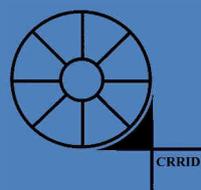


2014-2015

ANNUAL REPORT

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial
Development (CRRID)



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FOREWORD

This brief statement in the form of 'Foreword' for the academic year commencing from April 2014 to March 2015 presents some notable features of the research, development and related academic activities carried out at the Institute. The perusal of the Annual Report for the said period, compared with the earlier reports, presents a picture of spectacular insight gained of the changing ground realities during the field surveys and studies carried out under various programmes of the CRRID in the areas of rural and urban development, democratic decentralization, health, education, population research, tribal affairs besides multi-disciplinary research of Cooperative development, peace and security in South and Central Asia. Added to this list is the studies carried out under three professorial chairs endowed by Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and Nehru SAIL Chair of the Steel Authority of India.

Consequently, CRRID, over a period of one year, has expanded both vertically and horizontally in raising the human resource and building up a strong structure to meet the challenges of the changes taking place in the management of the affairs of the Society by the State.

Whatever be the success story perceivable by the readers, the credit for this could be attributed to the hard work and commitment of the faculty and supporting staff of the Institute. It is appropriate to record here that this has been possible primarily due to the able leadership of eminent economist Professor Sucha Singh Gill and Educationist Professor Kuldip Kaur, who has succeeded Dr. Gill in taking over as Director General of the Institute. She has been the senior most member of the faculty who has number of publications and research papers to her credit. On the top of everything they both contributed in strengthening the coordination and communication between and amongst the colleagues at the Institute and also in developing a rewarding network of human resource within and outside the Institute.

Finally, I should not miss the opportunity to express my gratitude to the ICSSR, Ministries of Human Resource Development, External Affairs, Rural and Urban Development, Health besides the State Government of Punjab and Haryana and Mahindra & Mahindra for their financial support in carrying forward the ambitious programmes of the Institute. Having been involved in the process of raising financial and human resource, I have been, lucky to have received unstinted support from the members of the Governing Body as well as of the Society.

I have no intention to burden the readers by writing a lengthy foreword lest it should be seen as a reproduction and repetition of the achievements put in the website of the Institute.

Rashpal Malhotra
Executive Vice Chairman
CRRID, Chandigarh

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT

Like previous years, the academic year of 2014-15 remained very busy for the faculty and the staff. The faculty completed 20 research projects in this year. The projects/programmes completed/conducted were in the area of Non-Tariff barrier, Corporate Social Responsibility, Rural Credit and Financial Penetration, State Finances in H.P. & J&K, Scheduled Castes and Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj, Programme Implementation Studies, HMIS studies, BRGF Plans, National Level Monitoring, Urban Development Studies, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Studies, Benchmarking Best Practices in the states--Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Moreover, an important project on Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, Population Studies and Education was also conducted.

Besides these projects, the faculty published six books titled:

- **India's North-East and Asiatic South-East: Beyond Borders**
- **Central Asia and Its Neighbours: Prospects of India's Cooperation**
- **Sustainable Environment and the Role of Clean Coal Energy**
- **Nehruvian Economic Philosophy and its Contemporary Relevance**
- **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab**
- **Uzbekistan: Threshold of an Era**

The faculty also published 32 research papers in the reputed journals and edited volumes in the areas of their research. A number of articles were also published in the newspapers, besides participating in media debates at the TV channels.

CRRID organized 21 seminars/conferences/training programmes/workshops and interactions during the year. The seminars and lectures were addressed by distinguished personalities, experts and scholars. The prominent among these have been Dr. K.K. Paul, Governor, Meghalaya, Dr. Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister, Meghalaya, Shri Parminder Singh Dhindsa, Cabinet Minister for Finance, Punjab, Mr. Farah Warraich, Editor of the Pakistani Newspaper 'Jehan', Dr. G.S. Kalkat, Chairman, Punjab State Farmers' Commission, H.E. Bulat Sarsenbayev, Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India, Shri Rustam Akhmetov, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Kazakhstan, Ambassador of Tajikistan and H.E. Mirzo Sharif Jallof.

The CRRID is widely acclaimed for its ability to initiate policy and action oriented research and mobilize resources for this purpose. A special mention may be made of the major projects undertaken, such as Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, RBI Chair, Nehru SAIL Chair, SBI chair and several projects sponsored by various ministries and international organizations. The Centre is also publishing a highly prestigious international quarterly, Man and Development. The journal is edited by Professor S.S. Johl, an eminent educationist and distinguished economist.

CRRID library added 470 books and reports in this year. The ICSSR, New Delhi has provided access to databases JSTOR, CMIE database, India Stat database, Econ lit with full text (EBSCO) and online data series: EPWRS Indian time series. Library is a special attraction for scholars and research students from this region. Panjab University, Chandigarh has approved CRRID as its research centre for granting Ph.D. in the subject of Economics.

The CRRID has collaborative programme with Shastry Indo-Canadian Institute, Calgary, Hanns Seidel Foundation, New Delhi, Centre of Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, RBI, SBI, SAIL, Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, HUDCO, New Delhi, Government of Haryana. ICSSR, New Delhi has been providing financial support to CRRID and Department of Planning, Government of Punjab has been extending financial support on matching basis.

The financial support is used as per guidelines of the supporting agencies. The overall accounts of CRRID are regularly audited. In case of government grants, accounts are audited by auditors of A.G. Punjab. It gives me pleasure to present the details of academic activities, financial support and staff status of the CRRID.

Sucha Singh Gill

Kuldip Kaur

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. The CRRID Society was collectively conceived by a group of like-minded intellectuals drawn from different disciplines and backgrounds to promote research, publication, development, training and similar creative activities in the north-west region. It is among the 27 research institutes in the country supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and enjoys the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the north-western states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

CRRID was accorded “national status” in 1984 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, in recognition of its contribution to the cause of social science research in the broader national perspective. Since 1985, both the Government of India and the Government of Punjab have been supporting CRRID in its endeavours by providing regular financial grants on a matching basis respectively through the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and the Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh. In 1986, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, approved the setting up of a Population Research Centre at CRRID with 100 per cent grant from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The Steel Authority of India (SAIL) set up Nehru SAIL` Chair in 2010 at CRRID. Reserve Bank of India established RBI Chair in 2011 and State Bank of India established SBI Chair in 2012. These chairs have been set up with dedicated endowment funds for undertaking research and training programmes relevant to these institutes at the CRRID. The Ministry of External Affairs has granted a five-year programme of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia at CRRID.

The CRRID has been granted recognition by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRD). It has been granted exemption u/s 80-G, 35 (10) (iii) and 10 (23c) (iv) of the Income

Tax Act, 1961 by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The CRRID was granted special consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, United Nations, New York, in February, 2005.

The Centre, founded by Shri Rashpal Malhotra, had the rare distinction of having a veteran diplomat, thinker and administrator, late P N Haksar, as Chairman of its Governing Body and also as Editor-in-Chief of its International Quarterly, *Man and Development*. After the death of Shri Haksar in 1998, Professor Manmohan Singh, a reputed economist and then leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, was elected Chairman of the Governing Body and also President of the Society. He continued to guide the policies and programmes of the institute as its Chairman till he was elected Prime Minister of India. Currently, leading industrialist and well-known educationist Shri Keshub Mahindra is the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Centre and also the President of the Society.

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 being conducted for over more than three decades.

Broad Areas of Research Focused by the CRRID

The CRRID’s primary focus has been on carrying out socially relevant research on rural and industrial development in the wider social, economic and political context. In view of the contemporary emerging scenario at the regional, national and global levels, its thrust areas are as follows:

- Panchayati Raj Institutions and Rural Development
- Urban Governance and Development
- Population, Health and Family Welfare
- Communalism and Conflict Resolution
- Education
- Gender Issues
- Industrial Development and Economic Growth
- Environment and Climate Change
- Migration and Diaspora
- Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia
- Agriculture and Water Resources
- Inclusive Banking and Monetary Policy
- Microfinance and Special Help Groups
- Corporate Social Responsibility

MAJOR UNITS AT THE CRRID

Ministry of External Affairs Unit

Five-year Programme on Cooperative Development, Peace and Security (CDPS) in South and Central Asia, supported by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) expanded its academic programme to conduct multi-disciplinary research seminars and conferences to strengthen the relations between India and countries of South and Central Asia under the project/programme “**Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia**”. This was initiated by late P N Haksar, a veteran diplomat and thinker, as Chairman of the Governing Body of the CRRID and Editor-in-Chief of the International Quarterly *Man and Development*. The programme started with the seminars in 1981 and again in 1983 and thereafter regularly from 1997 to date. In order to carry forward this programme, Haksar sought 96 well-researched articles on different aspects pertaining to the Asian region from eminent experts in India and abroad. In addition to the above, 29 articles on the Asian region were published in volume I and volume IV by the CRRID in the memory of P N Haksar.

The other initiative taken by the CRRID under his guidance, culminated in a project on ‘Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South Asia’ and later extended to Central Asia. This initiative began with the holding of an international conference on this very theme, sponsored by the Japan Foundation in 1997. The conference was inaugurated by Shri K R Narayanan, the then Vice-President of India, and addressed by Dr Manmohan Singh, the then Union Finance Minister, Dr APJ Abul Kalam, the then Scientific Adviser, and attended by several eminent participants.

A two-day international conference was organised on “India’s north-east and Asiatic south east: beyond borders” from June 6-7, 2014, by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, supported by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India held at North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya. Participants in the conference included eminent experts and scholars from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka. Eminent

personalities like His Excellency Dr. K.K.Paul, Governor, Meghalaya, Dr. Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister, Meghalaya, Shri Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, former Secretary (PD&ER), Ministry of External Affairs, Col. Subhash Bakshi, Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, Dr. S.S.Gill, Dr. Ajay M. Gondane, Joint Secretary (Border Connectivity), MEA, Amb. Paramjit Sahai, Amb. Rajiv Sikri participated in the deliberations of the conference.

An online International Conference was organized at CRRID in collaboration with Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilov, Astana, Kazakhstan on the topic of “Multiculturalism – The tolerance range: A view for Kazakhstan and India” on January 21, 2015. It was the first online conference organized at CRRID with the aim of minimum cost and maximum benefit. Lecture and Interactive Session with Professor Akbota Zholdasbekova (Professor, UNESCO Chair for ethnical and Religious tolerance, Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan) was held on the topic The Republic of Kazkhstan and its multi-vector foreign policy, organized on January 23, 2015. A formal meeting with Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India, His Excellency Bulat Sarsenbayev and Mr. Ruslan Akhmetov, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Kazakhstan, India was held on January 28, 2015 and January 29, 2015 with the MEA Project team. The team members interacted with the Ambassador and the Minister Counsellor apprising them about their research topics. The Ambassador provided information on individual topics and assured full support regarding research requirements. A Special Lecture and formal Interaction was again held with Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India, His Excellency Bult Sarsenbayev on January 29, 2015, where he presented the CRRID faculty with the glimpses of Kazakhstan as a nation moving towards development and inviting investments. An Interactive session with Amb. B.S. Prakash, Former Ambassador of India to Brazil, was organized on February 20, 2015 where he explicated in detail on the topic of “India and Brazil: Connecting Bilaterally and through BRICS and IBSA”. An Interactive session with Ambassador of Tazikistan to India H.E. Mirzosharif Jalolov was held on March 25, 2015. The Ambassador gave a detailed presentation on India-Tajikistan relations since 1992 and also presented the probable areas of furthering these relations.

Population Research Centre

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

Two Punjabs Centre

Two Punjabs Centre was set up on February 9, 2005, at the CRRID, Chandigarh. The Centre aims at generating awareness on socio-economic developments in the Indian Punjab and the Pakistan Punjab, besides helping in changing the mindset of people and promoting linkages at the people-to-people level. At present, the focus has shifted to South and Central Asia.

Urban Governance and Development Unit

The Urban Governance and Development Unit (UGDU) was set up at CRRID in 1997. When CRRID applied for HUDCO Chair funding, as recognition of the research and training works done by the UGDU, the institute was offered HUDCO Chair annual funding to the tune of Rs 7.5 lakhs in December 2003. The funding continued till March 2010. The UGDU has actively been 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 a period of time the UGDU has worked on the training and research projects funded by the NIUA, HSMI, HUDCO, NIPFP, YASHADA, AILSG, UAA, CEPT and state governments in the region. The UGDU 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 documented best practices. The UGDU facilitated the formation of City Managers Association of Punjab (CMAP). The UGDU again applied for HUDCO Chair which was offered to CRRID in December 2012. The HUDCO Chair has been sanctioned initially for three years with annual funding of Rs. 20.0 lacs per annum and likely to be continued afterwards.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE PRESTIGIOUS CHAIRS AT THE CRRID

Nehru-SAIL Chair

Nehru-SAIL Chair is established by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in the name of first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The main objective of the chair is to undertake research programmes in the areas of socio-economic, rural and industrial development. The chair is also expected to work as a nodal point for undertaking and disseminating studies relevant to the Iron and Steel Industry: These include:

- Research on socio-economic development in rural and industrial development;
- Knowledge sharing by encouraging research and relevant studies in the CRRID to cover augmentation of steel consumption in rural areas;

Allowing SAIL to harness the vast knowledge of the CRRID community in refining, evolving and developing its socio-economic and industrial development programme as a part of its CSR initiatives.

The main focus of the chair is, thus, to undertake studies related to the socio-economic development of the deprived and marginalized sections of the Indian population.

The chair also conducts a number of case studies and evaluation studies pertaining to the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities being undertaken by the SAIL. The chair has also published two books:

- Rural Local Self-Government in India: Some Developmental Experiences;
- Nehruvian Economic Philosophy and its Contemporary Relevance.

RBI Chair

The Reserve Bank of India has established a Corpus Fund in CRRID for conducting research in Economics and allied subjects, and for attaining higher level of learning for the purpose of supporting the Reserve Bank's decision-making process on policies. Accordingly, the RBI Chair was set up in CRRID which started functioning from June 17, 2011. The endeavour in the Chair, as per the provisions contained in the MoU, has been to conduct research and attain higher levels of learning in:

- monetary and financial economics
- banking and real sector issues and
- related areas of interest to the Reserve Bank.

SBI Chair

SBI Chair is set up at the CRRID in July, 2012, for conducting research in the overall framework of areas relevant to State Bank of India mentioned here under:

- Promoting Panchayati Raj as an instrument of rural development;
- Making financial inclusion in the rural areas more effective through banking channels;
- Strengthening of credit usage for the economic upliftment of the rural households; and
- Entrepreneurial skill development in the rural areas.

2014-15: A SYNOPTIC VIEW

The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, continued its efforts towards achieving excellence in the ongoing project of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and other projects sponsored by ICSSR, RBI Chair, SAIL Chair and SBI Chair, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Urban and Local Government departments.

The other notable event was the organization of a two-day International Conference on India's North-East and Asiatic South-East: Beyond Borders, supported by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, from June 6-7, 2014 and was inaugurated by HE Dr KK Paul, Governor, Meghalaya. Another two-day Regional Conference on Slow Down, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward, was organized on February 26-27, 2015. Dr SS Johl, former Director, Central Governing Board, Reserve Bank of India, and Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, inaugurated the conference. A three day National Seminar on Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Challenges Possibilities and Prospects for Socio-Economic Transformation, organized by the CRRID, Chandigarh, under the auspices of Nehru SAIL Chair during March 12-14, 2015. The inaugural session was chaired by Dr GS Kalkat, Chairman, Punjab State Farmers Commission.

ICSSR Research Methodology programme for Ph.D Students in Social Sciences was organized by the RBI on March 18-27, 2015. The course was inaugurated by Professor Sucha Singh Gill, a well-known economist, and the valedictory address was delivered by Prof Arun Kumar Grover, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Several workshops and training programmes were conducted during this year. One of them was Emerging Issues in Microfinance and Financial Inclusion under the SBI Chair on May 31, 2014, at the CRRID. A two-day workshop was organized on Understanding Non-tariff Trade Barriers between India and Pakistan from June 27-28, 2014. A one-day workshop for MLAs and MPs was organized at the Centre on September 1, 2014. The workshop was a collaborative effort of the CRRID and the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi. A one-day training programme on EBSCO online database was held at the CRRID on September 3, 2014, to train the CRRID faculty on the usage of online resources.

Several training programmes were conducted under HUDCO Chair: a two-day training programme on Promoting inclusive and equitable cities through housing for the urban poor: Emerging trends, issues and alternatives on June 5-6, 2014, a two-day regional workshop on Sustainable urban development: Emerging issues and alternatives on June 16-17, 2014 and another two-day training programme on Affordable Housing and Financing Options on June 26-27, 2014.

A laudable achievement for the CRRID during the year was the completion of as many as 20 research projects and capacity-building programmes. In addition to this, the CRRID faculty is involved in 16 research projects in the areas: Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs, ICSSR-sponsored projects, Nehru SAIL Chair projects, RBI Chair, SBI Chair, HUDCO projects, SIRD projects, UNFPA in collaboration with Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, Punjab State Farmer Commission, Government of Punjab, CUTS International, NABARD etc.

The CRRID faculty has published six books entitled India's North-East and Asiatic South East: Beyond Borders, Central Asia and its neighbours, Sustainable environment and the role of clean coal energy, Nehruvian economic philosophy and its contemporary relevance, Rural credit and financial penetration in Punjab and Uzbekistan: Threshold of an era, One training module for capacity-building of PRIs 2014-2015 (District Hoshiarpur). Under MEA project four monographs were completed and faculty is involved in three monographs. In addition to it, the faculty published 32 research papers in prestigious journals

and 10 articles in popular magazines and newspapers. These cover diverse societal issues.

The CRRID organized 13 seminars/conferences/lectures and interactions and 08 workshops and training programmes during this year on the issues like cooperative development, peace and security in South and Central Asia, ICSSR research methodology programme for SBI, RBI and Nehru SAIL Chair, workshops on municipal finance and urban local bodies.

During the year, the CRRID faculty participated in 162 seminars / conferences / workshops / interactions organized at home and abroad and also presented papers.

The CRRID is widely acclaimed for its ability to initiate policy and action-oriented research and mobilize its own resources for this purpose. Special mention may be made of the major projects undertaken by the Centre such as Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, ICSSR-sponsored projects, RBI Chair studies, SAIL Chair studies, SBI Chair studies, EU-sponsored projects on Clean Coal Technology, Preparation of district development projects and training of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The Centre is also publishing a highly prestigious International Quarterly, *Man and Development*, edited by Professor SS Johl.

Research Projects (completed)

1. Understanding Non-Tariff Barrier Between India and Pakistan.

Team : Sucha Singh Gill and D.K. Madaan
Sponsorer : Asian Foundation/CPR, New Delhi
Date of commencement : April, 2014
Date of Completion : January 2015

Findings: This is an empirical study of India's trade with Pakistan via land routes. India and Pakistan started trade via Wagah land route in 2005, and resumed truck movement on this route w.e.f. October 1, 2007. Pakistan's import via Wagah border is limited to 138 items w.e.f. January 28, 2014. However, this list of 138 items is not applicable to the rail route. Wagah/Attari land route trade was 25 per cent of the total trade in 2013-14. The cross-LOC barter trade in Jammu & Kashmir for 21 items has also been initiated via Chakan Da Bagh (Poonch)-Rawalakote in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (POK), and via Salamabad in Uri (Baramula) – Chakoti (POK) since October 21, 2008. However, the LOC trade was only 4.9 per cent of the total bilateral trade during 2013-14.

The Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) are putting restrictions on the bilateral trade potentials between India and Pakistan. Thus, a micro study has been made on trade of 'textile and textile products' and agricultural items between India and Pakistan. A perception survey has been conducted among various stakeholders such as importers, exporters, producers, freight forwarders, chamber leaders, transporters, clearing house agents, and customs officials from Wagah/Attari and Chakan Da Bagh borders in India and Pakistan during August-November, 2014. The total sample of 230 stakeholders in India and 102 stakeholders in Pakistan was taken for the survey.

The study has found that lack of land trade routes, illicit drug trafficking, lack of banking facilities, informal trade via third countries, dissimilar customs procedures, visa restrictions, dismal labelling and packaging requirements, under/over voicing of goods, lack of testing facilities, excessive checking of consignments, mishandling of goods, and infrastructure constraints at customs were the major NTBs between India and Pakistan.

The study recommends the installation of full body truck scanners on the Indian side of Wagah/Attari border and LOC trade centres for transparent mutual trade; opening of new land trade routes like

Hussainiwala (Firozpur)-Ganda Singh Wala (Kasur), Patti/Bhikhiwind/Khalra-Lahore, Fazilka-Sahiwal, Fazilka-Amruka-Karachi, Khemkaran-Kasur and Jammu-Sialkot etc.; opening bank branches in each other's country and mutual trade payments through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) across central banks and their customers; stopping hawala/irregular payments; replacing the Pakistan's positive list of 138 items imported via Wagah land route with its negative list of 1209 items via Mumbai-Karachi sea route; regular updating of web portal and organizing more trade fairs; mobile roaming facilities and reduced mobile call rates for traders; better infrastructure facilities like lab testing services, containerized cargo, increased trade timings, more gates to reduce congestion and separate single window for exporter & importer at land customs stations on Wagah border.

2. Cultural-Religious-Ancestral Home Tourism to Pakistan: A Perception Survey in Indian Punjab.

Team : Sucha Singh Gill and Sukhvinder Singh

Sponsorer: World Bank, New Delhi Office.

Date of commencement : September 2014

Date of Completion : December 2014

Objectives: The objectives of the project are to:

- know the size, socio-cultural profile and experience of those who have already visited Pakistan and also the purpose of the visit;
- assess the expenses incurred on the visit;
- know the mode of travel and main items of purchase;
- assess the potential number of tourists from Punjab who want to visit Pakistan; and
- know the reasons who do not want to visit Pakistan.

Findings: Persons from all religious groups have visited Pakistan. Sikhs and Hindus visit as religious pilgrims while Muslims visited for family affairs. Majority of the visitors belong to the middle class with income range of Rs 50,000 – Rs 1,00,000 per annum. The majority of the visitors spend around Rs10,000 per visit. It is estimated that Rs 20 million people from Indian Punjab want to visit Pakistan as tourists for various purposes. Those who visited Pakistan had brought good memories of their visits and experience of warm welcome by the local population.

3. Economic Impact of Khalsa Heritage Memorial Complex (Virasat-e-Khalsa) at Anandpur Sahib.

Team : Sucha Singh Gill and Sukhvinder Singh

Sponsorer: World Bank, New Delhi Office.

Date of commencement : September 2014

Date of Completion : December 2014

Objectives: The objectives of the project are to:

- assess the role of Khalsa Heritage project in promoting tourist flow to Anandpur Sahib;
- assess the impact of increased tourist flows on the economy of the surrounding area;
- see the changes in the impact of Khalsa Heritage on economic activities due to changes in the distance from the complex; and
- suggest measures to promote tourism and related activities in the surrounding areas.

Findings: Nearly 47.10 per cent of the activities are mainly targeted on tourists in this area. It is more concentrated in the core region and out zones and less in the inner zone. The complex has promoted in the local areas the activities like building material shops, including sanitary and hardware shops, grocery stores, cloth shops, electrical goods shops, tent houses, photo studios, banks and ATMs, furniture shops and seeds/pesticides shops. There has also been emergence of a large number of hotels, dhabas, tea stalls, auto-repair shops, food streets, gift centres and shops dealing with decorative and cosmetic materials in this region. The flow of tourists has a positive impact on the economy of the region with Anandpur Sahib as an important growth pole. There is a ribbon-like development between Ropar and Anandpur Sahib.

4. Projects under Nehru SAIL Chair: Following four studies were completed under Nehru SAIL Chair during this period.

a) Infrastructural Development in Model Steel Villages in states of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal by SAIL under its CSR Programme: A Case Study.

Team : R.S. Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsorer : Nehru-SAIL Chair Endowment Fund

Date of completion : August 2014

Objectives: The objectives of the report are to:

- analyze and discuss the role of SAIL's CSR activities in providing infrastructural facilities in villages under Model Steel Villages.
- evaluate the impact on the beneficiaries and society.

Findings: The main focus of this study was to analyze and discuss the role of SAIL's CSR activities in providing infrastructural facilities in the periphery of its five steel towns located in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. These steel towns have come up around the five integrated steel plants, namely, Bhilai Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Burnpur Steel Plant of SAIL. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, we randomly selected 10 Model Steel Villages for the field survey. The study revealed that there is a substantial improvement in the lives of the people in all the sampled villages. With better and all-weather connectivity by roads, the village labour could now go to nearby towns for better employment activities. This has improved their economic condition.

b) Vocational Training and Skill Development under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Steel Authority of India (SAIL) Limited in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal: A Case Study

Team : R.S. Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma
Sponsorer : Nehru-SAIL Chair Endowment Fund
Date of completion : July 2014

Objectives: The objectives of the report are to:

- analyze and discuss the role of SAIL's CSR activities in providing vocational training to the under-privileged sections of population.
- document and analyse the socio-economic status of the respondents' family.
- evaluate the impact on the stakeholders, ie, beneficiaries, society and SAIL

Findings: The present study is based both on primary and secondary data. This study has examined and evaluated the role of SAIL's CSR activities in providing vocational training to the members of underprivileged sections of the society. The main focus of this study was on the vocational training centres set up by SAIL under its CSR projects at its five townships at Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, Durgapur and Burnpur. The study also sought to evaluate the impact of vocational training on the beneficiaries. The study found that majority of the respondents who have completed vocational training reported substantial improvement in their skill levels, increase in their ability to take up daily activities, enhance their chances of self-employment and improvement in general health/well-being.

c) Evaluation Report of Sustainable Development Projects of SAIL for 2013-14, July 2014.

Team : R.S. Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma
Sponsorer : Nehru-SAIL Chair Endowment Fund
Date of completion : July 2014

Objectives: To evaluate the SD projects of SAIL on the basis of achievement of targets and the expected outcomes.

Findings The study evaluated sustainable projects of SAIL for 2013-14. After evaluating both the projects, the study found that in terms of MoU 2013-14 targets, SAIL has achieved "Excellent" Rating for project on Biodiversity Conservation & CO2 Sequestration at Bolani Mine and "Poor" Rating for project on Installation of Solar Power at ISP Hospital, Burnpur.

d) Addressing the Hunger and Nutritional Problems of Under-privileged School Children: A Study of SAIL's CSR Programme.

Team : R.S. Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma.
Sponsorer : Nehru-SAIL Chair Endowment Fund
Date of commencement : October 2014
Date of Completion : February 2015

Objectives:

- To evaluate the SAIL's effort to mitigate the problems of hunger and nutritional deficiency of under-privileged school children.
- To identify the constraints, if any, and suggest remedial measures for improvement.

