



2015-2016

ANNUAL REPORT

**Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial
Development (CRRID)**



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CONTENTS

Foreword	i
Director General's Report	ii
Introduction	1
A Synoptic View: 2015-16	1-2
Broad Areas of Research Focused by CRRID	2- 3
Major Programmes	3-4
Completed Research Projects	5-27
Ongoing Research Projects	28-31
RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND PUBLICATIONS	
Books Published	32
Man & Development (Quarterly Journal)	32
Policy Briefs / Working Papers	32
Research Papers and Articles in Journals	33-34
Articles / Chapters in published books	34-35
Books Reviewed	35
Research Papers Published in Newspapers	35
Lectures / Seminars / Conferences and Interactions Organized	36-37
Workshops and Training Programmes organized	38-41
Distinguished Visitors	42
Faculty Participation in Seminars / Conferences / Workshops / Training Programmes/ Lectures / Interactions organized by CRRID, other Institutions and Papers presented	43-51
Ph.D. Programme at CRRID	51
Library	52
Computer Centre	52
Visits Abroad	52
Members of the Governing Body/Society	53-55
Executive Vice Chairman/Senior Advisors/ Consultants and coordinators	56
Faculty and Staff	57-60

FOREWORD

If there was an option to write an afterword instead of foreword it would have been narrative and analytical rather than repetitive endeavour. The fact that the CRRID with a handful of its committed faculty and equally supporting staff has been able to carry forward not only the individual and collective assignments but also created new areas of research concern which is the need of the hour in promoting the social science research in India. Generally, it is being felt that the social science research not only in India but also in countries of South and Central Asia particularly and perhaps elsewhere is in the doldrums whereas the complexities of highly needed human development in the form of socio-economic, cultural and even health concerns are needed to have the in-depth understanding of the constraints and the search for their solutions. Somehow the practice of doing more of the same is what is being carried out in the form of research notwithstanding the need to strengthen or transcend it from the present siege. It is not the intention to make a long statement or picturisation of the handicaps the scholastic faces in presenting the innovative and forward-looking research- based understanding to meet the multifacet crisis in the contemporary world.

In the context of presenting an afterword instead of foreword being the accepted tradition yet the departure is not being made by presenting a more distance than it exists between the two. It is, therefore, mandatory to present a picture painted with appropriate and visually acceptable colours. The year formally commencing from April, 2015, to March, 2016, is nearly a period of hard and honest work put in by the stakeholders at the CRRID. The successful completion of 26 projects, 8 readable books having received enthusiastic response from the readers and reviewers, well and widely represented interactive sessions, seminars and conferences from the ground to the straight national and international levels extending to capacity building and providing meaningful input to the policy makers at all levels could be cited as its achievements. The picture goes on in presenting the notable contribution in the form of publishing research papers, bringing out edited books and many other additional dottings in the picture.

If the picture is further expanded to look like a canvas, then it may be appropriate to gratefully acknowledge the support the CRRID received from the holding of the highest offices of the President and of the Prime Minister of India in the form of their patronizing the picture put in the form of a canvas of various activities, the mention of which is sufficiently recorded in the annual report.

Finally, the CRRID has continued to preserve its identity as an island not influenced by the changing political endeavour in the country.

Rashpal Malhotra
Executive Vice Chairman
CRRID, Chandigarh

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT

The faculty and staff remained very busy during the year 2015-16. Its faculty completed 26 research projects in this year. The projects/programmes completed/conducted were in the areas of Benchmark Practices of Managing Performance of Teachers and Heads of Schools, Impact Assessment of Buffalo Breed Improvement, SAIL Chair projects, RBI Projects, SBI Projects, Programme Implementation Plans, International Out-Migration from Punjab, Health-care Projects, Capacity Building Projects under BRGF, NLM Regular Monitoring of Rural Development Programme, Irrigation and Road and Bridges Project, Post Enumeration Surveys of Unified District Information System. Completion of a major project on Promotion of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia in this year is another milestone that the institute has covered in its research endeavors. Besides, the above faculty is involved in 18 other ongoing research projects.

Besides these projects, the faculty published eight books titled:

- ❖ Bench Marking of Rural Local Self Government of India: Some Ground realities at grassroots level;
- ❖ Look and Act East Policy: Potentials and Prospects;
- ❖ Slow Down, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward;
- ❖ Punjab: A Frozen Tear: Hopes and Despair of Farmers;
- ❖ Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Quest for Socio-Economic Transformation;
- ❖ Panchayats' Role in MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion;
- ❖ Epistemology of Gender Issues; and
- ❖ Migration, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World.

The CRRID faculty brought out six policy briefs and working papers, and the MEA faculty brought out seven monographs. The faculty also published 24 research papers in prestigious journals and 15 articles in edited books and 18 popular articles in magazines and newspapers. CRRID organized 30 seminars / conferences / training programmes / workshops and interactions during the year. The seminars and lectures were addressed by distinguished personalities, experts and scholars. Prominent among these are Hon'ble President of India Dr. Pranab Mukherjee, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Former Prime Minister of India, Dr. Raghuram Rajan, Hon'ble Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Shri P.P.S. Gill, Former State Information Commissioner of Punjab, Shri Christopher Gibbins, Consulate General of Canada, Shri Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Dr. Prit Kaur from the School of Sciences, Justice and Public Safety, Montgomery.

CRRID also publishes a highly prestigious International Quarterly *Man and Development*, which is now in the 38th year of its publication. The Quarterly is subscribed by practically all Indian missions abroad, many universities and institutions at home and in many countries. The Journal is edited by Professor S.S. Johl, an eminent academician and a distinguished economist.

During the year 2015-16, CRRID library added 433 books / reports to its collection. ICSSR, New Delhi continues to provide access to online databases like JSTOR, ProWessIQ (CMIE), IndiaStat Database, EconLit with Full Text (EBSCO), Online SAGE Journals and On-line Data Series: EPWRF and Times Series (EPWRFITS) for the use of faculty. The library usage is satisfactory, and is being consulted by the faculty, research scholars and students from the region. Panjab University, Chandigarh has also accorded approval to CRRID as its Research Centre for starting Ph.D. programme in the subject of Economics, that the CRRID has started from the academic session 2015-16 and admitted seven students under this programme.

CRRID is receiving grant-in-aid from ICSSR and Government of Punjab is also providing grant-in-aid on matching basis.

CRRID has been associated with other institutions like Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, RBI, SAIL, SBI, Ministry of Health and Welfare, HUDCO, New Delhi, Hans Seidel Foundation, New Delhi, CUTS International, Jaipur, INED, Paris, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda and Government of Haryana.

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

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 25 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 academic endeavours by providing regular financial grants on a matching basis respectively through the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and the Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh. In 1986, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, approved the setting up of a Population Research Centre at CRRID with 100 percent 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 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.

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 (IO) (iii) and 10 (23c) (iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance,

Government of India. 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, has had the rare distinction of having a veteran diplomat, thinker and administrator, Shri 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 as 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.

A Synoptic View: 2015-16:

The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, continued its efforts towards achieving excellence in the ongoing project of 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, Rural Development, Government of Punjab and Haryana, Urban and Local Government departments.

Two-day Concluding Conference on ‘Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia’ was held during 30th October – 1st September 2015 at the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, with the support of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. It was inaugurated by Hon’ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India, with his inaugural address. The conference was concluded in the valedictory session in which chairpersons of different technical sessions made their presentations in presence of Dr Manmohan Singh. The valedictory address was given by Dr Manmohan Singh, former Prime Minister of India. Scholars from various parts of India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Moscow participated in the conference.

Other notable event was Dr. Raghuram Rajan Hon'ble Governor, Reserve Bank of India's, visit to CRRID on April 24, 2015, which was attended by top bankers, industrialists, corporates, representatives of the bodies of the corporate sector etc. Two-day international conference on India's Look East Policy-Act East and Southeast Asia: Beyond Borders was organised at Manipur from May 23-24, 2015. Shri P.P.S. Gill, former State Information Commissioner of Punjab, delivered two lectures on Punjab and Agriculture on July 13-14, 2015. One-day seminar on panchayat elections with education qualification in Haryana: Lessons from the results for wider implications was organised on February 19, 2016. Dissemination seminar on Dynamics of International Outmigration from Punjab at CRRID on December 3, 2015 in collaboration with INED, Paris, and National Seminar on Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab was organised on March 21-22, 2016 sponsored by ICSSR and NABARD.

Two-day training programme on Municipal Finance for Sustainable Cities was organised during April 22-23, 2015. Similarly two-days' workshop on Towards Developing Smart Cities in India: Emerging Alternatives and Challenges was organised on May 12-13, 2015. Another two-day regional workshop on Affordable Housing for the Urban Poor: Emerging Alternatives and Challenges was organised on May 27-28, 2015. Two-day regional workshop on Augmentation of Environmental Infrastructure and Services under Urban Swachh Bharat Mission was held during June 24-25, 2015. Two-week Capacity Building Programme for Social Sciences Faculty Members of Universities and Colleges in Punjab and the Adjoining States was organised on November 30 to December 13, 2015. Regional workshop was held on Housing in Smart Cities: Innovative Approaches on February 2-3, 2016. Regional workshop was held on Skill Development for Urban Poverty Alleviation-NULM Approach and Strategies from February 16-17, 2016. Regional workshop on Swachh Bharat Mission was held from February 24-25, 2016. Regional workshop was held on Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Housing For All: Issues, Challenges and Strategy from March 10-11, 2016 and a two-day regional workshop on Low Carbon Green Growth for Local Governments was held during July 22-23, 2015.

A laudable achievement for CRRID during the academic year was the completion of as many as 26 research projects and capacity building programmes. CRRID faculty brought out six policy briefs and working papers and MEA faculty brought out seven monographs.

In addition to this, the CRRID faculty is involved in 18 research projects sponsored by ICSSR, Nehru SAIL Chair, RBI Chair, SBI Chair, HUDCO Chair, Planning Department, Haryana Ministry of Rural Development GOI etc. Besides these, the faculty published 12 research reports/monographs and working papers.

The CRRID faculty has published 8 books entitled Migration, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjab in a Transnational World; Epistemology of Gender Issues; Bench Marking of Rural Local Self-Government of India: Some Ground Realities at Grassroots Level; Panchayats' Role in MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion; Look and Act East Policy: Potentials and Prospects; Slow Down Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward; Punjab: A Frozen Tear: Hopes and Despairs of Farmers; and Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Quest for Socio-Economic Transformation. In addition to it, the faculty has published 24 research papers in prestigious journals and 15 articles in chapters in published books and 18 articles in popular magazines and newspapers. These cover diverse societal issues.

CRRID organised 21 seminars/conferences/lectures and interactions and 9 training programmes during this year on the issues of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, ICSSR Research Methodology Programme, seminars under SBI, RBI and Nehru SAIL Chair and workshops on Municipal Finance and Urban Local Body.

During the year 2015-16, the CRRID faculty participated in 153 seminars/conferences/ workshops/ interactions organised at home and abroad and also presented papers.

CRRID is widely acclaimed for its ability to initiate policy and action-oriented research and has mobilised 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, training of panchayati raj institutions. The centre has also published a highly prestigious international quarterly Man and Development, edited by Professor S.S. Johl.

Broad Areas of Research Focused by CRRID

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
- Rural Credit, Inclusive Banking and Monetary Policy
- Microfinance and Special Help Groups
- Corporate Social Responsibility

Major Programmes

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 Shri P.N. Haksar, a veteran diplomat and thinker, as Chairman of the Governing Body of 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, Shri 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 CRRID in the memory of Shri P.N. Haksar.

The other initiative taken by 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. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the then Scientific Adviser, and attended by several eminent participants.

Establishment of Prestigious Chairs at CRRID

Nehru-SAIL Chair

Nehru-SAIL Chair was established by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in the name of first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in January, 2011. 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 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 marginalised sections of the Indian population.

The Chair has also conducted 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 one book entitled *Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Quest for Socio-economic Transformation*.

RBI Chair

RBI Scheme of Corpus Fund-Under this Scheme of the RBI, CRRID has established RBI Chair “for research in Economics and allied subjects and higher level of learning for the purpose of supporting the Reserve Bank’s decision-making process on policies ...”. The Chair has been pursuing quality and high levels of research, learning and outreach activities in the assigned thrust areas of ‘monetary and financial economics, banking and real sector issues and related areas of interest to the Reserve Bank’. The focus of the research and outreach activities in RBI Chair has been on the north-west region in particular, and India and across in general.

As part of the mandate by the Reserve Bank, the Chair has undertaken a detailed study on rural credit and financial penetration by institutional and non-institutional sources in the northern states in the country. As a part of the fulfillment of this mandate the Chair has published a book entitled 'Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab', while for the state of Himachal Pradesh the final report to be submitted to the Reserve Bank is nearing completion.

