• Although India achieved a high growth rate in the post reform period yet the share of manufacturing has stayed around 15–16 per cent of the GDP. The high growth rate has been on the strength of the growing role of the service sector.
• The high rate of growth has been accompanied by growing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth in the country. The corporate sector which is controlled and owned by a very small proportion of population (less that 1 per cent) now owns 36 per cent GDP. The agriculture which employs nearly 50 per cent of the workforce has suffered a decline in its share of GDP from nearly 30 percent in 1990–91 to 16 percent in 2016–17.
• The high growth in the income of the country has led to jobless growth in the country. The unemployment rate has become very high above 6 per cent and youth unemployment to 16 per cent in the country.
• There is need to shift the policy regime to pursuing only high growth rate towards inclusive growth with equitable distribution of income and generation of employment.

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 and 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 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 and 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 like 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. Five MoUs already signed:

a) MoU signed with the PSULM, Department of Local Government, Government of Punjab.
b) MoU signed with the Department of Urban Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.
c) MoU signed with the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh.
d) MoU signed with the PMIDC, Department of Local Government, Government of Punjab.
e) MoU signed with the Department of Urban Local Bodies, Government of Haryana.

C. Activities already completed:

a) Four orientation training programmes (Capsule 1) organised for the PMAY & NULM functionaries of ULBs in Punjab.
b) Three orientation training programmes (Capsule 1) have been organised for the officials of the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh.
c) One orientation training programme has been organised for the elected representatives of the municipalities of Himachal Pradesh.

d) Project on Third Party Evaluation of AMRUT in nine cities.

D. Follow-up with other states in the north-west region is in progress. There are chances of signing of MoUs with other states too.

RESEARCH OUTPUT

BOOKS

- Ahmed, Shaik Iftikhar, Water Management in India: Issue and Challenges, Delhi, Bookwell, 2018 (co-author: Aparna Joshi)
- Duggal, Bindu, Right to Education in Haryana: An Appraisal, Chandigarh, CRRID, 2018.
- Kumar, Vikash, Lessons in Sustainable Development From Bangladesh and India, Switzerland: Palgrave, Macmillan, 2019 (co-author: Simi Mehta and Arjun Kumar)

MODULES

- Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Urban Local Bodies (Punjab), Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD) Project of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India Supported by the World Bank (Compiled by Manoj Kumar Teotia and Anirudh Kumar).
- Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials Under Majors Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh), Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD)
Project of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India Supported by the World Bank (Compiled by Manoj Kumar Teotia and Anirudh Kumar).

- **Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Elected Representatives Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Himachal Pradesh)**, Capacity Building for Urban Development (CBUD) Project of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India Supported by the World Bank (Compiled by Manoj Kumar Teotia and Anirudh Kumar).

**RESEARCH ARTICLES IN EDITED BOOKS**


- Kumar, Vikash, *Climate Change and Food Security in South Asia* in *Handbook of Sustainable Development in Asia*, New York, Routledge, 2018 (co-authored with Dr. Simi Mehta and Prof. Rattan Lal - both at Ohio University, USA)


**RESEARCH ARTICLES IN JOURNALS**


• Gill, Sucha Singh, **Subsidy and Efficiency of Groundwater Use and Power Consumption in Haryana**, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 53(50), December 22, 2018, (Co-authored with Dr. Kulwant Singh Nehra)


• Sandhir, Poonam, **Maternal Health in Haryana: Evidences from NFHS**, *Journal of Chemistry, Environmental Sciences and its Application*, Vol. 4(1), September, 2017. Received in (March, 2019).


**ARTICLES IN MAGAZINE / NEWSPAPERS**


**Ghuman, R.S.**

• **Resurrection of Punjab need of the hour**, *The Tribune*, April 11 2018

• **Like Koreas, India and Pakistan must Shake Hands**, *The Tribune*, May 8, 2018

• **Parali nu aag launa zid jan majburi**, *Punjabi Tribune*, October 20, 2018

• **Punjab de vatavarn ate paneeya naal keeta ja riha khilwad** *Punjabi Tribune*, October 27, 2018

• **High time to think beyond burning of straw and in-situ incorporation** *Hindustan Times*, November 14, 2018

• **Politics of waivers** *The Tribune*, November 26, 2018
- Walk the talk on depleting resources, December 31, 2018
- Increasing debt on Punjab: A Cause of Worry, Punjabi Tribune, March 12, 2019

Nanda, A.K.
- Unsettling Migrations underbelly, The Sunday Tribune, March 3, 2019

Sangwan, S.S.
- Losing Vitality: Declining Velocity of Money in India indicates waning public Trust in Banking, The Daily Post, May 14, 2018

Verma, Satish
- Despite Waiver, MSP and Subsidies, Search for Viable Solution Continues The Times of India, February 24, 2019

BOOKS REVIEWED


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 41st 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 1,565 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 Dr. Vikash Kumar, Mr. Hem Singh and Mr. Harsh Singh.
ACADEMIC EVENTS

CONFERENCES / SEMINARS / LECTURES / INTERACTIONS

- National Seminar on Management of Paddy Straw for Bio-CNG Manure, Employment and Swachh Bharat was organised from 16-17 May 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh
  (Coordinator: Krishan Chand and Sunil Bansal)

  The seminar was inaugurated by O.P. Dhankar, Minister for Agriculture, Haryana. The themes included in situ management, utilisation for domestic and industrial purposes including bio-energy production, marketing and employment generation. The seminar was attended by about 100 experts from all over the country and included professionals from the scientific institutions, policymakers, private investors, machinery manufacturers, farmers, civic societies and other stakeholders. The valedictory address was made by the Hon’ble Governor of Haryana, Professor K.S. Solanki.

- Book Release Event of Fragments of Time: Memoirs of a Romantic Revolutionary by Subrata Banerjee, on Wednesday, 27 June 2018 at Multipurpose Hall, India International Centre, New Delhi

  The august panel of the event was graced by the presence of Hon’ble Dr Manmohan Singh, former prime minister of India as chief guest. Other dignitaries on the dais included Dr Rashpal Mallota, Executive Vice Chairman, CRRID; Professor Amiya K. Bagchi, Emeritus Professor, IDS Kolkata; Samik Bandyopadhyay, former Rabindranath Tagore National Fellow, SAA, JNU, New Delhi; Professor Sunanda Sen, formerly at JNU, New Delhi; and Sumit Chakravarty, Editor, Mainstream. Concluding observation and vote of thanks were expressed by Salman Haidar, Chairman, Editorial Board, CRRID, Chandigarh. A large number of dignitaries attended the book launch event.

(L–R) Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, EVC, CRRID; S. Manpreet Singh Badal, Finance Minister, Punjab; Capt. Amarinder Singh, Chief Minister, Punjab and Shri Jairam Ramesh, Former Minister of Rural Development, GOI

• The Ninth Biennial International Conference of Indian Association for Asian and Pacific Studies on Asia in Transition in Collaboration with Indian Association for Asian and Pacific Studies (IAAPS), Kolkata, 1-2 November 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh

(Convener: Vikash Kumar)

The other partners were Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India, New Delhi; Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi; Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), New Delhi and Institute of Foreign Policy Studies (IFPS), University of Calcutta, Kolkata. The inaugural session was graced by Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman, CRRID, Chandigarh (patron of the conference); Partha S. Ghosh, President, IAAPS, New Delhi (Chair and delivered presidential address); Dr Peter Rimmelle, Resident Representative, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, New Delhi (Guest of Honour), Professor Rahul Mukherji, Head, Department of Political Science, Heidelberg University, Germany (delivered keynote address); Professor Lipi Ghosh, Founder Secretary and Treasurer, IAAPS, Kolkata; and Dr Anasua Basu Ray Chaudhury, Secretary, IAAPS, Kolkata.

More than 80 national and international participants participated in the conference which delved upon themes like history and historiography-colonial/post-colonial/ contemporary approach, culture and multiple dimension: language, art, religion, migration and displacement in Asia Pacific, great power politics in Asia-Pacific, gender and society, sustainability and development paradigm in the original Green Revolution regions of India, environment, climate change and sustainability and regional co-operation in the Asia-Pacific.
• National Conference on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation in Collaboration with Pranab Mukherjee Foundation was Organised at India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi, 23–24 November 2018
(Coordinator: Ranjit Singh Ghuman)

The theme of the conference was: Political Transformation, Economic Transformation, Socio-cultural Transformation, Religion and Transformation, Women Empowerment, Gender Issues and Science and Spirituality.