Findings: The main findings are as follows:

- It is evident from the macro data that higher levels of poverty and higher percentages of stunted and underweight children still persist in the selected states. The analysis also suggests that the observed changes in different parameters across states are largely due to resource and environmental constraints, connectivity problems, deficiency in human capital and skill development, and developmental policy and governance deficits faced by the states.
- All the four steel plants have been contributing to the mid-day meal programme of the government and hence are spending a significant proportion of their CSR budget on mid-day meal. We could, however, get separate data only for Bhilai Steel Plant.
- The expenditure of Bhilai Steel Plant on mid-day meals in terms of percentage has gone up during 2009-10 to 2012-13. It has increased to 7.6 per

cent in 2012-13 from 5.6 per cent in 2009-10. In absolute terms, expenditure was Rs 9.3 million in 2012-13 as compared to Rs 8.9 million in 2009-10.

- The data on urban poverty lines indicate that none of the families of the sampled students were above the poverty line at the time of survey. The SAIL is providing free mid-day meals to the poor and vulnerable students of the population through its CSR activities. Its Bhilai Steel Plant has engaged an NGO named TAPF for this purpose. Besides contributing Rs 2.75 per student per day, The Bhilai Steel Plant has given a huge building and premises to the TAPF where it cooks the food in the state-of-the-art kitchen.
- Interaction with the respondents has revealed that most of them are aware about the mid-day meals programme. The mid-day meals menu covers both cereals and non-cereals food items. The food is served hot as per school menu and is served on time. Most of the sampled students across plants shared that they not only liked the food but the food is also adequate in quantity and is hygienic.
- Interaction with teachers indicated that in most of the schools SAIL has maintained regular inspection mechanism to ensure the overall efficiency and quality of mid-day meals. They also maintained basic records such as issue and receipt of foodgrains. Nonetheless, it appeared during an interaction that some teachers consider mid-day meals as a distraction to teaching and learning. This results in loss of teaching hours in the school.
- The SAIL is not only supplementing the government efforts of mid-day meal programme but also performing its social responsibility like a socially responsive entity.
- In this way, SAIL is contributing to improve the quality of human resources, both in terms of education and health, of the country. It shall eventually tantamount to an improvement in productivity of the workforce and hence in the growth and development of the country. Eventually, it is the total factor productivity which can sustain growth and development in the long run. And SAIL, through its CSR programme, is making a significant contribution towards the improvement and development of human capital of the country.

5. Projects under RBI Chair: Following three studies were completed under RBI Chair during this period.

a) Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab

Team : Satish Verma
Sponsor : RBI Chair Corpus Fund
Date of commencement : August 2013
Date of completion : August 2014)

Objective: The objectives of the project are to:

- estimate the percentage share of institutional and non-institutional credit agencies in rural credit in the state.
- study the distinctive features of the institutional and non-institutional credit including swapping, default and written-off loans etc. and
- examine the barriers to institutional loans in rural areas.

Findings: Based on the analysis in this research work, five major observations on rural credit and financial penetration in Punjab for consideration of the apex banking institutions and the government are made:

- The dominant persistence of non-institutional sources of credit in Punjab seems perennial as in spite of the valiant efforts by the Reserve Bank of India and the government, over 50 per cent (52.77 per cent) of the rural households in the state still depend on non-institutional sources for loans.
- The credit demand in unbanked villages is also large.
- While designing the credit policy for rural sector, four major participants in village community must be kept in mind, viz (i) landless/marginal cultivators and craftsmen; (ii) petty businessmen and other professionals; (iii) small and medium cultivators; and (iv) large cultivators. This is important because they comprise the classes that share different socio-economic conditions, needs as well as loan requirements.
- In banked villages, the commission agent (Arhtiya) is virtually the sole competitor, and, in unbanked villages, along with the landlord and the moneylender, he is the main competitor of institutional sources of credit. Challenge to institutional sources, thus, is posed largely by the commission agent (Arhtiya).
- The commission agent (Arhtiya), besides mediating the sale of produce between the cultivator and the food procurement agency, is also a moneylender as well as input supplier for

the cultivator. It is this dependence of the cultivator on the commission agent (Arhtiya) which is the cause of its persistence in rural Punjab. For unlocking this dependence, we suggest that:

- Cooperative society as an institutional source of rural credit must be strengthened as it has the potential of replacing commission agent (Arhtiya) as a source of rural credit.
- BFs/BCs can also play an effective role in checking the persistence of non-institutional sources as purveyors of credit in rural areas.

b) Jammu & Kashmir State Finances: An Analysis.

Team : Satish Verma and Kulwant Singh

Sponsorer: RBI Chair Corpus Fund

Date of Commencement : April 2013

Date of Completion : September 2014

Objectives: The study has broadly attempted to analyze state finances in terms of the trends in composition of revenue receipts, expenditure pattern in major components of social & economic sectors and management of deficits & debt particularly in relation to the guidelines / norms laid down by the Finance Commissions under fiscal restructuring and consolidation reforms.

Findings: The study has revealed that state's fiscal position is in red. The state's own revenue deficit has been consistently high and is rising with revenue expenditure. Consequently, fiscal deficit and outstanding liabilities in absolute amount were increasing at an alarming rate, which may lead the state economy towards debt trap. But, in later years, the share of own revenue receipts (tax and non-tax) in GSDP has increased which is an encouraging step on the part of the state government. Special efforts should be made by all the departments to identify new sources of revenue and raise the collections from the existing sources efficiently. There is also an urgent need to re-prioritize expenditure pattern in the state. The starting point for fiscal correction may be reduction in revenue expenditure. The nature of a substantial proportion of revenue expenditure is committed, which is very difficult to curtail. But efforts should be made to keep it at the existing levels over the period through re-organizing socio-economic priorities with efficiency and accountability. To ensure efficiency and accountability in the system a result-oriented expenditure policy may be designed.

c) Himachal Pradesh State Finances: An Analysis.

Team : Satish Verma and Kulwant Singh

Sponsorer: RBI Chair Corpus Fund

Date of Commencement : April 2013

Date of Completion : September 2014

Objectives: The study has broadly attempted to analyze state finances in terms of the trends in composition of revenue receipts, expenditure pattern in major components of social & economic sectors and management of deficits & debt particularly in relation to the guidelines / norms laid down by the Finance Commissions under fiscal restructuring and consolidation reforms.

Findings: The state of Himachal Pradesh has had a chequered fiscal deficit history. In 1999-2000, the state had earned the good reputation of being a state with least gross fiscal deficit to total expenditure ratio, which by 2003-04 had earned the notorious reputation of being a state with a distressing second highest fiscal deficit ratio in the country. It though convalesced for a while (till 2007-08) but suffered another stroke in 2008-09 when its fiscal deficit witnessed the third peak of Rs 2278 crore (the first being at Rs 2780 crore in 2009-10 and second at Rs 2384 crore in 2003-04). It needs to be highlighted that the revenue surplus of the state may not be a true indicator of its fiscal health as Himachal Pradesh, being a special category state, receives special discretionary grants from the central government, which artificially suppresses its revenue deficit. So, primary deficit may be a more dependable indicator in this context. But the persistence of high fiscal deficit in the later years coupled with positive primary surplus implies that the government had been borrowing heavily from the market to cover up its fiscal deficits. The emergence of unsustainable fiscal deficit in 2009-10 was mainly because of wage and salary revisions and the pensions.

The reduction in state expenditure as proportion of GSDP from a little over one third till 2003-04 to less than a quarter in 2012-13 (RE) by squeezing capital expenditure, which as proportion of total expenditure was now one of the lowest, must have adversely affected capital formation in the state. Further, a rise in revenue expenditure coupled with a fall in capital outlay necessitated higher government market borrowings to meet growing non-productive expenditures. Hence, the larger consequential debt servicing obligations which accelerated rapidly since 2009-10 further constrained the state finances.

6. Perception of Police Efficacy to Check Atrocities against Women in Haryana.

Team : S.S. Sangwan and Gagan Deep

Sponsorer: Government of Haryana

Date of Commencement : May 2014

Date of Completion : December 2014

Objectives:

- To study the implementation of all the above measures including posting, transfer and working of police.
- To study the trend in crimes against women & children on the basis of past years crime record of the police.
- Perception of victims/their families, women activists and panchayats, etc, about efficacy of Haryana Police in checking crime against women.
- The review the working of police helpline, women cells and police complaint authority
- To suggest measures for improving efficacy of police and checking the crimes against women in the state.

Findings:

Revamp performance management and review system for police

- Regular reporting of weekly return and its compliance thereof be given weightage in Annual Performance Review of PS incharges
- Helpline (1091) complaint follow up should be included in the Weekly Returns
- District level monthly meetings of District Magistrate, District Police Head and District Attorney to review CAWs
- State Police Board may be set up with adequate powers of posting and transfers, ensuring minimum tenure of two years at all levels
- Separate cadre of investigating police officials be posted at police stations

Accelerate adoption of technology

- Make recruitments transparent with regular online updates and 'zero' interview marks
- Police stations to maintain online status of ongoing cases and allow e-filing of FIRs
- Maintain visitor register and CCTV cameras at all police station entries

Expedite judicial process in CAW cases

- Exemplary fine/ penalty to deter those who file false cases of CAWs
- Court should fix time limit to decide CAWs and set up special court, if needed

- Improve quality and quantity of women cells to resolve complaints

Increase community-police interaction and info-sharing

- Informal police visits to masculine hubs to educate and monitor youths
- Child sensitization sex education may be urgently introduced in schools
- Create deterrence by displaying punishments terms and leveraging social organizations like khaps, panchayats and gram/mohalla sabhas
- Dowry sensitization through social and cultural activities

Miscellaneous

- Augment women police staff on priority
- The police department should set up media cells at state and district levels to provide accurate info on cases and run awareness campaigns on radio/TV
- Increase power and applicability of State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA) and PCAs

7. Potential Participation of Scheduled Castes & Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Implementing Development Programmes: Need of Participatory Meetings and Perceptions on Decision Making.

Team: S.S. Sangwan, Unmesh Rangnekar and Rakesh Kumar

Sponsorer : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : July 2013

Date of Completion : October 2014

Objectives: The objectives of the project are to:

- search & assess role of elected castes as well as women representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), who participate less in decision-making for development programmes.
- improve their management/awareness skills in implementation of development programmes and their power and participatory role in development activities.
- assess its impact on transformation among rural workers in unorganized sector, and about women empowerment and improvement in living standard in rural areas.

The study was based on sample taken from elected representatives (ERs) of total scheduled castes (males/ females) and total women (general) of gram panchayats (GPs) from selected one district of Punjab

(viz. SAS Nagar), one district of Haryana (viz. Panchkula), and uni-district of Chandigarh (viz. UT Chandigarh). As per the proposal, 58 workshops, in total, were to be organized, in selected one each district of Punjab and Haryana, as well as in uni-district of Chandigarh. Under it, 39 workshops in SAS Nagar district, 17 in Panchkula district and 2 in uni-district (viz. UT of Chandigarh) were to be organized. However, taking account of all constraints and overall situation/status, in each block development offices of the two selected districts, during that period, it was decided to undertake 60 per cent sample of convening workshops in the two respective sampled districts. As for uni-district of Chandigarh, 2 workshops, at block level, were proposed to be organized.

Findings:

- As many as 50.2 per cent of ERs, from all three sampled districts, responded that they were burdened with family pressure for contesting elections. Forty-four per cent of ERs claimed to have self-interest for contesting elections while 58 per cent of ERs responded that they contested elections due to holding position or social acceptance in their society.
- As many as 85.5 per cent of elected women representatives reported that they had been getting supportive attitude from other elected representatives of their panchayats,
- Nearly 75 percentages of women ERs responded that their male counterparts had supportive attitude towards them,
- And 74.5 per cent women and SC ERs had been enjoying a supportive attitude from their gram panchayats members

8. Projects under SBI Chair: Following two studies were completed under SBI Chair during this period.

a) Agro Processing in Haryana: Case Study of Rice Mills.

Team : S.S. Sangwan
Sponsor: SBI Chair
Date of commencement : March 2014
Date of completion : August 2014

Objective: To study the performance and growth of agro-based industries financed by SBI and to suggest some policies that may increase business of the bank

and beneficiaries. To prepare model project of different capacity rice mills

Findings: Karnal in Haryana is hub of basmati and non-basmati rice export to the extent Rs 6,000 crore per annum. The units of 10, 8, 3, 2 tonne capacity per hour of hauling were found viable with internal rate of return of 49, 43, 19 and 39 per cent with a minimum margin of 3 per cent over the cost of raw material and processing. The model projects have also been prepared. The rate of interest and variation in export prices policy were revealed as risk factors in the rice industry.

b) Implementation and Impact of Financial Inclusion: Unbanked villages of three districts in Haryana.

Team : SS Sangwan and Gagan Deep
Sponsor: SBI Chair
Date of commencement : October 2014
Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives: The objectives of the project are to:

- assess the extent of linkages of rural households as well their adult members with the banks under various schemes in the selected states.
- study the main uses of bank accounts like safe saving, receipts and payment, Direct Benefit Transfer, etc.
- extent of leverage of saving bank accounts in availing credit from banks.
- study the role of bank loans in asset formation by the villagers.
- study the perception of beneficiaries about the scheme of DBT and
- study the barriers in financial linkages as perceived by rural adults and bankers and suggest solutions thereof.

Findings:

Recommendation to Expedite Effective Financial Inclusion

1. Specify the target groups for saving linkage

- In sample villages, 26 % families were having income below 0.30 lakh and 14 % between Rs 0.30 lakh to Rs 0.60 lakh. Hence, the focus on individual members from the families of small farmers and labourers who are living in rural areas
- Focus on bank linkage of female members of families who are far behind the male ones.
- Scheduled Commercial Banks especially CBs

have to make more efforts as these were preferred by villagers due to more facilities.

- The Financial Inclusion Plan (FIP) 2010-13 was most effective in linkage and access, hence FIP 2013-16 needs to be implemented by the banks with focus on branch expansion instead of ad hoc increase in the stock of inoperative saving accounts.
- Direct Benefit Transfer was found instrumental in expediting FI; its implementation will subsume all other efforts.

2. Credit linkage-the ultimate aim of financial inclusion

- KCC coverage was found 34 % which may be set a target of 100 % in 3 years.
- Term loans were outstanding with 16 % HHs which may be made 50% in 3 years.
- Repeat loans were taken by 9 % families; banks may explore this option to finance old borrowers.
- Distance from a branch was reported as the main constraint for low credit linkage. Branch density in urban areas was much higher than rural areas below the district level. RBI may initiate mapping of branch locations to ensure cost-free access to banks in rural areas.

3. Access to bank credit by landless families

- Bank loans have accessed by 13 % landless families only. Target their coverage by General Credit Card with government guarantee.
- The share of landless families was 9 % in bank amount against their share of 55 % in all HHs. Hence, GCC limit may be higher for viable activity.

4. Loan from informal sources

- Informal sources accounted for 55% of O/S loan amount in sample villages. The average rate of interest of informal sources was 20.11 % as compared to 10.34 % of banks. Bankers should take it as opportunity.
- Among the informal sources, money lenders, commission agents, relatives accounted for 23, 37 and 39 per cent, respectively. In cases of landless families, relatives accounted for as much as 60 %. The relatives of the poor are also poor who provide for small emergent needs only.
- Informal loans were taken for house construction, marriage, illness and miscellaneous purposes. Loan products may be designed for these purposes.

5. Acquiring of assets with bank loan

- The role of bank loan was reported limited to about 10 % in agricultural machinery while 5% have availed loans for house construction.
- However, 17 % were interested in taking loans for houses and 13 % for durable goods. It indicates need for suitable schemes to finance affordable houses in rural areas.

9. Programme Implementation Plan (2013-14):

Quarterly Monitoring: Following eight studies were completed under this project:

a) Report of Fatehgarh Sahib District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : May 2014

Objectives: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the district of Fatehgarh Sahib and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: The study aimed at examining the selected programme components from the implementation plan as approved by the Government of India. The study found some strengths of Fatehgarh Sahib district like better streamlining of activities under the PNDT Act, consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, increasing benefits to pregnant women and newly-born children from various components under the JSSK and JSY schemes, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients, including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, maternal death review (MDR) regularly undertaken in required cases, shortage of drugs being effectively dealt by local purchase from untied funds besides a smooth and effective immunization. Among the weaknesses, RBSK is not yet started in the district and a shortage in critical medical manpower was felt. No ARSH clinic was available below the district hospital level. Effective mechanism to enforce or incentivize rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures is not available. Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and nutritional rehabilitation centre in the district is not available. No standard procedure for

patient feedback at government facilities. There is a need to regulate private sector activities by bringing it under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act.

b) Report of Hoshiarpur District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India

Date of commencement : June 2014

Date of Completion : July 2014

Objectives: To undertake district-level quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the state of Punjab, and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: The study aimed at examining the selected programme components from the implementation plan as approved by the Government of India. The study found some strengths of Hoshiarpur district like better streamlining of activities under the PNDDT Act, consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, increasing benefits to pregnant women and newly-born children from various components under the JSSK and JSY schemes, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients, including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, maternal death review (MDR) regularly undertaken in required cases, shortage of drugs being effectively dealt by local purchase from untied funds besides a smooth and effective immunization. Among the weaknesses, RBSK is not yet started in the district and a shortage in critical medical manpower was felt. No ARSH clinic was available below the district hospital level. Effective mechanism to enforce or incentivize rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures is not available. Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and nutritional rehabilitation centre in the district is not available. No standard procedure for patient feedback at government facilities. There is a need to regulate private sector activities by bringing it under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act.

c) Report of Ludhiana District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India

Date of commencement : July 2014

Date of Completion : August 2014

Objectives: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the district of Fatehgarh Sahib and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: The study aimed at examining the selected programme components from the implementation plan as approved by the Government of India. The study found some strengths of Ludhiana district like better streamlining of activities under the PNDDT Act, consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, increasing benefits to pregnant women and newly born children from various components under the JSSK and JSY Schemes, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients, including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, maternal death review (MDR) regularly undertaken in required cases, shortage of drugs being effectively dealt by local purchase from untied funds besides a smooth and effective immunization. Among the weaknesses, RBSK is not yet started in the district and a shortage in critical medical manpower was felt. No ARSH clinic was available below the district hospital level. Effective mechanism to enforce or incentivize rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures is not available. Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and nutritional rehabilitation centre in the district is not available. No standard procedure for patient feedback at government facilities. There is a need to regulate private sector activities by bringing it under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act.

d) Report of Sri Muktsar Sahib District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India

Date of commencement : September 2014

Date of completion : October 2014

Objectives: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the district of Sri Muktsar Sahib and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference and offer feedback on progress of

respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: The study aimed at examining the selected programme components from the implementation plan as approved by the Government of India. The study found some strengths of Sri Muktsar Sahib like better streamlining of activities under the PNDDT Act, consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, increasing benefits to pregnant women and newly-born children from various components under the JSSK and JSY schemes, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, maternal death review (MDR) regularly undertaken in required cases, shortage of drugs being effectively dealt by local purchase from untied funds besides a smooth and effective immunization. Among the weaknesses, RBSK is not yet started in the district and a shortage in critical medical manpower was felt. No ARSH clinic was available below the district hospital level. Effective mechanism to enforce or incentivize rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures is not available. Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and nutritional rehabilitation centre in the district is not available. No standard procedure for patient feedback at government facilities. There is a need to regulate private sector activities by bringing it under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act.

e) Report of Mansa District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : November 2014

Date of completion : December 2014

Objectives: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the district of Mansa and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: The study aimed to examine the selected programme components from the implementation plan as approved by the Government of India. The study found some strengths of Mansa like better streamlining of activities under the PNDDT Act, consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, increasing benefits to pregnant women and newly-

born children from various components under the JSSK and JSY schemes, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients, including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, maternal death review (MDR) regularly undertaken in required cases, shortage of drugs being effectively dealt by local purchase from untied funds besides a smooth and effective immunization. Among the weaknesses, RBSK is not yet started in the district and a shortage in critical medical manpower was felt. No ARSH clinic was available below the district hospital level. Effective mechanism to enforce or incentivize rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures is not available. Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and nutritional rehabilitation centre in the district is not available. No standard procedure for patient feedback at government facilities. There is a need to regulate private sector activities by bringing it under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act.

f) Report of SBS Nagar District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : January 2015

Date of completion : February 2015

Objectives: To undertake district-level quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the state of Punjab, and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: The study observed various strengths such as enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients, including referrals to the health institutions under the

EMRI 108. Most JSSK benefits, including diet, provided through outside contractors to the beneficiaries. There has been consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics collection and reporting in the district and MCTS tracking sheets were being used for analysis of area-wise performance and targets. Bio-medical waste disposal was proper and outsourced. A 104 helpline was launched in the district for obtaining feedback from the users. Staffed SNCU existed at the district hospital.

However, among the weaknesses, National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was just initiated in the district and one UPHC setting was underway. Office

of the Civil Surgeon was located in old dilapidated building. Shortage of office space hampers work efficiency. Relocation/renovation is needed. Specialists like Gynaecologist, Pediatrician, Anesthetists, ENT Specialist, Radiologist, Pathologist, and Medicine Specialist were short in the district. At SDH Balachaur, no Gynaecologist, no specialists were available. As a result, more home deliveries reported from the area. At PHC Sahiba, only 4 deliveries were conducted during October-December 2014 despite the posting of 4 staff nurses. No laparoscopy surgeon in the district. Hence, sterilization achievements are less. Rashtriya Bal Swasthaya Karyakarm (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishor Swasthaya Karyakarm (RKSK) were yet to start in the district. Likewise, Clinical Establishment Act yet to start in the state. No Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) and NCD Clinic were established in the district. The requirement of a TB unit and new ambulance at the district hospital. Monitoring and supervision and field tours by the district-level NRHM staff such as DPM, DMEO etc are low due to workload at the District Headquarter. These functionaries are often assigned duties that are directly not related to them. At the same time, they are not apprised of important communications. No mechanism in place to enforce or incentivize rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures.

g) Report of Jalandhar District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : January 2015

Date of completion : February 2015

Objectives: To undertake district-level quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the state of Punjab, and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: The study observed continuous improvement in share of institutional deliveries in the district. In addition, enhanced and rapid mobility of clients, including referrals to the health institutions, under the EMRI 108. Consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics reporting in the district. Bio-medical waste disposal is proper and outsourced. A 104 Helpline launched for 24X7 feedbacks from the

users. Pledge by private medical practitioners for not undertaking sex determination test or sex selective abortion. The pledge chart containing signatures is on display. Rashtriya Bal Swasthaya Karyakarm (RBSK) started in the district. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) initiated in the district.

Talking of weaknesses/recommendations and action points encountered, it was found that the office of the Civil Surgeon was located in old dilapidated building. Shortage of office space hampers work efficiency. Lack of adequate space for parking of vehicles. More MOs required at CHC Adampur. PHC Jamsher building was in poor and dilapidated condition. Basic provision of toilets and washbasins extremely inadequate, not properly cleaned and lighted. The area is mosquito infested and there is no arrangement for mosquito net. Inconvenience to staff, patients and their attendants. Generator not working. Poor lighting of the hospital, campus, and the entrance. In summer, only fruit juice and in winter, only ghee is served as diet. The value of diet per day per patient falls short of Rs 100. Birth register was not a live register as deliveries conducted at the facility are not entered immediately. By March 2, 2015, the birth register contained entries till January 27, 2015. Moreover, the credit of deliveries was not given to the staff nurse conducting delivery but to other contractual staff nurse. Re-orientation training required for district-level programme managers. Since, Jalandhar had a large population, need for one more Information Assistant was felt. Many key posts of RNTCP contractual staff were lying vacant which included Senior Tuberculosis Lab Supervisor (STLS), Sr. Treatment Supervisor (STS), Laboratory Technicians (LTs) and Tuberculosis Health Visitor (TBHV). The PHCs were paying bio-medical waste collection charges from their own funds (untied funds, user charges, annual maintenance grant, RKS, etc). Prevalence of PPIUCD was low in the district due to motivational limitations by Gynaecologists, LHVs and ANMs. Electrolyte analyzer and fully automatic hormone analyzer required at the District Hospital Laboratory. ASHAs were assigned to clean SC premises and paid out untied funds in some SCs. In the absence of radiologist, most patients are referred to Jalandhar DH for getting the ultrasound done from most CHCs/PHCs.

Specialists like Gynecologist, Paediatrician, Anesthetists, ENT Specialist, Radiologist, and

Medicine Specialist are short in the district. MOs, ANMs and Staff Nurses are also less than required. MSH scheme is not in operation in the district. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthaya Karyakarm (RKSK) not yet started in the district. Contrary to NRHM guidelines, sub-centres in the district remain closed on working days when both the ANMs go out on field tours. Deliveries in remote and underserved areas are mostly conducted by staff nurses in the absence of Medical Officer. No Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) set up in the district. No NCD clinic established in the district. Monitoring and supervision and field tours by the district level NRHM staff such as DPM, DMEO etc are low due to workload at District Headquarter. Need to monitor staff presence in the night in facilities wherever applicable. Adequate record keeping and guidelines is required for utilization of untied funds, Rogi Kalyan Samiti Funds and Annual Maintenance Grant. The existing procedure of verification of vouchers and accounts may be examined for efficiency. NHM logo not prominently displayed at the health facilities below PHC level.

h) Report of Kapurthala District

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : January 2015

Date of completion : February 2015

Objectives: To undertake district-level quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the state of Punjab, and offer feedback on progress of respective components of NRHM during the quarter under reference.

Findings: Consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics collection and reporting in the district. MCTS tracking sheets are now being used for analysis of area-wise performance and targets. Enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients, including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, is efficient. Bio-medical waste disposal is proper and outsourced. SNCU is under construction and likely to be functional by end of March, 2015. A 104 Helpline launched for feedback from the users. Rashtriya Bal Swasthaya Karyakarm (RBSK) started in the district.