SBI Chair

The SBI Chair was set up in CRRID on 1st July 2012 and it became functional from 1st November 2012 with recruitment of Chair Professor and later on a Research Assistant in June 2013. In accordance with the agreement between CRRID and SBI, the Chair was set up for research in the overall framework of areas relevant to State Bank of India e.g. a) Promoting Panchayati Raj as an instrument of rural development, b) Making Financial Inclusion in rural areas more effective; c) Increasing bank credit through the Self-Help Groups and other alternative means modes, d) Entrepreneurial Skill Development in rural areas to promote SMEs in agro-based products. The focus of research should be to find win win solutions to rural problems – from the combined perspective of rural population, government's concerns and banking sector. The Chair has completed nine studies based upon primary data relating to above objects of the chair and conducted four seminars/workshops and published 20 articles in journals and newspapers to disseminate findings.

During 2015-16, the Chair conducted three studies on agro value chain in wheat in Haryana, dairy and agri gold loan studies in Punjab, a seminar on panchayats and published a book on "Panchayat's Role in MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion" and wrote 10 articles related to banking issues as detailed inside.

Urban Governance and Development Unit and HUDCO Chair

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 with annual funding to the tune of Rs 7.5 lakh 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 lakh per annum and has been extended up to March, 2018, and likely to be continued.

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 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Two Punjabs Centre

Two Punjabs Centre was set up on February 9, 2005, at 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.

RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

❖ **Promotion of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in countries of South and Central Asia through various research programmes and activities under Annual Grant-in-Aid of Rs 1.75 crore for five years by 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 Rakhra, Gurinder Kaur, Sanjukta 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

Sponsored: Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Date of commencement : October 2011

Date of Completion : September 2015

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 Asians
- To bring out publications and policy papers

Findings: The following books have been published under this programme:

- Perspectives on Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: South and Central Asia, 2013, pp.484, Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill and Neeta Gaur, Eds.
- South and Central Asia: Quest for Peace and Cooperation, 2013, pp.256, Rashpal Malhotra, P.L. Dash, Sucha Singh Gill and Murat M. Bakhadirov, eds.
- Changing Scenario in South Asia: Leveraging Economic Growth for Collective Prosperity, 2014, Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill and Neetu Gaur, eds.
- Central Asia and its Neighbours: Prospects of India's Cooperation, 2014, Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill, D.K. Madaan.
- India's North-East and Asiatic South-east: Beyond Borders, edited by Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill.
- Uzbekistan: Threshold of an Era edited by P.L. Dash

and Murat M. Bakhadirov.

- Look and Act East Policy: Potentials and Constraints (Ed.) Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill, September, 2015.

Research articles/papers published

The CRRID faculty, advisors, visiting professors and experts have published 47 research papers and articles on the subject of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia. Besides, one working paper has also been brought out. In addition to this, seven CRRID faculty members were assigned in 2014 to write one monograph each in their chosen area. Faculty members have completed these monographs. It is planned to produce one or two volumes based on these monographs. The title of these monographs is as follows:

- Dr. Neetu Gaur- India-Nepal Borderlands: Quest for Development
- Dr. Punit Gaur-Multiculturalism as a conduit: Understanding and Enhancing India and Kazakhstan Relations
- Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed-Transboundary River Water Management in South Asia: A Study of Indus Basin
- Mr. Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra - Dynamics of Strategic Stability in South Asia: Pathways to Cooperative Security Framework
- Dr. Gurinder Kaur - India and Kazakhstan relations: Under the 'canopy' of health
- Ms. Reema Duggal - Energy Geopolitics in Central Asia: Implications for India
- Ms. Chandra Prabha Negi - India and Its North-Eastern Neighbour Countries: Regional Integration (Look East Policy on Focus)

Networking: CRRID has been working on the theme of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asias since the mid-1980s. But during the last four years during the tenure of the project, we have been able to develop networking with several individuals as well as institutions for academic cooperation to conduct joint research, joint publication and joint seminars. The CRRID team organised 19 conferences, seminars and workshops under the present project/programme during the last four years. The present international conference is the concluding conference in this series. In these conferences, 730 delegates (485 Indian and 245 from South and Central Asian countries) participated. Besides, we have developed network with four institutions in Central Asia and 11 institutes in South Asia. We have jointly worked for organisation of seminars/conferences/workshops, joint field work (in Pakistan/Nepal) and also joint

editing of books have been done. We have jointly produced books and monographs and also jointly shared expenditure on seminar and conferences. Such a grand network can be a national asset for providing input for policy in MEA system.

Impact: This programme has made meaningful impact in India as well as other countries of South and Central Asia. It has succeeded in creating notable consensus among the scholars, diplomats, community leaders, parliamentarians, and those sections of the society in pursuit of cooperative development, peace and security. It is realised that these countries can reap tremendous development dividend by enhancing cooperation among them. It is also realised now that the mitigation of adverse impact of climate change can be possible only collectively. Similarly it is now agreed that water scarcity among countries can be met through sharing of knowledge, best practices in water use and water efficient technology. We believe that in declaration of India's policies like 'Connect Central Asia' and 'Act East Asia' there is definite input provided by CRRID on these themes.

Innovative Initiatives: The CRRID faculty and experts associated with this programme/project have continuously making efforts to take innovative initiatives to provide critical inputs to national policy framework on South and Central Asia. One would like to mention some of these initiatives for information of everybody present here. They are:

- Initiative to develop communication and dialogue with students from Central Asian countries through their embassies to involve them in research, especially data collection. The response was good and cooperation of Central Asian embassies very encouraging.
- Involving institutes in the countries of South Asia on joint research on Non-Tariff barriers and studies in Trans-boundary water sharing issues.
- Involving scholars from these countries on discussions related to non-conventional issues of security such as: Food Security; Energy Security [Grid connectivity and pipelines]; Livelihood Security and Climate Change; and Water Security.
- The issue of collectively sharing prosperity in the region by sharing market technology, knowledge and innovative practices in agriculture, energy and water efficiency use.

This programme/project has created a large network of scholars and institutions in South and Central Asia, trained 8 young scholars at CRRID to work on the neighbouring countries and the region. This has produced sufficient research work and brought out

several researchable issues in the area of international relations.

❖ **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: Farmers Commission, Government of Punjab.

Date of commencement : January 2015

Date of Completion : April 2015

Objectives: The main objectives are to

- Assess the status of infrastructure and proficiency level of trained manpower
- Assess the quality of services provided by the implementing agencies in the study area.
- Assess the popularity of artificial insemination services in buffaloes provided by BAIF and J-K Trust.
- Assess the improvement in the rate of conception in buffaloes due to implementation of this programme.
- Assess the improvement in the health of calves born after the implementation of this programme.
- Assess the improvement in milk productivity of F-1 calves if further calving has taken place.
- 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.
- Assess the scope for further improvement in the programme

Findings:

- Dairy farming is an important subsidiary occupation for farmers as well as non-farmers in Punjab.
- This occupation has fairly high potential to enhance the income of small and marginal farmers as well as rural landless workers.
- Since buffalo is the main dairy animal in Punjab, improvement in the existing non-descript breeds of buffalo through artificial insemination (AI) has been visualised as the solution to enhance the productivity of this dairy animal.
- Forty-three percent dairy units in 6 surveyed districts of Punjab have 3 to 5 adult buffaloes and about 23 per cent just 1 or 2 adult animals. More than 91 per cent of the dairy units in the surveyed households were having 1 to 10 adult buffaloes. About 16 per cent of the dairy owners are illiterate and about 31 per cent are under-matric. But it is heartening that more than half of the dairy owners are at least

matriculate who are better managers of the dairy units and are open to new ideas/innovations in dairy farming.

- The average milk yield per animal per day kept by under matric farmer or matriculates and above was found to be higher than that of the illiterate dairy farmers by 1 litre and 1.5 litre respectively. This shows a positive co-relation between educational level of dairy owner and the productivity of his animals.
- Although programme for breed improvement, especially in buffaloes, was started in the area under study much earlier by Milkfed Punjab and Department of Animal Husbandry, it became more acceptable among the dairy farmers only after the setting up of Integrated Buffalo Development Centres (IBDCs) in villages.
- The main reason for its higher acceptability is that AI services are provided even at odd hours of the day and the night by the centre in-charge, who is a fully trained person, at the door-step of the farmer. Moreover, he also provides the follow-up services after AI regularly.
- The availability of centre in-charge to a cluster of 7-8 villages for prolonged hours (from morning till evening) for all the 7 days of a week and the convenience to contract him on phone, too have contributed significantly to make this programme more acceptable to the people.
- The popularity of the programme can be gauged from the fact that in a span of about four years (The programme was started in December 2010 / January 2011), a total of 4,45,781 inseminations in buffaloes have been done in the state by the service providing agencies.
- Most dairy farmers, especially those who are living in remote hamlets (deras/dhanis) and in those villages which are located at a distance from the veterinary dispensaries, feel very happy and satisfied with the services provided by the IBDCs.
- As expected, the first progeny of this breeding programme (F-1) which have calved for the first time, is yielding, on an average, 2.5 litre more milk per day as compared to indigenous buffalo during its first lactation.
- This additional yield of milk from F-1 buffalo adds about Rs.90 to 100 per animal per day to the income of the farmer. This clearly shows that the programme has succeeded in achieving its intended objective, that is, to enhance income level of small farmers and landless workers in Punjab through buffalo breed improvement and management programme.

❖ **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. (Jind).**

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

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

Date of commencement : March 2015

Date of Completion : May 2015

Objectives: The present study aims to understand the current magnitude of the problem within the broad framework of the study. The major objectives of the study are to:

- Find out ways and means of improvement in the performance of teachers and head of schools;
- Identify systems to ensure teacher motivation, attendance and optimal use of teaching time effective or not.;
- Find out targets under dropout rate reduction/retention of students achieved up to the desired level;
- Find out steps taken by state government to reduce dropout rate and retention of students are sufficient. If not, suggestions for the same;
- Find out the main reasons why government schools are not being preferred;
- Find out the extent to which the various schemes regarding education have been implemented;
- Find out the overall impact of the education systems;
- Find out the follow-up and monitoring system of the departmental authorities;
- Find out the bottlenecks faced in the implementation of educational programmers.

The overall aim of this evaluative study is to assess overall effectiveness of the schemes run by the state government and to know whether the objective of quality education needs improvement in dropout rates and retention of students and to find out why government schools are not being preferred.

Findings:

- The study on dropout rates of school children has clearly brought out the critical dimensions of school education in Jind and the ground realities. The issue of “affordability” is of prime importance. Government schools are believed to cater to middle and lower socio-economic groups.
- Teachers play a vital role in the improvement of the quality of education. In any assessment of the

education system, it is important to know whether there are enough teachers, who are not only well – qualified to teach different subjects, but are also able to cope with the changing curriculum and growth in knowledge. It is important and teachers are improving their skills of teaching.

- Teacher education program is an integral part of educational system, which is directly linked with the society. Its scope and objectives have become larger in the modern society. The major factors of quality concerns in teacher education are input, process and product factors.
- The skill development of teachers should be on par with their counterparts abroad. With liberalisation and globalisation of economic activities, the demand for teacher education at nationally comparable and internationally acceptable standards has increased. This demands the teacher education institutions to be innovative, creative and entrepreneurial in their approach to skill development among the students.
- Although skill development is crucial to the success of the teachers in the job market, skills are of no value in the absence of an appropriate value system. Teacher education institutions have to shoulder the responsibility of inculcating the desirable value system among the student teachers commensurate with social, cultural, economic and environmental realities at the local, national and universal levels.
- Our teachers are still uncomfortable with the use of technology in the classroom. They should be trained to use the technological innovations that are readily available. Effective use of information and communication technologies in teacher education institutions can improve the quality of teacher education.
- In order to manage the expanding work and complex nature of the problems of teacher education, every district should have a separate Teacher Education Administrative wing. Such wing will also be responsible for manpower planning with respect to recruitment of various levels of teachers in the concerned district. State should plan teacher education facilities in terms of teacher requirement of various subjects and grades.
- The assessment procedure should help the institutions to know its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. It should be provided with objective and systematic database for good performance.
- School curriculum is becoming more and more complex. Many new areas of knowledge are getting into the curriculum. There should be continuous in – service programme organised both through face – to – face and distance mode in order to make the teachers cope with the latest developments.
- Alternative models of teacher education programme should be experimented by institutions as practiced and succeeded.
- Each teacher is expected to involve in undertaking action research for qualitative improvement of classroom teaching. They should also be involved in developing teaching and learning (print and non – print) instructional materials, psychological tools, etc. This will help the teachers in updating their knowledge and skills continuously as well as improving their self – esteem.
- There should be continuous monitoring of teachers in order to maintain the standard of teacher education and its quality enhancement.
- Defective selection procedures lead to deterioration of the quality of teachers. Therefore, proper selection of teachers should be made on the bases of aptitude test and personal interviews. The existing training programme does not provide adequate opportunities to the teachers to develop competency to face varied type of situations in their real teaching life. The B.E.D programme does not totally emphasise the knowledge of the basic subject. There is no provision to increase and strengthen the knowledge of particular subjects of the teacher. The whole teaching practice remains indifferent with regard to the subject knowledge of the teacher.
- Through training the teacher should be helped so that he may get transformed into an enriched and committed professional. The professional development of teachers is a “life – long” process, which begins with the initial training and continues till retirement.
- One of the reasons for the poor academic preparation of candidates entering the field is that there are not enough qualified teachers in the profession to satisfy demand. In order to attract more teachers into the field, the quality of the programs has decreased, and the criteria for selecting candidates of teacher education are almost non – existent”
- Teachers do not seem to realise that while for good teachers EDUSAT is a great aid, for the mediocrity it offers a challenge to their survival. The tragedy is that this innovation has failed to evoke any noticeably response anywhere within the district.
- Generally, the parents do not have many plans for higher education of their children. “Income” is the key word in the lives of parents of these school children. A large section of the parents are illiterate and are at the survival level of income. This group especially requires that type of education, which help

their children to gain employment or to engage in self-employment, after schooling.