The welcome address was delivered by Professor R.P. Bambah, Chairman, CRRID governing body and former Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh. The introductory remarks about the Pranab Mukherjee Foundation were made by Ms. Omita Paul, Director General, Pranab Mukherjee Foundation. The background of the programme was shared by Professor R.S. Ghuman, Programme Coordinator. The keynote address was delivered by Professor Murli Manohar Joshi, Member Lok Sabha, Chairman Parliamentary Estimate Committee and former Union Minister, Human Resource Development. The presidential address was delivered by Hon’ble Pranab Mukherjee, former President of India and vote of thanks was given by Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice Chairman, CRRID. The valedictory address was delivered by Hon’ble M. Hamid Ansari, former Vice President of India, while the presidential address was delivered by Dr Manmohan Singh, former Prime Minister of India. Ms. Omita Paul, Director General, Pranab Mukherjee Foundation presented the vote of thanks.
Two-day Regional Conference on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation on 28-29 December 2018 at Swami Rama Himalayan University, Dehradun

(Coordinator: Ranjit Singh Ghuman)
The conference was organised by Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh at the Swami Ram Himalayan University (SRHU), Dehradun between 28–29 December 2018. The inaugural address was delivered by Dr Vijay Dhasmana, Vice-Chancellor, SRHU. This regional conference was part of a national programme on the above mentioned subject under which a National Conference was held in Delhi on 23–24 November 2018. The conference held at SRHU was attended by a galaxy of eminent academicians, policy makers, spiritual leaders, doctors, faculty members of SRHU, politicians and public figures along with students. The conference was inaugurated by Trivendra Singh Rawat, Chief Minister, Uttarakhand. Professor Murli Manohar Joshi, MP and former Union Minister delivered the key note address. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr C.S. Nautiyal, Vice Chancellor, Doon University, and the presidential address by Dr Ramesh Pokhriyal ‘Nishank’, former Chief Minister, Uttarakhand. Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman, CRRID presented the vote of thanks.
• Two-day ICSSR-Sponsored Seminar cum National Dialogue on Farmer Suicides across Selected States in India: Issues and Complexities on 21-22 January 2019 at ICSSR, New Delhi

(Coordinator: Satish Verma)

(L-R) Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog, Prof. Satish Verma, RBI Chair, CRRID
Prof. V.K. Malhotra, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi, while the valedictory address was delivered by Professor Ramesh Chand, member, NITI Aayog. About 30 senior professors and experts from different universities and research institutes across the country participated and held brain storming discussions in the seminar. A total of 12 research papers were presented in the seminar, followed by intense discussions on the analytical tools for analysis of suicides in the country. The two-day discussions resulted in a number of significant observations.

• Regional Conference on Towards Peace Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation, on behalf of Pranab Mukherjee Foundation and CRRID, 28-29 January 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh

(Coordinator: Ranjit Singh Ghuman)

The main theme of the Conference was Women Empowerment and Gender Issues, Economic Transformation, Political Transformation and Social Transformation. In the inaugural session, Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman, CRRID, welcomed the guests. Ms. Omita Paul, Director General, Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi spoke about Pranab Mukherjee Foundation and Professor R.S. Ghuman about the programme. The presidential address was delivered by Professor Murli Manohar Joshi, Member Lok Sabha and Former Union Minister of HRD, Government of India. Professor R.P. Bambah, Chairman, Governing Body, CRRID
presented the vote of thanks. In the valedictory session, the welcome address was delivered by Dr Rashpal Malhotra and Presentation of the Conference Proceedings and Programme by Dr Vikash Kumar, Assistant Professor, CRRID. The valedictory address was delivered by R.K. Saboo, Chairman, Bhavan Kendra Committee, Chandigarh. Dr K.K. Paul, former Governor, Uttarakhand delivered the presidential address. Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting), CRRID, presented the vote of thanks.

- **Lecture on Sampling and Analysis of Data by Dr Harinder Sandhu for PhD Students in CRRID on 15 February 2019**
  (Coordinator: Satish Verma)

- **One-day Interactive Session on Drug Addiction and Abuse in North West India, at CRRID, Chandigarh on 21 February 2019**
  (Coordinator: Ranjit Singh Ghuman)
  The main objective of the session was to gather the experiences of stakeholders working in the field of de-addiction and rehabilitation from across different states. The participants in the session included the current anti drug Special Task Force (Punjab) Chief Gurpreet Deo, IPS, Additional Director General Police (Punjab). Representatives from various de-addiction centres from Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana also participated. Participation was also marked by research team of epidemiological study on substance abuse in Punjab, PGIMER, Chandigarh. In total, more than 20 participants, across different platforms, were present and shared their valuable experiences on this issue.

- **Two-day Regional Conference on Towards Peace Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation, 22–23 March 2019 at IPE Hyderabad**
  (Coordinator: Ranjit Singh Ghuman)
  The main theme of the conference was: Economic Transition and Transformation, Socio-Cultural Transition and Transformation, Transition towards Gender and Women Empowerment, Political Transition and Transformation and Science and Spirituality.
  In the inaugural session, the welcome address was delivered by Professor R.K. Mishra, Director, IPE. Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice Chairman, CRRID spoke about Pranab Mukherjee Foundation. Professor Ranjit Singh Ghuman shared about the conference and the programme. Shri Rajeshwar Tiwari, IAS, Special Chief Secretary (Stamps & Registration), Dept. of Revenue, Government of Telangana delivered the special address. Shri R H Khwaja IAS (Retd), former Secretary, Government of India also addressed the participants. The inaugural address was delivered by Shri R Subrahmanyam, IAS, Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The presidential address was delivered by Shri K. Madhava Rao, IAS (Retd.), former Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh (Composite State), and President, Board of Governors, IPE. The valedictory session was chaired by Dr K. K. Paul, former Governor Uttarakhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr K. Pradeep Chandra, IAS (Retd), former Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana. Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman, CRRID
spoke about the future programme and vote of thanks was delivered by Dr Anand Akundy, conference coordinator.

**WORKSHOPS/ TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

- **Three Days' Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab with Support from MoHUA, Government of India, 29-31 May 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh**
  
  (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

  The training programme was attended by 41 participants, nominated by the Department of Local Self-Government, Punjab. The training was provided for three days between 29–31 May 2018. The programme was addressed by experts from LSG, resource persons from the region, as well as from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Dr S. S. Dhaliwal, OSD (Legal), Office of the Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab and valedictory address was given by Ajoy Sharma (IAS), Secretary, Local Government, Punjab and CEO, PMIDC, Chandigarh. Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting) CRRID welcomed the chief guest and the participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Sunil Dutt Verma, Additional Project Director, Punjab State Urban Livelihood Mission (PUSLM), Local Government, Punjab; Arjit Kumar Gupta, former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhadal; Sharat Bhattacharya, Assistant Manager, National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi; Harjot Kaur, Joint General Manager, Projects, HUDCO, Chandigarh; Dr Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, former Professor, GNDU, Amritsar and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.

- **Three Days' Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh), 2-4 July 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh**

  (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

  The training programme was attended by 36 participants, nominated by the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. The training was provided for three days between 2–4 June 2018. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Kamal Kishor Yadav (IAS), Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh and valedictory address was given by Anil Kumar Garg (PCS), Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting) CRRID welcomed the chief guest and the participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Anup Bhatia, Executive Engineer, Chandigarh Housing Board Chandigarh; Sanjay Arora, Executive Engineer, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh; Harjot Kaur, Joint General Manager, Projects, HUDCO, Chandigarh; Dr Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, former Professor, GNDU, Amritsar and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.
• **Two Days’ Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Elected Representatives under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Himachal Pradesh), 9–10 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh**

(Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

The training programme was attended by 22 participants, nominated by the Department of Urban Development (UDD), Himachal Pradesh. The training was provided for two days between 9–10 August 2018. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Kamlesh Banarasidass, former Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh and Chairperson, Social Welfare Board, Chandigarh, and the welcome address and valedictory address was given by Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting), CRRID. The other speakers in the training programme were Dr Harjit Singh Anand, IAS (Retd), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) Government of India, New Delhi; Arijit Kumar Gupta, former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhadali; Dr M. P. Mathur, former Professor of National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi and Member of Fourth Delhi Finance Commission Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID; and Vivek Trivedi, Social Development Officer, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh.

• **Three Days’ Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh), 29–31 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh**

(Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

The training programme was attended by 28 participants, nominated by the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. The training was provided for three days between 29–31 August 2018. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Harjit Singh Anand, IAS (Retd), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) Government of India, New Delhi and the valedictory address was given by Kamal Kishor Yadav (IAS), Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting) CRRID welcomed the chief guest and the participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Vivek Trivedi, Social Development Officer, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh; Arijit Kumar Gupta, former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhadali; Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, former Professor, GNDU, Amritsar; Sanjay Arora, Executive Engineer, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh; and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.

• **Three Days’ Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh), 20–22 November 2018 at CRRID Chandigarh**

(Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

The training programme was attended by 25 participants, nominated by the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. The training was provided for three days from 20–22 November 2018. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region.
including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting), CRRID, Chandigarh and the valedictory address was given by Kamal Kishor Yadav, IAS, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID and Programme Coordinator welcomed the chief guest and the participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Sunil Dutt Verma, Additional Project Director, Punjab State Urban Livelihood Mission (PUSLM), Local Government, Punjab; Arijit Kumar Gupta, former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhaddal; Harjot Kaur, Joint General Manager, Projects, HUDCO, Chandigarh; Dr M. P. Mathur, former Professor, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi and former member, Delhi Finance Commission; and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.