Among the weaknesses, women admitted for delivery

at DH reported buying consumables from the market without being reimbursed. However, such prescriptions were made by staff nurse and others, and not medical officers. Need for creation of the post of Hospital Administrator at the DH. At CHC Panchayat, patients were referred to private ultrasound scan centre which required payment of around Rs 800 per scan. Extensive monitoring by District Programme Manager and other officials is required to improve delivery of services. CHC Panchayat reported only 24 deliveries during 3 months as there is a strong preference for SDH Phagwara for delivery due to better services. Medicine specialist required at CHC Panchayat to increase attendance in the OPD. No eye bank in the district. PHC Sapror is a 24x7 facility, yet it is without a single staff nurse. No delivery ever took place at this facility. Though there is no facility for MTP at this PHC, still the Lady MO was deputed for MTP training. The MO in-charge at PHC says that he requires less funds than allotted because of less activity, and is unaware about RBSK. The MO is posted at this PHC for 18 years and the Pharmacist for around 15 years. At SC, Rehana Jattan, no medicine was available, including IFA tablets, for last 4 months. The SC building at Rehana Jattan is difficult to reach during rainy days as water collects inside. Widespread seepage was also noticed in the building. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) initiated in the district with upgradation of facilities. Specialists like Gynaecologist, Pediatrician, Anesthetists, Radiologist, Pathologist, and Medicine Specialist are short in the district. Less number of Medical Officers, ANMs, Staff Nurses are in position in the district than sanctioned. Need to examine the cases of ASHAs in the district who do not work and earn zero financial incentive. MSH scheme is not operational in the district. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthaya Karyakarm (RKSK) not yet started in the district. Contrary to NRHM guidelines, sub-centres in the district remain closed on working days when both the ANMs go out on field tours. No Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) in the district. NCD Clinic not established. Bio-medical waste collection charges are being paid from user charges. NHM logo not displayed at the health facilities below district level. Monitoring and supervision and field tours by the district level NRHM staff such as DPM, DMEO etc are low due to workload at District Headquarter.

Low field visits lead to lack of direct programme familiarity in peripheral areas. No mechanism in place to enforce or incentivize rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures. Need to monitor staff presence in the night in facilities wherever applicable. Adequate record keeping is suggested for utilization of untied funds, Rogi Kalyan Samiti Funds and Annual Maintenance Grant. Existing procedure of verification of vouchers and accounts may be examined for efficiency.

10. Projects under HMIS: following six studies were completed under this project:

a) Level of Reporting of HMIS Data by Private Sector Institutions

Team: Pawan Kumar Sharma, Poonam Sandhir and Sunil Agnihotri

Sponsorer: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Date of commencement : April 2014

Date of completion : September 2014

Objectives: The earlier reports conducted by CRRID-PRC had indicated gaps in the reporting of HMIS data by private sector institutions in different districts in the state leading to inaccurate data. Inconsistency in the reporting of HMIS data by the private sector institutions was also observed. The present study is directed to examine the authenticity, consistency and gaps in the level of reporting of HMIS data by private sector institutions

Findings: The level of reporting of HMIS data by private health institutions on the count of number of deliveries conducted and on normal and caesarean deliveries during 2009-10 and 2013-14 increased at the state level. The private health sector with more than half of the institutional deliveries was the dominant partner as compared to public health institutions up to 2012-13. However, the scenario changed in 2013-14. The deliveries in the public sector gained momentum pushing private sector to the second place with 48 per cent of the total institutional deliveries. However, the level of uneven reporting across different districts in the state cannot be ruled out. The level of reporting of HMIS data on c-section deliveries increased at the state level. The proportion of c-section deliveries to total deliveries at private health institutions increased by 6.3 times during 2009-10 and 2013-14; from 5.2 per cent in 2009-10 to 32.9 per cent in 2013-14.

Verification of HMIS data on total number of deliveries and on normal and c-section deliveries in

SBS Nagar district revealed that level of reporting by private health institutions was almost consistent and accurate during the months of April, May and June, 2014. However, the data on other parameters of complicated cases treated with IV antibiotics, IV antihypertensive/magsulph injection, IV oxytocis, blood transfusion and Hbc<7 cases of pregnant women treated at hospital was not accurate and consistent at all. In fact, data collection as well as entry on these parameters is not done for 34 of the 36 private health institutions in the district. It is a case of gross underreporting of data. Hence, the data reflected on the website as well as available with district authorities does not give accurate picture on the status of these parameters as level of underreporting is quite high. There was a mismatch in the number of MTP cases reported and uploaded which raises doubts on its accuracy and consistency. Authentication at the level of individual private health institutions revealed that the data reporting was reasonably good on parameters including total number of deliveries, live births, both males and females separately, still births, normal and caesarean deliveries and on MTPS conducted within 12 weeks of pregnancy and after 12 weeks of pregnancy. However, the level of reporting was not satisfactory on parameters on number of women with obstetric complications and kind of treatment given to complicated cases. On the whole, the level of reporting of HMIS data in SBS Nagar district was more or less satisfactory. However, remedial measures need to be taken by the district authorities of SBS Nagar district to direct the paramedical staff at CHC Banga to make arrangements to collect the requisite information directly from the private health institution records rather than compiling from any other source leading to inaccuracy in the data.

b) Factors Contributing to Home Deliveries in Rupnagar District.

Team: Pawan Kumar Sharma, Poonam Sandhir and Jasmine Kaur Ludhar

Sponsorer: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Date of commencement : October 2014

Date of completion : March 2015

Objectives: To determine factors leading to home deliveries in Rupnagar district of Punjab and to understand as to why women prefer home deliveries even though a large number of public health institutions such as subcentres, primary health centres

and community health centres along with private sector institutions exist.

Findings: Not considering it necessary to deliver in a hospital setting, social taboos, adherence to following traditional practices and cultural/religious norms, finding better care at home, fearing c-section deliveries at health institutions and family members not permitting to deliver at health institution were the significant predictors for women's choice of delivery outside the hospital setting. Other reasons impacting upon the choice of place of delivery were impolite, arrogant and rude attitude of healthcare providers that pushed women away from public health facilities and the poor quality of deliveries at these facilities. Distant location of health institutions equipped for conducting deliveries and lack of transport facilities to visit these institutions were not very critical factors in deciding the choice of delivery place. Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in discouraging women to deliver at home was abysmally low. Women preferred to spend an average sum of Rs 1915 on home deliveries that too arranged either by borrowings or by selling valuable articles instead of opting for incentivized deliveries at health facilities. Forty per cent of the women had to borrow money for conducting deliveries at home, notwithstanding that fact that almost all of them were aware about the importance of delivering in a hospital setting and the associated incentives for which they were eligible. The views of the paramedical staff on the choice of delivery place were not different from that stated by women who had delivered a baby at home during the last three years prior to the survey. A bottom line message is that focus should be laid on community-based health education for awareness creation to prevent traditional beliefs and social taboos which are negatively influencing the community's choice of delivery place.

c) Trends in Maternal Health Care in Punjab: Evidences from HMIS (2009-14).

Team : Pawan Kumar Sharma

Sponsorer: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Date of commencement : October 2014

Date of completion : March 2015

Objectives: To examine trends in the authenticity and consistency of HMIS data during 2009-10 and 2013-14 on the count of maternal healthcare in Punjab.

Findings: This study carries both good news and bad

news for the officials involved in the process of HMIS data reporting at the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab. The trends in the HMIS data on maternal healthcare parameters during 2009-10 and 2013-14 reveal that it was more or less consistent at the state level on the parameters of ANC coverage, registration of women within the first trimester, pregnant women who received 3 ANC check-ups, TT1, and TT2, ANC registration vis-à-vis deliveries, place of delivery at public health facilities and home deliveries, assistance at the time of home delivery, safe deliveries, c-section deliveries and JSY incentives. While there were variations in maternal healthcare parameters, including on pregnant women who received 100 IFA tablets, pregnant women with hypertension (BP>140/90), eclampsia cases managed during pregnancy, women having Hb level < 11 (tested cases) and women having anaemia (Hb<7) (treated at institutions), home visits within 24 hours of home delivery, 48 hours stay post delivery (at public health institution) and MTPs conducted at private hospitals. On the whole, the assessment of HMIS data on maternal healthcare parameters during 2009-10 and 2013-14 was fairly positive.

d) Impact of Janani Suraksha Yojana on Selected Health Behaviour in Punjab

Team : Poonam Sandhir and Sunil Agnihotri

Sponsorer: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Date of commencement : April 2014

Date of completion : September 2014

Amount Sanctioned: PRC Annual Grant Fund

Objectives: To explore the extent to which the JSY has succeeded in achieving its goals or promoting positive family health behaviours that have a bearing on maternal and neonatal mortality and the quality of services offered and the scope for improvement.

Findings: Out of all the women interviewed, all except four were contacted by ASHA during their last pregnancy. Performance based on at least three ANC visits was almost universal. The type of services received by women varied with cent percent for blood test and weight measured and 92 per cent for urine examination. Seventy per cent of women had delivered their last child in a public health facility followed by 27 per cent opting for private facility and three per cent delivering at home. More than 95 per cent of the mothers were counseled by the ASHA regarding importance of an institutional delivery and good diet habits. Overall, services received by

women from ASHA in regard to advise during ANC, motivation for early registration, home visits for PNC, help in ANC check-up and help in ANC registration gave a very passionate picture (95% or more). Mean number of contacts between ASHA and women were highest for child immunization (6.04). ASHA gave services in regard to health behaviours like cord care, delayed bathing the newborn by a day and postpartum contraception to 70 to 75 per cent of the mothers.

e) Quality of Family Planning Services in Punjab

Team : Poonam Sandhir

Sponsorer: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Date of commencement : October 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives:

- Have an insight into the women's experience and understanding of the female sterilization before and after accepting it.
- Understand women's own experience of quality of care and informed choice in the process of receiving sterilization services.
- Examine whether standard operating procedures as prescribed by the manual on female sterilizations are being followed in providing sterilization facilities in Punjab.

Findings: In the sampled areas of Punjab, acceptance of female sterilization was more among Scheduled Caste and landless households and all the acceptors had at least one living son. Health staff is acting as a link between public health system and community. There was scope for improvement in female sterilization services provided in parameters like pre-procedure counselling, transport arrangement, clinical assessment, pre-procedure instructions, informed consent, consistent hygienic standards at sterilization site, post-operative care, post-operative counselling and check-up etc. To provide quality services in public health system can be challenging, but presents tremendous opportunity for improvement. In this regard, stringent guidelines must come up and be followed with rigorous monitoring.

f) Gender differentials in child immunization: A study based on Punjab state.

Team : Sunil Agnihotri

Sponsorer: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Date of commencement : December 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives:

- The present study was intended to study in brief using HIMS and NFHS data, whether there are any gender differentials in immunization coverage district-wise and if so, the gravity of the situation.
- Inter-district variations in gender differentials in immunization, and whether they are associated with gender differentials in infants and child mortality rates, and the pattern of gender differentials in immunisation in respect of changes in total immunization coverage.

Findings: In Punjab, inequities in girls' access to health services have persisted in recent years. Our research has examined this disparity through a study of gender inequities in child immunization coverage. Young girls are especially vulnerable to these gaps in coverage, but efforts need to be made to increase overall immunization coverage for both girls and boys. Over half of children under five are not fully immunized, and a large proportion of those immunized are being immunized too late. These two factors can lead to increased transmissibility of infections, reducing protective effects of immunization and contributing to avoidable child deaths.

Using three nationally representative surveys from India, our findings indicate that, at the state level, girls have lower immunization coverage than boys. We noted that girls at higher birth orders and with older sisters are at greater risk of missing antigens compared to boys of the same birth order and sibling gender composition. Analysis of children by birth year revealed consistently lower coverage of BCG and measles for girls compared to boys, while also suggesting that gender inequities in OPV and DPT coverage may have narrowed for children born in recent years. Gender inequity in immunization coverage was found to be greatest in three districts of state, consistent with strong son preference in these areas. The gender inequities in access to preventive care in Punjab noted here are likely to reflect, at least in part, the societal preference for sons in the state.

Our study shows that current inadequate levels of immunization coverage in Punjab are only part of the problem. Gender inequity in access to health programmes is responsible for a considerable number of avoidable deaths. Punjab could save even more lives by addressing deep-seated social and cultural issues responsible for gender discrimination at the household level, where girls are seen as a burden and

boys as a resource. Campaigns to raise awareness of gender inequities in conjunction with improvement in vaccine delivery strategies with a focus on timeliness of coverage may be a means to that end. Continuing research is needed in order to identify effective social policies of reducing gender inequities in access to immunizations and other health practices across the districts and other parts of Punjab.

11. Social Security for Migrant Workers in Unorganized Sector of Urban Punjab.

Team : Krishan Chand
Sponsorer : ICSSR, New Delhi
Date of Commencement : July 2012
Date of Completion : November 2014

Objectives:

- An understanding of existing social security mechanism with particular reference to the unorganized sector and migrant workers.
- Identification of the beneficiaries and the criterion for the Social Security Scheme in the native states of migrant workers and in Punjab.
- The problems in implementation of these schemes in Punjab have also to be examined for an empirical policy formulation.
- Suggestions for the implementation, management and monitoring of these schemes and to forward these suggestions to the governments.

The study also tries to focus on above objectives with special reference to:

- The registration of migrant workers
- The status of the earnings and employment of migrant workers and expenditure on social security.
- The role of trade unions in raising the social security issues.

Findings: On basis of interpretation of the surveyed living and working conditions of one thousand migrant workers in four cities i.e. Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Bhatinda, it may be concluded that not even rudimentary social security is available to the inter-state migrant workers in Punjab. Both employers and the state governments shun their responsibility. The employers of course are reluctant to bear social security burden. Only very few are even aware of the social security needs of workers of unorganized sector in general and migrant workers in particular. But the attitude of the state government is of callous neglect. It has shown no keenness to enact law for the social security of unorganized sector.

There is no law even for the general social welfare of the working class. The situation is the same for local and migrant workers. In spite of the compulsions of the industry, which wants assured supply of labour, nothing has been done by the state government to reassure the interstate migrants or address their social security concerns and problems. Only occasional promises are made to migrant workers at the time of elections to get the electoral support. The situation is no different in case of the attitude of the governments of the states of the origins of migrant workers. Even a large section of inter-state migrant workers is not aware of their entitlement to social security. A predominant section of these workers even do not have necessary documents for basic entitlements for insurance or benefits of public distribution system.

12. Women in the Unorganized Sector: A study of home-based women hosiery workers in Ludhiana

Team : Bindu Duggal
Sponsorer : ICSSR, New Delhi
Date of commencement : May 2013
Date of Completion : November 2014

Objectives: The author conducted a study on the above theme for her doctoral thesis in 1996. The major thrust of the present study is to analyze the changes that have taken place in the 'plight' of the home-based women hosiery workers after a gap of one and a half decades. The following parameters will be studied to make a comparative analysis:

- The socio-economic and demographic profile of home-based women workers.
- The factors which prompted these women to take up hosiery work.
- The nature of work done by these women.
- The working conditions such as hours of work, their wages, social security etc, if any.
- The impact of hosiery work on the health status of these women workers.
- The impact of their economic activity on the economic and social status of these women.
- Another objective of the study is to examine the gap between the social protection policies and its implementation with regard to the home-based women workers.

Findings: The home-based women workers are the invisible labour because they work in their respective homes in an informal and irregular way. They do not possess enough education or skills to help them find a job in the formal sector of employment. The study

reveals that the economic necessities have forced these women to take up hosiery work. Moreover, due to the conventional and conservative outlook of their families on women to work outside the homes, restrictions are imposed on these women and it forces them to pick up piece rate work at home. Despite putting in long working hours, the home-based women workers earn meager amount of wages and are at the lowest level in the occupational hierarchy. It was also found that a large majority of the respondents report hosiery work as physically harmful to them besides being stressful. Further, due to the lack of mobility and skills amongst these women, they are ignorant about the outside world and lack the bargaining strength and remain cut-off from the outside market forces.

To add to the problems, they are ineligible for various social security benefits, making their condition even more vulnerable. They do not come under the purview of legal protection, be it from the state or the central government.

Above all the patriarchal rules of the society add to the miseries of these women workers, hence weakening their status. Home-based piece rate women workers are not recognized and their contributions in economic terms, is invisible both at the level of the family and of the nation. In the family, it is not acknowledged because there are no fixed hours of production and the commitment of women to her traditional roles remains almost intact. This is also because of the prevailing gender bias in the family and in the society. Thus, the women in our study didn't feel that their status had enhanced even after supplementing the family income. Therefore, it is revealed that getting economically independent is a necessary but not a sufficient condition in improving the status of women in the family, especially, when women are not educated enough and are engaged in low-waged jobs, even though their earnings are often important source of income for their families. At the national level, her contribution is treated as insignificant and this is obvious from the fact that legal provisions have been enacted concerning very few piece rate workers. Due to lack of legislations and enforcements, such women workers are deprived of job security, medical aid, bonus and other such benefits like paid holidays, maternity benefits etc. There was no drastic difference in the plight of these women workers even after a gap of one and half decades.

13. Continuation of plan schemes of 11th Five Year Plan in the 12th Five Year Plan after evaluation of the schemes with regard to performance under 11th Plan of Union Territory of Chandigarh: Vol. 1 and Vol. 2.

Project Team: Sukhvinder Singh, Mehar Singh & B.K.Arora (Consultant), Jasbir Singh and Deepak Kumar.

Sponsorer : Planning Department, Chandigarh (UT)

Date of Commencement : June, 2013

Date of Completion : August 2014)

Objectives of the project: The Planning Department, Chandigarh administration, has assigned the project to evaluate the plan schemes of 11th Five Year Plan with regard to their performance for continuing in the 12th Five Year Plan. All the major schemes of at least 30 main departments are to be evaluated on the basis of their performances.

Findings:-

- The utilization of available funds under the animal husbandry schemes was 96.74 per cent which was very satisfactory.
- It was found that the utilization of available funds under civil supplies was only 52 per cent under the scheme on 'Constitution of Consumer Protection Cell'. There was a large scope for organizing consumer awareness activities directly or through other agencies such as NGOs, consumer societies, schools, colleges, technical institutions, citizen forum, etc but the department seemed to have made little effort to tap these organizations.
- Under the scheme on 'Building and Infrastructure', a large number of works were proposed in the Plan Document;
- Crop Husbandry:- The overall fund utilization under the schemes was 100.48 per cent which means all the available funds under the schemes were fully utilized.
- Ecology & Environment:- The overall fund utilization under various schemes was 94.94 per cent which was quite satisfactory.
- Fisheries: - The utilization of funds was about 100 per cent for all years except 2010-11 when only Rs 2.56 lakh was utilized against allocation of Rs 14 lakh.
- Forestry and Wildlife:- Against the approved outlay of Rs 11449 lakh for the scheme and provision of even higher amount of Rs 17164 lakh in the annual plans, the department actually

received an amount of Rs 8226.89 lakh and spent Rs 8444.86 lakh. Though the utilization of the received amount was more than 100 per cent, it seems the department's capacity to utilize the committed outlays needs to be further enhanced.

- **Education:-** The scheme on elementary education had been instrumental in creating infrastructure, facilities, manpower as well as providing other financial/material benefits to the children in a bid to achieve universal enrolment in primary education. Though it was not clear as to whether the goal of universal coverage for primary education was met or not, yet the progress in developing infrastructure, facilities and manpower was significant. The scheme on secondary education too was quite helpful in providing additional infrastructure, facilities and manpower to increase enrolment at secondary level. The scheme also facilitated increase in the number of students undertaking vocational courses due to expansion of facilities for vocational programmes.
- **Health Services:-** The overall fund utilization under various schemes was not satisfactory
- **Industry:-** While an amount of Rs 514.15 lakh was spent against an approved outlay of Rs 414 lakh, the largest amount (Rs 304.75 lakh; 59.27 per cent of the expenditure) was spent in participation in fairs and exhibitions to showcase the products of the local industry.
- **Information Technology:-** Considering the amount spent on various information technology related schemes and computerization of various departments, it is quite obvious that significant progress was made in developing IT infrastructure and applications in the city. However, non-availability of the information on physical progress under various schemes makes it difficult to recognize the nature and extent of various activities carried out by the department.
- **Integrated Rural Energy Programme:-** Against the proposed/approved Plan outlay of Rs 28 lakh, provision of Rs 55 lakh was made which was 96 per cent higher than the approved outlay.
- **Minor Irrigation:-** Against proposed/approved outlay of Rs 150 lakh, the funds provided for administrative works were Rs 214.66 lakh which were 43.11 per cent more than the outlay. Over 94 per cent of the funds were utilized for creation of irrigation facilities in the rural areas.
- **Power sector:-** While the approved Plan outlay was Rs 30226 lakh, the funds requisitioned in the

annual plans were only Rs 15399 lakh since the proposal to have own power plant for which a provision of Rs 15000 lakh was made in the Plan, was not agreed to. Against the balance amount of Rs 15226 lakh, the funds received and utilized under the scheme were Rs 13258.13 lakh and Rs 12853 lakh respectively; thereby meaning a utilisation of 97 per cent.

- **Road Transport:-** Against the approved outlay of Rs 4089 lakh for the scheme, the amount proposed/demanded under the annual plans was Rs 8014 lakh; meaning thereby that a lot more was proposed during the Plan period than what was originally envisaged under various schemes.

14. Bench-marking for Strengthening the Panchayati Raj System in India.

Team: Sukhvinder Singh and Haqiqat Singh

Sponsorer: Hannsseidel Foundation, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : January 2012

Date of Completion : December 2014

Findings: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Manipur & Sikkim were the states covered under the study. A total of 63 workshops and 18 contact programmes were conducted during the study across these 14 states all over India;

State-wise following salient points emerged during the workshops:

West Bengal

- Many panchayats in West Bengal have won awards at the state level and the national level. But there are very serious vacuums in the system which needs to be filled by improving the governance at the grassroots level. This needs sincere interventions by the state government.
- By comparing the two states of Kerala and West Bengal, the different geographical situation of these states have also different stories of decentralization. Kerala gave power to panchayats to function on their own, whereas the situation with respect to decentralization is dismal in West Bengal. Due to this, the society by and large is critical of this attitude of the government.

Sikkim

- The state of Sikkim was awarded the third best performing state with regard to panchayati raj for the period 2006-07, second best performing state in panchayati raj for 2008-09 and again the third

best performing state in panchayati raj for 2009-10. During 2010-11 also, the state was awarded third best performing state in panchayati raj.

- The village panchayats conduct gram panchayat meetings and gram sabha meetings as and when emerging issues of economic and social welfare arise. It was revealed during interaction with the participants in the workshops that the frequency of such meetings is much higher than the stipulated number of meetings under the state panchayat Act.

Maharashtra

- The state government has transferred 15 functions to the Zila Parishad (District Panchayat) in March, 2010, along with the functionaries.
- The state of Maharashtra experienced unprecedented number of suicides by farmers in the recent past, including the district of Yavatmal. During interaction with the farmers, it came into picture that the role of panchayats in implementing the welfare schemes should be increased which could help in decreasing this menace to some extent.

Manipur

- The Manipur State Panchayat Parishad (MSPP) is actively working in Manipur valley for empowering the panchayat bodies at village and district levels. This parishad helps and extend support to the panchayats in taking up their issues with the state government for strengthening the panchayati raj system in the state.
- The participants were very critical of the status of education, agriculture and implementation of MGNREGA scheme in rural areas, since the local panchayats do not play any role in it.

Madhya Pradesh

- The participation of women during the workshops was recorded as nil. The women reservation in panchayat is 50% which is mandatory as per the Act. But their actual participation in village panchayat meetings, block panchayat meetings and district panchayat meetings was discouraging.
- The status of block panchayat and district panchayats in the absence of substantial powers of finances and functionaries render the elected representatives unable to exert much influence in their command area and they fail to meet the aspirations of the public at large.

Kerala

- The panchayats in Kerala are better equipped with fund, functions and functionaries which enable them to show good performance.
- The panchayat office buildings have the required infrastructure, competent staff and equipment which definitely present an outlook and reflection of a civilized society committed to play a responsible role for service delivery.
- The realization of 'Society Friendly Panchayat' and 'Panchayat Friendly Society' is found to be seen in Kerala. A good knowledge, positive attitude and committed practice of running successful Rural Local Self Government in a participatory manner have been observed during the workshops.

Tamil Nadu

- The internal infrastructure of panchayat offices and buildings is computerized and equipped with required facilities;
- The panchayats own fund position through voluntary collection and taxation is found to be exemplary;
- The maintenance of records through proper office organization and up-to-date information managed by the panchayat secretaries is quite appreciable;
- The Self-Help Groups (SHGs) exist in the villages and play a very significant role and their equation with village panchayat, gram sabha and youth clubs was found to be quite good;

Bihar

- The panchayat samiti members confess that there is hardly any role assigned to the intermediate panchayats in which they can perform to channelize the development programmes in their jurisdiction.
- The situation in case of funds allocation is also discouraging as the panchayat samitis do not have untied funds to be used for the development. Due to all this, the panchayat samitis are not preparing their annual development plans in actual practice.

Uttar Pradesh

- Clear indications were given by the participants and panchayat functionaries that the coordination among the three levels of panchayat seems to be not in the right way.
- Though reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women on every level of PRIs is achieved through elections but their participation and their leadership level still needs to be strengthened.

15. **BRGF Projects:** following studies were completed under BRGF projects.

a) **Integrated District Development Plan and Annual Plan of BRGF District Sirsa (2014-2015) under BRGF Scheme**

Team: Bindu Duggal, Hanslal and Pradeep Kaur

Sponsorer: Sirsa District Administration, Haryana

Date of commencement : June 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Findings:

- A comprehensive district annual plan under BRGF for the district with sectoral provision was prepared. In other words, BRGF annual plan has to be prepared with the objective to bridge the critical gaps largely in the social sector where the department scheme funds fall short to improve the quality of service.
- The sectors in which critical gaps have been assessed and physical and financial allocations have been suggested in Sirsa district are: Infrastructure; Agriculture; Irrigation and Animal Husbandry; Health; Education; Drinking Water and Sanitation; Women and Children (social welfare).

b) **Preparation of District Annual Plan under BRGF: District Mahendergarh: 2015-16.**

Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldip Singh and Rajender Kumar

Sponsorer: Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India

Date of Commencement : December 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives: To prepare Annual District Plan (2014-15) for the district with sectoral activities for urban and rural areas. The annual plan highlights critical needs of the PRIs and ULBs in the district of Mahendergarh for implementation of projects under BRGF in 2015-16, particularly in the context of infrastructure and basic needs, agriculture and irrigation, literacy and education, women and child development, sanitation, health and medicalcare, drinking water and sanitation etc.

Findings: The annual plan highlights critical needs of the PRIs and ULBs in the district of Mahendergarh for implementation of projects under BRGF in 2015-16, particularly in the context of infrastructure and basic needs, agriculture and irrigation, literacy and education, women and child development, sanitation, health and medicalcare and drinking water etc.

c) **Annual Plan under BRGF, Mahendergarh (2014-15)**

Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Sponsorer : Mahendergarh District Administration, Government of Haryana

Date of Commencement : September 2013

Date of completion : June 2014

Objectives: To prepare Annual District Plan (2014-15) for the district with sectoral activities for urban and rural areas.