- The existing school education system, with importance only to teaching/learning and the absence of any vocational skill development at school level, does not enhance the marketability of persons (children) with education up to elementary school level.
- The role of Village Education Committees (VECs), 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 sports grounds, extracurricular activities are not given much importance.
- 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.
- Parents withdrew their children from government schools to put them in the private schools, which have better learning environment, infrastructure and English as medium of instruction. (Combination of all these qualities of private schools reflects better prospects of higher education that leads to better employment opportunity).

The very thoughtful intervention/step at grassroots level to monitor and support the school education system at the local level in the form of Village Education Committee (VEC) has been put in place but is found to be non-performing. The Parent-Teacher Interactions (Meetings) also do not serve the purpose.

❖ **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 Govt Schools are not Being preferred. (Mewat)**

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

Sponsorer: Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Date of commencement : March 2015

Date of Completion : May 2015

Objectives: The present study aims to understand the current magnitude of the problem within the broad framework of the study. The major objectives of the study are to:

- Find out ways and means of improvement in the performance of teachers and head of schools;
- Identify systems to ensure teacher motivation, attendance and optimal use of teaching time effective or not; and to find out the
- Targets under dropout rate reduction/retention of students achieved up to the desired level;
- Steps taken by state government to reduce dropout rate and retention of students are sufficient. If not, suggestions for the same;
- Main reasons why government schools are not being preferred;
- Extent to which the various schemes regarding education have been implemented;
- Overall impact of the education systems;
- Follow-up and monitoring system of the departmental authorities;
- Bottlenecks faced in the implementation of educational programmers.

The overall aim of this evaluative study is to assess overall effectiveness of the schemes run by the state government and to know whether the objective of quality education that needs improvement in dropout rates and retention of students and to find out why government schools are not being preferred?

Findings: The study on dropout rates of school children has clearly brought out the critical dimensions of school education in Mewat and the ground realities. Education being an important instrument escalating the holistic development of an individual, it is essential that the systems are put in place and the mechanisms function properly to achieve its ultimate aim. Government schools are believed to cater to middle and lower socio-economic groups.

- The infrastructural condition of the schools was not as appropriate as required for the proper conduction of educational activities.
- Basic necessities like provision of drinking water and toilets were lacking. These were rampant problems which were also mentioned to affect the enrolment of children in school.
- Many schools though have sports grounds; extracurricular activities are not given much importance.
- Teachers are still uncomfortable with the use of technology in the classroom. They should be trained to use the technological innovations that are readily available. Effective use of information and

communication technologies in teacher education institutions can improve the quality of teacher education.

- School curriculum is becoming more and more complex. Many new areas of knowledge are getting into the curriculum. There should be continuous in-service programme organised both through face-to-face and distance mode in order to make the teachers cope with the latest developments.
- There should be continuous monitoring of teachers in order to maintain the standard of teacher education and its quality enhancement.
- One of the reasons for the poor academic preparation of candidates entering the field is that there are not enough qualified teachers in the profession to satisfy demand. In order to attract more teachers into the field, the quality of the programs has decreased, and the criteria for selecting candidates of teacher education are almost non-existent.
- Teachers do not seem to realise that while for good teachers EDUSAT is a great aid, for the mediocrity it offers a challenge to their survival. The tragedy is that this innovation has failed to evoke any noticeably response anywhere within the district
- The existing school education system, with importance only to teaching/learning and the absence of any vocational skill development at school level do not enhance the marketability of persons (children) with education up to elementary school level
- The village education committee was largely found to be a redundant body.
- The role of Village Education Committees (VECs), Schools and Teachers in enhancing parents knowledge, changing their attitude or support/help students at the time of need are totally missing.
- The infrastructure requires improvement which will eventually motivate the parents and the children themselves to enroll in school.
- Gender balance needs to be induced at every level, especially among teachers.
- Effective monitoring mechanisms are also required for increasing accountability of the village education committee and other related bodies

❖ **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, Ajay Guleria

Sponsorer: ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : October 2014

Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives:

- To study the socio-economic, cultural and ethnic background of the migrant tribal population in Kangra district;
- To examine the changes 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;

Findings: Migration in India is predominantly short distance with around 60 per cent of migrants changing their residence within the district of enumeration and over 20 per cent within the state of enumeration, while the rest move across the state boundaries. There is a considerable migration of tribal people to Kangra district. Process of intra-district migration has been influenced by socio-economic, educational and environmental facilities available in Kangra district. Kangra district indicated relatively high migration from other districts of Himachal Pradesh. The effects of intra-district migration on temporary or permanent settlement add up to a significant impact on individual's socio-economic status. Kangra being a developed district has dimensional impact on the livelihood of migrants. The relative proportion of tribal population in the district has been continuously increasing over the years. The major causes of this increase are attributed to in-migration of the tribal people mainly from Chamba, Kinnaur and Lahul & Spiti districts. Some of the major tribes in the district include the Gaddi, the Gujjar, the Kinnaure and the Bhot. The Gaddis and the Gujjars, however, are the most numerous. Both (Gaddis and Gujjars) are pastoral tribe. Majority of them have been living in Nagrota, Baijnath, Dharmshala and Kangra C.D. blocks.

Increasing tribal population in Kangra district resulted in a tremendous degradation of the natural environment. Tribal environmental and economic conditions of tribal migrants in Kangra district have undergone rapid changes. The migration is due to attraction of employment, attainment of education, marriage (females move to the husbands residence), transfer of job, natural calamities, agricultural failure, debt, drought etc. Migrated people are mainly motivated by better living conditions at destinations. It seems that most of females migrated to Kangra district because of support

to family members. On an average, each family has four to five members, which migrated to Kangra district.

Majority of the respondents and their family members fall between the age range starting from 31 years to 61 years. However, there is no much variation between the age groups among all the categories of tribals. The Gaddis and the Gujjars, irrespective of Hindus or Muslims, migrated in higher number compared to other tribal population because of availability of pastoral grounds for rearing their livestock. Regarding respondents' family members, the Gaddis and the Gujjars have migrated in higher number irrespective of religion. Kinnaure and Lahule have similar status of migration irrespective of being Hindu and Buddhist, while Buddhist Spitian has migrated in less number. The results revealed that the social profile of tribal migrants, irrespective of their tribe or region, has similar social characteristics. Muslim Gujjars were found more illiterate. Kinnaure, Lahlule, Spitian and Gaddis have availed highest degrees (M.A). Migration among younger people is definitely link with the availability of educational institutions of higher level in Kangra district. Majority of the migrants left their native places in search of occupational activities in Kangra district because of its easy availability in different occupations. Monthly income of respondents and their family members is quite low compared to inflation. The income contribution of respondents and their family members varies, which is associated with earning and contribution in their respective family income. Majority of the migrants earn relatively lower income thus their contribution in family income seems lower comparing to inflation. Majority of them were satisfied with the 'better climate', 'better future scope of employment and education', 'better standard of living', 'better job prospects'. They were also satisfied with the change in economic activities, particularly in getting 'regular employment'. Majority of the migrants availed quite better facilities of pipe drinking water, toilet and electricity in Kangra district in comparison with their native districts before their migration.

❖ **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.

Findings: The main findings are as follow:

- In order to improve the quality of life of tribal population in the State, the Government of India and Chhattisgarh have introduced various development programmes. Macro data indicates that, in spite of government efforts, the good economic performance in recent years has not percolated down to economically deprived and socially backward groups, which is reflected in their poor performance in context of various indicators discussed in this report. This is mainly because of lack of infrastructural facilities and man-power which is less than the required.
- Marginal improvement has been noticed in the poverty levels among the marginalised population and also in the accumulation of assets. Adding to that, the accumulation of human capital has not only seen in the case of males but for their counterparts as well in the State of Chhattisgarh. This is really a positive development towards the improvement of human capital in the study area.
- The expressions and feelings of the students/teachers revealed that students are quite happy with the way BSP as it is providing free education to them. Note that the quality of education is comparable to any state of the art school in the vicinity.
- Non-agricultural casual labour was the main occupation source of livelihood amongst the families of sampled students. Coming to per capita monthly income of the households, it was Rs 2,760 on an average for sampled households.
- The information pertaining to the performance of students in terms of their academic record reveals that majority of the tribal students secured first division in their respective classes.
- Apart from studies, most of the students actively participated in extra-curricular activities and some of them played games both at national and State level.
- In view of the poor socio-economic status of the parents, the absence of connectivity and non-availability of good schools in the rural area, these students could never dream of such a quality education in the absence of SAIL's CSR.
- On the basis of our own observations, we find that the SAIL's role in providing quality education to tribal students is really commendable in view of promoting inclusive growth by bringing marginalised population to the mainstream population

❖ **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.

Findings: The main findings are as follows:

- Only 44 per cent of the arable land in India is under assured (mainly canal and ground water) irrigation. This means the demand from irrigation would register a rapid increase to bring additional area under irrigation. And here there is no option as the country shall have to do it to maintain even the present level of food security, that too with substantial incidence of poverty. As the country is trying to reduce poverty, the demand for food is bound to rise and the food security has already led to that situation. Certainly, water demand from agriculture is going to increase. The central government has recently allocated Rs 50,000 crore for investment in increasing the irrigation capacity in the country.
- With only 1.53 per cent of India's geographical area, Punjab has been providing food security to the country, by way of making substantial contribution to the central pool of foodgrains. The state has been annually contributing 60 per cent of rice and 45 per cent of wheat to the central pool of the country ever since 1975 till 2007. Even now Punjab's share in the central pool is the highest among other states.
- Punjab has the highest area (83 per cent) under cultivation, highest cropping intensity (197 per cent) and highest irrigation intensity (99 per cent) and of course highest productivity of wheat and paddy. In the process, Punjab's pre-green revolution diversified agriculture turned into a virtual mono-crop culture-wheat in Rabi season and paddy in Kharif season. It is worth mentioning that paddy is a water guzzling crop and needs 22 irrigations, as compared 14 in sugarcane (a whole year crop) and only 4 in wheat.
- The area under canal irrigation declined from 58 per cent in 1960-61 to 27 per cent in 2012-13 and under ground water increased from 41 per cent to 72 per cent during the same period. Total irrigated area increased from 2020 thousand hectares to 4115 thousand hectares during this period. Irrigation

intensity increased from 54 per cent to 99 per cent during this period.

- The area under paddy increased from 227 thousand hectares to 2849 thousand hectares during 1960-2013, an increase from 6 per cent to 69 per cent. Such a change in cropping pattern resulted in a tremendous increase in the number of tubewells and pressure on ground water. The number of tubewells increased from 200 thousands to 1400 thousands, an increase of 7 fold, 1970-2014. The water table went down and number of submersible motors increased 619 thousands in 2009 to 844 thousands in 2014. The decline in the average annual rainfall accentuated the problem further. It decreased from an annual average of 673 mm during 1975-85 to 438 mm during 2006-10. During 2009-13, it was 496 mm. The depth of water table increased from 32 cm to 102 cm, across the districts, during 1996-2014. As a result, the number of overexploited (in terms of ground water) blocks increased from 53 in 1984 to 110 (out of 138) blocks in 2011. As regards, the quality of water, it is safe only in 22 blocks. The draft (the amount of water extracted) is much higher than the recharge.
- The primary data collected from 300 farmer households also supports the findings based on the secondary data. In the 30 sampled villages, the paddy is being cultivated in nearly 69 per cent of their total area in the Kharif season. The share of paddy in the central plain zone is little more than 90 per cent, followed by 85 per cent area under paddy in the sub-mountain zone. The share of paddy in the area in the south-west zone (traditionally known as cotton-belt) is, however, 20 per cent, while under cotton it is 39 per cent.
- Significantly, 41 per cent farmers do not want to continue with paddy cultivation at the aggregate level. This proportion is 80 per cent in the south-west zone, 47 per cent in the sub-mountain zone and 30 per cent in the central zone. Clearly, farmers are not emotionally attached to paddy cultivation and shall be willing to cultivate alternative crops, given their economic viability. This is important to note that this response was to the situation of withdrawal of facility of free electricity. Thus free electricity is an important incentive to continue with paddy cultivation.
- Interestingly, the level of awareness is 90 per cent in the central zone which is a paddy region. About 76 per cent of the farmers in this zone are also aware that paddy is a water guzzling crop. Notwithstanding the high level of awareness, only 7 per cent of the farmers (8 per cent in the central zone and zero per

cent in the sub-mountain zone) are sowing paddy, the remaining 93 per cent transplant paddy with puddling method. Further, 8 per cent farmers in the central zone and 50 per cent farmers in the south-west zone do not cultivate paddy.