- **Three Days’ Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, 17–19 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh**

  (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

  The training programme was attended by 20 participants, nominated by the Department of Local Self-Government Punjab. The training was provided for three days from 17–19 December 2018. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Rakesh Kumar (PCS), Joint Director, Department of Local Government Punjab and the valedictory address was given Dr Harjit Singh Anand, IAS (Retd) former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) Government of India, New Delhi. Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting) CRRID welcomed the chief guest and the participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Sunil Dutt Verma, Additional Project Director, Punjab State Urban Livelihood Mission (PUSLM), Local Government, Punjab; Arijit Kumar Gupta, former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhaddal; Harjot Kaur, Joint General Manager, Projects, HUDCO, Chandigarh; Dr Raninder Singh Sandhu, former Professor, GNDU, Amritsar and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.

- **Three Days’ Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, 20-22 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh**

  (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

  The training programme was attended by twenty four participants, nominated by the Department of Local Self-Government Punjab. The training was provided for three days between 20–22 December 2018. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Dr Harjit Singh Anand, IAS (Retd) Former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) Government of India, New Delhi and the valedictory address was given by Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting), CRRID. The other speakers in the training programme were Sunil Dutt Verma, Additional Project Director, Punjab State Urban Livelihood Mission (PUSLM), Local
Three Days’ Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the Support from MoHUA, Government of India, 31 January–2 February 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh

(Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia; Co-Coordinator: Sunil Bansal)

The training programme was attended by 22 participants, nominated by the Municipal Corporation Chandigarh. The training was provided for three days between 31 January–2 February 2019. The programme was addressed by experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Kamal Kishor Yadav (IAS), Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh and the valedictory address was given by Sunil Jaglan, former Sarpanch, Bibipur Panchayat (praised by the prime minister in 2015 for adoption of the model in 100 villages adopted by the President of India) and currently Advisor, Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID and Programme Coordinator welcomed the chief guest and the participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Dr Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, former Professor, GNDU, Amritsar; Arjit Kumar Gupta, former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhaddal; Amlan, Society for Promotion of IT in Chandigarh (SPIC), Department of Information Technology, UT Chandigarh; Harjot Kaur, Joint General Manager, Projects, HUDCO, Chandigarh; Sanjay Arora Superintending Engineer, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.

Three Days’ Capacity Building Training Programme on Revenue and Finance for Municipal Officials of Punjab under AMRUT Mission of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, 5-7 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh

(Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)

The training programme was attended by 24 participants, nominated by the PMIDC. The training was provided for three days from 5-7 March 2019. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Dr Harjit Singh Anand, IAS (Retd) Former Secretary Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) Government of India, New Delhi and the valedictory address was given by Dr Abdul Qayum, IFS DCF at UT Administration CREST. Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting) CRRID welcomed the chief guest and the participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Arjit Kumar Gupta, Former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhaddal; Jaswinder Singh (Nodal officer for PFMS for the State of Punjab) State project Management Unit (Pb), PFMS Unit, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Chandigarh; Professor Sanjeev Chaddha, Head, MDC, MGSIPA, Chandigarh; Dr M. P. Mathur,
former Professor of National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi and Member of Fourth Delhi Finance Commission; and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.

- **Three Days’ Capacity Building Training Programme on Engineering and Public Health for Municipal Officials of Punjab under SBM and AMRUT Missions of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the Support from MoHUA, GoI (11–13 March 2019) at CRRID, Chandigarh**

  (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)

  The training programme was attended by 36 participants, nominated by the PMIDC. The training was provided for three days between 11–13 March 2019. The programme was addressed by the experts from LSG and resource persons from the region including from CRRID. The programme was inaugurated by Dr Harjit Singh Anand, IAS (Retd) Former Secretary Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUA) Government of India, New Delhi and the valedictory address was given by Hitesh Vaidya, Country Manager, India, UN Habitat, New Delhi. Sunil Bansal, Director (Acting) CRRID welcomed the chief guest and participants. The other speakers in the training programme were Dhawal Patil, General Manager–Operations, Ecosan Services Foundation Peth, Pune Maharashtra, India; Arjit Kumar Gupta, former Advisor, PUDA and Director, College of Architecture, IET, Bhaddal; Dr P S Rana, former CMD HUDCO, New Delhi; Dr B.S.Bisht, Associate Professor, National Centre for Good Governance (Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances), Government of India Mussoorie, Uttarakhand; Lalit Mohan Pathak, President, Municipal Council, Nawanshahr, Punjab; and Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID.
Faculty Participation in Seminars / Conferences / Workshops / Training Programmes / Lectures / Committees / Interactions

Aggarwal, Rajesh

- Regular Teaching and Research Supervision Assignment in the **Ph.D Programme in Economics** at CRRID.

- Participated in **East West Center Association (EWCA) Chapter Leaders Workshop** hosted by East West Center Alumni Association at Hotel Lotte, Seoul, South Korea as Chapter Leader of Chandigarh Chapter of EWCA on 22 August 2018.

- Participated in three days’ international conference on **Inter-cultural Engagement in Asia Pacific Community** held at Hotel Lotte, Seoul, South Korea organised by East West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA during 23–25 August 2018.

- Chaired a session on **Building Re-resilience in Families and Communities** in three days’ **International Conference on Inter-cultural Engagement in Asia Pacific Community** held at Hotel Lotte, Seoul, South Korea on 25 August 2018.

Duggal, Bindu

- As a panellist in the session **How To Fast Track the Implementation of MoHUA’s Flagship Missions in Chandigarh** under the Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials organised by CRRID and MoHUA, Government of India on 4 July 2018.

- Delivered a lecture, on **Orientation on CRRID** to faculty and students from Department of Social Work, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit (SSUS), Regional Centre Payyanur, Kerala at CRRID Chandigarh on 21 September 2018.

Gaur, Neetu

- Delivered **lecture for Ph.D course work.**

- Supervised six months’ **internship (MA Economics).**

- Attended **Refresher course in economics** at UBS, Panjab University Chandigarh from 7–28 December 2018.

- Supervising four Ph.D students.

Ghuman, R.S.

- Invited to the Workshop on **Biomass management in Punjab**, organised by the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) at its Northern Region Headquarters at Chandigarh on 8 May 2018.

Invited speaker at the Round Table Conference on Water Issues and way forward organised by the Joshi Foundation, Chandigarh and Kheti Virasat Mission, Jaito (Punjab) at the Golden Jubilee Hall, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 8 June 2018.

Keynote speaker at the National Seminar on Challenges for Development in Contemporary India organised by the Social Thinkers Forum, Ludhiana at the Circuit House, Ludhiana, on 10 June 2018.

Chaired the plenary session at the Third National Dialogue on Himalayan Ecology organised by the Dialogue Highway at Hotel Parkview, Sector 24, Chandigarh, on 15–16 June 2018.

Prepared Concept Note for the National Programme on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation.

Invited as Guest of Honour at the Induction Programme for the MBA students (2018–2020 batch), of the University Business School, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on 9 July 2018.

Panellist on Discussion on Draft Punjab State Farmers’ Policy organised by the Punjab State Farmers and Farm Workers Commission, at KisanVikas Chamber, Mohali on 25 July 2018.

Attended Sixth Meeting of Regional Advisory Group for Farm and Rural sector Development organised by NABARD Punjab Regional Office, Chandigarh on 7 August 2018.

Delivered invited Lecture on Agrarian Distress and Farmers Suicides in Punjab at Governement Bikram College of Commerce, Patiala, on 11 August 2018.

Participated in the High powered delegation of UNDP organised by the UNDP Regional Office Chandigarh at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh on 13 November 2018.


Panellist on the theme Sustainability and Development Paradigm in Original Green Revolution Regions of India, at the 9th Biennial International Conference of India Association for Asian and Pacific Studies on Asia in Transition, on 1–2 November 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Invited as Guest of Honor at the Releasing and Dedication Ceremony of Mr. Feroze Varun Gandhi’s book entitled Rural Manifesto organised by MCM DAV College for Women, Chandigarh on 1 December 2018.

Chaired Special lecture Pakistan and its Neighbours: Assessing Economic, Ecological, Sociological and Political Relations delivered by Professor Wolfgang Peter Zingel of South Asia Institute, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg at the 9th Biennial International Conference of India Association for Asian and Pacific Studies on Asia in Transition, on 1–2 November 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
• Panellist on Impact of Industrial Growth on Social and Economic Development, organised by India News (TV Channel) at Hotel JW Marriot, Sector 35, Chandigarh on Sunday, 16 December 2018.

• Special Invitee to 6th Punjab Finance Commission attended the meeting on 21 December 2018 at MGSIPA Complex.

• Invited to an interactive session on Envisioning India 2030, with the Chief Economic Advisor of FICCI, Dr. Ajay Chibber at NITTR, Chandigarh on 13 February 2019.

• Invited to address the audience in the 2nd Aalmi (Global) Punjabi Conference, in the session on Punjab Economy, held on 15 February 2018, organised by Kendri Punjabi Lekhari Sabha (Registered) at Punjab Kala Bhavan, Chandigarh.

• Key Note Speaker at Dr. M.S. Randhawa Memorial Heritage Seminar on Agricultural Marketing in Punjab: Problems and Solutions organised by Khalsa College, Gardiwala (Distt. Hoshiarpur) on 16 February 2019.