Findings: The annual plan highlights critical needs of the PRIs and ULBs in the district of Mahendergarh for implementation of projects under BRGF in 2014-15, particularly in the context of infrastructure and basic needs, agriculture and irrigation, literacy and education, women and child development, sanitation, health and medicalcare and drinking water etc.

d) **Preparation of Annual BRGF District Plan 2014-15**

i) **Sirmaur district**

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh

Sponsorer: Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Date of Commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives:

- Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met due to the existing inflows;
- To strengthen the panchayati raj and municipality level governance through appropriate capacity-building,
- To facilitate participatory planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring to reflect felt local needs;
- Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans;
- Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter the possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacities.
- Addressing the national objective of redressing the regional imbalances

Findings: The analysis of data on allocation of BRGF funds in the district of Sirmaur of the state reveals that BRGF funds have been allotted majorly

in the infrastructure and human development sector neglecting the livelihood sector to some extent. However, the major findings emerged from the BRGF data analysis are as follow:

- One of the major findings of the study was that preparation of plan process of decentralized planning has been adopted. Scheme funding was allocated and communicated to each planning unit ie gram, block and district panchayats in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas. Each unit prepares its plan with the approval of the gram sabha. This is the unique feature and it empowered the local self-government which is also one of the objectives of BRGF.
- Another novel feature is that entire plan of BRGF of the Districts is put in the plan plus software and it is accessible online.
- Over the five years of BRGF fund allocation, the district of Sirmaur has continued to allocate more to the infrastructural sector. More than 50 per cent of the funds over last five years have been allocated to this sector.
- The infrastructural sector in the Sirmaur district has always been the major area of concern resulting in the maximum share of BRGF fund to be allocated to this sector. It was only in 2014-15 that the share of fund allotted to this sector dipped majorly.
- Sirmaur has also been given the second priority. However in 2014-15, the fund allocation to this sector increased drastically to around some 60 per cent of the total fund.
- Livelihood sector has always been neglected in the Sirmaur district and the fund allocation to this sector has constantly hovered around 10 per cent.
- In 2014-15, the priorities of the district Sirmaur were seen changing. Infrastructure sector which was always allotted more than 50 per cent of the BRGF fund was only allotted 27.95 per cent and on the other hand, the human development sector was allotted 62.1 per cent of the BRGF fund.

It is understood that being the hilly districts, infrastructural needs are the most important ones and it is addressed in the plan allocation, which is one of the major objectives of BRGF ie to fill the critical gaps. But nevertheless, the livelihood sector is the mainstay of the hilly people and this sector should be given more priority or at least should be treated at par with other two sectors as it plays a significant and incomparable role in the development of the state or

the economy as a whole. Though most of the critical gaps have been addressed in Sirmaur, still there is a long way to go.

ii) Poonch district

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Nirmal Das

Sponsorer: Rural Development Department, J&K & District Administration, Poonch Government of J&K

Date of Commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives:

- Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met due to the existing inflows;
- To strengthen the panchayati raj and municipality level governance through appropriate capacity building;
- To facilitate participatory planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring, reflect felt local needs;
- Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans;
- Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to panchayats, and counter the possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacities.
- Addressing the national objective of redressing the regional imbalances,

Findings The District of Poonch of the state reveals that BRGF funds have been allotted majorly in the infrastructure and human development sector neglecting the livelihood sector to some extent. However, the major findings emerged from the BRGF data analysis are as follow:

- One of the major findings of the study was that preparation of annual plan process of decentralized planning has been adopted. Scheme funding was allocated and communicated to each planning unit ie gram panchayat and block panchayat in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas. Each unit prepares its plan with the approval of gram sabha. This is the unique feature and it empowered the local self-government which is also one of the objectives of BRGF.
- Livelihood sector has always been neglected in the three districts and the fund allocation to this sector has constantly hovered around 10 per cent.

- In 2014-15, the priorities of the district of Poonch were seen changing. Infrastructure sector which was always allotted more than 50 per cent of the BRGF fund was very less allotted.
- Another novel feature is that the entire plan of BRGF of the districts is put in the plan plus software and it is accessible online.

In the plan allocation, one of the major objectives of BRGF is to fill the critical gaps. But nevertheless, the livelihood sector is the mainstay of the hilly people and this sector should be given more priority or at least should be treated at par with the other two sectors as it plays a significant and incomparable role in the development of the state or the economy as a whole.

iii) Ramban district

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Nirmal Das

Sponsorer: Rural Development Department, J&K & District Administration, Ramban Government of J&K

Date of Commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives:

- Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met due to the existing inflows;
- To strengthen the panchayati raj and municipality level governance through appropriate capacity-building,
- To facilitate participatory planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring, reflect felt local needs;
- Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans;
- Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to panchayats, and counter the possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacities.
- Addressing the national objective of redressing the regional imbalances

Findings: The district of Ramban of the state reveals that BRGF funds have been allotted majorly in the infrastructure and human development sector neglecting the livelihood sector to some extent. However, the major findings which emerged from the BRGF data analysis are as follow:

- One of the major findings of the study was that the preparation of annual plan process of

decentralized planning has been adopted. Scheme funding was allocated and communicated to each planning unit ie gram panchayat and block panchayat in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas. Each unit prepares its plan with the approval of the gram sabha. This is the unique feature and it empowered the local self-government which is also one of the objectives of BRGF.

- Livelihood sector has always been neglected in the three districts and the fund allocation to this sector has constantly hovered around 10 per cent.
- In 2014-15, the priorities of the district Ramban were seen changing. Infrastructure sector which was always allotted more than 50 per cent of the BRGF fund was very less allotted.
- Another novel feature is that entire plan of BRGF of the districts is put in the plan plus software and it is accessible online.

In the plan allocation, one of the major objectives of BRGF is to fill the critical gaps. But nevertheless, the livelihood sector is the mainstay of the hilly people and this sector should be given more priority or at least should be treated at par with the other two sectors as it plays a significant and incomparable role in the development of the state or the economy as a whole.

iv) Kupwara district

Team : Sukhvinder Singh

Sponsorer: Rural Development Department, J&K and District Administration, Kupwara.

Date of Commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

Objectives:

- Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met due to the existing inflows;
- To strengthen the panchayati raj and municipality level governance through appropriate capacity-building,
- To facilitate participatory planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring, reflect felt local needs;
- Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans;
- Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to panchayats, and counter the

possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacities.

- Addressing the national objective of redressing the regional imbalances,

Findings: The district of Kupwara of the state reveals that BRGF funds have been allotted majorly in the infrastructure and human development sector neglecting the livelihood sector to some extent.

However, the major findings which emerged from the BRGF data analysis are as follow:

- One of the major findings of the study was that the preparation of annual plan process of decentralized planning has been adopted. Scheme funding was allocated and communicated to each planning unit ie gram panchayat and block panchayat in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas. Each unit prepares its plan with the approval of the gram sabha. This is the unique feature and it empowered the local self-government which is also one of the objectives of BRGF.
- Livelihood sector has always been neglected in the three districts and the fund allocation to this sector has constantly hovered around 10 per cent.
- In 2014-15, the priorities of the district Kupwara were seen changing. Infrastructure sector which was always allotted more than 50 per cent of the BRGF fund was very less allotted.
- Another novel feature is that entire plan of BRGF of the districts is put in the plan plus software and it is accessible online.

In the plan allocation, one of the major objectives of BRGF is to fill the critical gaps. But nevertheless, the livelihood sector is the mainstay of the hilly people and this sector should be given more priority or at least should be treated at par with the other two sectors as it plays a significant and incomparable role in the development of the state or the economy as whole.

16. National Level Monitors

a) State of Rajasthan (District Pulwama / Jhalawar and Baran)

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsorer: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Date of Commencement : December 2014

Date of Completion : February 2015

Objectives:

- To evaluate and monitor the implementation of various rural development schemes, especially the wage-employment, self-employment and rural infrastructure/amenities schemes at the village level;
- To strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensures effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the programmes.

Findings: The main findings of the scheme-wise are given below:

MGNREGA

- Beneficiaries are ignorant and do not use written request, they verbally demand the work.
- Some of the beneficiaries have not demanded the works Panchayat offered according to the availability of the fund.
- Gram panchayat and gram panchayat functionaries mainly take the decision to start the works.
- Gram sabha is not conducted with required quorum.
- Lack of awareness and ignorance about importance of gram sabha.
- Lack of guidance and carelessness.
- Absence of social audit mechanism, ignorance about social audit importance.
- Absence of social audit mechanism, ignorance of PRI members.
- Only social audit recorded formality.

Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY)

- Allocation of funds under the scheme is limited.
- Release of fund is generally delayed.
- Process of selection of the beneficiaries is not fare.
- The construction specification is not followed strictly, specially in smokeless specifications.
- The village people complain that allocated amount under the scheme is not enough for a decent construction.
- Selection of beneficiaries not fair in order to improve efficiency in the delivery system and transparency in the selection process under IAY under cloud.
- At the time of visit, we found some gram panchayats not aware of permanent IAY waitlist.
- Dooni Lal s/o Lal Singh, Duli Bai and Bhanwar Lal s/o Ganga Ram, IAY beneficiaries of village Bans Kheri, have not received the payments.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

- Lack of training to SHG for strengthening their groups.
- Backward and forward linkages are missing.
- Lack of coordination among group members.
- Lack of follow-up from the department staff.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

- VWSC is formed but not functional in the selected village.
- Water scarcity in the Anganwadi Centre.
- There is a delay in the repair and maintenance of hand pumps.
- Main source of drinking water was only hand pumps.
- Two to three hand pumps were found non-functional in every village during visit.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)

- Toilets were not available in the primary schools of village Durjanpur, Neem Khera and Nanak Khera of gram panchayat Ghatoli Block Bakani.
- In gram panchayat Bans Kheri Lodhan, toilets were constructed but not functional in the schools of village Bakar, Devri Khera, Shah Godya, Nya khera, Rampuria and Bans Kheri.
- Toilet was not constructed in Anganwadi Centres of villages, Mathoon and Ghatoli

b) State of J&K (District Badgam/Srinagar / Anantnag)

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsorer: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Date of Commencement : December 2014

Date of Completion : February 2015

Objectives:

- To evaluate and monitor the implementation of various rural development schemes, especially the wage-employment, self-employment and rural infrastructure/amenities schemes at the village level;
- To strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensures effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the programmes.

Findings: The main findings scheme-wise are given below:

MGNREGA

- Lack of awareness among the village people regarding provisions and procedures to be followed for availing facility under the scheme.
- Gram panchayat being newly elected and not reasonably empowered has little role in planning and implementation.
- Most of the officials responsible for implementing the scheme are not very serious while taking the scheme, may be due to overwork and non-availability of conveyance to cover the hilly habitation.
- Convergence of schemes was not found in the district due to lack of co-ordination among the line department officials.
- Lack of training to the staff engaged in implementation and monitoring of the scheme.
- Record keeping is not to the mark and thus the payment to the beneficiaries often delayed.
- Procedures and provisions under the scheme are not followed properly. Beneficiaries' request is not kept on record. Only verbal assurances are given for offering job.
- Dehi majlis is not conducted in actual form but shown in the records that too without proper quorum.
- Forty per cent share of material is deficient in creating quality assets due to overhead expenses in handling that material in the hilly terrain.
- Unemployment allowance is not given to the job seeker.
- Social audit mechanism does not exist but efforts are being made through appointment of district coordinator exclusively for social audit.

NRLM

- Panchayat's role in planning and implementation is negligible.
- Lack of training to SHGs for strengthening the unit.
- Backward and Forward linkages are missing.
- Bank's attitude towards SHG credit requirement is not encouraging.
- Lack of dedicated staff for formation and strengthening of SHGs.

IAY

- Allocation of funds under the scheme is limited.
- Release of funds is generally delayed.

- The construction specification is not followed strictly, specially in smokeless chullah.
- Process of selection of beneficiaries is not fare as favouritism is prevalent.
- The village people complain that allocated amount under the scheme is not enough for a decent construction.

NSAP

- The village people are not aware of the provisions and procedure of the scheme.
- Field staff engaged in implementing the scheme failed to cover the entire command area due to shortage of staff. So sometime most eligible persons are devoid of this facility.
- The payment of pensions is generally delayed since the funds are not regularly available.

NRDWP

- The mechanism to supply and ensure pure drinking water to the villagers is not strengthened.
- Water treatment facility is not properly functional.
- VLWSC is not formed in the selected village for monitoring the scheme.
- Water scarcity in the school and Anganwadi Centre persists on large scale.

NBA

- This scheme was not given any attention for construction of household toilets.
- Selected schools are given benefits under the scheme.
- Even the assisted beneficiaries have not followed the instructions and therefore construction is not of good quality.
- Community toilet is not seen in the visited villages.
- There were open defecation observed in all the villages and hamlets.

c) State of Uttar Pradesh (District Kanpur, Dehat, Main Puri, Arayia, Etawa)

Team : Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsorer: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Date of Commencement : May 2014

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objectives:

- To evaluate and monitor the implementation of various rural development schemes, especially the wage-employment, self-employment and rural infrastructure/amenities schemes at the village level;

- To strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the programmes.

Findings: The main findings scheme-wise are given below:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

- People are aware of the scheme, but thorough awareness of various provisions of the scheme among them is lacking.
- Work was only offered to people when the gram panchayats have availability of funds.
- The gram panchayats and its functionaries do not prepare the plan with participation of people.
- Lack of timely measurement of work is another reason for delay of payment.
- Sometime payment gets delayed due to non-availability of fund.
- At the time of initiating work by gram panchayat, no proper estimate was obtained.
- During the plan preparation, no importance is given to the convergence.
- Due to lack of planning and participation of people, durable assets are not being made.
- Sign boards at the work site under MGNREGA were missing.
- Record maintenance was very poor.
- System of purchasing material was too unfair.
- There was sufficient scope under MGNREGA in this area but it was not implemented in proper way. Due to carelessness and improper monitoring by the block and district level officers, it was not managed properly.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

- Allocation of funds under this scheme is limited.
- Release of fund is generally delayed.
- Some of the most deserving beneficiaries are excluded and deprived of the scheme benefits as per the BPL survey conducted in 2002.
- Process of selection of beneficiaries is not fare.
- The gram panchayat members favour their close ones and ignore other beneficiaries.
- Toilets were not constructed.
- Some deserving beneficiaries have not been covered till date.
- Construction of houses was not according to IAY guidelines.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

- There is delay in the repair and maintenance of hand pumps.
- VLWSC is formed but not functional in the selected village.
- Main source of drinking water was only hand pumps.
- Two to three hand pumps in every visited village were found non-functional.
- Water scarcity in some anganwadi Centres.
- Distributed Water Testing Kit has not been used by the villagers.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)

- The awareness campaigns have not been organized for construction of household toilets.
- Even the assisted beneficiaries have not followed the instructions and therefore the construction is not of good quality.
- Community toilets were not constructed in any of the visited villages.
- The problem of open defecation still persists in the village.

17. The State of Cities in North-Western India: A Case of Selected JNNURM Cities (Case Study of Srinagar)

Coordinator / Principal Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia

Team Members: Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Sponsorer: HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement : August 2012

Date of Completion : July 2014

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To collect data at the city level to learn about the existing conditions of Srinagar and future trends of urban development in the city in relation to J&K state.
- To prepare the profile of Srinagar city covering following parameters: General Background
- Socio-Economic Development
- Infrastructure
- JNNURM
- Housing
- Environment
- Governance
- To suggest strategies for future planning and development of Srinagar.

Findings: Srinagar, the hilly town and summer capital of J&K, is a Class I million plus metropolitan city. The population of the city increased from 2.85 lakh in 1961 to 4.57 lakh in 1971, 6.06 lakh in 1981, and 11.10 lakh in 2001 and 12.70 lakh in 2011. The density of Srinagar Municipal Corporation area is 4970 persons per sq km. The city has been witnessing unplanned urbanization, growth of slums, illegal encroachments, violation of planning/ building norms, flooding, scarcity of buildable land, lack of adequate infrastructure, housing and basic services etc. The high growth of population coupled with the floating tourist population is exerting heavy pressure on the existing infrastructure and services. The study highlights many of these issues. There are deficiencies in coverage and quality of water supply. There are no metered water connections and 100% supply is un-volumetric. There are about 30,000 illegal water connections. The pricing and cost recovery of water is poor. The demand of water rates in 2013-2014 was to the tune of Rs 8.40 crore against the recovery of Rs 5.98 crore leaving arrears of Rs 2.92 crore. The sewerage, drainage and public toilets are highly inadequate resulting in insanitary conditions and poor quality of life. About 30% area is covered with sewerage system and only 12% households have access to sewerage connections. Only 30.16% people were using septic tanks and about 70% people are using country type latrines. There were only 91 toilets available in Srinagar in 2011. The Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in Srinagar in 2010 was around 394 MT/day of which around 220 MT/day was disposed. The city generates about 511 MT of solid waste per day while as around 260 MT is being collected every day which is around 50 per cent of the generated waste. Only 31 per cent of the inhabitants of Srinagar city have access to the facility of regular solid waste collection which is too less even though having increased from 23 per cent in 2001 to 31 per cent in 2011. There is no waste treatment facility in the city. The traffic management and parking leave much to be desired. There were more than 48,000 non-commercial vehicles. At present' the SMC has 29 declared parking areas having a total capacity of about 5,000 vehicles only. The educational and health facilities are also inadequate. Electricity is a big casualty. The tourists exert additional pressure on crucial infrastructure and basic services and disturb the living equilibrium of

the local citizens. The slums (29.35% of urban population in 2011) represent grim picture of multiple deprivations, including housing for the urban poor which has emerged as a crucial issue as the poor seem to suffer the most. The housing problem is acute in slums and dilapidated conditions can be seen in many old areas. The pace of housing and basic services under JNNURM is very slow which is affecting the quality of life in the city. The local governance is very weak and highly dependent on grants and transfers. The coordination between local government and parastatals is poor which affect the pace of local planning, development and delivery of services. The citizens' perception is very poor regarding the physical infrastructure, services and governance in Srinagar. It can be concluded on the basis of discussions on the perception of the people about roads, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, electricity, health and educational facilities, that people are 'highly unsatisfied'. Since a high percentage of respondents have opined very little and no improvement in the physical infrastructure and services in last five years and majority of the respondents also feel low level satisfaction with the working of the area councilors and working of the municipal corporation in solving local problems, there is a need of effective, transparent, accountable and responsive municipal governance.

There are needs to have a policy of urbanization and urban development. There is a need to build up the urban planning process by integrating the urban poor in the city planning and development process in participatory manner and develop local strategies to provide alternatives to formation of slums. The slum development policy may further address the issue of regularization of existing slums by transforming them into clean livable localities and providing them with necessary civic amenities and relocation of slums. There is an urgent need to augment the water, sewerage and drainage system. The pricing and cost recovery is must. The sewage water should not be put in the drainage systems, and if it is put the same should be covered and treated appropriately before final disposal in the river or the lakes. The drainage system should be covered and the capacity of the same must be augmented to check the accumulation of water during rains and snowfall. The segregation of waste should be promoted along with practices of

recycling/ reusing and reducing of the waste. The city must have city mobility and parking strategy. The need of parkings during peak tourist months rises and hence serious efforts should be made to provide adequate parking to the people coming to the city. The speedy implementation of JNNURM projects is necessary to address the growing urban problems in the city. There is a need to transfer functionaries and funds to the SMC in line with the J&K Municipal Corporation Act. SMC should be given autonomy to impose taxes, user charges and fees in accordance with the said Act; last but not least there is a need to implement JNNURM reforms at state and municipal levels.

18. Housing, Basic Services and Urban Poverty Alleviation under JNNURM in a Hilly Town: A Case Study of Shimla

Coordinator/Principal Investigator: Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia

Team Members : Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Processing Tea: Sarvshri Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Survey Team: Sarvshri Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Sponsorer : HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement : August 2012

Date of Completion : January 2015

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To understand the interconnected issue of housing, basic services and urban poverty alleviation in the hilly town of Shimla
- To document various initiatives , innovations and reforms under JNNURM to provide housing and basic services to the poor
- To critically analyse the emerging policies, practices and issues in the context of housing, basic services and urban poverty alleviation
- To develop strategies towards ensuring better provision of housing and basic services and alleviation of urban poverty

Findings: Shimla is facing the problems typically faced by any hilly region like unplanned urbanisation, illegal encroachments, violation of planning/ building norms, soil erosion, flooding, scarcity of buildable land, emergence of linear urban corridors, inaccessibility of certain areas, uneven development of urban system etc. The development pattern of Shimla is governed by its topographical constraints

like steep slopes, elongated hilly spurs, forest areas, and zones of perpetual sun shades. Due to extremely limited vehicular accessibility and dependence on pedestrian movement, the development of Shimla is concentrated in limited area. The ridge and southern side are densely populated due to gradual slopes and sunny side of the southern side which are more amenable for development. Thus all major land uses are located on the southern face of Shimla. The high growth of population coupled with the floating population is exerting heavy pressure on the existing infrastructure and also leading to encroachments, unauthorised constructions, construction activities which are not incompatible with the traditional culture and heritage of the city.

The study highlights many issues in the context of housing, basic services and urban poverty alleviation. Housing for the urban poor has emerged a crucial issue as it is skewed in favour of rich sections. The pace of housing and basic services under JNNURM is very slow which is affecting the quality of life in the city. The tourists exert additional pressure on crucial infrastructure and basic services and disturb the living equilibrium of the local citizens during peak tourist months. The citizens' perception is mix regarding the physical infrastructure and services in Shimla. It can be concluded on the basis of discussions on the perception of the people that despite the visible deficiencies in infrastructure and services in the city in terms of roads, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, health and educational facilities, people's perception varied from 'highly satisfied' to 'quite satisfied' and 'satisfied'. Although not very high but still considerable percentage of respondents have shown displeasure with the coverage and quality of basic infrastructure and services. Similarly a high percentage of respondents have opined that there has been very little and no improvement in the physical infrastructure and services in last five years. The respondents have reported problems like roads, parking, water, solid waste management, sewerage, public transportation, education and health facilities, street light, etc. And majority of the respondents feel low-level satisfaction with the working of the area councillors, working of the SMC and problem solving capacity of the SMC. The observations point towards the need for effective, transparent, accountable and responsive municipal governance towards providing basic infrastructure and services in the city.

19. Rural Development Through Decentralized Governance and Integrated Hill Area Resource Management.

Team : Madan Mohan Singh

Sponsorer: Swami Rama Gurmat Mission
(SRGM), Chamotu, Kangra, (HP)

Date of Commencement : June 2012

Date of Completion : December 2014

Objectives: The main objective is to study the changing status and assess the effect of integrated rural development through decentralized governance on the living condition of the peoples. The specific objectives of the study are as follow:

- To assess the changing status of rural infrastructure in the study area villages (from 2007-2013);
- To study the effect of integrated resource management and development on the changing socio-economic conditions and life style of the people;
- To study the functioning and role of village panchayats in integrated resource management and development; and
- To offer suggestions for the better integrated resources management and development in rural areas of the hilly state.

Findings:

Changes in Education Infrastructure:

- 15 per cent increase in primary school facility within the villages.
- 4.17 per cent increase in middle school facilities within the villages.
- 45.00 per cent of the villages have college facility available within <15 km.

Changes in Health & Veterinary Infrastructure:

- Access to healthcare facility within the villages has been increased by 9.09 per cent.
- Access to healthcare facility <5 km has been increased by 12.50 per cent.
- Access to veterinary facility within the villages has been increased by 30.00 per cent.
- Access to veterinary facility <5 km has increased by 18.75 per cent.

Educational Attainment

- Illiteracy has been reduced to 16.95 per cent in 2007 from 19.38 per cent
- High school and above educated people constitute 53.86 per cent of the total literate.
- The vocational and technical education is an area of concern.
- The gender gap in literacy is more than 10 per cent.

Health, Maternal & Child Healthcare & Population

- 100 per cent of pregnant women have received ante-natal care services during their pregnancies.
- More than (90.65%) of deliveries have taken place in healthcare institutions. It is a great achievement for the healthcare system at the district level.
- More than 98 per cent of children have received immunization against vaccine preventable diseases.
- As many as 93 per cent of the women have received post-natal checkups.
- The sex-ratio of the total population is 923 female per thousand female which is a sign of improvement.

Poverty and Employment

- As many as 26 per cent of households are living below the poverty line.
- Four per cent of households have availed various benefits provided by the government under different programmes.
- Out of total beneficiaries households of various programmes in last three years, 20 per cent of the households have availed IAY/RAY benefit.
- MGNREGA has benefited 79.57 per cent of households in the surveyed villages.
- 45.24 per cent of households have availed various benefits provided by the government under different programmes and a majority of them have been benefitted by MGNREGA.

Occupational Changes

- There has been occupational shift of population from agriculture sector to service sector. People pursuing services in the private sector are higher than the public sector (11% and 6%). In hilly state, traditionally there is a strong preference for employment in service sector. However, the younger generation is gradually opting for private jobs in order to earn a livelihood.
- Dependency of population on agriculture is receding.
- More than 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture sector.
- Agriculture labourer constitutes less than one per cent of the labour force.

Household Basic Need Facilities

- Ninety-eight per cent of households are using piped water.

- Seventy-four per cent of households have toilet facility in their houses and the rest are using open fields for defecation.
- Almost 100 per cent of households have electricity facility.
- Wood and sometimes gas are the two main sources of fuel for cooking food.

Agriculture, Livestock & Forestry

- Eighty per cent of households possess agricultural land.
- Seventy-seven per cent households out of total land owner households are small and marginal farmers and the rest are semi-medium farmers.
- Only 12 per cent of private land is irrigated.
- Agriculture profession is mostly subsistence in nature and also labour-intensive.
- Agriculture could not be a viable profession for livelihood in these villages in general and in rain-fed areas in particular.
- Cows and buffaloes are mainly reared by the people, however, rearing of goats and sheep provide commercial income.
- The per acre productivity of rice, wheat and maize are 4.18, 3.75 and 4.97 quintals respectively. This is a characteristic of subsistence agriculture.
- There is a lacklustre endeavour towards social forestry. However, 77.35 per cent of households have trees. Out of the total, 81 per cent possess flora for household purpose and rest (19%) for commercial purpose.
- The livestock such as goat/sheep which is cultural livelihood for many families, particularly Gaddi community, ensure them significantly higher income as compared to agriculture. However, it is seen that there is a lack of interest among the educated youth to continue with this profession.
- The possession of livestock by the households is gradually decreasing with the male outmigration for jobs in the cities. Only 49.08, 15.55, 15.78, 5.88, 21.37 and 1.18 per cent of households, have cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, ox and mule respectively. The goat and sheep rearing which were important sources of income of the households in this hilly state is found to be receding. The globalization process has impacted the traditional way of living of the people in this hilly state. It is seen from the table that goat and sheep are primarily reared for commercial purpose.