- As regards rain water harvesting, only 11 per cent respondents are resorting to it. This means 89 per cent do not do any rain water harvesting. About 78 per cent respondents do not do any water saving efforts.
- Farmers are not aware about the organic farming as revealed by 293 (97 per cent), out of 300, respondents. Interestingly, the proportion of households who view television is also the same. The proportion of newspaper readers is only 27 per cent.
- About 89 per cent respondent farmers are, however, willing to continue with agriculture, because of a number of reasons, such as non-employability outside agriculture, non-availability of employment in the non-farm sector and extremely low level of education. Most of the respondents, however, do not want to keep their children in agriculture. It is significant to mention that nearly 20 per cent of the sampled households heads (HHs) are illiterate, 35 per cent have studied up to 8th class and about 31 per cent up to 10th class. The proportion of HHs with 12th class is only 8 per cent and those with graduate degree are 7 per cent. Clearly, the educational attainment of the HHs is quite low. Nonetheless, the level of awareness about depleting water table is quite high.
- As regards industrial sector, it is mainly dependent on ground water, with all the sampled small scale units having their own tubewells. The average depth of the tubewells is 230 feet. However, across the units and districts it ranges from 150 feet to 350 feet. Textiles, food & beverages products, basic metal, paper and paper product, leather & leather products are the highest water consuming industries.
- As regards water conservation, 96 per cent units do not do any water harvesting for the purpose of water saving. Only 24 per cent units have installed one or the other device. Even the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) has not been installed by 54 per cent units. The 46 per cent units are without any certification from the Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB). About 70 per cent units are, however, aware that water is a scarce resource and hence needs to be used judiciously. But 76 per cent did not install any and water saving device (s) and the eater harvesting and conservation is almost negligible.
- The situation regarding conservation and harvesting of water is almost similar in the large scale

industries. They, too, depend on ground water being extracted by their own tubewells. The average depth of tubewells is 350 feet, higher than that in the small scale units.

- The BHP of tubewell motors is also very high as the water is to be extracted from a depth of 350 feet and more. The tubewell runs for 25 to 28 days in a month. Paper industry consumes the highest amount of water (111 million litres of water in a month), followed by textiles industry (23 million litres), metal product (14 million litres) and leather and leather industries (2.4 million litres). As regards water harvesting, 95 per cent respondents do not do any water harvesting. The 61 per cent units have ETP and they have obtained certification from the PPCB. However, 39 per cent are yet to install ETP and obtain certification from the PPCB. Against this information, almost all the units do recognise that water should be saved but the ground reality does not match their perception as 55 per cent are yet to install any water saving technique.

❖ **Evaluation Report of Sustainable Development Projects of SAIL for 2014-15.**

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Dr. Rajeev Sharma

Sponsorer: Nehru SAIL Chair

Date of Commencement : April 2015

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objectives: To evaluate two sustainable projects of SAIL for the year 2014-15.

Findings The evaluation report covers the actual achievement of SAIL's SD projects (both MOU & Non-MOU) undertaken during 2014-15. The report is based on the examination of the individual SD project based on its activities, expenditure and documentation and monitoring. All the relevant documents were presented by SAIL during the evaluation process.

We are convinced that SAIL had successfully executed the SD project taken under MoU 2014-15 as per the DPE guidelines on CSR & Sustainability and has achieved "Excellent" Rating for project on Biodiversity Conservation & CO2 Sequestration at Bolani Mine.

❖ **Empowering Poor Tribal Girls under CSR: A Case Study of Nursing Colleges of SAIL at Bhilai and Rourkela.**

Team : Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsorer : Nehru SAIL Chair

Date of Commencement : May 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.

Findings: The main findings are as follows:

- In order to improve the quality of life of tribal population in the State, the Government of India and the selected States (Chhattisgarh and Odisha) have introduced various development programmes. Macro data indicates that, in spite of government efforts, the good economic performance in recent years has not percolated down to economically deprived and socially backward groups, which is reflected in their poor performance in various indicators discussed in this report. This is mainly because of lack of infrastructural facilities and man-power which is less than the required.
- The accumulation of human capital has not only been seen in the case of males but for their counterparts as well in both the states. This is really a positive development towards the improvement of human capital in the study area.
- The expressions and feelings of the students/teachers revealed that students are quite happy with the way BSP and RSP is providing free nursing training to them. Note that the quality of training is comparable to any state of the art training institute in the vicinity.
- Non-agricultural casual labour was the main occupation source of livelihood amongst the families of sampled students. Coming to per capita monthly income of the households, it was Rs 620 on an average for sampled households.
- The information pertaining to the satisfaction level of students from the training programme reveals that almost all the students, who were undergoing training from respective training institutes of steel plants of SAIL, were satisfied from the training. Most of them studying reported that training programme will help them in raising their skill level, improve their overall aptitude and help them in the job searching techniques. Some of them reported that this training programme will help us in CV preparation and getting formal education.
- In view of the poor socio-economic status of the parents, the absence of connectivity and non-availability of training institutes, especially for getting higher/professional education in the remote rural and tribal area, these students could never dream of such a quality training programme in the absence of SAIL's CSR.
- On the basis of our own observations, we find that the SAIL's role in providing quality professional programme to tribal girl students is really commendable in view of promoting inclusive growth by bringing marginalised population to the mainstream population.
- As a matter of fact, it is highly compatible with the

inclusive growth and make in India programme.

- Empowering poor tribal girls from far off rural areas goes much beyond the economic empowerment of the individuals but is a significant contribution to the socio-economic upliftment of the households and regions from where the students came.
- It has also encouraged the other parents and their daughters to enter into such courses.
- Many of the pass-outs have already joined good jobs and are leading a comfortable life besides enjoying a respectable social status.
- The tribal nursing students have emerged as role models for other tribal girls.
- The SAIL's goodwill has also increased because of this gesture of SAIL.
- The students at these nursing institutes are the ambassadors of SAIL among the tribal people.

❖ **Emerging Global and Domestic Challenges to Steel Industry in India with Special Reference to SAIL.**

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsorer: Nehru SAIL Chair

Date of Commencement : January 2016

Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: The specific objectives of the report are as follows:

- To understand the pattern and pace of steel production and consumption at global and domestic level, and
- To identify the main challenges and constraints being faced by the steel companies in the country in general and SAIL in particular.

Findings: The main findings are as follows:

- The production and consumption of crude steel is mainly concentrated in the countries of Asia & Oceania.
- In terms of growth rate of production and consumption, the global deceleration in its rate of growth is observed since 2005. Similar is true for most of the regions of the world with few exceptions.
- Country-wise data suggested that China has been the largest crude steel producer and consumer in the world for the last about 19 years. However, in terms of per capita consumption of both crude and finished steel, South Korea has been the leading country during the same period.
- India has lowest per capita consumption of both crude and finished steel amongst top 10 countries over the period of time.
- The company-wise comparison in the world top 50

companies in the year 2014 revealed that the ranking of Tata Steel Limited was much better than the ranking acquired by Steel Authority of India Limited.

- The steel scenario in India showed that both the production and consumption of finished steel has gone up for the country as a whole in absolute terms during 1992-93 to 2013-14.
- The production of crude steel was found higher than the consumption of steel for the period taken into consideration.
- The trend growth of finished steel production was higher for other producers as compared to the main producers in the country. However, the trend growth rates in the production of finished steel production has shown deceleration for both main and other producers during 2002-03 to 2013-14 than in the previous period (1992-93 to 2002-03).
- The performance of Tata Steel Limited is much better as compared to Steel Authority of India Limited in the country. However, plant-wise scenario of SAIL in steel production has revealed that the two plants of SAIL (mainly Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant) have shown improvement in their growth rates for finished steel production.

❖ Study on Agri Value chain for Wheat in the Surplus producing State of Haryana

Team : S.S. Sangwan, DNS Chahal and Gagan Deep

Sponsorer : NABARD

Date of Commencement : April 2015

Date of Completion : November 2015

Objectives: The main objectives of the study are:

- To study the economics of the wheat production and marketing channels used by the farmers.
- Case studies of a few existing flour mills, bakery units and other high value wheat.
- Processing units; covering mobilisation of raw material, marketing of the products, availability of bank credit and their economic viability.
- To conduct SWOT analysis of processing units of different kinds in the wheat value chain.
- To identify and analyse the risk and uncertainty at different stages in AVC of wheat.
- To assess the extent of processing of wheat in the state and to study the scope with financial support from the banks and financial institutions

Findings:

- Wheat is cultivated in more than 90 percent of gross cropped area in Rabi season with about 2/3rd cultivators as small and marginal in Haryana. The

mode of cultivation of wheat shows increasing mechanisation in the operations like ploughing, sowing, weeding, applying pesticides and harvesting. However, successful examples of contract/group farming for wheat were not reported by farmers.

- Marketing is through the time-tested channel of APMC controlled markets managed by arhtias even for procurement by government agencies at MSP. Farmers preferred this approach due to certainty of price and purchases.
- The APMC Act has not been amended in Haryana to allow direct purchase by the processors/traders. Farmers are not pressing for the amendment due to apprehension of lower price from private traders. None of the sample of 252 farmers was reported selling to private traders/processors.
- Among the farmers, 17 per-cent expressed willingness to set up flour mills. The main constraints apprehended by the farmers were lack of technical knowledge, non-availability of bank loan, subsidy and land at suitable location.

First Stage Processing of Wheat

- Of the sample flour mills, none was purchasing wheat directly from the farmers due to restrictions of the APMC Act except some small units in clandestine way.
- The present investors in flour mills were from the business community without any link with farmers and a few were not interested to deal with farmers.
- The flour milling industry was deregulated in 1986 and then in 1991. The wheat surplus States account for 2/3rd capacity of flour mills but have suffered compared to wheat-deficit States due to all India uniform price policy of FCI for wheat release. Moreover, higher taxes @13.5 percent on wheat in Haryana compared to 8.5 percent in Uttar Pradesh are making Haryana flour mills non-competitive. Haryana was having 65 roller flour mills in 2008 with capacity of 9 lakh tonne per year but a number of mills have closed in recent years and others were reported working at less than their capacity due to non-competitiveness.

Second Stage Wheat Processed Products

- After de-reservation of bakery items from the reserved list of laghu udyog/MSME in late nineties; the smaller units are facing tough competition from large automatic Indian and foreign units. Most of old units in villages & towns have closed and even the small good units in cities were on the verge of closure.
- Old small sample bakery units were having wood fired ovens even in Chandigarh while the new units

are using electricity & diesel operated ovens to ensure continuous energy in the process of bakery products.

Economics

- In terms of economics, a moderate capacity flour mill of 70 tonne per day was found profitable with IRR of 44 per cent with breakeven at 53% capacity. Thus, this investment with fixed cost of Rs 2 crore in machinery and building has potential in the State, provided taxes are rationalised in line with other States
- Even the small bakery units with machinery cost of about Rs one lakh can give employment to four persons with net benefit of Rs 2.67 lakh per year. It can sustain even in subdued demand as the breakeven point is 44 per cent. Similarly, a semi-automatic unit with capital investment of Rs 33.49 lakh can give net income of Rs 8.44 lakh annually with breakeven point at 49% indicating cushion for survival at reduced demand. Hence, the units for second stage products are also profitable and viable.

Policy Suggestions

- The study revealed that the wheat farmers and processors were working in isolation in Haryana. Even willingness to integrate was very poor, especially in view of apprehension of lower prices by the farmers and hesitation of the processors in dealing with political pliable farmers. But the flour mills and bakery units were found profitable and there is a scope for new units in the surplus wheat State of Haryana. Therefore, the study suggests focusing on setting up of new small flour mills and local bakery units with credit support from banks. The following policy support by the Central and State Governments may ease the setting up of wheat-based processing units to generate employment.
- The taxes on wheat purchased by processors may be brought at par with other States. Vat tax concession can also be given to small units in towns and villages. In long run, the increased economic activity may compensate for revenue loss too.
- Wheat farmers' promoted units may be exempted from the condition of purchases through APMC markets to encourage value addition.
- Technical knowledge of first and second stage wheat units may be imparted to rural adults in all districts to motivate first generation entrepreneurs.
- Equity participation may be given by the State to set up small wheat-based processing units by the rural youth.

- The FCI price policy should be favourable to the surplus wheat producing States through all India auction at the place of storage/release of wheat.
- Preference for purchases of bakery units from small units may be given for government functions and programme.

❖ Threats and Strengths of Dairy Farming : A study of NPAs units in Punjab.