• Chaired the Plenary Session at National Seminar on From Roots to Routes: Socio-Economic Implications of Transnational Community organised by Guru Gobind Singh College for Women, Chandigarh, on 8 March 2019.

• Delivered the Valedictory address at the 1st International Seminar on Socio-Cultural Study of Agriculture, organised by Mata Sundri College for Women (University of Delhi), 15–16 March 2019.

Gill, Sucha Singh

• Appointed as a whole-time Member of the Revenue Commission of Punjab from 1 June 2018.

• Presented a paper titled Crop Residue Burning: Solution Marred by Confusion on theme of Crop Residue Management in Punjab, organised by Indian Engineers Institute, Chandigarh on May 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on Writing a Research Proposal at ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences, organised by the Centre for Economic Studies, Central University of Punjab (CUP), Bathinda on 25 May 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on Ethics in Research at ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences, organised by Centre for Economic Studies, Central University of Punjab (CUP), Bathinda on 25 May 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on Agrarian Crisis Farmers’ Suicides and Kisan Organisations organised by Punjabi Literary Society Moga on 17 June 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on Economic Growth Employment and Employability of Youth, at SSGSD College, Chandigarh on 18 September 2018.


• Delivered a lecture on Education, Employment and Employability in the Contemporary India at School of Open Learning, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 1 November 2018.

• Participated at a discussion on Sustainable Development in Punjab, organised by UNDP, at Taj Hotel, Chandigarh on 13 November 2018.


• Delivered a lecture on Peasantry in Colonial and Post Colonial Punjab at GHG Khalsa College Sudhar, Ludhiana on 30 November 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on book release titled A Rural Manifesto: Realising India’s Future through Her Villages by Varun Gandhi at MCM DAV College, Chandigarh on 1 December 2018.

• Attended 60th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics organised by IGIDIR, Mumbai during 18–21 December 2018 and chaired a session on Employment and Growth.

• Presented a paper in Regional Conference on Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation, organised by CRRID, Pranab Mukherjee Foundation and SRHU, Dehradun during 28–29 December 2018.

• Participated in Radio talk on Punjab Budget 2019-20 at All India Radio, Jalandhar on 19 February 2019.

• Presented a paper on Access to Land and Water Resources in India at a meet organised by Nation for Farmers at India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi on 1 March 2019.

• Participated in Panel Discussion on Agrarian Distress at Punjab Kala Bhavan, Chandigarh on 6 March 2019.

• Presented a Keynote Paper on Socio-Economic Implications of Transnational Community, at a National Seminar organised by GGS College for Women, Chandigarh on 8 March 2019.

• Delivered a Valedictory Address at International Seminar on Socio-Cultural Study of Agriculture, organised by Mata Sundri College, New Delhi on 16 March 2019.

• Attended National Seminar on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation in India, jointly organised by Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, CRRID and Institute of Public Enterprises at Hyderabad during 22–23 March 2019.
• Delivered a lecture in workshop on **Indian Economy and Society in Twentieth Century** at Central University, Bathinda on 25 March 2019.

**Kaur, Gurinder**

• Delivered a lecture on **FGDs and IDIs for mapping perceptions of creative teams, top management and women working in ad sector as a part of Women for change: Building a gendered media in South Asia** at Regional training and consultation workshop at ISID, New Delhi on 5 May 2018.

**Kumar, Vikash**

• Delivered a Lecture at **Awareness Campaign Launch cum Seminar on Unsafe Migration**, organised by Caritas India at Trinity College, Guru Gobind Singh Avenue, Jalandhar on 26 October 2018.

• Besides regular academic work also discharging **duties of publication section of CRRID**, including publication of Man & Development, Books, Reports and other contingent items since 1 April 2018 to till date.

• Conducted a day long Faculty Development Programme on **Social Science Research Methods** at the Maharshi Markandeshwar University, Ambala on 30 March 2019.

**Malhotra, Rashpal**

• Was invited by the United Nations to make presentation on **Challenges for Women Empowerment: Lack of Public Scenes and Social Protection System**. A statement circulated by the Secretary General in accordance with the paragraph 36 and 37 of UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1966/31.

**Mangal, S.K.**

• Delivered a Lecture on Science, Technology and Transformation at the **Two-day regional conference on ‘Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation’**, organised by Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh at the Swami Rama Himalayan University (SRHU), Dehradun on 28–29 December 2018.

**Nanda, A.K.**

• Regular Teaching and Research Supervision Assignment in the **Ph.D Programme in Economics** at CRRID.

• Attended two days workshop on **Awareness Generation on Migration and Pre-Destination Orientation** at the JW Marriott, Chandigarh organised by the India Centre for Migration (ICM), Delhi; Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MoIA), Government of India, New Delhi; International Organisation for Migration (IOM), New Delhi, and Department of NRI Affairs, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh on 8–9 June 2018.
• Attended one-day inception workshop From the Margins: Exploring Low Income Migrants Access to Basic Services and protection in the Context of India’s Urban Transformation in India, jointly organised by the Department of Sociology, Delhi University, Delhi and the Department of Public Health, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom at the India International Centre (IIC), New Delhi under ICSSR-ESRC Research Program on 13 July 2018.

• Attended the Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Shimla on 21 August 2018.

• Delivered two lectures on i) Perspectives on Social Science Data, and ii) Approaches to Designing of Questionnaires for Social Science Research, to the participants of the 129th Orientation Programme (OP 129) at the Academic Staff College (ASC), Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Shimla on 21 August 2018.

• Attended the International seminar on Kerala Migration: Trends and Perspectives at the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala during 17–18 September 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on International Out-Migration from Punjab in the thirteenth short term training programme on Methods and Approaches in Research on Migration Issues held at the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala during 19–20 September 2018.

• Delivered a talk on Aspirational Districts in Punjab: Issues and Challenges for Health Sector Turnaround on October 5, 2018 in the UGC sponsored National Seminar on Transforming Backward Areas: Issues, Challenges and Strategies organised by the Centre of Advanced Study (CAS), Department of Geography, Panjab University (PU), Chandigarh at the ICSSR North-West Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh during 4–5 October 2018.

• Presented a paper on Demographic Transition in India: Challenges of Change on December 29, 2018 in two-day seminar on Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation at the Swami Rama Himalayan University (SRHU), Dehradun, Uttarakhand jointly organised by the Pranab Mukherjee Foundation (PMF), New Delhi; SRHU, Dehradun and CRRID, Chandigarh during 28–29 December 2018.

• Chaired the Technical Session in the National Seminar on Roots to Routes: Socio-Economic Implications of Transnational Community organised at the Guru Gobind Singh College for Women (GGSCW), Sector 26, Chandigarh on 8 March 2019.

Samra, J.S.

• Published proceedings of the National Seminar on Management of Paddy Straw for Bio-CNG, Manure, Employment and Swachh Bharat, 16–17 May 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

• Finalised report of Research advisory committee of CAZRI as a chairman of the committee on November 2018.
- Participated in the **Energy programme of National Academic of Agriculture Sciences (NAAS)**, December 2018.

- Delivered a lecture on **Generation of Bio-CNG (Methane, Manure, Income, Employment, (Clean Environment) from Agro-waste to the NAAS Regional Chapter of Punjab, Haryana, 20 February 2019.**

- **Installation of a Bio-Gas Plant by the VERBIO (German Company) was perused on behalf of CRRID and the company has been given approval by PEDA for setting up of 10 such units.**

- Presentation to the **Shapuran and Pollan G Company of TATA Group by the Punjab West was organised for their investments into Bio-CNG Generation.**

- Attended conference on **Agro Waste to Energy of Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) at Chandigarh on 23 January 2019.**

- Presented paper at 13th **International Conference on Development of Dry Land at CAZRI, Jodhpur 11–14 February 2019.**

- Presented paper at 14th **Agriculture Science Congress organised by National Academy of Agriculture Science** at New Delhi, 20–23 February 2019.

- Presented a paper on use of **Renewable energy for agriculture activities in Punjab at NABARAD, Chandigarh on 13 March 2019.**

**Sandhir, Poonam**


**Singh, Jatinder**

- Participated in the Seminar on **Measuring the Economics of Food & Agriculture Ecosystems** organised at Parkview, Chandigarh on 15–16 June 2018.

- Delivered a Lecture at the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda under Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMITT) on the topic **The Qualitative and quantitative methods of research-dichotomy and usage** on 14 November 2018.

- Participated and acted as rapporteur in the National Seminar on **Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation**, organised by CRRID, Chandigarh and Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi on 23–24 November 2018.
• Delivered an invited lecture on **Internationalisation of Indian Industry** at CDS Trivandrum in March 2019.
• Delivered Lectures for pre-Ph.D Course work.
• Supervised six months’ internship (M.A Economics Students of Panjab University, Chandigarh.)
• Supervised two students for two months internship (M.Com Students , UBS, Panjab University, Chandigarh)

**Singh, Kulwant**

• Participated in the National Seminar on **Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation** organised by Pranab Mukherjee Foundation, New Delhi and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh at India International Centre, New Delhi on 23–24 November 2018.
• Participated & presented a Paper on the topic **Political Economy of Agricultural Power Subsidy and Sustainability Concerns** at 22nd Annual Conference of **Indian Political Economy Association (IPEA)**, organised by the Department of Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu (J&K) on 14–15 December 2018.
• Taught a paper **Economic Development in Pre-Ph.D course work** at CRRID during the session 2018–19.
• Supervising three Ph.D students.