- This is a revolution, more than 90 per cent of households have television and mobile phone facility in these villages.

Panchayat and Rural Development

- As many as 94 per cent of elected representatives of village panchayats are literate/ educated.
- More than 60 per cent of the elected members of panchayats are in the age group of 26-45 years.
- 23 per cent of the elected members are cultivator/agriculturist in occupation.
- In panchayats, women outnumbered men (52%), out of which 93 per cent are literate, more than 80 per cent are educated up to high school.
- The main sources of income of village panchayats is government grant (95 per cent) and the own sources of income are very negligible, only 5 per cent.
- The main areas of village panchayat expenditure on developmental activities are: (i) construction/repair of village paths, community hall, drainage system, cremation ground,(ii) construction of houses under IAY, toilets under TSC, water harvesting tanks and village ponds etc.
- All village panchayats have prepared Panchayat Micro Plan.
- Village panchayats play important role in the implementation of developmental programmes of the government. Village panchayats are found to be involved in the implementation process of fifteen various developmental activities. The five important among them are: (i) Construction/repair of panchayat guar/community hall; (ii) Construction of check dam; (iii) Opening of commercial bank branch in the village; (iv) Construction of village paths/link road; and (v) and construction/repair of village pond/kohl/drain system. Thanks to the implementation of 73rd constitutional amendment, which has entrusted the PRIs management of social, economic and natural resources in a big way.
- Out of the total elected representatives of village panchayats, 35.22 per cent belong to general caste, 23.91 per cent to Scheduled Caste, 14.35 per cent to Scheduled Tribes and 26.52 per cent to Other Backward Classes.
- A large number (62%) of elected representative of panchayat are the young belonging to the age group of 25-45 years.

20. Evaluation Study to Review the Unreasonable Increasing Trend of Power Subsidies Being Provided to Agriculture Sector.

Team : Kulwant Singh

Sponsorer: Government of Haryana

Date of Commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : December 2014

Objectives: The evaluation study on unreasonable increasing trends of power subsidies being provided to agriculture sector has broadly tended to highlight the implications of the subsidized power supply to agriculture sector in the state. The study has focused broadly on three major aspects, technical efficiency, pricing policy and perception of households regarding agriculture power subsidies which are very crucial to analyze the issue of increasing trends in agriculture power subsidies.

Findings: The study highlights that over the period the state government has devoted a significant amount of funds for the growth of power sector in the state. Despite the impressive expansion of the sector, the technical performance was not satisfactory. There is an urgent need to improve technical efficiency of power utilities through ensuring transparency, accountability and public participation. The utilities must ensure 100 per cent metering at consumer ends, particularly agricultural consumers on priority basis so that precise estimation of electricity consumption and level of transmission and distribution losses may be made. In the absence of proper metering in the agriculture sector, the actual electricity consumption and the amount of agriculture power subsidy cannot be precisely estimated.

The prevailing tariff structure does not have any systematic relationship with the cost of supply. Highly subsidized and unmetered power supply to agriculture households have led to excessive electricity consumption and over utilization of ground water. Consequently, serious environmental impacts in terms of soil degradations and water table depletions have appeared in the study area. Moreover, a major chunk of agriculture power subsidy has been cornered by the big farmers due to non- possession of tubewell connections by a significant proportion of marginal and small farmers. All the power supply must be metered and flat rate system be abolished.

The data has clearly indicated that tube-well

irrigation has played a significant role in agricultural growth in terms of increase in total production and productivity of the crops. However, over-utilization of ground water has caused the problems of decline in water table and degradation of soil fertility in the study area.

The majority of households irrespective of categories highlighted soil degradation as one of the major problems associated with excessive utilization of tube-wells. Over utilization of ground water has caused salinity and arsenic problems in water and consequently degradation of soil fertility. They argued that to maintain and/or to increase in productivity of crops during both the seasons Kharif and Rabi, higher amount/doses of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are required. Excess utilization of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has led to deterioration in fertility of land over the period.

The study highlights that the awareness level among farmers regarding the implications of over-utilization of ground water is very limited. Therefore, there is an urgent need to make farmers aware about the problems associated with excessive use of ground water for sustainable growth of agriculture sector in the state.

The state government has hardly adopted any strategy to regulate over-extraction of ground water, which is a matter of serious concern. The practices of excess extraction of ground water by farmers have probably happened on account of power supply to the agriculture sector at flat rate, which is also very nominal in Haryana. Flat rate billing system has also encouraged the farmers to install inefficient pump sets that led to excessive electricity consumption and overutilization of ground water.

The big farm households extract more ground water with inefficient electric motors (local branded) to meet their irrigation requirements on large farms. Therefore, they have developed their interests in flat rate system and avoid installing meters at their tube-wells to remain unaccountable. It clearly established that big farm households captured major chunk of benefits of agriculture power subsidy mainly because of non-possession of electric tube-well connections by a significant proportion of marginal and small farmers.

Monographs completed under MEA project:

1. Dr Punit Gaur: *Deconstructing ethnic impact on multiculturalism: Narratives from Kazakhstan*

Objectives: The objectives of the study are to:

- explain the correlation between the multiculturalism and ethnic identities in Kazakhstan.
- To observe the constructive and deconstructive factors and various challenges of multiculturalism in Kazakhstan.
- Identify that multiculturalism has any impact on religious extremism processes in Kazakhstan.
- deliberate the projections for nationalism in Kazakhstan and role of multiculturalism in nation-building process.
- explicate the impact of multiculturalism in geopolitics of Kazakhstan.
- elaborate the Kazakhstan society and dimension of relationship between various ethnic group and its impact on multiculturalism.

Findings:

- Ethnic identity and multiculturalism are interrelated and mutually reinforcing in a society like Kazakhstan.
- Kazakhstan moves between the duality of ethnic and civic identities.
- Ethnic stratification is important principle to organize the relationship of dominant and minority groups in a plural society.
- Public policy of ethnic nationalism is a decisive factor in consolidating the foundations of national statehood and multiculturalism in Kazakhstan.
- Multicultural composition of the population has bi-ethnic structure in Kazakhstan

2. Mr Jasbir Rakhra: *Quest for Regional Security Community: A Case of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.*

Objectives: South Asia is one of the few remaining regions of the world which failed to move its security structure from military-centric to people-centric where transparency, cooperation and trust are the thrust areas supported by new frameworks and institutional arrangements as to handle the key security issues at political level without perpetrating violence. To bring parity among the South Asian nations and to move towards institutional arrangements on security cooperation, three major stake holders - India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have

been taken into account. It is important to analyze the disputes between the three states inherited through the division of sub-continent by colonial rulers which served as catalyst of future conflicts. Boundary disputes and terrorism are the two major issues of insecurity in the region and are stumbling blocks to socio-economic development in the region. It is important to analyze the roots of these problems and existing arrangements between the states and to explore ways and means of setting up future policy benchmarks to foster harmonious relations to achieve the objectives of South Asian security community.

The objective of this study aims at developing a policy discourse on South Asian security architecture to enhance security cooperation among the countries of South Asia based on critical analysis of the existing cooperative security frameworks in different regions and to explore its possibility and practicality in South Asian region.

Findings: The major challenge to South Asian regional integration is the regime-centric approach of some South Asian states which gave importance to regime security over state security catalyzing the mistrust and tensions between the countries. The atmosphere created by such states is not at all conducive to form regional security community as the states continue to arm against each other or undermine the state sovereignty by supporting the non-state actors against the adversary. In the current scenario, terrorism is the common threat to the region where some states initially supporting the insurgent movements are now the victims. The willingness to cooperate has been abysmally low and bilateral relations are marred with several conflicts to create a favourable security environment. The states continue to fortify their military complexes at the cost of socio-economic development making it difficult to evolve any consensus on common security. It is the right time to move ahead and make a breakthrough on core non-traditional security issues. It would be useful to learn from the experiences of India and Bangladesh and their efforts to resolve the boundary issues without undermining their sovereign status. The security situation in Pakistan is a lesson in itself and it would be useful to analyze the current situation to chalk out strategies in countering the threat which would be more or less applicable to other states of the region given the socio-cultural commonalities.

3. **Dr Gurinder Kaur: *Under the ‘canopy’ of health: Exploring India and Kazakhstan relations.***

Objectives: The objectives of the study are to:

- understand the principle and working of the Soviet Socialized Medicine.
- provide an assessment of the existing health system in Kazakhstan
- analyze the contiguity of the past and present health systems in Kazakhstan
- give an account of educational reforms/transitions implemented in health system and its imbrications in the past systems
- provide a social analysis (ethnicity, gender, region based) of the major existing diseases in Kazakhstan
- make a way for broadening the prospects of India’s participation through health system

Findings: The idea behind this paper was to understand the existing health system in Kazakhstan, its development, requirements, bridges and gaps so as to make an informed acceptance about ways and means for India and Kazakhstan to explore relations with each other through this. For making an initiative, putting it into process, continuing its survival and maintaining it requires continuity of state dialogue. India and Kazakhstan share similar experiences in their struggle to rationalize population health. This paper was an attempt to provide examples of how techniques of a government have been moving from state welfarism to neo-liberal governmentality. It provides a great opportunity for both the nations to move together for security and perpetuation of their populations (through domains and sub-domains of education, research and delivery in healthcare).

4. **Ms Chandra Prabha Negi: *India and Its North-Eastern Neighbours: Regional Integration (Look East Policy on Focus)***

Objectives: The objectives of the study are to:

- connect the North-East states with eastern neighbouring countries through Look East Policy for overall framework of regional cooperation.
- include India’s involvement directly or indirectly with the Look East Policy and create new cooperation networks through regional integration process.
- possibility of bilateral co-operation which the eastern neighbouring countries want to engage in.
- overcome energy shortages through investment of renewable source of energy.

- successfully achieve all the targets through co-operation and economic integration.

Findings: The Asia-Pacific is today one of the fastest growing regions of the world, showing unparalleled dynamism in political, security, economic and demographic terms. It has truly emerged as the economic and geo-political centre of gravity of the world in the 21st century. Economic reorganization and liberalization had paved India's rapid future economic growth and international economic relations by adopting a 'Look East Policy' to pursue economic development and integration with India, specially on development of Northeast India with its eastern neighbouring countries, especially Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Adopting of Look East-Act East Policy could bring about dynamic economic development and change in Northeast India. The main findings are as follow:

- India's Look East Policy is vital for enhanced co-operations with South East and East Asia hinging on mobilizing all regional options.
- Giving new lifeline to the Northeast States of India, radically improving infrastructure and connectivity. This must be implemented with Northeast states' ownership of the LEP.
- Linkup with ASEAN neighbours in economic and cultural terms.
- North-East India is often described as the gateway to South-East Asia so, India's Look East Policy aims at transforming the North-East into a dynamic centre of a thriving and integrated economic space, linking the two high-potential regions with a network of highways, railways, pipelines, and transmission lines crossing the region.
- Bay of Bengal Initiative for multi-sectoral technical and economic cooperation (BIMSTEC) and Mekong Ganga Economic Cooperation (MGEC) are the two initiative projects which could be the game changer for the development of northeast India.

Research Projects (in progress)

1. Promotion of cooperative development, peace and security in countries of South and Central Asia through various research programmes and activities with the Annual Grant-in-Aid of Rs 1.75 crore for five years by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Team: Rashpal Malhotra, Salman Haidar, Paramjit Singh Sahai, Sucha Singh Gill, Neetu Gaur, Punit Gaur, Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Jasbir JRakhra, Gurinder Kaur, Snjukta Maharana (joined on 30th October, 2014 and left in Feb. 2015), Reema Duggal (joined on 30th October, 2014 and left in Feb. 2015) and Chandra Prabha Negi (Joined on 1st December, 2014).

Visiting Faculty: Rajiv Sikri, Ashok Sajjanhar, Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, Harish Khare, Biswajit Chatterjee, P.L. Dash and A.S. Bhasin.

Sponsorer : Ministry of External Affairs,
Government of India

Date of commencement : October 2011

Date of Completion : Five years

Objectives:

- To organize seminars, conferences, roundtables and lectures.
- To conduct research in the area of cooperative development, peace and security in South and Central Asia.
- To build networking with scholars and institutions in South and Central Asia.
- To bring out publications and policy papers.

Present Status / Activities held:

- In-house meetings were held from April 15 to April 22, 2014, with Prof P L Dash on current issues concerning central Asian countries for enhancing potential ties with them. The meeting focused on presenting specific research issues backed by theoretical framework. It was decided to submit a proposal on individual research topics by the research faculty for the future research road map. Col Bakshi participated in an in-between meeting on April 18 and shared his inputs on research being carried out by the faculty.
- A two-day international conference was organized on "India's north-east and Asiatic south east: beyond borders" from June 6-7, 2014, by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial

Development, supported by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, held at North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya. The participants in the conference included eminent experts and scholars from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka. Eminent personalities like His Excellency Dr K K Paul, Governor, Meghalaya, Dr Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister, Meghalaya, Shri Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, former Secretary (PD&ER), Ministry of External Affairs, Col Subhash Bakshi, Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Dr S S Gill, Dr Ajay M Gondane, Joint Secretary (Border Connectivity), MEA, Amb. Paramjit Sahai, Amb. Rajiv Sikri participated in the deliberations of the conference.

- In-house meeting of the team was held on August 7, 2014 to discuss issues related to the countries of South Asia and Central Asia for country-specific monograph. Prof Dash highlighted the issues of capacity building, lack of primary data, authenticity of secondary data, red-tapism, role of US, China and Russia in these countries.
- In-house meeting of the team was held with the Executive Vice Chairman and Director General on August 28, 2014, as a follow-up to chart out country specific programme for carrying out analytical research and to prepare detailed monographs of the countries of South and Central Asia.
- An in-house meeting was held on September 11, 2014, with Dr S S Gill and Prof Dash for finalization of research topics by the research faculty:
- Impact of Open Borders on India's Borderland with Nepal by Dr Neetu Gaur
- Transboundary River Water Management in South Asia: A Study of Indus Basin by Dr Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed
- Ethnicity and Clan Politics in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan: Impacting India's participation by Dr Punit Gaur
- South Asian Regional Security Complex: Pathways to Cooperative Security by Mr Jasbir Rakhra
- Under the 'canopy' of health: coming together for India and Kazakhstan by Dr Gurinder Kaur
- One day Interactive Session was held with Amb. (retd) Nalin Suri on January 16, 2015 on the topic "Evolving Dynamics in the Indo-Pacific"
- An online international conference was organized

at CRRID in collaboration with Eurasian National University named after L N Gumilov, Astana, Kazakhstan on the topic of "Multiculturalism – The tolerance range: A view for Kazakhstan and India" on January 21, 2015. It was the first online conference organized at CRRID with the aim of minimum cost and maximum benefit.

- Lecture and Interactive Session with Professor Akbota Zholdasbekova (Professor, UNESCO Chair for Ethnical and Religious Tolerance, Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan) was held on the topic The Republic of Kazkhstan and its multi-vector foreign policy, organized on January 23, 2015.
- A formal meeting with Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India, His Excellency Bulat Sarsenbayev and Mr Ruslan Akhmet, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Kazakhstan, India. was held on January 28, 2015 and January 29, 2015 with the MEA project team. The team members interacted with the Ambassador and the Minister Counsellor apprising them about their research topics. The Ambassador provided information on individual topics and assured full support regarding research requirements.
- A special Lecture and formal interaction was again held with Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India, His Excellency Bult Sarsenbayev on January 29, 2015, where he presented the CRRID faculty with the glimpses of Kazakhstan as a nation moving towards development and inviting investments.
- An interactive session with Amb B S Prakash, Former Ambassador of India to Brazil, was organized on February 20, 2015 where he explicated in detail on the topic of "India and Brazil: Connecting Bilaterally and through BRICS and IBSA".
- An interactive session with Ambassador of Tajikistan to India HE Mirzosharif Jalolov was held on March 25, 2015. The Ambassador gave a detailed presentation on India-Tajikistan relations since 1992 and also presented the probable areas of furthering these relations.

2. Sustainable Impact Assessment of the Buffalo Breed Improvement and Management Programme in Punjab

Team: Sucha Singh Gill, Sukhvinder Singh, Mehar Singh, Jasbir Singh and Nirmal Dass

Sponsorer: Punjab State Farmers Commission,
Government of Punjab

Date of commencement : January 2015

Date of Completion : April 2015

Objectives:

- To assess the status of infrastructure and proficiency level of trained manpower
- To assess the quality of services provided by the implementing agencies in the study area
- To assess the popularity of artificial insemination services in buffaloes provided by BAIF and J K Trust
- To assess the improvement in the rate of conception in buffaloes due to implementation of this programme
- To assess the improvement in the health of calves born after the implementation of this programme
- To assess the improvement in milk productivity of F-1 calves if further calving has taken place
- To assess the satisfaction level of farmers with regard to the services provided to them under Integrated Buffalo Development Programme in the Border, Kandi, Trans-Ghaggar and water logged regions of Punjab.
- To assess the scope for further improvement in the programme

Present status: Report writing is in progress.

3. Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio (SDIP); Water, Agriculture and Energy with cross- boundary implications in Indus riparian region (Indian side).

Team : Sucha Singh Gill

Sponsorer: CUTS International, Jaipur

Date of commencement : September 2014

Date of Completion : July 2016

Objectives:

- To examine the relationship between water, agriculture and energy.
- To work out cross- boundary implications for Indian Punjab

Present status: Ongoing

4. Benchmarking Best Practices of Managing Performance of Teachers and Heads of Schools to identify Systems to Ensure Teachers Motivation, Attendance and Optimal Use of Teaching Time & Dropout Rate Reduction/Retention of Students, Why the Government Schools are not Being Preferred.

Team: Kuldip Kaur, Sunil Bansal, Sunil Agnihotri,
Baljinder Singh and Baneshwar

Sponsorer: Department of Economic and Statistical
Analysis, Government of Haryana.

Date of commencement : October 2014

Date of Completion : January 2015

Present Status:

- Report for Panchkula district submitted. The findings of which are given below.
- Report for Jind district will be submitted in May, 2015.
- Report for Mewat district will be submitted in August, 2015.

Findings: The study on dropout rates of school children has clearly brought out the critical dimensions of school education in Panchkula and the ground realities. The issue of “affordability” is of prime importance. Government schools are believed to cater to middle lower socio –economic groups. Disinterest of students – sometimes students do not want to pursue education themselves and then parents involve them in family business. This is for training them for self-sustenance/livelihood for future. Parents with low socio – economic background are unable to retain their children up to elementary level. Hence, the expenses incurred on education are considered useless. Maximum number of students dropped out for pressing demand of “household chores” and supplementing the family income by participating in carrying out and helping in family occupation/livelihood and long absence from school teaching. It further leads to lack of interest of the children in studies etc. Lack of sufficient number of qualified teachers/staff; their preoccupation with other government assigned duties; no motivation for teaching and guiding students in the right direction also leads to lack of interest among the students which ultimately leads to dropouts. Teachers’ involvement in development initiatives/schemes/programmers in the school is also very limited. Many children drop out from government schools to shift to private/convent/English medium schools with better infrastructure facilities. In addition, there is a feeling of upward social status among families whose children pursue studies in those private schools. The role of village education committees, schools and teachers in enhancing parents’ knowledge, changing their attitude or support/help students at the time of need are totally missing. No importance to English

language in government schools is other negative point. Many schools though have grounds; extracurricular activities are not given much importance. Better career opportunity, incentives etc. should be thought of for better performing teachers. These may be linked with teachers' initiatives and motivation for checking school dropouts.

5. Access to Employment Sectors or Entrepreneurship Among Women of Scheduled Castes' Families in Rural Punjab

Team: Kuldip Kaur, Sunil Agnihotri, Baljinder Singh and Baneshwar Singh

Sponsorer : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : May 2014

Date of Completion : December 2015

Objectives: The main aim of the study is to find out, 'whether the women of Scheduled Castes families' have certain kinds of opportunities to get employment in government or public sectors or do they have economic security to start any kind of entrepreneurship?

Present Status: Report writing is in progress.

6. Inter-district Migration Among Tribal Population in Himachal Pradesh: A Study of socio-cultural, economic and ethnic transformation.

Team: Kuldip Kaur, Sunil Agnihotri, Baljinder Singh and Ajay Guleria

Sponsorer : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : October 2014

Date of Completion : October 2015

Objectives:

- to study the socio-economic, cultural and ethnic background of the migrant tribal population in Kangra district;
- to examine the changes that occurred in their socio-economic, cultural and ethnic status after migration in Kangra district;
- to examine the impact of inter-district migration on migrant tribal population in Kangra district
- to examine the dynamics of socio-economic, cultural and ethnic adjustment in new socio-cultural milieu;
- to examine the efficacy of migrant tribal population in their settlement in non-tribal population areas of Kangra district;

Present Status: Report writing is in progress.

7. Water-Use Efficiency in Punjab: The Issue of Sustainability.

Team : Ranjit Singh Ghuman

Sponsorer : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : May 2013

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objectives:

- To study the status of water use in agriculture, rural and urban households and industry in Punjab.
- To study the water use efficiency and sustainability in the above mentioned sectors in Punjab.

Present Status: The report writing is in progress. It is likely to be completed by May, 2015.

8. Projects under Nehru SAIL Chair:

a) Educating the tribal students by SAIL under its CSR Programme.

Team : Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma.

Sponsorer: Nehru SAIL Chair

Date of commencement : December 2014

Date of Completion : May 2015

Objectives:

- To study the socio-economic conditions of tribal students studying at SAIL's Rajhara Mines in Chhattisgarh.
- To evaluate SAIL's effort in educating the tribal students.

Present Status: The report writing is in progress. It is likely to be completed by May, 2015.

b) Empowering poor tribal girls under CSR: A case study of nursing colleges of SAIL at Bhilai and Rourkela.

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Shrama

Sponsorer: Nehru SAIL Chair

Date of Commencement : March 2015

Date of Completion : August 2015

Objectives:

- To study the role of SAIL's CSR activities in educating the under-privileged nurse students.
- To evaluate its impact on the beneficiaries and society.

Present Status: It is likely to be completed by August, 2015

c) Evaluation Report of Sustainable Development Projects of SAIL for 2014-15

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Shrama

Sponsorer : Nehru SAIL Chair

Date of Commencement : February 2015

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objectives: The main objective is to evaluate two sustainable projects of SAIL for 2014-15.

Present Status: It is likely to be completed by July, 2015

9. Projects under RBI Chair

a) Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Himachal Pradesh.

Team : Satish Verma

Sponsorer: RBI Chair Corpus Fund

Date of Commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

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.

Present Status: Mostly the statistical tables have been designed and developed. This is in the writing stage.

b) Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Haryana.

Team : Satish Verma

Sponsorer: RBI Chair Corpus Fund

Date of Commencement : April 2014

Date of Completion : March 2015

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.

Present Status: Tables are in the process of development.

10. Dynamics of International Out-migration from Punjab: Towards Assessment of Causes, Costs and Consequences

Team: A.K. Nanda, Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal, Sunil Bansal and others

Sponsorer: National Institute of Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France and CRRID, Chandigarh.

Date of commencement : June 2008

Date of completion : July 2015

Objectives: To examine trends and patterns of emigration from the state; to describe dominant processes of emigration in terms of popular methods, routes, networks (including the risky practices) in addition to characterization of it in terms of social, economic, demographic and other background attributes (of individuals, households, and villages); and to consider economic, social and demographic consequences of emigration from the state.

Present Status: Analysis underway.

11. Reversing Son Preference: A Study of Contributing Factors.

Team : Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsorer: UNFPA in collaboration with Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune.

Date of commencement : April 2013

Date of completion : March 2015

Objectives: To identify the factors (social and environmental) responsible for improvement, decline or stability in child-sex ratio, to understand the process of decision-making regarding the sex composition of future children, to decipher current perceptions regarding daughters – their role, expectations and contributions to the family and community/society, to explore the inter-connectedness among those factors in a particular geography and identify common factors across geographies, to identify those factors or their combinations that are already leading to a shift in son preference or have the potential to change son-preference mindsets, to examine the relative influence of various factors, their combinations, and their sequences and to develop/standardise the methodology of the study for replication in other contexts.

Present Status: Draft report submitted.

12. BRGF Studies:

a) Preparation of Five Year District Integrated Perspective Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plans of District Hoshiarpur, Punjab, under BRGF.

Team : Krishan Chand.

Sponsorer: State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Government of Punjab through District Administration, Hoshiarpur.

Date of commencement : July 2011

Date of Completion : March 2017

Objectives: The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- strengthen, panchayat and municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
- provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
- improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

Present status: Five Year Integrated District Perspective Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plans for the FY 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 have been submitted and Annual Plan for 2015-16 is under progress.

b) Capacity Building Project (2014-15) under BRGF of district Hoshiarpur

Team: Dr. Krishan Chand (Project Coordinator), 1 Field Coordinator, 1 Office Assistant and 15 Resource Persons

Sponsorer: State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Government of Punjab

Date of commencement : March 2015

Date of Completion : June 2015

Objectives: The main objectives of this capacity building programme are:

- To upgrade the knowledge and skills among the elected representatives of PRIs for better discharge of their responsibilities;
- To orient key officials associated with functions, devolved to the panchayats and who are working under or closely with them to effectively serve and facilitate the panchayats in the performance of devolved functions; and
- To improve functioning of the gram sabha, particularly through building the capability of pressure groups such as Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to participate more meaningfully.

Present Status: TOT 24-03-2015 to 27-03-2015, workshops started on 06-04-2015, 41 workshops completed. TOT completed. Some workshops and gram sabhas are still to be organized.

c) Integrated District Development Plan and Annual Plan of BRGF District Sirsa (2016-2017) under BRGF Scheme.

Team: Bindu Duggal, Hanslal and Pradeep Kaur

Sponsorer: Sirsa District Administration, Haryana

Date of commencement : May 2015

Date of Completion : May 2016

Objectives:

- To prepare comprehensive district annual plan under BRGF for the district with sectoral provision. In other words, BRGF annual plan has to be prepared with the objective to bridge the critical gaps largely in the social sector in those cases where the scheme funds fall short so as to improve the quality of service.
- The sectors in which critical gaps are to be assessed and physical and financial allocations are to be suggested in Sirsa district are: Infrastructure; Agriculture, Irrigation and Animal Husbandry; Health; Education; Drinking Water and Sanitation, Women and Children (social welfare).

Present status: Project has been initiated.

d) District Perspective Plan under BRGF, Mahendragarh (2011-12 to 2016-2017).

Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Mehar Singh, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Sponsorer: Mahendragarh District Administration.

Date of commencement : April 2011

Date of Completion : March 2017

Objectives: To prepare comprehensive district plans under BRGF for the district with sectoral provision

and integration of plans for urban and rural areas.