Team : S.S. Sangwan and Gagan Deep

Sponsorer: SBI

Date of Commencement : June 2015

Date of Completion : September 2015

Objectives: The main objectives of the study are to:

- Work out economics of milk production
- Identify the reasons for large-scale default of dairy loans.
- Evolve suggestions to be kept in view by the banks for financing dairy loans in future.
- Assess the future prospectus of dairy farming in Punjab

Findings:

- The small dairy NPA units of 1 to 3 animals were financed up to Rs 1 lakh, mainly to Schedule Caste families and out of them, 78 per cent were financed up to Rs 50,000.
- During survey, animals financed were not found with most of borrowers and a few of them did not purchase at all and others sold within a short period or a few reported died.
- Low quality animals were purchased in general due to inadequate financing as reported by 26 per cent cases.
- The borrowers defaulted due to reduction in yield of the animal just after purchase, inadequate feed and non-conceiving in time in most of the cases. Agricultural loan waiver scheme in 2008 also sent wrong signal about redemption of the dairy loans of the poor families.
- Sale of the animals was forced in about 40 percent families due to money needed in curing illness of any member of the family.
- Appraisal at the time of financing was found casual by the team at bank level. It was reported due to pressure from the sponsoring agencies. None of these agencies educates the beneficiaries about repayment of loans.
- Lack of regular monitoring by banks was also revealed as borrowers were not made aware of the loan waiver and their outstanding loans.
- Hence, most of the dairy units financed to landless poor families have failed and made these families

defaulter to bank, blocking any future loan to them. Perhaps this failure of small dairy farming may be main reason for the declining trend in milk production in Punjab as a whole. Question arises, “Whether small dairy loans are bliss or curse to the poor?”

Recommendations for Small Dairy NPA Units

- The survey revealed that smaller 1/2 dairy animal units were not viable with landless families except some exceptional cases where fodder was sourced free from other fields due to the good relation of the unit holder. These aspects must be ascertained at the time of appraisal.
- Small land owners are having two to three animals for their own consumption and partly for sale of milk. Therefore, it may be better option to finance small dairy units to the existing KCC holders instead of landless poor.
- Monitoring of small loans by the bank was lacking as revealed by non-clarification of even loan waiver policy to the non-eligible borrowers. It was observed by the study team that a few of the defaulters have started repaying after a long gap due to recent step up in recovery efforts by bank.
- One third of animals were reported sold due to illness in the family, therefore, sponsored cases should be compulsory insured for health protection by the government before financing by bank.

❖ Study on Agri Gold Loans in Punjab

Team: S.S. Sangwan and Gagan Deep

Sponsorer: SBI

Date of Commencement : September 2015

Date of Completion : February 2016

Objectives:

- To examine the coverage, process of loaning and need of Agri Gold loan.
- Comparison of SBI Agri Gold loan / Gold loan with NBFCs & other banks in Punjab
- To suggest the future strategies for increasing the SBI Gold Loan.

Findings: First, the procedural aspects in practice and their deficiencies were present on the basis of information from 33 bank /NBFC branches. The main findings and the emerging action points from the study were as under

- SBI and other banks have scope to increase their AGL loans under the categories of Rs 50,000 and Rs 1,00,000 from around 10 to 20 per cent compared to 90 per cent by NBFCs. The banks will get risk free business and smaller borrowers will benefits from

the lower rate of interest and enjoy more safety of their ornaments.

- To attract small borrowers, banks have to reduce initial cost of about Rs 1,000 by in-house valuation of gold ornaments up to Rs1,00,000; discontinue the requirement of affidavits and stamp papers which is already not a practice in many branches of SBI itself. A list of required documents should be readily available with the dealing official and be given to the borrower immediately which will save time of branch officials too. It is already in practice at some branches.
- As a strategy, nothing outside the branch should be required for loans up to Rs 1,00,000 and the customer should go out with loan amount. Otherwise, there are others like the Muthoot, private banks to trap a person with ornaments. Even undertaking should be properly drafted to avoid annoying customers (In one branch, the one clause of undertaking was he will not deal with any other banks in any manner which is absurd enough to annoy).
- The share of banks, especially SBI, was less in personal loans. The main constraint was requirement of salary statement or Form-16 to ascertain income. Though, SBI has clarified, it is not necessary in its books of instruction but it needs to be removed from the loan application form otherwise the inspector will find faults with the BMs.
- There is more aggressive market drive by LHO/Branches with poster mentioning strong points of SBI gold loans like lower ROI, more security of ornaments, no hidden charges, prompt processing & disbursement, etc. Branches can do the marketing through a vehicle covered with posters of above points along with the announcer, especially in the beginning of the quarters of July- September and January–March which were reported as the main demand season for gold loans.
- The gold loan documents should be not be of more than three pages. KYC to be taken if one is first time customer. Cash disbursement can also be considered for those without saving bank account in the branch as it is in practice by Muthoot and Manappuram
- A few new branch managers wanted that good practices in loaning under different portfolios must be discussed one by one in the monthly progress review meeting with their Regional Manager.
- Unawareness of even existing instructions in many SBI branches indicates need for short training of field offices and cashiers. These short-trainings with clarification with support from innovative branch managers can help in expediting financing under

gold loans for other purposes like dairy, poultry, housing, etc

- It was also suggested that SBI cashiers should be practically trained through district level workshops with support of good jewellers so as enable them for in-house valuation of the ornaments.
- Staff shortage was a common irritant in branches. It can reduce by engaging gold loan councillors at par with home and auto -councillors. Even local SBI retired persons can be selectively engaged with nominal incentives.
- A more universal name to Agri Gold Scheme may be given to make it more inclusive for all type of borrowers. “ One of the SBI Regional Manager who has extensively financed Agri Gold Loans told that the name of “ Agri Gold loan ‘ itself diverts a number of landless families working as auto/rickshaw operators, agriculture and non-agriculture labourer, temporary small traders, taxi operators etc from the bank. Such borrowers just do not dare to interact for clarifications with the bank. Therefore, SBI may think of new the scheme-name by changing the name from Agri Gold loans to some other names like Green Gold loans, Tatkal (Instant) Gold Loans, Sulabh Gold loans, etc. The gold loan documents should be not more than three pages except KYC, if he is first time customer. Cash disbursement can also be considered for those without saving bank account in the branch as it is in practice by Muthoot and Manappuram.

❖ **Programme Implementation Plan (2015-16): Quarterly Quality Monitoring Report of Moga, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Mohali, Amritsar, Pathankot and Fazilka Districts: eight research studies.**

Team: A.K. Nanda and Rajesh Aggarwal

Sponsorer: PRC Annual Grant

Date of commencement : April 2015

Date of Completion : June 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: Among the witnesses of the programme, study recorded serious shortage in medical and paramedical staff, closure of health facilities during hours of operation, less than optimal use of 24x7 facilities, inadequate field visits by the district level programme officers, shortages in drugs, encouragement of would be mothers for private institutional facilities,

widespread absenteeism by the MOs and paramedical staff etc.

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

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

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

Date of commencement : June 2008

Date of completion : December 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 characterisation 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.

Findings: Around 11 per cent of the households in Punjab report at least one current international out-migrant. The socio-economic differences in the incidence of international outmigration indicate that households in rural areas are twice likely to have an emigrant than households in urban areas. Doaba households are most likely to send a migrant abroad whereas the households in Malwa region are least likely to have an emigrant.

❖ **Quality of HMIS Data on Maternal Health Care Indicators in Punjab during 2009-10 and 2014-15**

Team : Pawan Sharma

Sponsorer : Self Initiated

Date of commencement : October 2015

Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: To find out quality of HMIS data on maternal health care indicators in Punjab.

Findings: This study was an exercise in assessing the quality of HMIS data on maternal health care indicators in the state of Punjab during the period 2009-10 and 2014-15. The quality of HMIS data at the state level was found good enough on the parameters of dose of TT1 and TT2 administered to pregnant women, ANC registration vis-à-vis deliveries, place of delivery i.e. at public or private health institutions or at home, assistance at the time of home delivery, safe deliveries, c-section deliveries at public health institutions and sex ratio at birth. However, the quality of data was uncertain on the parameters of ANC coverage, first trimester ANC registration, women receiving 3 ANC services as

well as 100 IFA tablets, pregnant women with hypertension (BP>140/90) and anaemia, home visits within 24 hours of birth, 48 hours stay post delivery at public institution, c-section deliveries at private health institution, MTPs conducted at private hospital, proportion of newborn breastfed within one hour of birth, women receiving post natal care within 48 hours of delivery, children weighed at the time of birth and newborn having weight less than 2.5 kg. Of course, there were district level variations in the quality of data on different maternal health care indicators in HMIS 2014-15 data as well during HMIS 2009-10 and 2014-15. The data on maternal healthcare indicators was accurate at the state level as well across different districts on those parameters which could be re-verified at any stage and lower on those parameters which could not be re-confirmed. These types of data are generated more out of assumptions rather than what was existing at the ground level. The HMIS data on MTPs conducted at the private health institutions was dismally inaccurate. Not all private health institutions were supplying the data on this vital parameter on a consistent basis. Effective and efficient mechanism should be evolved for collecting the data on maternal healthcare aspects from all health institutions, especially from the accredited private sector health institutions so that all such centres supply the correct data on a consistent basis.

❖ **Functioning of AYUSH Health Care Centres in Punjab**

Team: Pawan Sharma, Poonam Sandhir and Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

Sponsorer : PRC Annual Grant

Date of commencement : April 2015

Date of Completion : September 2015

Objectives: The objective of the study is to assess the functioning of AYUSH centres in Punjab in terms of provision and implementation of AYUSH infrastructure, especially under NRHM. The study will also explore mismatch, if any, between the reported and actual data on the number of OPDs in HMIS as well as on other parameters.

Findings: The present study undertakes the task of carrying out an evaluation of the functioning of AYUSH Health Care Centres in Punjab. The sample for the study constituted 20 AYUSH centres from three districts of Amritsar, Sangrur and Jalandhar. Availability of adequate physical infrastructure and adequate trained staff at these centres are the two prerequisites for providing quality health care services. Any departure from the set norms for these parameters

makes the system weak. The findings are not that encouraging as much as one would wish. Space available for co-locating these centres invariably was insufficient. The availability status of facilities and amenities at AYUSH centres was disappointing. While water supply and electricity situation posed no problem, toilet facilities were far from being satisfactory. Shortage of quality medicines was frequently reported by ayurvedic medical officers. Medicine supply was short in 17 of the total of 20 AYUSH dispensaries. Absence of vials and bottles for carrying medicines at home was important issue raised by homoeopathic medical officers. Non-availability of these had forced the beneficiaries to look for alternatives or go without the service. The accomplishments of the AYUSH health care centres in providing highly satisfactory services to patients were commendable. Patients with chronic diseases such as arthritis, liver diseases, allergies, diseases related to digestive and respiratory systems were found to be getting greater solace from these systems of medicines. The conviction among the patients for getting treatment of different ailments in these systems of medicines was noticed to be quite higher. These patients were reluctant to move to allopathic system of medicine despite the inadequate and irregular availability of medicines in AYUSH health care centres. Effective use of IEC activities informing the community about the existence of the AYUSH centres, adequate provision of physical and other infrastructural facilities and regularity in the supply of quality medicines with no pressure of achievements of OPD targets would enhance the utilisation of these centres manifold. All in all, the AYUSH system of medicines should continue in the state with necessary improvements and modifications, as indicated above.

❖ **Health Care Services in Punjab: Findings of a Patient Satisfaction Survey**

Team : Pawan Sharma and Poonam Sandhir

Sponsorer : PRC Annual Grant

Date of commencement : July 2015

Date of Completion : December 2015

Objectives: This study attempts to estimate indices of patient satisfaction and to identify the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the public health care services. The findings of the survey are meant to guide the hospital administrators about quality improvement initiatives with respect to services provided to OPD and IPD patients, and also help address the gaps identified. Based on the findings, appropriate allocative and managerial decisions for better utilization of public

hospitals in the state can be taken by the concerned authorities.

Findings: This study attempts to estimate indices of patient satisfaction and to identify the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the public health care services. Contrary to the popular notion, the satisfaction of the patients with the services delivered was discovered as high on most of the parameters. Both the out-door patients and in-door patients found the location of the hospital accessible, diagnostic facilities in order, and the quality of medical care services by the doctors satisfactory. There were, of course, some difficulties faced in respect of availability of medicines from within the hospitals, availability of ultrasound facilities at these health institutions and laxity in emergency cases. Nearly 19 per cent of the OPD and 22 per cent IPD patients were dissatisfied due to the non-availability of essential drugs and supplies in these hospitals. Concerted efforts on the part of state health authorities are also required to provide man and machine to provide ultrasound test facilities. Further, to meet the shortage of medicines, in case these are not available free of cost at the hospital pharmacy/dispensary, the state health authorities need to reboot the system of Jan Aushadhi Stores to fulfill the perceived objective of providing generic medicines at cheaper rates. The escalating cost involved in the purchase of medicines from the market was a cause of worry for every patient. These remedial measures would minimise the dissatisfaction among the patients visiting these health institutions. On the whole, the assessment was fairly positive.