**Singh, Madan Mohan**

• Attended two days workshop on **Awareness Generation on Migration and Pre-Departure Orientation** at the JW Marriott, Chandigarh organised by the India Centre for Migration (ICM), Delhi; Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MoIA), Government of India, New Delhi; International Organisation for Migration (IOM), New Delhi, and Department of NRI Affairs, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh on 8–9 June 2018.

**Singh, Sukhvinder**

• Participated in two days **Interactive workshop on the findings of National Level Monitors visits to the districts during the Regular Monitoring 2017-18** at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on 21–22 May 2018.
- Attended a Two day Workshop on **Capacity Building for Time & Motion Study** at NIRD&PR, Hyderabad, organised by NIRD&PR, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on 21-22 June 2018.

- Gave presentation in two day workshop on **Findings of the National Rural Monitoring in the six districts of Rajasthan at Gangtok, Sikkim** from 15–16 November 2018.

- Participated in a **Common Review Mission, Expert group**, formed by Ministry of Rural development, Government of India to review the Rural Development Programmes in eight states of India during 14–28 December 2018.

**Teotia, Manoj K.**

- Gave an Introduction to the theme/programme in the Inaugural session **Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab** with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, on 29–31 May 2018.

- Delivered a lecture on **Urbanisation, Poverty, Slums and Housing in Punjab- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. Organised by CRRID on 29–31 May 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Gave a **Summary of the programme and Vote of Thanks** in the closing session of Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID on 29–31 May 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Gave an **Introduction to the theme/ Programme in the Inaugural session** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID on 2–4 July 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **Urban Sector Overview of Chandigarh- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID on 2–4 July 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **Additional Resource Mobilisation, Optimisation of Expenditure and Implementation of Urban Reforms** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID on 2–4 July 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- As a Panellist in the **Panel Discussion- How to fast track the Implementation of MoHUA’s Flagship Missions** in Chandigar during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the
support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID on 2–4 July 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Coordinated the session on **Presentation of Group Reports** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID on 2–4 July 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Gave a **Summary of the programme and Vote of Thanks** in the closing session of Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID on 2–4 July 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Gave an **Introduction to the theme Programme** in the Inaugural session during Two Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Elected Representatives under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Himachal Pradesh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India. organised by CRRID at CRRID, Chandigarh on 9–10 August 2018.

- Delivered a lecture on **Urban Sector Overview of Himachal Pradesh- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options** during Two Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Elected Representatives under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Himachal Pradesh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID at CRRID, Chandigarh on 9–10 August 2018.

- Facilitated **Field Visits** of participants to Chandigarh to show them Street Vendors, SCADA, SBM related innovations including the app and E sampark Centre during Two Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Elected Representatives under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Himachal Pradesh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID at CRRID, Chandigarh on 9–10 August 2018.

- Gave a **Brief Summary of the programme** in the closing session of Two Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Elected Representatives under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Himachal Pradesh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 9–10 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **Management of Municipal finances and resource mobilisation and expenditure optimisation** during Integrated Sentisation Programme for Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh on 16–17 August 2018 and 21–22 August 2018.

- Gave an **Introduction to the theme Programme** in the Inaugural session during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 29–31 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **Urban Sector Overview of Chandigarh- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials
Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 29–31 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Was one of the Panellists in the Panel Discussion: **Additional Resource Mobilisation, Optimisation of Expenditure and Implementation of Urban Reforms** during three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 29–31 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Was one of the Panellists in the Panel Discussion- **How to fast track the Implementation of MoHUA’s Flagship Missions** in Chandigarh during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 29–31 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Coordinated the session on **Presentation of Group Reports** during three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for officials under major flagship programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 29–31 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Gave a **Summary of the programme and Vote of Thanks** in the closing session during three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for officials under major flagship programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 29–31 August 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **Sensitisation to economic/Social outcomes of NULM, PMAY and SBM** during Training Programme for Elected Representatives, ULBs of Punjab organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh at Patiala on 4–5 September 2018.

- Delivered a lecture on **Management of Municipal Finances and Resource Mobilisation and Expenditure Optimisation** during Training Programme for Elected Representatives, ULBs of Punjab organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh at Patiala on 4–5 September 2018.

- Delivered a lecture on **Management of Municipal Finances and Resource Mobilisation and Expenditure Optimisation** during Training Programme for Elected Representatives, ULBs of Punjab organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh in Patiala on 6–7 September 2018.

- Delivered a lecture on **Sensitisation to economic/social outcomes under NULM, PMAY (U) and SBM** during Training Programme for Elected Representatives, ULBs of Punjab organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh in Patiala on 6–7 September 2018.
• Attended a Meeting of **Empanelled Training Entities** with Shri Sunil Bansal under Integrated Capacity Building Programme (ICBP) in the office of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), New Delhi to discuss the implementation of Integrated Capacity Building framework covering all Urban Missions viz’ AMURT, Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), Housing for All (HFA), Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY) and HRIDAY on 24 September 2018.

• **Panellists in the panel on Commitment to Social Economy: Approach from different continents** during Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF) 2018: Social Economy and Cities: Values and Competitiveness for an Inclusive and Sustainable Local Development held in Bilbao, Spain. The Forum was organised by the GSEF and Bilbao Ekintza, Bilbao City Hall from 1–3 October 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on **AMRUT Reforms** during Training Programme for Engineers/ Public Health Officials of ULBs of Punjab organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh on 29–31 October 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on **Towards Reducing the Risks of Disasters for Urban Poor in Chandigarh: A Case of Institutionalisation of Climate Adaptation and Resilience Practices** during Urban Resilience Asia Pacific Conference (URAP 2018) organised by the UNSW, Sydney, Australia on 7–8 November 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on **Management of Municipal Finances and resource mobilisation and expenditure optimisation** during Integrated Sensitisation Programme for Elected Representatives of Haryana organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh on 21 November 2018.

• Delivered a lecture on **AMRUT Reforms** during Capacity Building Programme for Officials of ULBs of Punjab organised by the Mahatama Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh on 22 November 2018.

• Gave **Welcome Address and Introduction** in the Inaugural session during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, organised by CRRID on 20–22 November 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

• Gave a lecture on **Urban Sector Overview of Chandigarh- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, organised by CRRID on 20–22 November 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

• Was one of the Panellists in the Panel Discussion- **How to fast track the Implementation of MoHUA’s Flagship Missions in Chandigarh** during Three Days’ Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh)
with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 20–22 November 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a **Summary of the programme and Vote of Thanks** in the closing session of Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 20–22 November 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Was invited to deliver a lecture on **Local Initiatives to Address Growing Concerns of Climate Change and Urban Sustainability: Some Evidences from Chandigarh** during 8th Asia Climate Change Education International Workshop on The 8th Asia Climate Change Education Center International Workshop on Climate Change Strategies for Urban Sustainability and attended Study Tour organised by the Asia Climate Change Education Centre (ACCEC), Jeju, South Korea on 27–29 November 2018.

- Delivered an **Introduction to the theme Programme** in the Inaugural session during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID from 17–19 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **AMRUT Reforms** during **Capacity Building Programme for Engineers/Public Health Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab** organised by the Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh on 18–20 December 2018.

- Delivered a lecture on **Urban Sector Overview of Punjab- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 17–19 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Was one of the Panellist in the Panel Discussion- **Penal Discussion on Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 17–19 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Presented a **Summary of the programme and Vote of Thanks** in the closing session of Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 17–19 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered an **Introduction to the theme Programme** in the Inaugural session during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA Government of India organised by CRRID on 20–22 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
Delivered a lecture on **Urban Sector Overview of Punjab- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 20–22 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.


Was one of the Panellists in the Panel Discussion- **Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 20–22 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Coordinated the session on **Presentation of Group Reports** during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 20–22 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Delivered a **Summary of the programme and Vote of Thanks** in the closing session of Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Municipal Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab Supported by the MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 20–22 December 2018 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Presented a paper on **Understanding Inequality and Marginality of the Urban Poor in India (Socio-cultural, Economic, Physical and Spatial Dimensions)** in the Session on Social Transformation, Peace, Harmony and Happiness in the Regional Conference on **Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation** organised by CRRID on behalf of Pranab Mukherjee Foundation at CRRID from 28–29 January 2019.

Gave Welcome address and Introduction to the theme/Programme in the Inaugural session and Brief Summary of the Programme in the Valedictory Session of **Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA** (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 31 January–2 February 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Delivered a lecture on Urban Sector Overview of Chandigarh- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options during Three Days Capacity Building Orientation **Training Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA** (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 31 January–2 February 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Participated in the panel on Additional Resource Mobilisation, Optimisation of Expenditure and Implementation of Urban Reforms during **Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training**
Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 31 January–2 February 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Talked in the panel on Implementation of Urban Reforms and Innovations under various Missions of MoHUA Three Days Capacity Building Orientation Training Programme for Officials Under Major Flagship Programmes of MoHUA (Chandigarh) with the support from MoHUA, Government of India organised by CRRID on 31 January–2 February 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on AMRUT Reforms and Flagship Schemes during Three days Capacity Building Programme for Engineers/Public Health Officials of Urban Local Bodies of Punjab organised by MGISPAP in its office on 13–15 February 2019.