Present status: The Perspective Plan and Annual Plan (2015-16) have been submitted to the DRDA, Mahendragarh. The process of data collection for preparing District BRGF Annual Plan 2016-17 has to be started in September, 2015.

13. Rural Transformation India after Liberalization: A Comparative study of twelve states in India.

Team: Sukhvinder Singh, Sangeeta Kundu and Deepak Kumar

Sponsorer : ICSSR, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : November, 2013

Date of Completion : November 2015

Objective:

- To study the impact of transformation on rural workers and entrepreneurs in unorganized sector; migration, skill development, level of income and improvement on standard of living, women empowerment, changing structure of employment etc
- To find out the growth of infrastructure in rural areas of the study area. Changes under economic activities under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, agricultural output, crossing the poverty line.

Present Status:

- Survey and collection of sampled data is completed in 9 states of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Punjab, Odisha, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh out of 12 selected states of India.
- Analysis of secondary data, census data of year 1991, 2001, & 2011 of the selected villages and districts, review of literature and other available data on relevant indicators of the study is under progress.
- Data entry of seven states is completed and for remaining states the process is in progress.

14. Impact Evaluation Study on Irrigation and Roads & Bridges Projects Supported under RIDF Schemes: 2014-15.

a) Punjab

Team: Sukhvinder Singh, Mehar Singh, One Field Supervisor and 5 Field Investigators

Advisor : Professor S.S. Sangwan

Sponsored: NABARD, Mumbai.

Date of Commencement : January 2015

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objective:

- To assess physical and financial progress of various projects, adherence to technical and other specifications /specific conditions, as per sanction;
- To assess the quality of assets created and its impact;
- To quantify the benefits (economic viability in terms of cost-benefit analysis and economic rate of return), income and employment generation emerging from the sampled projects, vis-à-vis intended under DPR;
- To examine the implementation process of selected sampled units in order to understand the factors affecting implantation of the project positively or otherwise; and
- To prescribe policy intervention and action point for different stakeholders, other benefits to rural banks in terms of business and financial inclusion

Present Status: Data collection is under progress

b) Himachal Pradesh

Team: Sunil Bansal, Madan Mohan, Mehar Singh, one Field Supervisor and 5 Other Field Investigators

Advisor : Professor S.S. Sangwan

Sponsored: NABARD, Mumbai.

Date of Commencement : January 2015

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objective:

- To assess physical and financial progress of various projects, adherence to technical and other specifications /specific conditions, as per sanction;
- To assess the quality of assets created and its impact;
- To quantify the benefits (economic viability in terms of cost-benefit analysis and economic rate of return), income and employment generation emerging from the sampled projects, vis-à-vis intended under DPR;
- To examine the implementation process of selected sampled units in order to understand the factors affecting implantation of the project positively or otherwise; and
- To prescribe policy intervention and action point for different stakeholders, other benefits to rural banks in terms of business and financial inclusion;

Present Status: Interim report submitted, computer data entry in progress and draft report is being prepared.

15. Post Enumeration Survey(PES) of Unified District Information System for Education (DISE) Data of 20 Schools of Union Territory of Chandigarh

Team : Madan Mohan Singh
Sponsorer: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Society Union Territory, Chandigarh.
Date of commencement : March 2015
Date of Completion : April 2015

Objectives:

- To verify the accuracy of DISE data of 2014-15 being collected in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- To identify the gaps/weakness and suggest appropriate remedial measures to enhance the accuracy of DISE data to be collected in future.

Present Status: Report writing is in final stage

16. The State of Cities in North-Western India: A Case of Selected JNNURM Cities (Case Study of Faridabad)

Coordinator/Principal Investigator: Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia

Team Members: Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar and Field Staff

Sponsorer: HUDCO under HUDCO Chair
Date of commencement : October 2013
Date of Completion : May 2015

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To collect data at city level to learn about the existing conditions of Faridabad and future trends of urban development in the city in relation to Haryana state.
- To prepare the profile of Faridabad city covering following parameters:
 - General Background
 - Socio-Economic Development
 - Infrastructure
 - JNNURM
 - Housing
 - Environment
 - Governance
- To suggest strategies for future planning and development of Faridabad.

Present status: The writing of first draft of the report is in progress.

Monographs under MEA Project:

1. India-Nepal borderland: Quest for development.

Team : Neetu Gaur
Sponsorer: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
Date of commencement : September 2014
Date of Completion : June 2015

Objectives:

- comparison of border districts of the Indian state of Uttarakhand with the non-border districts in terms of levels of development,
- examine if these differences are peculiar, identify if border has an impact on the levels of development,
- analyze economics of life at the borderlands,
- identify areas of concern for borderland development, and
- provide policy inputs to engage borderland population in productive development activities.

Present status: Literature surveyed, prepared questionnaire for the survey, preparing chapters.

2. Transboundary River Water Management in South Asia: A Study of Indus Basin.

Team : Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed
Sponsorer: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
Date of commencement : September 2014
Date of Completion : June 2015

Objectives:

- Why Indus Water Treaty is questioned again and again at this particular time?
- What kind of the post treaty hydrological changes occurred in the recent past in Indus basin?
- Which factors are responsible for water scarcity in the Indus basin?
- Why water issue is a significant matter in political, social and economic spheres of India and Pakistan?
- What are the major issues of water sharing in Indus basin?
- How does water scarcity affect India Pakistan relations?
- How can water scarcity be managed in Indus basin?

Present status: Literature surveyed.

3. Energy geopolitics in Central Asia: Implications for India.

Team : Reema Duggal
Sponsorer: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

Date of commencement : November 2014

Date of Completion : December 2015

Objectives:

- India's strategic interests in terms of energy security with Central Asia
- How India would carry its multi-vector foreign policy vis-a-vis major powers

Present status: Reading and collecting material.

New Research Initiatives / Projects

- Ph.D Programme: Panjab University, Chandigarh, has approved CRRID.
- Prepared policy briefs on agriculture, water and energy
- CRRID has also started bringing out occasional paper series

Institute's Research Output:

Books Published

1. **India's North-East and Asiatic South-East: Beyond Borders**, (Eds.) Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill, Chandigarh, CRRID, March 2015.

Abstract: The book presents diverse perspectives of administrators, journalists, diplomats, economists, sociologists, historians and political scientists, towards understanding on development issues of the NER and the Look East Policy. The variety of views provide galaxy of ideas on the subject for implementation of the Look East Policy. The authors make a forceful plea to make development process inclusive in nature by involving the people of the North-East. In this context the issues of physical connectivity through rail, road, airports, and telecommunication are emphasized along with cultural and mental connectivity. Importance lies in the fact that NER is a cradle of cultural diversity, as it is inhabited by various small tribal groups who are very proud of their language.

2. **Central Asia and Its Neighbours: Prospects of India's Cooperation** edited by Sucha Singh Gill, Rashpal Malhotra and DK Madaan, Chandigarh, CRRID, 2014.

Abstract: The papers in this volume bring out the evolving situation in the Central Asia and urge of the Central Asian countries to emerge as independent national entities. The situation in the Central Asia has been examined from multidimensional perspective by the scholars, experts and diplomats from India and Central Asia. The role of the big and

regional powers has been discussed. India's urge to engage and connect with the Central Asia has also been noted along with the difficulties faced in this process. The various dimensions of security are examined with the view to achieve modern development and peace in the region and its extended neighbourhood. This book provides useful information, analysis and policy options. It will be useful to academicians, diplomats and policy makers.

3. **Sustainable Environment and the Role of Clean Coal Energy**, edited by S K Mangal and Sanjay Gupta, CRRID, Chandigarh, 2014.

Abstract: The book contains selected papers on various aspects of Clean Coal Energy by renowned experts, professionals, eminent professors and academicians from Europe, UK and India. The papers are both theoretical and analytical with empirical evidence. This book deals with issues of enhancing efficiency and mitigation strategies of coal-based power plants, emerging clean coal technologies and energy resources such as underground coal gasification, coal bed methane and shale gas. A comprehensive linked operation of coal mining, coal preparation plant and coal power generation stations in UK has also been discussed with the aim of learning from such experiences. This book will be useful, especially to policy planners, research institutions, academicians, researchers and other relevant stakeholders.

4. **Nehruvian Economic Philosophy and its Contemporary Relevance**, by R S Ghuman and Indervir Singh, Chandigarh, CRRID, 2014.

Abstract: The available literature on Nehru and Nehruvian Economic Philosophy is not only inadequate but also presents a partial account. Most of these writings suffer from non-contextualization of pre and post independence status of Indian economy, polity and society. The fundamentals and foundations laid down during Nehruvian era provided the much needed substrate for the tuning points of 1950s, 1980s and the post-1991 higher growth trajectory in India. It is, however, irony of the situation that Nehruvian Economic Philosophy and its socio-economic contribution are conspicuously absent from the public debate and discourse in India. This volume is an attempt to bring Nehruvian Economic Philosophy in the public debate and discourse so as to have a fresh look on its contemporary relevance. In view of the wide-ranging coverage pertaining to pre and post-independence

economic scenario, economic development and planning, economic diplomacy, national security, human and sectoral development, this book shall be useful for the economists, social scientists, policy makers, political leadership and social activists.

- 5. Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab**, by Satish Verma, CRRID, Chandigarh, February 2015.

Abstract: This work is an attempt to bring out an estimate of the share of institutional and non-institutional sources in rural credit, as well as in outstanding rural debt in the state of Punjab. An important conclusion of the study is that the commission agent (Arhtiya) as a source of loans has emerged as the sole competitor in banked villages and a major competitor of institutional sources of credit in unbanked villages in Punjab. Thus, despite the efforts by the government to the contrary, the non-institutional sources of credit in rural areas in the state have persisted. The study suggests that one way to increase the share of institutional sources in rural credit in the state is to encourage marketing cooperatives to mediate in the marketing of food grains.

- 6. Uzbekistan: Threshold of an Era**, edited by PL Dash and Murat M Bakhadirov, Chandigarh, CRRID, March 2015.

Abstract: This 24-paper compilation of articles written by young Uzbek students and scholars is the first attempt of its kind to publish book in India. This volume details the opinion of Uzbek citizens, who speak out their mind about their own country. Laden with hopeful symbolism of future development in Uzbekistan, the book has delineated a roadmap of cooperative peace in a region beset with plenitude of problems. Whether it is dynamics of internal economic and socio-political development or foreign policy overtures, the book depicts optimism based on synergy that Uzbekistan has fostered with its neighbours through the years of its independence. Thus it provides a unique opportunity to read into an exclusive analysis of Uzbek development for more than two decades since the country achieved independence.

Book Reviewed

Leveraging Economic Growth for Collective Prosperity in South Asia, edited by Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill, Neetu Gaur, CRRID, Chandigarh, 2013, Reviewed by MR Dua in **Power Politics**, August 2014.

Research Papers and Articles in Journals

1. Sucha Singh Gill, Remembering Professor GK Chadha (1940-2014) in *Millennium Asia*, Vol. 5, No.2, 2014.
2. Sucha Singh Gill, Investment Pattern And Utilization of Credit in Farmhouse Holders of Punjab, along with Arjinder Kaur in *Indian Cooperative Review*, Vol. 51, No.4, April 2014.
3. Sucha Singh Gill, Understanding Non-Tariff Trade Barriers between Indian and Pakistan, *Man & Development*, Vol, XXXVI, No.2, June 2014.
4. R S Ghuman, Revisiting and contextualizing Nehruvian Economic Philosophy, *Mainstream*, Vol. 52, no.47, November, 2014.
5. R S Ghuman, Dynamics and Challenges of Indian Economy: Pre-Independence, Nehruvian and Post-Nehruvian Era, *Man and Development*, 37, (1), 2015 (Co-author: Rajeev Sharma)
6. R S Ghuman, Health and Economic Impacts of Unsafe Drinking Water: A Study of Ludhiana, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 50, (2), January, 2015. (Co-author: Bedi, Jasdeep Kaur and A S Bhullar)
7. R S Ghuman, Pendu Larkian di Ucheri Sikhya: Ik Vikolitra Uprala (Higher Education for Girls: A Unique Effort), *Sade Pind*, January, 2015.
8. R S Ghuman, Need to diversify rural economy, not just crops, *Punjab Advance*, 2014.
9. Satish Verma, An Empirical Insight into Different Stages of Capital Budgeting, *Global Business Review* (SAGE), Vol. 15 No. 2, June 2014, pp. 339-362 (with Roopali Batra).
10. Satish Verma, Fiscal Trends in Himachal Pradesh, *Man & Development*, December 2014 (with Dr Kulwant Nehra).
11. S S Sangwan, Bank Preference for Financial Inclusion in Rural Punjab, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIX, July 26, 2014, pp. 27-28.
12. S S Sangwan, Budget 2015-16: ISCT in Pursuit of Make in India, Vision of the Prime Minister, *Mainstream*, March 2015.
13. Bindu Duggal, Ranking on Vulnerability Index: An Assessment of Urban Squatter Settlements published in *Man in India*, *International Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 94 No. 1-2(2014), Serials Publications, New Delhi.
14. Manoj Teotia, Participatory Urban Environmental Revitalization in a Rehabilitated Colony- Ramdarbar Shows the Way, in *Shelter*, Volume 15, No. 2., 2014

15. Manoj Teotia, Sugandha Sharma and Rajender Kumar (2013). Promoting and Strengthening Good Urban Governance in North-West India for Sustainable Urban Settlements: Major Issues and Alternatives (A Case of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh). *Administrative Journal: A Journal of HIPA, Shimla*. Vol. II. Issue 1 & 2, 2013 (Received in November 2014).
16. Manoj Teotia and Rajender Kumar (2014) Urban Governance and Reforms in Jammu and Kashmir in the context of JNNURM; Issues and Alternatives (A Case Study of Srinagar Metropolis), *Urban India*, Vol-34(2), July-December 2014.
17. Kulwant Nehra, Power Sector Reforms and State-level Utilities: A Study of Haryana and Punjab, published in the *Journal of Institute of Public Administration*, Vol. 37, 1&2, Jan-June, 2014 (Co-Author: Surinder Kumar).
18. Poonam Kaushik, Gender Disparity in Northwest India: A Study, in *Himalayan Journal of Contemporary Research*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January-June 2014.
19. Rajeev Sharma, Social Security in Jammu & Kashmir: Role of the State, published in *Assam Economic Journal*, 2013 (issue received in July 2014).
20. Punit Gaur, Innovative policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan: An Indian Perspective in *International scientific-analytical journal public administration and civil service*, No. 2, June, 2014, PP. 77-81, International quarterly journal, Astana, Kazakhstan.
21. Punit Gaur, Kazakhstan's Internal and External policy published in *Web portal e-history.kz*
22. Gurinder Kaur, Religious places and religious people as symbols of healing: An anthropological narrative in *Man in India* 94(4), 2014, pp.665-678.
- Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill, CRRID, Chandigarh, March 2015.
4. R S Ghuman, Higher Education in Punjab: Under Representation of Rural Students, (2014) Sharma, SI, BS Ghuman and Shital Prakash, (eds.): Higher Education in India: The Changing Scenario. Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2014. pp. 167-208.
5. R S Ghuman, Thirsting for a New Relationship in the Book, '*India's Asia-Pacific Engagement*', edited by A N Ram, ICWA, Manohar, 2015.
6. Paramjit S Sahai, India-ASEAN: Thirsting for a New Thrust in Relationship, in Amar Nath Ram (ed.) *India's Asia-PACIFIC Engagement: Impulses and Imperatives*, ICWA: Manohar, 2015, pp. 91-128.
7. Paramjit S Sahai, India's New Policy Thrust in Central Asia, in Rajiv K Bhatia, Meruyert Abusseitova, Laura Yerekesheva, Athar Zafar (eds.), in *India and Central Asia: Exploring New Horizons for Cooperation*, ICWA: Shipra, 2014, pp. 39-46.
8. Satish Verma, Published a volume of Extended Abstract of the Research Papers presented in two-day regional conference on the theme 'Slowdown, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward' at CRRID, Chandigarh on February 26-27, 2015. (with Kulwant Nehra).
9. S S Sangwan, Contribution credit in Development of North-East in the Edited Book *Managing Rural Development in North East India-Perspectives, Policies and Experiences*, Tezpur University, Assam, 2014.
10. S S Sangwan, Tenancy, Laws and Practices in Punjab: Emerging Issues, Ed Book by Dr AA Faizi; et al, LBSMAA, Centre for Rural Studies, Mussoorie and Manak Publications, 2015.

Articles / Chapters in published books

1. Sucha Singh Gill, Slowdown of Punjab Economy and Governance Crisis, published in *Punjab's Economic Development in the Era of Globalization*, New Delhi, LG Publishers, 2014, pp. 43-60.
2. Sucha Singh Gill, Nehru, Agrarian Agenda and Its Contemporary Relevance in R S Ghuman and Indervir Singh (Eds.), *Nehruvian Economic Philosophy And Its Contemporary Relevance*, CRRID, Chandigarh, 2014.
3. Sucha Singh Gill, Economic Status of North-East India and Look East Policy: Unlocking Key to Prosperity in *India's North East and Asiatic South East Asia: Beyond Borders*, edited by Rashpal

Research Papers Published in Newspapers

1. Sucha Singh Gill, Unplanned way to scrap planning panel, *The Tribune*, September 29, 2014
2. Sucha Singh Gill, Land ordinance neither transparent nor fair, *The Tribune*, February 2, 2015.
3. Sucha Singh Gill, Linking Farming to Market Won't Help, *The Tribune*, March 31, 2015.
4. R S Ghuman, Punjab's Agri Woes published in *Daily Post*, Chandigarh, June 2014.
5. R S Ghuman, Admit the Ailment, then Look for Cure, *Hindustan Times*, Chandigarh, February 1, 2015.
6. S S Sangwan, Inclusive Banking: Village prefer National Banks than Small Banks like Cooperative for

their Financial Inclusion, May 5, 2014, *Daily Post*, Chandigarh.

7. S S Sangwan, Inclusive Banking: Landless rural families are still excluded from formal credit ambit, May 31, 2014, *Daily Post*, Chandigarh.
8. S S Sangwan Financial Inclusion in Mission Mode: Some Operational Issues, *Daily Post*, September 3, 2014.
9. S S Sangwan Middle Class in the Lurch : The budget avoids middle path approach and leaves middle class to fend for itself, *Daily Post*, March 13, 2015 , Chandigarh.
10. Jasbir Rakhra Indian Ocean Region: Dragon vs Tiger published with *Oval Observer Foundation*, January 19, 2015.

Working Papers/Training Modules

1. A working paper on “An Overview of India-Kazakhstan Agriculture: Possibilities for Cooperation” by Dr Vijay Laxmi was published by CRRID, 2014.
2. Published training module for capacity buildings of PRIs 2014-15 District Hoshiarpur (Pb.) (Dr Krishan Chand and Baljinder Kaur)

Lectures / Seminars / Conferences and Interactions Organized by the CRRID

1. A two-day international conference was organized on **India’s North-East and Asiatic South East: Beyond Borders** from June 6-7, 2014, by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, supported by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, held at North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya. Participants in the conference included eminent experts and scholars from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka. Eminent personalities like His Excellency Dr KK Paul, Governor, Meghalaya, Dr Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister, Meghalaya, Shri Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, former Secretary (PD&ER), Ministry of External Affairs, Col Subhash Bakshi, Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Dr S S Gill, Dr Ajay M Gondane, Joint Secretary (Border Connectivity), MEA, Amb. Paramjit Sahai, Amb. Rajiv Sikri participated in the deliberations of the conference.
2. Book entitled **Punjab’s Economic Development in the Era of Globalization: Essays in Honor of Professor R S Ghuman** was released by Shri Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman,

CRRID. Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Director-General, CRRID, Dr Inderjeet Singh, Dr Sukhwinder Singh and Dr Lakhwinder Singh of Punjabi University, Patiala, spoke on the occasion at CRRID, Chandigarh, on October 13, 2014.

3. One-day interaction with Dr K K Paul, Governor, Meghalaya, and Mrs Omita Paul, Secretary to the President of India, was held on **October 20, 2014** on “**Cooperative development, peace and security: Meghalaya**”, where the honourable Governor gave a detailed briefing about India’s North-East and relevance of the region for India’s Look East Policy.
4. One-day **interaction with His Excellency Jess Dutton, Acting High Commissioner of Canada**, New Delhi, and Dr Rajani Alexander, Counsel General, Chandigarh, on **November 10, 2014**.
5. An interactive session was organized with students from Uzbekistan studying in India under the aegis of the programme **Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in the Countries of South and Central Asia** on November 10, 2014 at India International Centre, New Delhi. This meeting was attended by Mr Ajay Bisaria, JS (Eurasia, MEA), Mr H K Dua (Member of Parliament), Ambassador (retd) Reena Pandey, Mr Ram Kumar (Under Secretary, MEA), Mr Bekhzod Alimjanov, Minister Counsellor (Uzbekistan Embassy) and Mr Bektemir Pirnafasov, First Secretary (Uzbekistan Embassy). Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman (CRRID), Ambassador (retd) Paramjit S Sahai, Professor P L Dash and Dr Punit Gaur took part from the CRRID side.
6. One-day **interaction was held with Ms Farah Warraich, Editor of the Pakistani Newspaper, Jehan**, on November 17, 2014 on the theme “India Pakistan Relations”.
7. National seminar on **Panchayati raj as an instrument of rural development** with support from financial institutions, organized by SBI Chair, CRRID, with grant support from NABARD, ICSSR and State Bank of Patiala, Sector 7 Branch, Chandigarh, on November 27 -28, 2014. The sub-themes of the seminar were:
 - Role of panchayats in implementation of microfinance through SHGs.
 - Implementation of MGNREGA by panchayats
 - Panchayat in implementing financial inclusion
 - Empowerment of women and SCs through panchayats.

Thirty papers were presented in the seminar and it was addressed by Chief General Managers of SBI, NABARD, Punjab, and State Bank Patiala. Prof Murli Manohar Joshi addressed the valedictory session. After listening to presentations of the paper, he suggested the need for a commission by the Central Government to revise the functions of panchayats.

8. Two-day regional conference on **‘Slowdown, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward’** was organized on February 26-27, 2015. Dr S S Johl, former Director, Central Governing Board, Reserve Bank of India, and Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, inaugurated the conference. Presidential remarks in the inaugural session were delivered by Hon’ble Shri Parminder Singh Dhindsa, Cabinet Minister of Finance, Punjab. Ms Rashmi Fauzdar, Regional Director, Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh, Reserve Bank of India, gave valedictory address, while Shri Pranab Kishore Das, IAS, Principal Secretary, Finance, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh, was the chief guest in the valedictory session.

The conference was well attended by eminent academicians, top bankers, policy makers and scholars (102 participants) from various banks, research institutes, universities and colleges, in which 34 papers were presented and deliberated upon in 8 parallel technical sessions, preceded by one plenary session, viz.

- India’s Economy and Policy Stance of the Reserve Bank
- Economic Development through Banking
- Vulnerability of India’s Economy
- Banking for Development of MSMEs and Agriculture
- NPAs, Bad Loans and Restructuring of Banking in India
- Financial Inclusion and Financial Penetration
- Performance of the Banking Sector
- Financial Inclusion and Regional Dimensions

A total of 44 observations comprised the core of deliberations in the conference.

9. A three-day national seminar on **“Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Challenges, Possibilities and Prospects for Socio-economic Transformation”**, organized at the CRRID, Chandigarh, under the auspices of Nehru SAIL Chair, during March 12-14, 2015 (Professor R S Ghuman).

The seminar spanned over three days commencing from March 12, 2015. The inaugural session of the seminar was chaired by Dr G S Kalkat, Chairman, Punjab State Farmers Commission, and Shri Satish Dhanda, President, Industry Wing, SAD, and Vice-Chairman, Medium Industry Development Board, Punjab, was the guest of honour. Prof Sucha Singh Gill, former Director General, CRRID, delivered the keynote address. Dr Satish Verma, RBI Chair Professor at CRRID, welcomed the guests. The introductory remarks about the seminar were given by Dr Ranjit Singh Ghuman, Nehru SAIL Chair Professor at CRRID, Chandigarh.

A total of 20 papers were presented by the scholars in six technical sessions. Every session was chaired by eminent scholars from various universities and research institutes. In order to add utility, one discussant was assigned to each of the technical session. There was also a rapporteur in each of the technical sessions. The names of chairpersons, discussants, paper presenters and the rapporteurs are given in the programme schedule. A sufficient amount of time was devoted to discussion in each of the technical sessions.

The valedictory session was chaired by Shri Parmod Lamba, Vice-President (HR & In-charge CSR), Mahindra and Mahindra, SAS Nagar (Mohali), Punjab. Professor Abhijit Sen, Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and former Member of Planning Commission, Govt of India, delivered the valedictory address. The seminar was attended by 132 participants from all over the country.

10. ICSSR Research Methodology Programme for Ph.D Students in Social Sciences.

The programme, organized by the RBI Chair on March 18-27, 2015, received an enthusiastic response from all quarters, including the resource persons, the students and specially the invited renowned resource persons. The course was inaugurated by Professor Sucha Singh Gill, a noted economist, and the valedictory address was delivered by Professor Arun Kumar Grover, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh, while Professor Lakhwinder Singh Gill, Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala, acted as the ICSSR Observer. The response to the call was very encouraging (55 applicants), and 20 outstation and 10 local candidates, were selected. Although the ICSSR instructions were followed both in spirit and content, yet a well-structured field visit

(village Khuda Ali Sher) was an innovative input of the programme. Multi-disciplinary approach to conduction of the course was another innovative input. The Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh, lauded the selection of the participants and the resource persons who came from almost 15 different departments/universities and the research institutes to deliver lectures.

Prof Tara S Nair, a renowned resource person from Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, in her feedback stated that

“...The participants...drawn from different disciplines...gave...the scope to discuss research design in a multi-disciplinary manner...questions raised...were very pertinent and insightful...more effective if...done in a workshop mode...”

The feedback comments by Ms Prachi Kapil, Shoolini University, Solan, broadly represent the views of all the participants of the programme.

“The course was very relevant for those who have just started with the literature review. It gave a lot of insights and broadened the concepts and perspectives. The schedule was very well planned, only that it was too rigorous. The resource persons were also very knowledgeable and provided deep coverage of social sciences. The hospitality extended by all the members at the CRRID was commendable”.