❖ Trends in Child Health Care Practices in Punjab:

Evidence from HMIS Data (2009-15)

Team : Poonam Sandhir

Sponsorer: Self-initiated

Date of commencement : October 2015

Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: To see quality of HMIS data regarding child health care indicators for the period of 2009 to 2015; and to check consistency and accuracy of HMIS data in this regard.

Findings: The study was based on HMIS data regarding child health care indicators for the period of 2009 to 2015. For Punjab percentage of newborns weighted had gone from 92.94 to 97.38 per cent and the percentage of LBW babies had fallen from 12.52 to 5.9 per cent. The HMIS figures of newborns breastfed within one hour and BCG vaccination gave an optimistic picture whereas data collected for DLHS-4 gave a grim situation with lot of scope for improvement. So much variation in the data raises query about the reliability of data.

For BCG-DPT maximum dropout in percentage points was observed in Mansa and Barnala districts. For BCG-OPV maximum dropout in percentage points was in Mansa, Pathankot and Barnala districts. Similarly for BCG-hepatitis B and BCG-Measles maximum dropout in percentage points was in Barnala district. Overall, Barnala district recorded maximum dropout in percentage points for all the vaccines. A comparison of neonatal death rate as per HMIS data and other sources highlights the huge gap in HMIS data coverage. This fact needs to be researched further. Data reporting has improved little but data was still not being captured resulting in underreporting of infant deaths. During these six years, two cases of polio, 9 cases of diphtheria, 1 case of pertussis and 25 cases of tetanus other were reported in children below five years. Overall, reporting was more till 2011-12 and then gradual fall in cases of vaccine preventable diseases was observed. The extensive efforts under UIP have resulted in reduction in cases of vaccine preventable diseases in children below five years.

Overall, child health indicators show many positive changes but still there are ongoing challenges and shortcomings to be overcome in the process of providing good health to children. The reporting of various child health parameters depicts inter-district variations in the coverage. Data recording and reporting is suboptimal and surveillance system desires improvement. It is critical to address these reasons and identify the districts where focused efforts, systematic child health drive and additional resources will be required for reaching all children with a motto of 'Health for All'.

❖ Healthcare Delivery Services in Punjab: Revelations from HMIS Data (2010-15)

Team : Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

Sponsorer : Self-initiated

Date of commencement : October 2015

Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: To analyse the utilisation of health care delivery services in Punjab based on HMIS data and to understand the gaps in providing health care delivery services in the State.

Findings: The present study analysed utilisation of health facility services in Punjab based on HMIS web portal data for the time period 2011-15. Population served per FRU, PHC functioning as 24x7 and New Sick Born and Child Care Unit is quite high in Punjab. All health institutions have registered RKSs but RKS meetings are not conducted regularly. One VHND organised every two months by each Anganwari Centre in Punjab during 2011-15. Total In-patient Head Count

at midnight in Punjab during 2011-15 increased at high rate. Major operations record 20.1 per cent increase and minor operations record 7.1 per cent increase during 2011-15. OPD services recorded an 8.4 per cent increase since 2010-11. Number of patients receiving AYUSH services in Punjab record 62.1 per cent increase during 2011-15. Utilisation of Adolescent Counselling Services in Punjab is reduced by 20 per cent during 2011-15. The utilisation of health care services can be improved if availability of doctors and required specialists, medicines, laboratory, radiological investigations, improved infrastructure and clean environment at health institutions are made available.

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

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

Sponsorer: State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Punjab.

Date of commencement : September 2015

Date of Completion : November 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 performing their responsibilities;
- 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
- improve functioning of the gram sabhas, particularly through building the capability of pressure groups such as Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), to participate more meaningfully.

Findings: The main objective of the project was to generate awareness regarding the role of panchayati raj institutions in the planned development of the villages in which we could succeed to do so.

❖ **NLM Regular Monitoring of Rural Development Programme of District Pauri Garhwal, Haridwar, Pithoragrah and Champawat (Uttarakhand) under Regular Monitoring of Rural Development Programme during 2015-16 (Phase - I)**

Team: Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh

Sponsored: Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : October 2015

Date of Completion : December 2015

Objective: Monitoring of development activities and to provide policy makers, development managers, and civil society with better means for learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders. The purpose of NLM system is to strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the programmes

Findings:

- The habitants of rural areas and also people living in far flung areas, at hill tops, are well aware of MGNREGA and other rural development schemes, but their participation in these schemes was negligible;
- it was observed that there is lack of convergence of MGNREGA with other sponsored schemes and related development schemes;
- The role of panchayats is not seen as effective and their knowledge regarding the provisions and procedures is just casual.
- The technical staff, too, had a casual approach towards planning work as well as during preparation on technical and other aspects of village plans.
- The technical staff feel that they are overburdened due to vast area they have to cover under the scheme.

❖ **Impact Evaluation Study on Irrigation and Roads & Bridges Projects supported under RIDF Schemes in Punjab : 2014-15**

Team: Sukhvinder Singh, Mehar Singh, Jasbir Singh & 5 other Field Investigators.

Advisor : S.S. Sangwan

Sponsored : NABARD, Mumbai.

Date of Commencement : January 2015

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objective: The objectives of the study are to:

- assess physical & financial progress of various projects, adherence to technical and other specifications/specific conditions, as per sanction
- assess the quality of assets created & its impact
- 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;
- examine the implementation process of selected sampled units, in order to understand the factors affecting implantation of the project positively or otherwise; and

- prescribe policy intervention and action point for different stakeholders, other benefits to rural banks in terms of business and financial inclusion

Findings: This study provides a detailed report of the physical and financial progress of some selected projects related to Rural Connectivity (Roads & Bridges) and Irrigation (including Drainage/ Flood Control and Micro Irrigation) funded by NABARD in Punjab under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). For the study, sixteen roads, five bridges, two drainage, two canal irrigation and two micro-irrigation projects (total 27 works) were selected for evaluation in consultation with NABARD, Regional Office Chandigarh. Main findings of the study are:

Irrigation projects

Saving of irrigation water: All the farmers/ farm workers actually looking after the farm reported that MI system is a highly water saving device, especially for irrigating sandy and sandy loam soil.

Saving of irrigation time: They also reported that compared to flooding system of irrigation, Micro irrigation (MI) system take much less time for irrigation. In other words, within same time one can irrigate much larger area. It is all the more useful in a situation where power is made available to agricultural sector for only a few hours.

Saving of labour: Farmers reported that M.I system is a labour saving irrigation system. Saving of labour through M.I system is done in many ways. Firstly, it takes much less time to irrigate the area. Secondly, unlike the flooding system of irrigation one does not have to attend it continuously.

Better utilization of plant nutrients and pesticides etc: Through M.I. system fertilizers, micro-nutrients and pesticides are distributed in the field uniformly.

Increase in productivity: Farmers who grow crops and vegetables reported about 40 to 50 % increase in the productivity of their crops after the installation of M.I system.

Saving of power consumption: As compare to flooding system of irrigation, M.I. system take much less time to irrigate area. Thus the M.I. system also helps in saving of power consumption.

Helps in weed control: The drip system used for irrigation is also a very effective system of weed control in orchards and certain vegetable crops

Rural connectivity

Employment generation for local population: Each project generated non-recurring employment for thousands of mandays. Since contractors brought most of their labour from outside the area, very few people from the local area were able get employment in these projects. Construction /up gradation of road and bridge

projects however opened many new employment opportunities for the local population.

Socio-Economic Impact: The rural connectivity projects have impacted the life of people in the project areas in many ways. Construction of bridge over river Ujjh (Gurdaspur district) and on Budhki Nadi and Haripur Nala (S.A.S.Nagar district) has really transformed the quality of life of people in the beneficiary villages.

Similarly up gradation of existing roads not only improved accessibility of people to health and educational institutions but also strengthened rural-urban interaction.

Impact on Credit flow in Command area: Economic changes have a strong bearing on the business of banks. There is a significant increase in the number of bank branches, amount of agricultural loan disbursed, number of account holders and deposits mobilized after the completion of the project.

Policy Interventions required

- Timely release of funds by the state government to the implementing agency can avoid cost and time over run.
- In canal irrigation areas formation of WUAs should be made compulsory.
- It has been observed that many farmers opt for micro- irrigation to get power connection for their tubewell on priority. After getting the connection they uproot the system. Electricity Dept should take strict action against such farmers.
- Requisite land for construction/widening of road or for construction of bridge and approaches must be acquired before the submission of project proposal for funding to NABARD.
- All clearness from court (if any land in under litigation) and the concerned department like; forest department (for cutting of trees) electricity department (for removal of poles), canal irrigation and flood control wings of irrigation department (to construct bridges on canals/ natural courses of water) must be obtained before the administrative approval of the projects.
- Timely release of funds to the implementing agency must be ensured.
- Physical progress of the projects must be monitored very closely to ensure that all works related to each stage of the projects are completed in time; Such monitoring will ensure timely completion of the projects.
- To ensure that the assets created are of good quality, quality checking of all NABARD funded projects must be made more stringent and transparent. Apart from the quality control wings of PWD B&R local people from the project area may also be involved to keep a check on the quality of material used and civil works executed.

❖ **Impact Evaluation Study on Irrigation and Roads & Bridges Projects supported under RIDF Schemes in Himachal Pradesh : 2014-15.**

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

Sponsored: NABARD, Mumbai.

Date of Commencement : January 2015

Date of Completion : July 2015

Objective: The objectives of the study are to:

- assess physical & financial progress of various projects, adherence to technical and other specifications /specific conditions, as per sanction;
- assess the quality of assets created & its impact;
- 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;
- examine the implementation process of selected sampled units in order to understand the factors affecting implantation of the project positively or otherwise; and
- prescribe policy intervention and action point for different stakeholders, other benefits to rural banks in terms of business and financial inclusion.

Findings: This Evaluation Report provides a detailed impact assessment of Roads, Bridges & Irrigation projects funded under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The report takes stock of the quality of assets created, adherence to technical specification, physical & financial progress of the projects and socio-economic impact assessment of these infrastructural assets created in various districts of Himachal Pradesh. It has also been attempted to know whether or not they have achieved the desired goals. In Himachal Pradesh, out of the total 77 works which were funded under the above mentioned tranches, 9 works have been selected for evaluation. Out of these 9 works, 5 are related to roads and 2 each to bridges and irrigation. These works have been selected after consultation with NABARD Regional Office, Shimla. Main findings of the study are:

Irrigation Project

- Impact of irrigation projects on social status of farmers and income distribution was comparatively more profound in village Kundla than village Fancha. The main reason behind this is due to village Fancha dependence of crops on assured irrigation is comparatively much less than in Kundla, because Fancha receive more rain fall than Kundla. Prior to this project farming in Kundla was totally dependent on rain. Since the returns from agriculture under rain fed conditions were very low and uncertain, they

reared dairy animals, mainly buffaloes, for supplementing their income. But under rain fed conditions they were not able to produce enough fodder for their dairy animals.

- Every year farmers use to take their animals to far off pastures along the banks of rivers like Satluj (near Ropar in Punjab), Yamuna (near Yamuna Nagar in Haryana) and Ganga (near Haridwar in Uttrakhand) for about 6-7 months in a year. Thus, most males remained away from their families for about 6-7 months in a year. Because of poor economic condition most households had only kutcha houses.
- After the completion of the irrigation project, their returns from land increased very significantly and they are now able to grow enough fodder, including green fodder for their cattle.

Rural connectivity

- In order to create quality works the department (PWD-B&R) follow standard specification such as CSR, DSR, MORT & H specifications. The SDE along with JEs, who monitor the progress of the work ensure that all works are executed as per approved design and specification.
- To assess the quality of various road and bridge projects the CRRID team visited all the projects and found that the quality of road and bridge related works in most cases is quite satisfactory and is in accordance with the approved design.
- The evaluation of road and bridge projects in this study shows that accessibility of people to education institutions, health facilities, market centres have improved significantly after the completion of these projects.
- Income of people from agriculture, dairy farming, wage employment have also increased significantly in the project areas.
- Increase in commercial activity along the road was also observed. With the improvement in rural connectivity large number of vendors, who are selling or collecting various kinds of goods needed by the people, have started reaching remote villages
- Primary survey revealed that about 95% of the households were having bank account and about 25% of them were using ATM facility. About 20% of the households also reported that they are using credit facility of the bank
- Survey of two bank branches, one at Nalagarh (bridge project area) in Solan district and another at Santoshgarh (road project area) in Una district revealed nearly 55% increase in Agricultural loan and about 28% increase in the deposits mobilised after the completion of the projects. The number of

account holders in these two bank branches also increased by nearly 31%. This shows that these road and bridge projects are having a positive impact on the financial inclusion and credit flow in the project command areas.