- Delivered a lecture on Understanding Emerging Inequality Patterns of Urban Human Settlements: A case of Socio cultural, economic, physical and spatial marginalisation of the poor in the Planned City of Chandigarh in the XX National NWISA conference on the theme Contemporary Issues in North West India held on 21–22 February 2019 at Panjab University, Chandigarh.

- Was invited to chair a session on Technology and Treatment options for Non-Networked sanitation system during two days National workshop on Non-Networked Sanitation System for India, organised by Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi and All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG), Mumbai on 27–28 February 2019 in Mussoorie.

- Delivered a lecture on Management of Municipal finance and Resource Mobilisation and Expenditure Optimisation during Three days integrated sensitisation programme for elected representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Mohali at MGISPA Mohali, 5–6 March 2019.

- Gave an Introduction to the theme/Programme in the Inaugural session and Brief Summary of the Programme during Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme on Revenue and Finance for Municipal Officials of Punjab under AMRUT Mission of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India on 5–7 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture Urban Sector Overview of Punjab- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme on Revenue and Finance for Municipal Officials of Punjab under AMRUT Mission of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India on 5–7 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Panellist in the panel discussion on Tax and Non Tax Reforms and PPP for Augmentation of Infrastructure and Resource Mobilisation during Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme on Revenue and Finance for Municipal Officials of Punjab under AMRUT Mission of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, 5–7 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
• Gave an Introduction to the theme/ Programme in the Inaugural session and Brief Summary of the Programme during Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme on Engineering and Public Health for Municipal Officials of Punjab under SBM and AMRUT Missions of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, 11–13 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

• Gave a lecture Urban Sector Overview of Punjab- Emerging Issues, Challenges and Options during Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme on Engineering and Public Health for Municipal Officials of Punjab under SBM and AMRUT Missions of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, 11–13 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

• Talked in the panel on Fast Tracking of Implementation of AMRUT and SBM Missions for Augmentation of Infrastructure and Resource Mobilisation during Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme on Engineering and Public Health for Municipal Officials of Punjab under SBM and AMRUT Missions of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, 11–13 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

• Facilitated field visits of participants to the office of the MCC to show the SCADA, Waste Management, SWTP etc during Three Days Capacity Building Training Programme on Engineering and Public Health for Municipal Officials of Punjab under SBM and AMRUT Missions of MoHUA (Capsule III), PMIDC with the support from MoHUA, Government of India, 11–13 March 2019 at CRRID, Chandigarh.


• Was invited to deliver a lecture on Elements of Writing: Introduction, Literature Review, methods, Organising and Presenting an Argument, Discussion, Conclusions and Abstract (for papers) during Capacity Building Programme in Social Sciences sponsored by the ICSSR and organised by the Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra on 16 March 2019.

Other Activities

• Submitted Ph.D thesis on Housing the Urban Poor in a Planned City: The Issues of Marginalisation and Identity in October 2018. The thesis highlighted that inequality and marginalisation of the urban poor in Chandigarh has grown over a period of time in the context of socio-cultural, economic, physical (housing and basic services) and spatial dimensions of marginality which was proved by the secondary data (through marginality index) as well as primary data. The marginality index developed for the purpose could be an important tool to explore intra city or intercity and even intra or interstate inequalities in the context of selected parameters.
Was invited by the MCC (Municipal Corporation Chandigarh) to prepare Road Map for Strengthening Fiscal Domain of MCC to Augment the Deficiencies in Infrastructure and Services and Mobilise Additional Resources. He worked on the report during third week and submitted the note to the MCC. Some of the ideas suggested in the road map have been implemented by the Municipal Corporation in Chandigarh.

Has been invited as an Expert Member of the Municipal Committee on Advertisement/Entertainment Tax. The Committee has mandate to study the old system of advertisement/entertainment tax and to suggest the corrective measures including the rates to Mobilise Additional Resources from these sources.

Verma, Satish

- Attended meeting of the Board of Studies in Economics in Kanya Mahavidyalya, Jalandhar (an autonomous college) on 11 May 2018.

- As a member of the expert committee, attended the meeting on allocation of Research Methodology and Capacity Building programmes at ICSSR, New Delhi on 9 July 2018.

- Delivered a lecture to Ph.D students in CRRID on the topic Experiential Learning and Valuable Tips for Ph.D Students on 3 August 2018.


- Attended Indian Banking Conclave at Hotel ITC, Maurya Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi on 23–24 August 2018.

- Delivered lecture on Writing Smart: Some Structural Principles in the refresher course in Economics, Commerce and Management organised by UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Kumaun University, Nainital on 11 September 2018.

- Invited as a special guest for presentation in the Seminar on CD Ratio in Himachal Pradesh organised by the State Level Bankers Committee on October 9, 2018 in the Conference Hall, Himachal Pradesh Secretariat, Shimla. The event was attended by the Hon’ble Chief Minister, Additional Chief Secretary cum Principal Secretary Finance and the Secretary of all the Government Departments, Regional Director (RBI), CGM (NABARD) and top officials of other banks in the state and the line departments.

- Submitted views in response to RBI Regional Expectation Survey for Forthcoming Monetary Policy: October 2018 as inputs for monetary policy meeting of the RBI, that was held in October 2018.

- Participated as a member of the Review Committee to assess the Functioning of the ICSSR supported Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS, Lucknow) from 23–25 October 2018.
• Chaired one session on Environment, Climate Change and Sustainability in The Ninth Biennial International Conference of Indian Association for Asian & Pacific Studies on ‘Asia in Transition’ at CRRID, Chandigarh on 2 November 2018.

• Attended SLBC meeting at Hotel Shivalik View, Chandigarh on 14 November 2018.

• Attended International Conference on Planning for Industrialisation in 21st century organised by Centre for Development Economics and Innovation Studies (CEDIS), Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala on 15 November 2018.

• Attended One day Seminar cum National Dialogue under the ICSSR-IMPRESS scheme at ICSSR, New Delhi on 30 November 2018.

• Resource Person in the Second and Third Progress Review cum Discussion meeting on Research Studies on Specific Issues in Special Region” at ICSSR, New Delhi on
  (i) 20 September 2018; and
  (ii) 3 December 2018

• Attended and participated in 101st Annual Conference organised by Indian Economic Association on 14–16 December 2018 at Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi.


• A key speaker in the session on Agricultural and Rural Economy: Issues and Challenges.

• Moderator in the panel discussion on NPA and Banking Sector Reforms with the key speakers: Professor D.M.Nachane (Former Director, IGDIR, Mumbai), Professor M.H. Suryanarayana (IGDIR, Mumbai) and Shri P.S. Rawat (Former ED, Canara Bank, Delhi and visiting Fellow ISID).

• Acted as expert for evaluation of essays submitted to RBI, Regional Office, Chandigarh on the topic Banking Sector in India: Opportunities and Challenges under the “RBI Policy Challenges 2019- A National Level Competition for under Graduate/Post Graduate Students” on 26 December 2018.

• Appointed reviewer by ICSSR under IMPRESS scheme for evaluation of research projects for funding.

• Presented a paper on Farm Suicides and Farm Distress in India in the Seminar cum National Dialogue on “Farm Suicides across selected states in India: Issues and Complexities” at ICSSR, New Delhi on 22 January 2019.

• Presented a paper on Rural Economy in India: Issues and Challenges in the National Seminar on “Paradigm Shift of the Indian Economy–New Growth Forces with Greater Inclusiveness”
organised by Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma Institute of Democracy, University of Lucknow, on 23 January 2019.

- Presented a paper on *Farmers’ and Agricultural Labourers’ Suicides in Punjab- Some Observations from Field Level Studies* in the two day Regional Conference on ‘Towards Peace, Harmony and Happiness: Transition to Transformation’ organised by Pranab Mukherjee Foundation in collaboration with CRRID, Chandigarh on 28 January 2019.

- Evaluated 25 research proposals for first screening under IMPRESS Scheme of the ICSSR in February 2019.

- Acted panel of experts under ICSSR-IMPRESS Scheme for interaction with the Project Directors of the recommended proposals under the scheme on 11–12 February 2019.

- Attended the meeting of the State Level Bankers’ Committee (Punjab) on 15 February 2019.


- Presented a paper on *Farm Suicides and Farm Distress in India* in one day National Workshop on ‘Rural Distress in Contemporary India: Its Implications and Challenges’ at Kumaun University, Nainital on 10 March 2019.

- Chaired one session on *Climate Change and Dynamics of Development* in the National Workshop on ‘Challenges to Human Development in 21st Century India’ at Kumaun University, Nainital on 10 March 2019.


- Attended conference on *Indian Economy: Prospect and Retrospect* organised by ICSSR at Maharashtra Sadan, New Delhi on 19 March 2019.