11. Lecture and interactive session with Professor Akbota Zholdasbekova (Professor, UNESCO Chair for ethnical and religious tolerance, Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan) was held on the topic **The Republic of Kazkhstan and its multi-vector foreign policy**, organized on January 23, 2015.
12. A formal meeting with **Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India, His Excellency Bulat Sarsenbayev, and Mr Ruslan Akhmetov, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Kazakhstan**, India, was held on January 28, 2015 and January 29, 2015 with the MEA Project team. The team members interacted with the Ambassador and the Minister Counsellor apprising them about their research topics. The Ambassador provided information on individual topics and assured full support regarding research requirements.
13. An **Interactive Session with Ambassador of Tajikstan to India HE Mirzosharif Jalolov** was held on March 25, 2015. The Ambassador gave a detailed presentation on **India-Tajikistan relations** since 1992 and also presented the probable areas of furthering these relations.

Workshops and Training Programmes Organized at the CRRID

1. Organized a workshop on **Emerging Issues in Microfinance and Financial Inclusion** under SBI Chair on May 31, 2014, at the CRRID. It was attended by 30 incharges of banks in Chandigarh. Findings of the following studies were discussed in the workshop.
 - A comparative study on implementation and impact of microfinance through SHGs in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in the above workshop on May 31, 2014 and
 - Study on implementation and impact of financial inclusion in the villages of Punjab.
2. A two-day workshop was organized on **Understanding Non-tariff Trade Barriers between India and Pakistan**, June 27-28, 2014. The focus of the workshop was to understand and discuss the modalities for a project on non-tariff trade barriers between India and Pakistan. The workshop was attended by leading experts in the concerned area from both sides of the border. The participants included eminent personalities like Shri H K Dua, Member of Parliament, Professor S S Johl, Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, Professor R P Bambah, Senior Vice-Chairman, Governing Body, CRRID, Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairman, CRRID, Dr S S Gill, Director General, CRRID, Mr Satish Dhanda, Managing Director, SADEM Industries, Ludhiana, Hafeez-Ur-Rehman Khan, Head, Department of Economics, The University of Punjab, Lahore, Mr Shehryar Khan, from Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, Muhammad Azmat Hayat, The University of Punjab, Lahore, Mr Muhammad Hamza Abbas also from Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, Mr Syed Afzaal Haider Rizvi, trader and businessman from Okara, Pakistan, and Mr Afaq Ahmad Tiwana, Farmers Associates Pakistan.
3. **Capacity-Building Training Programmes under HUDCO Chair**
HUDCO Chair Coordinator / Nodal Officer: Mr Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor
These training/capacity building programmes were organized by Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor, Mr Manor Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor and Mr Kuldeep Singh, Field Assistant. Three training/capacity-building programmes were conducted:

- a) **Two-day training programme on “Promoting Inclusive and Equitable Cities through Housing for the Urban Poor: Emerging Trends, Issues and Alternatives” on June 5-6, 2014, Venue CRRID.** (Programme Coordinators- Mr Sunil Bansal and Mr Manor Kumar Tertian).

In all, 42 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the training programme attended and deliberated at length in this two-day training programme. The representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self governments/ urban development, urban development authorities/ housing boards and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state urban poverty alleviation cells and local elected representatives of municipalities from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh etc attended the training programme. The programme was addressed by Dr Hermit S, IAS (retd.), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Shri J P Gupta, IAS (retd.), former Chairman, Punjab Finance Commission, Ms Paramjit Kaur, Director, Aashraya Adhikaar Abhiyan, New Delhi, Dr Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, Professor Emeritus, Punjabi University, Patiala, Ar. J K Gupta, former Advisor, Town Planning, Punjab Urban Development Authority, Mrs Kamlesh Banarsidass, Chairperson, Chandigarh Social Welfare Board and former Mayor, MC Chandigarh, Shri Sunil Kumar Gulati, IAS, CVO, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, Dr A K Nanda, Professor, PRC, CRRID, Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator, HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Shri Sunil Bansal compered the training programme.

- b) **Two-day Regional Workshop on “Sustainable Urban Development: Emerging Issues and Alternatives” on June 16-17, 2014, Venue CRRID.** (Programme Coordinators- Mr Sunil Bansal and Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia).

In all, 34 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the regional workshop attended this two-day workshop. The representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/ urban development, urban development authorities/ housing boards and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state urban poverty

alleviation cells and local elected representatives of municipalities from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh etc attended the training programme. The programme was addressed by Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (retd), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Shri J P Gupta, IAS (retd.), former Chairman, Punjab Finance Commission, Ar. J K Gupta, former Adviser, Town Planning, Punjab Urban Development Authority, Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator, HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Shri Sunil Bansal compered the regional workshop.

- c) **Two-day training programme on “Affordable Housing and Financing Options” on June 26-27, 2014, Venue CRRID.** (Programme Coordinators- Mr Sunil Bansal and Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia).

In all, 56 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the training programme attended and deliberated at length in this two-day training programme. The representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/ urban development, urban development authorities/ housing boards and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state urban poverty alleviation cells, and local elected representatives of municipalities from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh etc attended the training programme. The programme was addressed by Dr Hermit , IAS (retd.), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Prof Sucha Singh Gill, Director General, CRRID, Sheri Hermit Kumar, Regional Chief, HUDCO, Chandigarh, Dr S Sangwan, SBI Chair Professor and Head, PRI Unit, CRRID, Dr Akshay Sen, Fellow, HSMI/ HUDCO, New Delhi, Mr Rajiv Sharma, Faculty, HSMI/HUDCO, New Delhi, Ms Harjot Kaur, DGM, Projects, HUDCO, Chandigarh, Dr K Gopal Iyer, former Professor, PU, Chandigarh, Shri J P Gupta, IAS (retd.), former Chairman, Punjab Finance Commission, Dr Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, Professor Emeritus, Punjabi University, Patiala, Ar. J K Gupta, former Adviser, Town Planning, Punjab Urban Development Authority, Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator,

HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Shri Sunil Bansal compered the training programme.

4. Orientation / Training of Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh as per the MoU between CRRID and the Department of Urban Development.

(Coordinator Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh, Rajender Kumar and others)

It was sponsored by Department of Urban Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh, in August, 2014. The main objectives of the programme were capacity-building programmes for elected representatives of municipalities of Himachal Pradesh. The CRRID conducted 9 programmes for 195 participants (out of 238). As per the final report (evaluation/ training documentation), all the programmes have received an excellent rating from the participants.

5. A one-day workshop for MLAs and MPs was organized at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Sector 19, Chandigarh, on September 1, 2014 on “Opportunities for economic cooperation between two Punjab”. The workshop was a collaborative effort of CRRID and Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi. The workshop was attended by MLAs, businessmen, academicians, representatives from CPR and World Bank. Participants included Mr Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa, MLA from Gurdaspur district of Punjab, Mr Bhagwant Mann, MP, from Sangrur district, Punjab, Mr Satish Dhanda, Managing Director, SADEM Industries, Ludhiana, Dr Rashpal Malhotra, Dr S S Gill, Dr Rajiv Kumar, Senior Fellow, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Dr Mangal, Prof Ghuman, Dr Neetu Gaur, Dr Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Dr Punit Gaur, Mr Jasbir Rakhra and Dr Gurinder Kaur.

6. One-day training programme on EBSCO online database was held at CRRID on September 3, 2014. Shri Ritesh Kumar, Training Specialist from North India, EBSCO Information Services, gave training to the CRRID faculty on the usage of online resources.

7. Capacity-Building Project 2014 under BRGF of district Hoshiarpur. It was sponsored by State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Government of Punjab, in September, 2014. (Coordinator: S S Sangwan, Krishan Chand, Parmvir Singh, Baljinder Kaur and 8 Temporary Resource Persons).

The programme covered Sarpanches and Panches, Chairpersons and Members of panchayat samities,

members of gram sabhas, gram secretaries & gram sevaks, BDPOs and Dy CEOs & CEOs of ZP and members of SHGs. The programme would cover the following component of capacity building.

- Refresher Course for Resource Persons
- Foundation Course for the Elected Representatives and Functionaries of PRIs and Members of SHGs.
- Visits to Identified ‘Beacon’ Panchayats.
- Gram Sabha-level Campaigns

It was observed in our capacity-building programmes that PRIs’ elected representatives need training and knowledge about the schemes to be implemented by the PRIs, how they can get the grant for development of their villages and what is the mechanism. They also want to be updated from time to time regarding this and feel that this programme should go on continuation basis as they were satisfied from our capacity-building programmes.

8. Two-day three training workshops for Elected Representatives and Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions of UT Chandigarh under sponsored project Capacity-building of Panchayati Raj (PRIs) of UT Chandigarh : 2014-15. It was sponsored by Department of Rural Development & Panchayats, Chandigarh Administration (UT Chandigarh) in March, 2015. (Coordinators: Dr S S Sangwan, Unmesh Rangnekar and Sukhvinder Singh).

After mutual discussion, three two-day training workshops, for all elected members & functionaries of PRIs of U T Chandigarh, in joint collaboration with Department of Rural Development & Panchayats, UT Chandigarh, were organized, during February-March 2015, at CRRID. These workshops were held on 19th -20th February, 2015, 23rd -24th February, 2015 and 2nd -3rd March, 2015 respectively. Out of total 144 sarpanches / panches, of all twelve (12) gram panchayats, scattered in UT Chandigarh, 89 sarpanches and panches (62 per cent) attended these workshops at the CRRID. The department functionaries also participated in the workshops. Around 8/9 resource persons from various departments of UT Chandigarh, Panjab University, and CRRID faculty members enlightened them by delivering lectures on various existing and prevailing schemes in different government departments for rural areas of UT Chandigarh and also on various aspects of panchayati raj, women empowerment etc.

Distinguished Visitors

The following eminent scholars, officials and other dignitaries visited the CRRID to deliver lectures for participation in seminars/conferences or for informal interactions with the faculty:

1. Dr Hejmit S Anand, IAS (retd.), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, visited the CRRID on June 5, 2014
2. Dr KK Paul, Governor, Meghalaya, visited the CRRID on June 6, 2014.
3. Dr Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister, Meghalaya visited the CRRID on June 6-7, 2014.
4. Hafeez-Ur-Rehman Khan Head, Department of Economics, The University of Punjab, Lahore, visited the CRRID on June 27, 2014
5. Sheri HK Dua, Member of Parliament, visited the CRRID on June 27-28, 2014
6. Mr Shehryar Khan, from Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, visited the CRRID on June 27, 2014
7. Muhammad Azmat Hayat, The University of Punjab, Lahore, visited the CRRID on June 27, 2014
8. Mr Muhammad Hamza Abbas from Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, visited the CRRID on June 27, 2014
9. Mr Syed Afzaal Haider Rizvi, trader and businessman from Okara, Pakistan, visited the CRRID on June 27, 2014
10. Mr Afaq Ahmad Tiwana, Farmers Associates Pakistan visited the CRRID on June 27, 2014.
11. Mr Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa, MLA from Gurdaspur district of Punjab, visited the CRRID on September 1, 2014.
12. Mr Bhagwant Mann, MP, from Sangrur district, Punjab, the visited CRRID on September 1, 2014.
13. Dr KK Paul, Governor, Meghalaya, visited the CRRID on October 20, 2014
14. Mrs Omita Paul, Secretary to the President, visited the CRRID on October 20, 2014
15. His Excellency Jess Dutton, Acting High Commissioner of Canada, New Delhi, visited the CRRID on November 10, 2014
16. Dr Rajani Alexander, Counsel General, visited the CRRID on November 10, 2014.
17. Ms Farah Warraich, Editor of Pakistani Newspaper *Jehan*, visited the CRRID on November 17, 2014
18. Hon'ble Shri Parminder Singh Dhindsa, Cabinet Minister of Finance, Punjab, visited the CRRID on

February 26, 2015

19. Ms Rashmi Fauzdar, Regional Director, Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh, Reserve Bank of India, visited the CRRID on February 26, 2015
20. Shri Pranab Kishore Das, IAS, Principal Secretary, Finance, Government of Haryana, Chandigarh, visited the CRRID on February 26, 2015
21. Dr G S Kalkat, Chairman, Punjab State Farmers Commission, visited the CRRID on March 12, 2015
22. Shri Satish Dhanda, President Industry Wing, SAD, and Vice-Chairman, Medium Industry Development Board, Punjab, visited the CRRID on March 12, 2015
23. Shri Parmod Lamba, Vice-President (HR & In-charge CSR), Mahindra and Mahindra, SAS Nagar (Mohali), Punjab, visited the CRRID on March 12, 2015
24. Professor Abhijit Sen, Centre for Economic Studies & Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University and former Member of Planning Commission, Govt of India, visited the CRRID on March 12, 2015
25. Professor Arun Kumar Grover, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh, visited the CRRID on March 18, 2015
26. Ambassador of Tajikistan to India HE Mirzosharif Jalolov visited the CRRID on March 25, 2015.

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

Ambassador P S Sahai

- Presented a paper on **Connecting Northeast with India's Cultural Diplomacy in Southeast Asia**, international conference on "India's North-east and Asiatic South-east: Beyond Borders", North-East Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya, June 6-7, 2014
- Panel discussion on **Modi's Agenda for Domestic and Foreign Policy**.
- Delivered a lecture on **Gandhi in a Globalized World** at Department of Gandhian and Peace Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh on October 2, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on **SAARC in a Globalizing World**, organized by South Asian University, New Delhi on December 8, 2014.
- As a panelist at conference on **Mobility and the Business Case for Migration**, organized by FICCI, New Delhi, on December 18, 2014.

- Chief guest at the **Annual-cum Farewell function for international students** at the Panjab University, Chandigarh, on March 28. Parts of my address were reported in the local editions of March 29, 2015, The Tribune, and the Times of India

Professor Sucha Singh Gill

- Attended conference on **Grassroots Democracy** at the University of London on 23rd October, 2014, and presented a paper titled Changing Economic Structure, Emergence of New Middle Class and Elections in Punjab.
- Delivered valedictory address in a seminar on **SEZ: prospects and Challenges** at DAV College, Chandigarh, on November 21, 2014.
- Delivered valedictory address in a seminar on **Entrepreneurship, Skill Development and Economic Development in India** at Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh, on December 4, 2014.
- Presented a paper in a seminar titled **Punjabiati: Economic Perspective**, on the theme Punjab and Punjabiati organized by Sahit Academy, New Delhi. on December 12, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on **Education for Sustainable Development**, Regional Centre, Punjabi University, Bathinda, on February 4, 2015.
- Delivered a lecture on **Two Decades of Economic Reforms**, in a national seminar at DAV College, Hoshiarpur, on February 7, 2015.
- Delivered a lecture on **Social and Rural Expectations from the Current Budget** at Chandigarh University, Gharuan, on 25 February, 2015.
- Attended a **national conference of IASSI at Imphal** during 27-28 February, 2015 at Manipur University, Imphal.
- Delivered a keynote address in the national seminar on **Corporate Social Responsibility** on March 12, 2015, held during 12-14 March 2015 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered a **convocation address** at SLIET Longowal on March 21, 2015.
- Delivered **convocation address** at MLN College, Yamunanagar, on March 31, 2015.

Professor R S Ghuman

- International symposium on **Human Development in Global South: Emerging Perspectives in the Era of Post-Millennium Development Goals**, organized by the Institute of Human Development and *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*, New Delhi, April 28-29, 2014.

- Panel discussion on **Nehru's Legacy** organized by Jawaharlal Nehru University Teachers' Association at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, May 27, 2014.
- International workshop on **Understanding Non-Tariff Trade Barriers between India and Pakistan**, organized by CRRID, Chandigarh, June 27-28, 2014.
- National seminar on **Food Security Act: Challenges in Securing Right to Food for the People** organized by the Council for Social Development (CSD), at IIC New Delhi, July 15-16, 2014. Presented paper entitled "Agricultural Production and Procurement in View of the National Food Security Act, 2013".
- Keynote address at the **seminar on Shahid Udham Singh**, organized by Shahid Udham Singh Memorial Trust, Chandigarh, on August 10, 2014.
- Chaired a technical session at **Dialogue on making the agriculture sustainable in Punjab and Haryana: the way forward**, jointly organized by the Organic Farming Association of India and Kheti Virasat Mission at NITTTR, Chandigarh, on August 25, 2014.
- Chaired the first technical session at national seminar on **Crop diversification and contract farming: Issues and concerns**, organized by Mata Gujri College, Sri Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
- Joint workshop of MLAs/MPs on **India and her neighbours: opportunities for economic cooperation between the two Punjabs**, jointly organized by the CRRID, Chandigarh, and Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, on September 1, 2014.
- The 5th Education for Rural transformation (ERT) International Symposium: **Reengineering education for flexible learning and social justice**, Kathmandu University, School of Education, Nepal and Institute of International Education, Stockholm, Sweden, September 17-19, 2014. Presented a joint paper with Rajeev Sharma entitled Vocational Training and Capacity-Building through CSR: A Case Study of SAIL. Also chaired a technical session.
- Panelist on **Black Money and Swiss Banks** organised by Day and Night TV Chanel on October 30, 2014.
- Panelist on **North-India Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Finance Summit**, organized by FICCI at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh, on November 3, 2014.

- Panelist on **Emerging Patterns of India's Foreign Relations** organized by Chetna Manch of Chandigarh at Shivalik Public School, Sector 41, Chandigarh, on November 9, 2014.
 - Panelist at **Dialogue on Integral Humanism** jointly organized by Bhagat Singh-Vivekanand Vichar Kendra, PTU; National Centre for Historical Research and Comparative Studies & Ekam Maanav Pratiisthaan, Chandigarh, on November 13, 2014.
 - Presented paper entitled **Education and Economic Development in Punjab: emerging scenario** at the Roundtable of Punjab Economy of Tomorrow, organized by the IDC, Chandigarh, during November 19-20, 2014
 - Delivered key note address at the seminar on **125th Birth Anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** organized by the All India Peace and Solidarity Organization (AIPSO) Punjab and Chandigarh at Peoples Convention Centre, Sector 36-B, Chandigarh. Title of the key note address: Nehru for World Peace and Non-aligned Movement on December 16, 2014.
 - Delivered valedictory address at **104th Orientation Course** organized by the Academic Staff College, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on December 22, 2014.
 - Presented paper on **Revisiting and Contextualizing Nehruvian Economic Philosophy**, in the national seminar on the legacy of Nehru: Analysis and Appraisal at Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, 29-31 January, 2015. (co-authored with Rajeev Sharma)
 - Panelist on Shanta Kumar Committee's Report, **Revamping Food Corporation of India**, *PTC News Channel*, February 4, 2015.
 - Delivered inaugural address at ICSSR-sponsored national seminar on **Two Decades of Economic Reforms in India with Special Reference to North-Western Region**", organized by the Department of Economics, DAV College, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, February 7, 2015.
 - Delivered keynote address at UGC-sponsored national seminar in Economics, **Role of Financial Markets in the Development of Indian Economy**, organized by Government SLP Post-graduate College, Gwalior (MP), February 13-14, 2015.
 - Panelist, **Ordinance on Land Acquisition**, *24*7 TV Channel*, February 23, 2015.
 - Panelist, **Discussion on Budget**, *AIR Chandigarh*, March 3, 2015.
 - Presented paper **Addressing the Hunger and Nutritional Problems of Underprivileged School Children: A Study of SAIL's CSR Programme**, in the national seminar on *Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Challenges, Possibilities and Prospects for Socio-Economic Transformation*, March 12-14, 2015, CRRID, Chandigarh. (co-authored with Dr Rajeev Sharma)
 - Chaired inaugural session on **Faculty Development Programme on Value Addition in Teaching and Research**, organized by Anwar Jesse Singh Ahluwalia Government College, Kapurthala (Punjab), March 16, 2015
 - Panelist, **Punjab Budget 2015-16**, *TV Channel: Focus Haryana*, March 18, 2015.
 - Delivered lecture on **Designing a Research Problem: What, Why and How?** at ICSSR-sponsored course on Research Methodology, organized by the CRRID, Chandigarh, March 19, 2015.
 - Delivered lecture on **Education and Rural Development and the Role of PRIs** as Resource Person at 'Training of Trainers' organized by the CRRID, Chandigarh, March 25, 2015.
 - Delivered lecture on **Research in Corporate Social Responsibility** as Resource Person at ICSSR-sponsored course on Research Methodology, organized by CRRID, Chandigarh, March 26, 2015.
- Professor Satish Verma**
- Delivered inaugural address on **Role of Teacher in Modern Society** in General Orientation Course on June 17, 2014 in UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Jammu, Jammu
 - Delivered a lecture on **Structural Principles of Quality Research Papers** in General Orientation Course on June 17, 2014 in UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Jammu, Jammu
 - Delivered a lecture on **Sources of Rural Credit in Punjab** in DAV College, Jalandhar, on August 30, 2014
 - Delivered a lecture on **Sources of Rural Credit in Punjab** in DAV College, Amritsar, on September 9, 2014.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Rural Credit in Punjab-Some Reflections** in Shanti Devi Arya Mahila College, Dina Nagar (Dist Gurdaspur) on September 27, 2014.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Indian Economy at Cross Roads** in St Soldier Law College, Jalandhar, on September 29, 2014.

- Attended 3rd RBI Professors and DEPR Researchers' Conference on **Managing Risks and Macro-Imbalances** organized by DEPR, RBI, Mumbai, on December 4-5, 2014 and
 1. Presented a paper on **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab**,
 2. Acted as a discussant for the paper on **Ownership, Evergreening and Crisis: An Analysis of Bank-Firm Relationships in India** (by Saibal Ghosh, DEPR, RBI, Mumbai)
- Lecture delivered on **Indian Economy at Cross Roads** in School of Social Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala, on November 11, 2014
- Lecture delivered on **Structural Principals of Scientific Research Writing** in UGC Academic Staff College, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on November 19, 2014.
- Delivered Two Lectures in General Orientation Course for University and College Teachers organized by UGC Academic Staff College, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, on December 20, 2014.
 1. Smart Writing-Writing Quality Research Papers-I
 2. Smart Writing-Writing Quality Research Papers-II
- Attended **NABARD State Credit Seminar** on January 30, 2015.
- Delivered a lecture on **Indian Economy at Cross Roads** in Kanya Maha Vidyalya, Jalandhar, on February 7, 2015.
- Delivered a lecture on **Challenges Before Indian Economy** at Kamla Nehru College for Women, Phagwara, on February 13, 2015.
- Presented a paper on **Economic Shocks and Growth in India: An Application of Vector Error Correction Model** in regional conference on 'Slowdown, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward', February 26-27, 2015. (with Dr Jatinder Pal)
- Presented a paper **Small & Payment Banks in India- A Step Towards Financial Inclusion**, in regional conference on 'Slowdown, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward', February 26-27, 2015

Professor S S Sangwan

- Presented the findings of the following two studies to the Additional Chief Secretary and other officials of Govt of Haryana on June 27, 2014 in the secretariat.

1. Comparative Status of Financial Inclusion Across States of India and districts of Haryana.
 2. A comparative study on implementation and impact of microfinance through SHGs in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana
- Delivered a lecture on Statistical Day function held by Govt Of Haryana, June 29, 2014 regarding **availability of banking statistics in India**.
 - Attended the seminar on **Managing Rural Development in North-East India-Perspectives, Policies and Experiences**, organized by Department of Business Administration, Tezpur University, Assam, on November 7-8, 2014
 - Organized a two-day seminar on **Panchayati Raj as an Instrument of Rural Development with support from Financial Institutions**, on November 27-28, 2014, at CRRID. Presented a paper on non- fund based activities of panchayat in the above seminar

Professor A K Nanda

- Attended a workshop on **Female Foeticide and Sex Ratio Changes in the North** organized by Jagori Chandigarh and sponsored by Population Foundation of India (PFI), New Delhi, on May 30-31, 2014 at the Institute for Correctional Administration, Chandigarh, Sector 26, and delivered a lecture on "Reversal of Sex Ratio Changes in South Korea".
- Attended the seminar on **E-Gov Vision: Towards Future Ready Government** on September 19, 2014, at Hotel Park Plaza, Chandigarh, organized by the Business World, Delhi, and WIPRO, Chandigarh.
- Attended the first meeting of the S-AGCA (State-Advisory Group on Community Action) to discuss the **Community Involvement in National Health Mission (NHM)** on October 13, 2014 at Punjab State Civil Secretariat II, Chandigarh, under the chairpersonship of Principal Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.
- Delivered a talk on **Population and Development: Critical Issues** at the Department of Economics, Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar (BJB) Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar, Odisha on November 12, 2014.
- As a member of the three-member jury to select the best paper based on data from the 2011 Census of India, participated in the **Census Data Dissemination** workshop organized on January 23, 2015 in JNU by the Centre for Study of Regional Development (CSRD), Jawaharlal Nehru University

(JNU), New Delhi, in collaboration with the Office of Registrar General (ORGI) and Census Commissioner (CC), Government of India, New Delh.

- Made a presentation on the **Weakness and Strengths of NRHM in the State of Punjab** based on the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) Quality Monitoring in an interactive session with Mrs Vini Mahajan, IAS, Principal Secretary, Departments Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh, on February 05, 2015 in CRRID.
- Delivered two lectures on **Data Collection: Survey and Questionnaire-I** and **Data Collection: Survey and Questionnaire-II** on March 7, 2015, in a two-week training programme on a "Capacity Building Training Programme for Young Faculty and Research Scholars in Social Sciences" organized by the North-Western Regional Centre (NWRC) of the ICSSR, Panjab University, Chandigarh, held on March 2-14, 2015.
- Attended a two-day **Annual Meeting of the Population Research Centres (PRCs)** in India at the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, Karnataka, during March 16-17, 2015 to discuss the **Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2015-16 and other related research issues of the PRCs in India.**
- Delivered two lectures: i) **Non-Probability Sampling (Accidental Sampling, Quota Sampling, Purposive Sampling, and Snowball Sampling)** and ii) **Methodological Issues in Social Sciences: Selected Perspectives from Evidence Based Research** on March 20, 2015 and March 21, 2015 respectively in the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi-sponsored ten-day workshop on Research Methodology Programme organized at the CRRID, Chandigarh, during March 18-27, 2015.

Dr Krishan Chand

- Participated and presented views in a panel discussion during **State-level workshop on Training Need Analysis under RGPSA** to strengthen the PRIs through capacity-building on May 22, 2014 at Nilokheri organised by Haryana Institute of Rural Development (HIRD), Nilokheri (Haryana).
- Participated in an international workshop on **Understanding Non-Tariff Trade Barriers between India and Pakistan** on June 27-28, 2014 organized by the CRRID and coordinated with the Pakistani delegates.

- Participated in an international conference on **Punjabi Diaspora** on January 20-22, 2015 at Punjabi University, Patiala. The theme of the conference was **The Punjabi Diaspora's Linkages to Host Societies.**
- Participated and made presentations during **workshops on training module for the foundations courses for PR representatives** from March 2-3, 2015 at Haryana Institute of Rural Development, an autonomous institute.
- Made a presentation and acted as a resource person in the technical session on **Field report presentation and winding up** on March 27, 2015 in ICSSR-sponsored ten-day Research Methodology Programme for Ph.D students in social sciences at CRRID, Chandigarh, during March 18-27, 2015.