❖ 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

Findings:

- The overall deviation of U-DISE data from PES data for all comparable items taken together is 0.22 per cent in all sample schools.
- The difference in overall enrolment at I-XII between U-DISE and PES data is less than one per cent for boys and girls (0.28) and the percentage of schools in which the U-DISE figure matches exactly with PES is only 5 per cent.
- The difference in SCs, STs, OBCs enrolment at I-XII between U-DISE and PES data for boys and girls is (0.87, 6.66, 5.57 per cent) respectively.
- The difference in Muslim students' enrolment at I-XII between U-DISE and PES data is negligible, less than one per cent for boys and for girls 0.18.
- There is absolutely no difference between U-DISE and PES data (in respect of school category, type of school, school management, location of school, residential school, building part of shift school), highest in school, and the status of school building
- U-DISE data regarding availability of drinking water facility exactly matches with PES data.
- In case of seating arrangement for students, U-DISE data matches with PES data in 95 per cent of schools. For boundary wall, U-DISE data matches with PES data in all the sample schools.
- The difference in the total number of boys and girls, appeared and passed in examinations of Class X between U-DISE and PES data is 1.31 per cent and 0.76 respectively Similarly for Class XII regarding

appearance and passing in examination, there was no difference in two sets of figures.

- Initial reaction of Principal/Head Teacher towards the investigator was quite satisfactory in 85 per cent of schools, while in 15 per cent schools, it was average.
- The response of Principals/Head Teachers to provide information was quite positive in 85 per cent of school while, in 15 per cent of school, it was average.
- In 75 per cent of the schools, the record was readily made available to the investigators and was in good condition.
- School Report Card and photocopy of U-DISE DCF were available in all sample schools.
- The data regarding enrolment and pass percentage were available in 95 per cent of the schools.
- The data regarding enrolment and other details in single register was available in 70 per cent of schools.
- The difference in the number of post sanctioned and teachers in position between U-DISE data and PES data is 8 per cent and 7 per cent respectively..
- 15 per cent of Principals/Head Teachers are having experience of less than or one year as Principal in the school. 25 per cent having experience of 1-4 years, 40 per cent are having experience as Principal from 7-10 years and 20 per cent having experience more than 20 years.
- 50 per cent of Principals/Head Teachers are having educational qualification in Masters of Arts/Science/Commerce and B.Ed and 10 per cent Master of Arts/Science/Commerce and M.Ed.
- Only one Head Teacher (5%) is Matric with JBT with Gyani.
- 20 per cent of Principals/Head Teachers are M.Phil/Ph.D.as highest academic qualification.
- Teachers in all sample schools came in time.
- Attendance register were properly maintained in 85 per cent of the schools and were kept in almirahs.
- Display boards were available in all sample schools.
- The Principals had the year end summary details of children for all grades in 90 per cent of the sample schools.
- Mid-Day Meal facility was available in 13 sample schools, all of these schools had primary and upper primary classes. Of these, 12 schools were government schools and one school was government-aided school.
- Quality of Mid-Day Meal served to the children was very good in all schools.

❖ **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: Dr R S Sandhu, Ar Jit Kumar Gupta, Kuldeep Singh & Shri Rajender Kumar

Sponsorer: HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement : October 2013

Date of Completion: May 2015

Objectives:

- To collect data in order to learn about the existing conditions of Faridabad city and future trends of Urban Development in the metropolis in relation to the State of Haryana.
- To prepare the profile of Faridabad city covering the following parameters:
 - (a) General Background
 - (b) Socio-Economic Development
 - (c) Infrastructure
 - (d) JNNURM
 - (e) Housing
 - (f) Environment
 - (g) Governance
- To suggest broad strategies for the planning and development of Faridabad.

Findings: The state of cities in North-western India, including in Haryana, leaves much to be desired. Faridabad, the largest Class I as well as million plus metropolitan city of Haryana state, selected for the study is not an exception to the general urban scenario in the region as well in the State. Faridabad metropolis, which falls in the National Capital Region (NCR) has three major parts i.e., Old Faridabad, Ballabhgarh and New Industrial Township (NIT). The city's population grew from 6.13 lakh in 1991 to 14.14 lakh in 2011. The population density also grew by more than double during 1991-2011 (from 3007 to 6757). The city had huge slum population in 2011 i.e. 2.15 lakh and the density of population in slums is very high i.e. 11600 persons/ sq km which is much higher than the density of population at city level (6757). There has been drastic change in the land use patterns. The total area under residential use has grown about three and half times in last three decades i.e. from 5500 hectares in 1981 to 19,262 hectares in 2011. At the same time, the area under commercial, industrial activities, transportation/ circulation, open spaces/ recreation has grown almost five times during the same period. The total population of the city has grown little more than four times against the total area of the city which has grown little less than

four times during 1981-2011. The city seems to have experienced fast and unplanned urbanisation visible in the form of encroachments, growth of slums, violation of planning norms and development plans in the last few decades. The first Development Plan (1991-2011) was not implemented in letter and spirit and recent Development Plan 2031 was stayed by the Punjab and Haryana High Court in August, 2014. At present, the city has multiple social deprivations i.e. low sex ratio (874) and literacy (84.9%); high level of non-working population (67% of total population) and even higher percentage of female non-workers (87%); high percentage of marginal workers (12.98% of total workers) and even higher percentage of female marginal workers (26%) in 2011, closure of industries (shutting down of 4000 units) since 2005 and high incidence of cognizable crime (5023) in 2012 and very high number of illiterate convicts in 2013-14 (667 illiterate convicts against 222 literate convicts).

Housing continues to be inadequate and unsatisfactory in this important industrial town. The number of vacant census houses is high at 7.76% (29,226 houses) although lower than the state (urban) average at 11.23% (29,6809 houses). Similarly semi-permanent houses are huge at 6.68%. Households live in rented accommodation (23%), dilapidated houses (2.4%), liveable houses (39.1), one room (31.7%), two rooms (30.1%) and no exclusive room (2%). Unfortunately, 10.8% HHs do not have latrine facility, 8.9% do not have bath rooms and 21% HHs do not have kitchen facility. The walls of about 7% HHS are made of mud/unburnt bricks and floors of 7% are made of mud. The housing for the urban poor is even grim and initiatives under JNNURM have failed to show any positive impact. Despite construction of houses, there has been very negligible allotment (139 units at Babu Nagar out of 1280 units), 202 units out of 1968 at Dabua Colony). The project has faced legal hurdles due to wrong identification of beneficiaries for houses. The condition of houses constructed under JNNURM but not allotted so far has deteriorated. Urban infrastructure has deficiencies in Faridabad in terms of coverage as well as quality. Water supply is a big casualty with the coverage of 64% and per capita supply of 88LPC. The daily supply of water is 229MLD against the demand of 245MLD. The HHs get water from untreated source (10.6%), hand pumps (15.3%) and tubewells (13.4%). Less than 50% HHs have authorised connections. The O&M recovery is very negligible (27%). Sewerage is another crucial issue with the coverage of only 50% area. There are 66,876 sewerage connections against 1, 03,110 water connections. The treatment plants are 4 with the capacity of 160 MLD. It is irony that 100%

sewage is not treated. The number of non-domestic connections (commercial and industrial) has decreased over a period of time. The sewage charges are very nominal (Rs 15 for domestic and Rs 25/month for the commercial and industrial connections). Drainage is grossly inadequate. As many as 43.4% waste water connections are connected to open drainage and 11.7% HHs have no drainage facility. Solid Waste management leaves much to be desired. The generation is 600 MT/ day and the collection is only 400 MT/ day (67%). The HH coverage is only 76% and the scientific disposal of waste is only 67%. The people do not practice improved systems of segregation of waste at source and do not try to reduce, re-use and recycle the waste which can help to improve sanitary conditions in the city. The sanitary conditions are poor and 10% properties not covered with toilets. The open defecation near slums and urban villages is very common. Deficiencies in parking, parks and street lights are visible. The education facilities are not well distributed across the slums areas of the city. The urban public health centres are grossly inadequate in slum areas. The standards of these services are lower than the norms. The reach and access of the slum dwellers to the CHCs etc is very poor. Traffic management in Faridabad is very poor due to spurt in growth of vehicles (private as well as commercial). Official records state that JNNURM has been a success in Faridabad and most of the urban governance reforms have been implemented. But pace of actual implementation of reforms (mandatory and optional reforms at municipal and state level) is slow. The citizens are not satisfied with most of the municipal services as depicted by the primary survey. There are multiple deprivations in slums. Haryana has the highest level of urban poverty in North-western states with 19.6 lakh persons (23.0%) BPL in 2009-10 (Tendulkar Methodology). Another source shows 5.47 lakh urban BPL families (23.98 lakh persons) in the State (State BPL Survey 2009). In Faridabad, 65,650 families (3,17,389 persons) were found to be BPL (2007 Survey). The ward-wise survey of BPL in Faridabad town in 2009 shows 65,598 families as urban poor. The percentage of BPL families of the city in the total urban households of Faridabad is high in the city (22.41%). SJSRY and NULM are very poorly implemented in the city.

Faridabad requires innovative strategies to regulate and promote its future growth and development. There is an urgent need to provide housing to all the poor. The BSUP projects halted for long time should be completed soon. The State Government has to play more proactive role. The land should be arranged immediately for housing projects on reasonable prices for the projects

not moving due to unavailability of land. There is a need to improve quality of water to ensure 100% supply of treated water and check illegal connections and regularise them. Volumetric supply is need of the hour. There is an urgent need to augment the sewerage system and provide 100% sewage treatment facilities. The monthly user charges should be introduced to recover the huge operation and maintenance costs of sewerage system. There is urgent need to augment the SWM services and infrastructure in deprived areas like slums. The segregation of waste should be promoted along with practices of recycling/ reusing and reducing of the waste. The city must have a city mobility and parking strategy. The efforts should be made to develop parking lots at the busy market areas, congested old city having narrow streets, institutional areas and other work places. Introduction of parking fee is must for properly maintaining and improving the facility. Adequate pedestrian infrastructure is needed to improve the mobility of the traffic and pedestrian movement. There is need to speed up the implementation of the projects under BSUP as well as UIG. More inclusive and city specific approach is needed in all the schemes and programmes for housing and poverty alleviation. There is a need to transfer functionaries and funds to the FMC in line with the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act. The FMC should be given autonomy to impose taxes, user charges and fees in accordance with the said Act. Last but not the least there is a need to implement JNNURM reforms at the State and municipal levels.

❖ Capacity Building of Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in UT Chandigarh: 2015-16 (through Training Workshops for Elected Members & Functionaries of PRIs of UT Chandigarh)

Team: U.S. Rangnekar and Hans Lal

Sponsored: Department of Rural Development & Panchayats, Chandigarh Administration.

Date of Commencement : October, 2015

Date of Completion : February, 2016

Objective: The objectives of the study are:

- For providing professional support to elected representatives of PRIs for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans ;
- For creating awareness among elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs on various developmental schemes ;
- For creating awareness on ICP tools ; and
- For improving the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to the panchayats

Findings: Following major suggestions were highlighted by the existing PRIs elected representatives and functionaries of UT Chandigarh:

- relating to raising knowledge and bringing awareness about various important provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and Punjab Panchayati Raj Act 1994;
- In sensitizing themselves about importance of decentralized planning and preparing themselves to be a part of grassroots-level planning, which is core of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act;
- In minimizing communication gap between bureaucracy and PRIs representatives in implementing development programmes as well as in preparing local plans at village as well as at gram panchayat level, within UT Chandigarh;
- In making aware to them about structures and functioning of weakness of various departments dealing with agriculture, employment, health, sanitation, education, planning etc, with a view to making them more efficient, competitive and responsive to needs of people;
- In educating themselves about measurable ground realities, prevalent in the rural areas, through resource persons, using secondary data and relevant facts of various socio-economic indicators of UT Chandigarh. The representatives were, in fact, made aware of their constitutional and statutory powers, functions and resources required to be provided to them for discharging their functions and exercising powers duly conferred upon them;
- In being reminded again to participate wholeheartedly and regularly in executive bodies such as standing committees/sub-committees, and for showing their responsibilities towards panches as well as towards residents in their respective GPs within the UT Chandigarh; and
- In showing interest and remarkable enthusiasm in participating in exposure visit among various panchayats in state of Kerala, during next 2016-17 FY. For the sake of existing PRIs elected representatives and functionaries, CRRID has taken this initiative, for the first time, with the support of the officials of Department of Rural Development & Panchayats, UT Chandigarh.

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

❖ 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: Continues and scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2016.

❖ Access to Employment Sectors or Entrepreneurship among Women of Scheduled Castes' Families in Rural Punjab

Team: Kuldip Kaur, Sunil Agnihotri, Baljinder Singh, 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: Field work completed.

❖ Financial Performance of Major Steel Producing Companies in India

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma
Sponsorer: Nehru SAIL Chair
Date of Commencement : March 2016
Date of Completion : May 2016

Objectives: The main objectives are to:

- To analyse profitability and performance of selected Indian steel companies.
- To analyse efficiency of the selected steel companies through ratios.

Present Status: Ongoing

❖ State Finances of Haryana and Punjab: A Comparative Analysis.