- Appointed a member of Regional Advisory Committee’ on non-farm (Off farm) Sector for Punjab State (2019), NABARD.


- Attended as a member of Expert in the ICSSR committees (four in number) on different dates at New Delhi.
Visits Abroad

- Manoj Kumar Teotia visited Bilbao, Spain to attend *Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF) 2018: Social Economy and Cities: Values and Competetiveness for an Inclusive and Sustainable Local Development* held in Bilbao, Spain. The Forum was organised by the GSEF and Bilbao Ekintza, Bilbao City Hall from 1–3 October 2018.

- Manoj Kumar Teotia visited Sydney, Australia to attend *Urban Resilience Asia Pacific Conference (URAP 2018)* organised by the University of New South Wales (UNSW), Sydney, Australia on 7–8 November 2018.

- Manoj Kumar Teotia Jeju, South Korea to attend *8th Asia Climate Change Education International Workshop on The 8th Asia Climate Change Education Centre International Workshop on Climate Change Strategies for Urban Sustainability* and Study Tour organised by the Asia Climate Change Education Centre (ACCEC), Jeju on 27–29 November 2018.
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 in exchange as well as on complementary basis from India and overseas. Also, the centre 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 and 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 2019, the library has 28,873 books. Hundred and twenty books/reports were added to the collection during 2018–19. 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 2100 journals. Library receives 80 journals both Indian as well as foreign. In addition to this, it receives 13 journals on exchange and 15 on complementary basis. The ICSSR has also provided access to the following online databases like JSTOR, 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, PhD students and staff but also provides substantial assistance to visiting faculties, fellows and scholars from India and abroad. During 2018–19, the computer centre handled both primary and secondary data as required. The 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 in Economics and Sociology

CRRID has been affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh, as its approved research centre and commenced the Ph.D programme in the subject of economics from the session 2015–16 and in the subject sociology in session 2018–19. The pre-Ph.D course work classes in economics were conducted during all the four academic sessions. So far total 29 students in economics and 1 student in sociology have been enrolled. List of students and supervisor and their topics has been given as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shweta Dogra</td>
<td>Health Seeking Behaviour among the Tribal Women of Kinnaur and Lahaul &amp; Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh: a Study of Demand and Supply Side Factors with Special Reference to Economic Factors</td>
<td>Dr Rajesh Aggarwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Deepa</td>
<td>Public Pensions and Social Security: the Pattern of Use and Impact of Old Age Pension in Haryana</td>
<td>Prof A.K. Nanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Surender Singh</td>
<td>Dynamics of Production and Marketing of Vegetables in Haryana</td>
<td>Dr Sukhvinder Singh</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Session 2016-17**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kriti Jain</td>
<td>Irrigation Scenario in Punjab: Efficiency in Water Use and Its Determinants</td>
<td>Prof. S.S Gill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Yadveer Singh</td>
<td>Industrial Growth and Inter-Firm Linkages in Two Auto Component Centres in North India: Implications for Technology and Competitiveness</td>
<td>Dr Jatinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Komal Ahuja</td>
<td>Indebtedness of the Farming Households and Their Plight in Punjab</td>
<td>Prof. Satish Verma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dalbir Singh</td>
<td>An Analysis of the Performance Measurement of District Hospitals in Haryana</td>
<td>Dr Rajesh Aggarwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Uma Shashi</td>
<td>Role and Status of Female Workers in Agriculture: a Case Study of Haryana</td>
<td>Dr Kulwant Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shikha Goel</td>
<td>Vocational Education in the Schools of Haryana: a Study of Net Returns</td>
<td>Dr Neetu Gaur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Rajneesh Kaur</td>
<td>Women Empowerment through National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): a Case Study of Punjab</td>
<td>Dr Sukhvinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Navpreet Kaur</td>
<td>Income and Expenditure Pattern of Gram Panchayats in Punjab: Efficiency and Equity Effects</td>
<td>Dr Sukhvinder Singh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Session 2017–18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Muskan</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Neetu Gaur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ramandeep Kaur</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Neetu Gaur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Prabhjot Kaur</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Rajesh Aggarwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Charu Batra</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Kulwant Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mankirat</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Jatinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Harleen Gill</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Prof. A.K. Nanda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Session 2018–19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anayat Gill</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Prof. A.K. Nanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vrinda Bhatia</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Rajesh Aggarwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ramandeep Kaur</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Sukhvinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ujjwla Singh</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Jatinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bhawna Arora</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Prof. A.K. Nanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sukhwinder Kaur</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Sukhvinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Anil Kumar Yadav</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Prof. Satish Verma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Session 2018–19 (Sociology)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Navdeep Gautam</td>
<td>Yet to be finalised</td>
<td>Dr Vikash Kumar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internship

- A number of students from the Department of Economics Panjab University, Chandigarh worked as intern for M.A. degree under the guidance of CRRID faculty.
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, Ranjit Singh
- 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, Ludhiana

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
• Member of Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP), New Delhi
• Member Asian Population Association, Bangkok

**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 Agricultural Marketing
• Member, Indian Society of 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, 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), Spain
• Member, Research Committee 21 on Urban and Regional Development, ISA, Spain
• Member, Research Committee 24 on Environment and Society, ISA, Spain
• Member, Research Committee 10 on Participation, Organisational Democracy and Self-management, ISA, Spain
• Member Research Committee 09 on Social Transformations & Sociology of Development, ISA, Spain
• Member, Research Committee 43 on Housing and Built Environment, ISA, Spain
• Secretary-cum-Treasurer, Working Group 05 of ISA on Famine and Society 2010-18, Spain
• Member, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), Switzerland
• Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS), USA
• Member, Editorial Board, Dynamic Research Society: An International Interdisciplinary Journal, Aurangabad, Maharashtra
• Life Membership: Alumni Association of Panjab University, Chandigarh
• Life Member, North-West Indian Sociological Association (NWISA), Chandigarh
• Member, RC 19 on Urban Studies, ISS, Delhi

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
• Member, Editorial Board, New Horizon, MCM, DAV College, Chandigarh

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, Millenial 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

**POLICY COMMITTEES**

**Gill, Sucha Singh**
- Member, Revenue Commission, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh

**Nanda, Aswini Kumar**
- Member, Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), PRC, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

**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 Statutes, 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
- Member, ICSSR Committee
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.

Krishan Chand
M.A. (Geography), Ph.D. Punjabi University, Patiala
Director General, Acting (Till April 30, 2018)
Areas of Academic Interest: Migration, Trade Unionism and Micro Planning

Sunil Bansal
M.A. (Economics), Panjab University, Chandigarh
Director, Acting (From May 2018)
Areas of Academic Interest: Rural Development and Agriculture and Urban Development and Governance

Sanjay Gupta
M.A. (Honours School in Economics), PGDCA, PGADM, PGDHRD, IGNOU, New Delhi.
Secretary-cum-Establishment Officer (Acting)
Computer Programmer
Areas of Academic Interest: Data Analysis and IT Enabled Services.

EXPERTS/COORDINATOR/CONSULTANTS/ADVISOR

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**
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


**Shri Jagir Singh Samra**

**Senior Advisor (Renewable Energy Programme) CRRID**
Former Chief Executive Officer (NRAA), Planning Commission/ Niti Aayog, Government of India

**Area of Specialisation:** Agriculture & Renewable Energy Programme

**Pratipal Kaur Real**

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

**Consultant/Coordinator**

**Areas of Academic Interest:** Establishment and Human Resource Development.

**FACULTY AND STAFF**

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

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

Sher Singh Sangwan

Professor, SBI Chair (till June 2018)
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

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

Director General, Acting (Till April 2018)

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

Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal
M.A.(Economics), M.Phil, Ph.D. LL.B., PGDHFW&PE, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

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

Sunil Bansal

Director, Acting (from May 2018)

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
Sukhwinder 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.

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.
Assistant Professor, RBI Chair

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
Assistant Professor and Additional charge of Editorial Research and Publication
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
Research Assistant
Areas of Academic Interest: Impact Assessment and Multivariate Analysis.

Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed
M.Sc., Ph.D. (Geography), Punjabi University, Patiala.
Research Assistant
Areas of Academic Interest: Social Geography and Disaster Management.

Hans Lal
M.A.(Sociology),Vinayaka Missions University, Salem (TN)
Research Investigator
Areas of Academic Interest: Rural Development.

Sunil Agnihotri
M.A. (Geography), H.P.U., Shimla.
Research Investigator
Areas of Academic Interest: Health & Family Welfare.

Gagan Deep Taneja
M.A.(Economics), B.Ed., Panjab University, Chandigarh; M.Phil.(Economics), Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
Research Assistant (till June 2018)
Areas of Academic Interest: Microfinance, Evaluation Studies, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics.
FIELD ASSISTANTS

Kuldeep Singh  
M.A. (Sociology), Vinayaka Missions University, Salem (TN).

Rajesh Bholu  
M.A. (Public Administration)

Baljinder Singh  
M.A. (History)  
*Junior Field Investigator*

LIBRARY STAFF

Meena Jatana  
B.Sc. (Medical), M.A. (Public Administration), M.Lib.Sc, Panjab University, Chandigarh  
*Deputy Librarian*  
*Areas of Academic Interest*: Library Management and Information Services.