Dr Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

- Participated as a panellist in the brainstorming session on the **approach of health issues in the manifestoes of different political parties concerning with different vulnerable segments of our society** at Gandhi Samarak Bhavan, Sector 16, Chandigarh, on April 12, 2014. The seminar was organised by Voluntary Health Association of Punjab.
- Attended a one-day consultation for **Evolving a Holistic Intervention Approach to Make State of Punjab a Drug Free State** on September 9, 2014 at ICSSR Complex, Panjab University, Chandigarh. The conference was organised by Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi, and Voluntary Health Association of Punjab, Chandigarh.
- Participated and Chaired a session on **Health and Well-Being** in 2014 International EWC/EWCA International Conference held at Okinawa, Japan, during September 17-19, 2014. The conference was hosted by the East West Center, the East West Center Association, and the EWCA Okinawa Chapter in cooperation with the Okinawa Prefectural Government.
- Attended **North India MSME Finance Summit** on November 3, 2014, at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh. The seminar was organised by FICCI.
- Attended **6th Annual National Conference of Nutrition Society of India (NSICON2014)** organised at Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, on 6-8 November, 2014.
- Participated in a **state-level workshop for mapping resources** on bringing together individuals and organisations working on the issue of gender biased

sex-selection/declining sex ratio and access to safe abortion in selected states in India including Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and National Capital Region, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh at Hotel Hometel, Chandigarh, on January 10, 2015. The meeting was organised by CREA, a feminist human rights organisation based at New Delhi.

- Attended the **first consultative committee meeting of the NFHS-4 Committee** constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, to look into the complaint made by M/s Hardik Medi Tech in r/o procurement of CAB equipment for NFHS-4 by IIPS by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, on January 15, 2015.
- Attended the **second consultative committee meeting of the NFHS-4 Committee** constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, to look into the complaint made by M/s Hardik Medi Tech in r/o procurement of CAB equipment for NFHS-4 by IIPS by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, on February 9, 2015.

Shri Sunil Bansal

- Participated in brain-storming meeting on **Approach on health issues in the manifestoes of different political parties concerning with the different vulnerable segment of our society** organised on April 12, 2014 at Gandhi Samark Nidhi Bhawan, Sector-16A, Chandigarh.
- Participated in a consultative workshop on **Designing Capacity Building Development Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Management at HP Institute of Public Administration (HIPA)**, Fairlawns, Shimla, under HUDCO Chair Programme at HIPA on April 21-22, 2014.
- Attended conference and exhibition on **Housing and Urban Development in North India (Focus: Punjab and Tri-City)** organized by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi, and Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA), and Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) on September 5, 2014 at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh.
- Participated and presented the **progress report of HUDCO Chair activities** in the meeting of Committee of Directors (COD) at HUDCO, New Delhi, on October 10, 2014.

- Participated in **The Millennium Alliance** organized by FICCI for soliciting applications for the millennium alliance Round 3 on Thursday, February 5, 2015, held at Hotel Parkview, Chandigarh.
- Presentation in one of the sessions in **CIIC-GIZ Network Expansion Workshop**, Feb 20-21, 2015 organized by CIIE – GIZ at Thapar University Campus, Dera Bassi.
- Presentation in one of the sessions in Haryana State Level Convention on Nutrition organized under national campaign on **Nutrition for Dignity by National Confederation of Dalit Organizations (NACDOR)** with the support of Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) on February 27, 2015 held at Committee Room, Ambedkar Bhawan, Chandigarh.
- Participated in the session on **Decoding Union Budget 2015-16** organized by FICCI on Thursday, March 5, 2015 at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh.
- Made a presentation on **Field Research Methodology** during ICSSR-sponsored ten-day Research Methodology Programme for Ph.D students in social sciences at the CRRID, Chandigarh, during March 18-23, 2015.

Dr Bindu Duggal

- Participated in the conference and exhibition on **Housing and Urban Development in North India Focus: Punjab and Tri-City**, organized by FICCI at Hotel TAJ, Chandigarh on September 05, 2014.
- Rappoteur for the session **Contribution of panchayats in microfinance and other programmes** on 27 Nov, 2014 in the two-day national seminar on 'Panchayati Raj as an Instrument of Rural Development with Support of Financial Institutions' held on Nov 27-28, 2014 organized by State Bank of India Chair at the CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Participated in the national conference on **The gender question in Punjab and Haryana: legal, political and cultural dimensions** on November 28, 2014 organized by Centre of Excellence at ICSSR Complex, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Provided technical/expert support to PMC Cell to **facilitate proper assessment of RFDs and their monitoring** for Haryana government. Meetings have been held so far with the officials of PMC Cell and Secretary to Govt of Haryana, Finance Department.

Dr Sukhvinder Singh

- Gave a lecture in a two-day seminar on **Rural Development: Retrospect and Prospect** at BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan in collaboration with Haryana Institute of Rural Development, Nilokheri, Karnal, on April 16-17, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on **MGNREG** at Ambedkar Bhawan, Chandigarh, on May 1, 2014.
- Gave presentation on **NLMs State Findings of Uttar Pradesh** in two-day regional interactive workshop of NLMs at Chandigarh on October 27 & 28, 2014 organized by NLM section, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
- Gave presentation on **Impact Evaluation of Investment under RIDF Project in Himachal Pradesh & Punjab** at NABARD Headquarters at Mumbai on “RIDF Impact Evaluation Study – Methodology Seminar” on November 12, 2014.
- Gave presentation on **Study on value chain for rice and wheat in the surplus producing states of Haryana and Punjab with focus on processing, financing and marketing (Both Domestic & Export)** at NABARD office, Lucknow, on November 28, 2014.
- Gave lecture in state-level workshop on **Training Modules for Sectorally Focused Programmes** for office-bearers and officials of PRIs organized and held at HIRD Nilokheri-Karnal, Haryana, on March 4, 2015.
- Participated in a **Round Table Conference with the Delegation of the Bavarian Parliamentarians (Germany)** organized by Hanns Seidel Foundation, New Delhi, at Ambience mall, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, on March 20, 2015
- Delivered a lecture on **Solid Waste Management Project Related Permissions, Forest Land Issues and EC/ EIA** during consultative workshop on Designing Capacity-Building Development Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Management at HP Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Fairlawns, Shimla, under HUDCO Chair Programme on April 21-22, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on **Planning for the Urban Poor in Northwestern India: Trends, Issues and Emerging Innovations** in a training programme on Promoting Inclusive and Equitable Cities through Housing for the Urban Poor: Emerging Trends, Issues and Alternatives organized on June 5-6, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at the CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered **vote of thanks** in inaugural session of regional workshop on Sustainable Urban Development: Emerging Issues and Alternatives organized on June 16-17, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered a lecture on **Sustainable Urban Development Through Low-carbon Green Growth for Local Governments: Towards Upscaling Existing Practices** in regional workshop on Sustainable Urban Development: Emerging Issues and Alternatives organized on June 16-17, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at the CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered a lecture on **Housing for the Urban Poor in Northwestern Cities: Emerging Issues and Alternatives** in Training Programme on Affordable Housing and Financing Options organized on June 26-27, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at the CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Gave Summary of Training Programme on **Affordable Housing and Financing Options** organized on June 26-27, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Delivered a lecture on **Role of Statistics and Data in Plan Formulation and Development** on the occasion of celebration of the National Statistics Day by the Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana (Planning Department), on June 29, 2014 at Yojana Bhawan, Panchkula.
- Attended the **XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology on Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology** organized by International Sociological Association (ISA) in Yokohama, Japan, from July 13 to 19, 2014.

Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia

- Attended a consultative workshop on **Designing Capacity Building Development Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Management** at HP Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Fairlawns, Shimla, under HUDCO Chair Programme at HIPA on April 21-22, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on **Municipal Solid Waste Management in Chandigarh: Some Best Practices** during consultative workshop on Designing Capacity Building Development Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Management at HP Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Fairlawns, Shimla under HUDCO Chair Programme on April 21-22, 2014.

- Attended conference and exhibition on **Housing and Urban Development in North India (Focus: Punjab and Tri-City)** organized by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi, and Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA), and Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) on September 5, 2014 at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh.
- Delivered a lecture on the theme of the session on **State of Cities and Climate Change in Developing Countries: Emerging Issues in Poverty, Inequality and Housing** in international conference on Development, Biodiversity and Climate Change: Issues and Challenges (Chamba Climate Meet 2014), organized by Govt PG College, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, in collaboration with the Asia Centre for Climate Education, Jeju, South Korea; Working Group 05 on Famine and Society of International Sociological Association (ISA) etc on October 3 to 5, 2014 at Chamba.
- Presented a paper on **Water and Sanitation a Draught-hit Backward District of Haryana: Some Emerging Issues and Options** (with Mr Rajender Kumar) in the session on Impact of Climate Change on Traditional Agricultural Practices in international conference on Development, Biodiversity and Climate Change: Issues and Challenges (Chambal Climate Meet 2014), organized by Govt PG College, Chambal, Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with the Asia Centre for Climate Education, Juju, South Korea; Working Group 05 on Famine and Society of International Sociological Association (ISA) etc on October 3-5, 2014 at Chambal.
- Chaired two sessions on **State of Cities and Climate Change in Developing Countries: Emerging Issues in Poverty, Inequality and Housing and Development and Disaster Management: Adaption and Mitigation** in international conference on Development, Biodiversity and Climate Change: Issues and Challenges (Chambal Climate Meet 2014), organized by Govt PG College, Chambal, Himachal Pradesh, in collaboration with the Asia Centre for Climate Education, Juju, South Korea; Working Group 05 on Famine and Society of International Sociological Association (ISA) etc on October 3-5, 2014 at Chambal.
- Invited by the Department of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana, to **take interview of Capacity Building/ Training Coordinator and Municipal Finance Expert (for Project Management Unit to be established for capacity-building and project preparation)** on October 9, 2014 at the Directorate of Urban Local Bodies, Panchkula.
- Presented the **progress report of ongoing/proposed HUDCO Chair activities** in the meeting of Committee of Directors (COD) at HUDCO, New Delhi, on October 10, 2014 and gave a **summary of the studies and training programs being carried under HUDCO Chair** at the CRRID. Also gave two presentations on the “The State of Cities in North-Western India: A Case of Selected JNNURM Cities (Case Study of Srinagar)” and “Housing, Basic Services and Urban Poverty Alleviation under JNNURM in a Hilly Town: A Case Study of Sheila”.
- Gave a poster presentation on **Air Pollution and Urban Mobility in Four Metropolitan Cities in Northwestern India: Trends, Status and Emerging Issues** (Some evidence from recent studies) in Integrated Conference of Better Air Quality 2014 and Intergovernmental 8th Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia: Next Generation Solutions for Clean Air and Sustainable Transport- Towards a Livable Society in Asia organized on November 19 to 21, 2014 by United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), Clean Air Asia (CAA), Government of Sri Lanka and Ministry of the Environment, Japan.
- Presented a paper on **Inclusive Urban Development** in Chandigarh, India through Participatory Environmental Revitalisation-Ramdarbar Shows the Way in 2nd international conference on inclusive innovation and innovative management organized by Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage, Pathum Thani, Thailand, on December 11-12, 2014.
- Attended **Urban Age Conference on Governing Urban Futures** organized by LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), London and Alfred Herrhausen Society, the International Forum of Deutsche Bank, in partnership with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), affiliated with the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt of India, on November 14-15, 2014 at Hyaat Regency, Delhi.
- Gave a lecture on **Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes in a workshop of street vendors** organized by National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) on Jan 17, 2015, at Bhakna Bhawan,

Chandigarh. The programme was also addressed by the Mayor, MCC, Chandigarh and former MP Satyapal Jain.

- Gave a presentation on **Municipal Solid Waste Management** on January 29, 2015 in the training programme for newly recruited Junior Engineers organized by the MGPSIPA, Chandigarh.
- Presented a paper on **Urban governance and development in a turbulent northwest Indian state: A case of Srinagar Metropolis in Jammu & Kashmir** in two-day international seminar on Federalism and Governance in a Globalizing World: Issues and Challenges organized by Bhagat Singh College on 4TH& 5TH of February, 2015, at IIC, New Delhi.
- Gave a presentation on **Municipal Solid Waste Management** on February 11, 2015 in the training programme for newly recruited Junior Engineers organized by the MGPSIPA, Chandigarh.
- Gave a presentation on **Municipal Solid Waste Management** on February 18, 2015 in the training programme for newly recruited officials organized by the MGPSIPA, Chandigarh.
- Presented a paper on **Inclusion of Social Work Subject in Civil Services Exams** in two-day orientation programme workshop on Social Work Profession in the Era of Global Development: Issues and Challenges held on March 21-22, 2015 organized by Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP) and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), Regional Centre, Chandigarh, RGNIYD, Regional Centre, Chandigarh.

Dr Pawan Sharma

- Attended a review meeting on **HMIS Issues and Training on SAS and Share Point**, organized by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI, held at National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, from May 5-7, 2014.

Shri Madan Mohan Singh

- Acted as a Resource Person during a field visit/survey in village Khuda Ali Sher during **ICSSR-sponsored ten-day Research Methodology Programme for Ph.D students in social sciences** at the CRRID, Chandigarh, during March 18-25, 2015.

Dr Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

- Delivered invited lecture on **Geography, Research and Development** at PG Department of Geography, Baba Farid College, Bathinda, on April 4, 2014.

- Delivered invited lecture on **Problems of Regional Planning in India** at PG Department of Geography, Baba Farid College, Bathinda, on April 4, 2014.
- Delivered invited lecture on **Flood Management at TOT on Disaster Management** on July 15, 2014 organized by Disaster Management Cell, MGSIPA, Chandigarh.
- Delivered invited lecture on **Flood Cause, Effect and Role of Police in Saving the Life of Victims** at workshop on disaster management on September 30, 2014 by Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh.
- Attended three-day international conference on **Rediscovering Traditions of Folk, Place and Work in Sustainable Settlement Planning** at Institute for Spatial Planning and Environment Research, India, Panchkula (ISPER), organized by APG and ISPER on November 28-30, 2014.

Dr Kulwant Nehra

- Attended Annual Conference of **Indian Political Economic Association at GIDS**, Lucknow, during November 15-16, 2014.

Ms Poonam Sandhir

- Presented a paper entitled **Role of Panchayats in Implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana- A Study of Punjab**, in a two-day national seminar on "Panchayati Raj as an Instrument of Rural Development with Support from Financial Institutions" on November 28, 2014, organized by State Bank of India Chair, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh with Shri Sunil Agnihotri
- Delivered a lecture on **Menace of Social Evils** in a two-day training workshop for elected members and functionaries of panchayati raj institutes of Union Territory of Chandigarh on February 19, 2015 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Presented a paper entitled **Panchayats in Healthcare at Fifth Social Science Congress**, Panjab University, Chandigarh on February 20, 2015.
- Attended a two-day Fifth Social Science Congress entitled **Governance: Issues, Challenges and Strategies with Reference to India** at Panjab University, Chandigarh, on February 20-21, 2015.
- Delivered a lecture on **Menace of Social Evils** in a two-day training workshop for elected members and functionaries of panchayati raj institutes of Union Territory of Chandigarh on February 24, 2015 at the CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **Menace of Social Evils** in a two-day training workshop for elected members and functionaries of panchayati raj institutes of Union Territory of Chandigarh on March 3, 2015, at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Dr Punit Gaur

- Presented a paper in online conference on Conception of External Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, entitled **Innovative Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan: An Indian Perspective** held in Astana, Kazakhstan on April 11, 2014.
- Attended conference on The Caucasus in The New Era of Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities organized by Centre for Central Eurasian Studies, University of Mumbai, November 19-20, 2014 and presented a paper on **Role of ethnicity in geopolitics of Caucasus region.**
- Attended a three-day international conference on India's Asian order: Culture, economy and security organized by Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai, December 8-10, 2014 and presented a paper on **Ethnicity in role of nation-building: A case study of Kazakhstan**
- Attended international online conference on G-Global Platform entitled Coloured World: Spectrum of Tolerance, November 14, 2014 and presented paper on **Multiculturalism and Religion: Linking India and Kazakhstan.**
- Selected as an expert for the internet project **History of Kazakhstan** for the web-portal "e-history.kz.
- **Interview was published in BNEWS KZ**, a national newspaper published from Astana, Kazakhstan.
- Presented a paper on **Socio-Cultural Linkages between Central Asia and West Asia** at national conference on Central Asia and West Asia: Historical, Economic and Cultural ties at UGC Central Asia Studies Programme Academy of International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, on March 10-11, 2015.

Mr Jasbir Rakhra

- Delivered invited lecture **CBRNE Disaster Management** at a workshop on disaster management on September 30, 2014 by Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh.
- Attended international conference on 'China in Indian Ocean Region' held at UGC Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad, and presented paper on the theme **Asian Giants in the Indian Ocean Region: Détente or Entente.**
- Presented a paper **Security Dilemma in West Asia:**

From Tihad to Hirabah in a national seminar on the theme "West Asia: Between Turbulent Present and Uncertain Future" jointly organized by MMAJ Academy of International Studies (AIS) and Centre for West Asian Studies (CWAS), Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, from March 18-19, 2015.

Professor AK Nanda and Dr Rajesh Aggarwal

- Attended a **two-day workshop of the Population Research Centres (PRCs)** in India at the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, Karnataka, during March 16-17, 2015 to discuss the Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2015-16 and other related research issues of the PRCs in India.

Professor AK Nanda and Shri Madan Mohan Singh

- Attended a one-day Consultation at the Indian Council of Social Science Research Regional (ICSSR) Centre, Punjab University (PU), Chandigarh on **Evolving a Holistic Intervention Approach to Make the State of Punjab a Drug-Free State** on September 9, 2014 jointly organized by the Voluntary Health Association of Punjab (VHAP), Chandigarh, and the Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI), New Delhi.

Mrs Meena Jatana and Mr Sukhwinder Singh

- Participated in a one-day seminar on **Enhancing Access to Library Resources. A Critical Discussion, Examination and Evaluation of Web-Scale Discovery Services**, organized by AC Joshi Library, Panjab University, Chandigarh, in collaboration with SLA-Asian Chapter and PROQUEST India on 16th October, 2014.

Shri Sunil Bansal and Dr Sukhvinder Singh

- Participated in workshop on 'Emerging Issues in Microfinance and Financial Inclusion' on 31 May, 2014, (Saturday) at the CRRID to **discuss the action points from the studies carried out at the CRRID on these topics.**

Dr Bindu Duggal and Shri Hans Lal

- Represented the CRRID in the **DPC meeting** chaired by the Deputy Commissioner, Sirsa, on May 29, 2014, for the presentation of findings and approval of District Annual Plan, BRGF, District Sirsa (2013-2014). Prominent among those who attended the meeting were MP, Sirsa, and Chairman, DPC.
- Represented CRRID in the meeting on **presentation of findings and approval of District Annual Plan, BRGF, District Sirsa, (2014-15)**, in a meeting chaired by the Finance Secretary, Development and Panchayats, Government of Haryana, on 21.8.2014

Shri Sanjay Gupta

- Participated in **The Millennium Alliance** organized by FICCI for soliciting applications for the millennium alliance Round 3 on Thursday, February 5, 2015 held at Hotel Parkview, Chandigarh.

Ms Chandra Prabha Negi

- Presented a paper on **Caspian Basin Energy: Prospects for Linkages and Challenges for Cooperation** at national conference on Central Asia and West Asia: Historical, Economic and Cultural ties at UGC Central Asia Studies Programme Academy of International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, on March 10-11, 2015.

Library

1. **New Additions:** As on March 2015, library has 27,939 documents. A total number of 470 books/reports were added to the collection during 2014-15
2. **Services available:** Reference Service, list of new addition to CRRID Library, inter-library loan-service, wi-fi service, CD-ROM facilities and reprographic facilities.
3. **Digitization/software services available:** Library is yet to be digitized subject to the availability of funds from ICSSR. The software services available in the library are LSEase an offshoot of LIBSYS and SPSS software for the data analysis of the faculty.
4. **Collection of back volumes of journals /periodicals etc.:** Collection of back volumes of journals is 1440.
5. **Subscription of journals (national and international):** Library receives 112 journals both Indian as well as foreign. In addition, it receives 18 journals on exchange and 14 on complementary basis. ICSSR has also provided access to the following online databases like JSTOR, CMIE, IndiaStat Database, EconLit with Full Text (EBSCO), Online SAGE Journals and On-line Data Series: EPWRF India Times Series (EPWRFITS) for the use of faculty.

Computer Centre

The computer centre continues to provide key support services to research and other related activities at CRRID. Its services are being extensively used by faculty, staff and other visiting researchers, scholars and participants from India and abroad. During the year 2013-14, the computer centre upgraded its hardware/software/tools and applications in both, data

and communication. Both primary and secondary data pertaining to projects or otherwise was handled by the computer centre as per the requirements of the research. Senior faculty and research staff have been provided with dedicated internet connections at their desktops. Dedicated high quality internet connections both in the computer centre and the library of the institute also facilitate research activities. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) has been provided in the computer centre, library and at the desktop of the research faculty for facilitating research work. The Guidance and Consultancy Centre, funded by the ICSSR, is also being run for the benefit of young scholars and M.Phil / Ph.D aspirants.

Man & Development (Quarterly Journal)

Man & Development was started more than three decades ago after 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-fertilization 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 36th year of its publication. Today its ramifications span across as many as 170 countries, and ever growing membership within India. It has been published with exemplary regularity, with four issues every year. With publication of no less than 1457 research papers 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 related policy enunciations of the entire complex process of our political, social, economic and cultural transformation. At present Shri Salman Haider has taken over as Chairman of the Editorial Board and Professor S S Johl has taken over the responsibility of editing this journal of repute. The articles published in journals are being referred to Referees, before they are published. The editorial research support is provided by Ms Suman Khosla.

Other Activities

- Professor Satish Verma supported as Member of the **Skill Development Cell, Planning Commission, Government of Punjab**, Chandigarh vide letter dated September 10, 2014
- Professor Satish Verma, RBI Chair, supervised Ph.D thesis of Naiya Mahajan entitled **Global Integration of Indian Financial Systems: Opportunities and Challenges**. The thesis is submitted to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, in January, 2015.
- Shri Manoj K Teotia is working on Ph.D from Department of Sociology, SOSS, IGNOU, New Delhi. The topic of my research is Housing for the Urban Poor in a Planned City of Chandigarh: The Issues of Identity and Marginalization.
- Shri Manoj K Teotia has been awarded '**Award of Honours**' by **Punjab Rattan and Chairperson, Chandigarh Social Welfare Board** Mrs Kamlesh for his services in the campaign Respect Women Protect Women and for the efforts in bringing about gender equality, on March 8, 2015 on the occasion of International Women's Day organized by the Chandigarh Social Welfare Board and Youth Innovative Society at Ramdarbar, Chandigarh.
- Under supervision and guidance of Professor Satish Verma awarded Ph.D degree on the thesis entitled "**Formation, Functioning and Microfinance, Delivery of Self-Help Groups in Delhi State**" (Candidate name: Ms Priyanka Murriya). The thesis was submitted to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
- Professor R S Ghuman, Nehru SAIL Chair supervised Ph.D thesis of Jasdeep Kaur Bedi entitled **Domestic Water Consumption Pattern in Urban Punjab: A Case Study of Ludhiana City**. The thesis is submitted to Punjabi University, Patiala, in 2015.
- Professor R S Ghuman, Nehru SAIL Chair is supervising Ph.D thesis of Gurpreet Singh entitled **Farmers and Agriculturer Labourers Suicides in Punjab: A Socio-Economic Analysis of the Victim Households**. The thesis will be submitted to Punjabi University, Patiala, in 2015.
- Professor R S Ghuman, Nehru SAIL Chair is supervising Ph.D thesis of Saurabh Sethi entitled **Growth and Human Development: A Comparative Study of India and China**. The thesis will be submitted to Punjabi University, Patiala.

Acting Director-General, CRRID (From November 09, 2014)

Kuldip Kaur

Hony. Director, Population Research Centre,
Acting Secretary-cum-Establishment Officer
M.A.(History), M.Ed., Ph.D., Panjab University,
Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: Policy Education: Higher, Rural, Religious Minorities and Literacy. Reproductive Child Health Care, Capacity Building in Panchayati Raj Institutions, Monitoring, Field Based Action Programmes and Surveys.

Professor-cum-Programme Coordinator (South Asia)

Sucha Singh Gill

M.A. (Economics), Ph.D., Punjabi University, Patiala
Director-General, CRRID upto November 08, 2014.
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 Specialization: Development Economics, International Economics, Punjab Economy.

Senior Advisors

S.K. Mangal

Former Founder Managing Director, Punjab State Electronics Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
Senior Advisor

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

J.P. Gupta

Former Financial Commissioner and Former Chairman, Finance Commission, Punjab Senior Advisor and Honorary Director, Urban Governance and Development

Areas of Specialization: Fiscal and Financial Management, Resource Generation in Urban Local Bodies, Urban Governance and Management.

Paramjit S. Sahai

Former High Commissioner of India to Malaysia and former Ambassador of India to Sweden.
Senior Advisor

Areas of Specialization: International Relations, Peace and Diplomacy and Indian Diasporas.

Visiting Professors /Experts under MEA Project

Ambassador Rajiv Sikri

Areas of Specialization: International Relations.

P.L. Dash

Areas of Specialization: Soviet/Russian Political History, Central Asia, Ethno-Nationalism and Geopolitics in Eurasia, Indi-Russian and International Relations.

Avtar Singh Bhasin

Areas of Specialization: India's Foreign Relation, India-Pakistan Relations.

Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty

Former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Areas of Specialization: Foreign Affairs.

Consultants / Coordinators

Col. (Retd.) Subbash Bakshi

Areas of Specialization: Security, Rural Development, Social Development and Social Welfare.

Pratipal Kaur Real

B.A., Panjab University, Chandigarh; LLB

Areas of Specialization: Establishment, Human Resource Development and Financial Affairs.

Research Faculty

Professor, PRC

Aswini Kumar Nanda

M.A.(Economics), Utkal University, Bhubaneswar; M.Phil, JNU, New Delhi; Ph.D., International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai; M.Sc. (Demography), University of London, London.

Areas of Specialization: Fertility, Family Planning, Ageing and Migration.

Professor Nehru-SAIL Chair

Ranjit Singh Ghuman

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

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.

Areas of Specialization: Punjab Economy, WTO and Global Economy and South Asian Economy.

Professor SBI chair

Sher Singh Sangwan

M.A. (Economics), M.Phil., Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi: CAIIB Indian Institute of Banking and finance, Mumbai.

Former General Manager (Eco), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai and Consultant of National Bank's Consultancy Services

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