Sukhwinder Randhawa  
*Assistant Librarian*  

Ashok Kumar  
Matric, Diploma in Library Science  
*Library Assistant*

Harsh Singh  
B.A., Bachelor of Library and Information Science from IGNOU  
Diploma in Library and Information Science from Kurukshetra University  
*Library Attendant*

COMPUTER STAFF

Ashwani Kumar Sharma  
B.A., One month course in Data Entry, Certificate in Internet & Web Page Designing, RCC, Chandigarh  
*Sr. Computational Assistant*

Anita Gupta  
B.A., Cert-in-Computer Operations, RCC, Chandigarh  
*Sr. Computational Assistant*
Hem Singh  
B.A., PGDCA, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Advance Diploma in Computer Programming from C-DAC, Chandigarh  
*Computer Operator*

Jagtar Singh  
B.A., Diploma in Office Automation  
*Clerk- Cum- Data Punch Operator*

Bindu Sharma  
M.A. (Hindi), PGDCA  
*Clerk- Cum- Data Punch Operator*

ACCOUNTS SECTION STAFF

Sandipan Sharma  
B.Com (Hons), PGDMSM  
*Financial Advisor (Acting)*  
*Areas of Academic Interest:* Financial and Accounting Service.

Anil Kumar Dhiman  
M.Com, MBA (Finance), PGDCA  
*Senior Assistant*

Praveen Negi  
B.A., Certificate Course in Data Entry,  
Word Processing and DTP, RCC, Chandigarh  
*Computational Assistant*

Jaimal Singh  
B.Com, MBA  
*Accounts Assistant*

Surinder Kumar  
*Jr. Field Investigator*

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Rajan Thomas  
BCS-II  
*Private Secretary to Director*
Meenal Barua  
B.Com., Delhi University, Delhi  
P.A. to Director

Aarti Sood  
M.A. (English), Panjab University, Chandigarh  
Stenographer (Senior Scale)

Suresh Kumar  
Store-cum-Hospitality Assistant

Braham Singh  
E&D Machine Operator

Ravish Saroa  
B.A.  
Clerk-cum Typist (Contract)

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Field Attendant

Shakti Chand  
Helper (Electrician)

Hari Kumar  
Helper/Plumber

Jyoti Parkash  
Office Attendant

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Sushil Kumar
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Swami Nath (Mali)
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Yash Pal
Som Pal
Subhash Chand
Satish Kumar
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(for the term commencing from 1st September 2018 to August 31st 2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>***1</td>
<td>Professor (Dr.) Manmohan Singh (Former Prime Minister of India)</td>
<td>3, Motilal Nehru Place New Delhi - 110011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***2</td>
<td>Shri Keshub Mahindra (President CRRID Society) Chairman Emeritus, Mahindra &amp; Mahindra Ltd.</td>
<td>Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder Mumbai - 400001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***3</td>
<td>Professor R.P. Bambah Chairman, Governing Body, CRRID</td>
<td>1275, Sector 19 Chandigarh - 160019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***4</td>
<td>Dr. S.K. Mangal, Senior Vice-Chairman Governing Body, CRRID</td>
<td>64, Sector 11-A Chandigarh - 160011</td>
</tr>
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<td>***5</td>
<td>Shri T.K.A. Nair (Former Advisor to Prime Minister of India)</td>
<td>Chandragiri, VH 61, Vikrama Puram Hills Kuravankonam, P.O. Kowdiar Thiruvananthapuram - 695003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***6</td>
<td>Professor B.L. Abbi E-1/1, Sector 14, Punjab University Campus</td>
<td>Chandigarh - 160014</td>
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<td>***7</td>
<td>Dr. Rashpal Malhotra Executive Vice-Chairman Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development Sector-19-A, Madhya Marg Chandigarh - 160019</td>
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<td>***8</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**9</td>
<td>Col. Subhash Bakshi (Retd) Yeatra 1505 Paramount Symphony Crossing Republik (Near ABES Engineering College) NH 24, Ghaziabad - 201009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**10</td>
<td>Shri V. K. Sibal (Former Member Human Rights Commission, Punjab) House No. 29, Sector 5 Chandigarh - 160008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **11.** | Shri Davinder Pal Singh Sandhu  
Partner  
Infrastructure, Government and Healthcare  
KPMG Advisory Services Private Limited  
Building No.10, Tower C  
4th Floor, DLF Cyber City, Phase-II  
Gurugram -122002  
(Res) A-231, Defence Colony  
New Delhi - 110024 |
| **12.** | Professor S.S. Johl  
Chancellor  
Central University of Punjab, Bathinda  
2920, Gurdev Nagar  
Ludhiana - 141001 |
| **13.** | Prof. V.K. Malhotra  
Member Secretary  
Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)  
(Ex-Officio Member-Nominee of ICSSR)  
JNU Institutional Area  
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg.,  
New Delhi - 1100067 |
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Department of Planning, Punjab Planning Board  
Plot No. 2B, Sector 33-A  
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19-A, Madihya Marg  
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C-40, Jaswant Apartments  
Okhla Village, Jamia Nagar  
New Delhi - 110 025 |
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Managing Director  
Pranab Mukherjee Foundation  
S-32, Ground Floor  
Greater Kailash –II  
New Delhi - 110048  
Alternative Address:-  
10, Rajaji Marg  
New Delhi - 110011 |
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Senior Advocate  
Punjab and Haryana High Court  
Kothi No. 80, Sector 18  
Chandigarh |
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Vice Chancellor,  
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Swami Ram Nagar  
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Uttarakhand - 248016 |
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House No.171,  
Sector 19-A,  
Chandigarh 160019. |
| **22.** | Dr. (Smt.) Nina Puri  
Patron, Family Planning Association of India  
D-860, New Friends Colony  
New Delhi-110065 |
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Jalandhar

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Rohtak - 124001

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Managing Director
Radisson Windsor Hotel
G T Road
Jalandhar

* 29. Shri Rajiv Dhand
Chartered Accountant
H.No.4, Sector 18-A
Chandigarh - 160018

* 31. Dr. Shalina Mehta
Professor of Social and Cultural
Anthropology
House No. 727, Sector 11-B
Chandigarh - 160011

* 33. Dr. (Mrs.) Harinder M. Sandhu
Associate Professor in Psychology
Mata Sundri College
Delhi University
Delhi

* 35. Professor Jaspal Singh
(Former Vice Chancellor
Punjabi University, Patiala)
46/15, East Patel Nagar
New Delhi - 110008

* 37. Ms. Bubli Brar,
Managing Director
Telephone Cables Ltd.
Kothi No. 19, Sector-4
Chandigarh.

* 24. Shri Gurbachan Jagat
(former Governor Manipur & Trustee-Tribune)
House No.144, Sector 27-A,
Chandigarh - 160019.

* 26. Shri Chandra Mohan
(Former Chairman Twenty first Century Battery
Ltd.)
202, Sector 36-A
Chandigarh - 160036

* 28. Shri Satish Dhana
Managing Director
SADEM Industries
32, Club Road
Ludhiana

* 30. Dr. A.K. Rajwanshi
Professor and Head of the Deptt. of Pathology
Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and
Research (PGIMER)
H.No. 59, Sector 24, Chandigarh

* 32. Dr. Suresh Chandra Sharma
Professor of Otorhinolaryngology &
Head and Neck Surgery
All India Institute of Medical Sciences
Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi - 110 029

* 34. Professor Manmohan Gupta
Professor of Physics
Department for Advanced Study in Physics
Panjab University,
Chandigarh - 160014

* 36. Prof. J.S. Sodhi
(Former Professor and Director
Sri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human
Resources)
ED 25, B, Madhuban Chowk,
Pitampura, Delhi - 110034

* 38. Prof. Kumool Abbi
Chairperson
Department of Sociology
Panjab University
Chandigarh.
39  Shri Zafar Hai,
    18 C&D Landsend
    Doongersey Road
    Mallabir Hill, Mumbai - 400006

40  Professor Bhuvan Chandel
    (Former Director
    Indian Institute of Advanced Study)
    Centre for Studies in Civilization
    108 Woodbury Tower
    Charmwood Village
    Suraj Kund Road
    Faridabad, Haryana

41  Shri Sanjay Gupta
    Secretary cum Establishment Officer
    (Acting)
    Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial
    Development
    Sector -19-A, Madhya Marg
    Chandigarh – 160019

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** Members of the Governing Body and Society
* Members of the Society
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5. Dr. Sukhvinder Singh, Associate Professor Member
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4. Ms. Pratipal Kaur Real, Consultant Special Invitee
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3. Professor R. S. Ghuman, Expert Member
4. Professor A. K. Nanda, PRC Member
5. Dr. Sukhvinder Singh, Associate Professor Member

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   Department of Sociology, Panjab University
   Chandigarh
3. Dr. Bindu Duggal, Associate Professor Member
4. Dr. Neetu Gaur, Assistant Professor Member
5. Ms. Poonam Sandhir, Research Assistant Member
6. Dr. Vikash Kumar, Assistant Professor Member