Team: Satish Verma and Kulwant Singh
Sponsorer: Reserve Bank of India
Date of Commencement : April 2015
Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: The main objectives are to:

- Analyse the composition of Revenue Receipts and its trends.
- Study the expenditure priorities /pattern in the states.
- Examine the relative position of the states in the management of deficits & debt, particularly in relation to the guidelines / norms laid down by the Finance Commission under fiscal restructuring and consolidation reforms.

Present Status: First Draft of the report has been submitted to the Reserve Bank of India.

❖ State Finances of Special Category States: A Comparative study of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Team: Satish Verma and Kulwant Singh
Sponsorer: Reserve Bank of India
Date of Commencement : April 2015
Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: The main objectives are to:

- Analyse the composition of Revenue Receipts and its trends.
- Study the expenditure priorities /pattern in the states.
- Examine the relative position of the states in the management of deficits & debt particularly in relation to the guidelines / norms laid down by the Finance Commissions under fiscal restructuring and consolidation reforms.

Present Status: First Draft of the report has been submitted to the Reserve Bank of India.

❖ Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Himachal Pradesh.

Team : Satish Verma
Sponsorer: Reserve Bank of India
Date of Commencement : April 2014
Date of Completion : March 2016

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: Submitted the draft report on the project Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Himachal Pradesh' to the Reserve Bank of India.

❖ Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Haryana.

Team : Satish Verma
Sponsorer: Reserve Bank of India
Date of Commencement : April 2014
Date of Completion : March 2016

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: The tables of the project are almost ready. The writing of the report is in the initial stages.

❖ Preparation of 50 village development plans under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana 2015-16 in district Hoshiarpur in Punjab.

Team : Krishan Chand
Sponsorer: SC and BC Welfare Department, Government of Punjab.
Date of commencement : November 2015
Date of Completion : January 2016

Objectives: The main objectives of the project are to prepare the VDPs of selected 50 villages for the development under PMJAY with the participation of the villagers and to get it passed by the gram sabha and the panchayat of the village.

Present Status: The plan of 49 villages have been prepared and submitted to the ADC (Development), Hoshiarpur. The plan of two villages is to be prepared after getting technical clearance of those two villages. These reports are being translated into English.

❖ Evaluation and Impact of RTE Act in Haryana

Team : Bindu Duggal
Sponsorer: Planning Department, Government of Haryana
Date of commencement : September, 2015
Date of Completion : August, 2016

Objectives: The specific objectives of the study are the following:

- To study the Act and its various components.
- To analyse qualitative and quantitative achievements of schools under RTE.
- To understand if RTE (by bringing together children

of different economic classes in same school), has led to their feeling of integration/ equality or segregation among them?

- To assess the extent to which RTE has been implemented in terms of providing totally free education.
- To make an assessment of the awareness of the people about the ACT.
- To give recommendations to contribute to the policy planning.

Present status: Compilation of data and report writing in progress.

❖ Rural Transformation India after Liberalisation: 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 : January 2016

Objective: The main objectives of the study are to:

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

Present Status: Draft Report Submitted.

❖ National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in the six districts of UP

Team: Sukhvinder Singh and Jasbir Singh
Sponsorer: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Date of Commencement : January 2016
Date of Completion : April 2016

Objective: Monitoring of development activities and to provide policy makers, development managers, and civil society with better means for learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders. The purpose of NLM system is to strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the programmes.

Present Status: Data collection and online data entry is completed. District wise report wiring is in progress.

❖ **Ethnographic Study Inclusion of some communities in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their Socio-Economic and Educational Status in Haryana.**

Team: Sunil Bansal and Madan Mohan

Sponsored: Department of Welfare of SC and BC, Government of Haryana.

Date of Commencement : October 2015

Date of Completion : June 2016

Objective: The following are the main objectives of the study:

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

Present Status: Draft Field Questionnaire submitted for approval of the Department.

❖ **Health Expenditure among Scheduled Castes in Rural Punjab.**

Team: Neetu Gaur and Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

Sponsorer: ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : November, 2015

Date of Completion : September 2016

Objectives: The main objective of the study is to assess availability and accessibility in general and affordability to quality generic medicines of SC households in specific; proportion of health expenditure in total expenditure of SC households; explore the ways and means of meeting health expenditure of SC households; and to suggest possible options to manage the health expenditure.

Present Status: Field work completed.

❖ **Urban Development in North-Western India: Emerging Trends, Concerns & Strategies.**

Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, K Gopal Iyer and Jit Kumar Gupta (subject experts), Kuldeep Singh, and others

Sponsorer: HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement : October, 2013

Date of Completion : July, 2016

Objectives: The publication has following objectives:

- To study emerging trends and concerns in urban development in Northwestern India.

- To suggest strategies for improving urban development, planning and governance in the region.

The publication is based on secondary data. The existing research projects and studies by the HUDCO Chair faculty and other members of the faculty at CRRID and elsewhere are being used for the purpose.

Present status: The publication is based on secondary data. The existing research projects and studies by the HUDCO Chair faculty and other members of the faculty at CRRID and elsewhere are being used for the purpose. The book was handed over to publisher for final setting etc who has given it back to the author for final changes which are being inserted.

❖ **Optimisation of Agricultural Power Subsidy and Irrigation Water Intensity in Haryana**

Team : Kulwant Singh Nehra

Sponsorer: Government of Haryana

Date of commencement : September, 2015

Date of Completion : September, 2016

Objectives: The main objectives of the study are:

- To find out desirable cropping pattern for source-wise irrigation.
- To assess efficiency in source wise irrigation water utilisation.
- To compare cost of agriculture production and productivity per acre for source wise irrigation in Rabi and Kharif seasons.
- To assess implications of source-wise irrigation for sustainable growth in the agriculture sector and power sector.

Present status:

- Data entry in computer is in progress.
- The collection of secondary data from the relevant government departments is in progress.

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

Team: Sunil Bansal, Manoj Kumar Teotia, Sunil Agnihotri

Sponsorer: HUDCO, New Delhi.

Date of commencement : March, 2016

Date of Completion : December, 2016

The National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is a program of the Government of India administered by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) that aims at reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled

wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. It was launched in September 2013.

Objectives: Examine the efficiency, effectiveness and outcome of NULM as encompassed in its 6 components through a field level study so that timely action can be taken to improve the implementation.

Geographical Coverage, Scope and Evaluation Methodology

- 5 States of North-west India: Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Haryana
- 2 Cities/ ULBs need to be selected in each state using Purposive Sampling technique.

Present Status: Questionnaires are being developed for the purpose of data collection and secondary data is being collected.

❖ **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

Date of commencement : April 2011

Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: To prepare comprehensive plan under BRGF for the district with sectoral provisions in urban and rural areas.

Present Status: Scheme was discontinued in October 2015 by Government of Haryana.

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

Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Mehar Singh and Kuldip Singh

Sponsorer: Mahendragarh District Administration.

Date of commencement : April, 2011

Date of Completion : October, 2015

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 could not be taken up as scheme has been discontinued.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND PUBLICATIONS

Books Published

- ❖ **Benchmarking of Rural Local Self-Government of India: Some Ground Realities at Grassroots Level**, Sukhvinder Singh and Haqiqat Singh, Chandigarh, CRRID, June 2015
- ❖ **Panchayats' Role in MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion** Edited by Sher Singh Sangwan and Gagan Deep, based on papers presented in the national seminar organised by SBI Chair on 27 -28 Nov. 2014, Chandigarh, CRRID, July 2015.
- ❖ **Look and Act East Policy: Potentials and Prospects**, Edited by Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill, Chandigarh, CRRID, September, 2015.
- ❖ **Slow Down, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward**, edited by Satish Verma and Kulwant Singh Nehra, Chandigarh, CRRID, October 2015
- ❖ **Punjab: A Frozen Tear: Hopes and Despair of Farmers** by P.P.S Gill, Chandigarh, CRRID, 2015
- ❖ **Migration, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World**, edited by A.K. Nanda, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press (CUP), (Co-edited with Rajan, S.I. and Varghese V.J.), 2015, p. 380.
- ❖ **Epistemology of Gender Issues**, edited by Poonam Sandhir and Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, New Delhi, 2015
- ❖ **Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Quest for Socio-Economic Transformation**, Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma, Chandigarh, CRRID, January, 2016 (Edited book)

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-fertilisation of ideas in the field of social sciences, natural sciences, rural and industrial development, international relations and fundamental issues of contemporary relevance. The late Shri 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 38th 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.

Policy Briefs / Working Papers

Sucha Singh Gill

- ❖ Policy Brief on Remodeling Water use in Indian Punjab for Efficiency and Sustainability, Chandigarh / CUTS international, Jaipur, CRRID, August, 2015. (Co-author: Jaswinder Singh Brar)
- ❖ Policy Brief on Agriculture Development in Punjab: Problems and Prospects, Chandigarh / CUTS International Jaipur, CRRID, August 2015. (Co-author: Kesar Singh)

Sucha Singh Gill and Sukhwinder Singh

- ❖ Policy Brief on Punjab's Energy Sector: Growth, Structure and Strategic Policy Issues, Chandigarh / CUTS International, Jaipur, CRRID, August 2015.

Pawan Sharma, Poonam Sandhir and Jasmine Kaur

- ❖ Factors Contributing to Home Deliveries in Punjab in Maternal and Child Health in India. A Compendium of Studies Conducted by the Population Research Centres, Edited by C R K Nair and K S James, New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 2016.

Pawan Sharma, Poonam Sandhir and Sunil Agnihotri

- ❖ Level of Reporting of Health Management Information System Data by Private Sector Institutions in Punjab in 'Maternal and Child Health in India. A Compendium of Studies Conducted by the Population Research Centres', Edited by C R K Nair and K S James, 2016, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.

Poonam Sandhir

- ❖ Public Health Services Utilisation – Perception of Scheduled Caste Women in Punjab, CRRID Publications, January 2016, Working Paper – 3.

Research Papers and Articles in Journals

Sucha Singh Gill

- ❖ Smuggling on Indo-Pakistan Border, *The SARCist* online, May 2015

Kuldip Kaur

- ❖ A Study of Issues in HIV/AIDS, among sex workers in Punjab; Evidence from field research, *Vision*, Vol. XXXV, (1), January-March, 2015, ISSN No. 2249-9857

Ranjit Singh Ghuman

- ❖ Swaminathan MSP: Solution to Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Distress? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50 (33): August 2015.

Satish Verma

- ❖ Global Integration of Indian Financial System: Empirical Evidence from Money Market, *Journal of International Economics*, Vol. 6, (2), July-December 2015, pp. 23-37 (with Nayia Mahajan)
- ❖ International Financial Integration and Economic Growth in India: An Empirical Investigation, *Eurasian Journal of Economics*, Vol. VIII, (16), November 2015, pp.121-137 (with Nayia Mahajan)

S.S. Sangwan

- ❖ More Credit for Agricultural Households? NSSO's 70th Round on Indebtedness, *Economic & Political Weekly* April 18, 2015 Vol. 1, (16), Page-23
- ❖ Development Setbacks in North-east India; The Role of Bank Credit; *Social Change* (SAGE) 46(1), Jan-March, 2016, p.70-90
- ❖ Drivers of Self-Help Group Approach: Lessons from Comparative Performance of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, *The Micro Finance Review*, Vol. VII, (No. 2), BIRD Lucknow, July-December 2015.
- ❖ NSSO Health Coverage Still Poor, *Economic and Political Weekly*, August 8, 2015.
- ❖ Whether North-east India slipped in Development due to lack of bank credit? *Bank Quest*, October-December, 2015, Indian Institute of Banking and Finance, Vol. 86, (4), pp. 28-39.

Rajesh Aggarwal

- ❖ Awareness, Coverage, Practices and Prospects of Health Insurance in Union Territory of Chandigarh, *Man and Development*, Vol. XXXVIII, (1), March 2016, pp. 71-98

Bindu Duggal

- ❖ Rehabilitation of slum dwellers in Chandigarh: A Diagnostic Study, *Man and Development*, Vol.

XXXVII, (4), December 2015. (Co-author: Priya Malhotra)

Manoj Kumar Teotia

- ❖ Urban Governance and Reforms in Jammu and Kashmir in the context of JNNURM: Issues and Alternatives (A Case of Srinagar Metropolis). *Urban India*, Volume 34, (II), July-December, 2014 pp 140-158 (ISSN 0970-9045). Received in June 2015. (Co-author:Rajender Kumar)
- ❖ Housing for the Urban Poor in Chandigarh: Including the Excluded. *Shelter* Volume 16 (2), 2015.

Madan Mohan Singh

- ❖ Community Participation in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: A Micro Analysis", *Political Economy Journal of India*, Vol. 23, (3&4), pp 60-63.

Kulwant Nehra

- ❖ Implications of Subsidised Power Supply for Sustainable Agriculture in Haryana" *Man and Development*, Vol. XXXVIII (1) , 2016.

Rajeev Sharma

- ❖ Access to Modern Agricultural Technologies and Farmer Household Welfare: Evidence from India, Millennial Asia: An International *Journal of Asian Studies*, 2015, Vol. 6 (1): pp.1-26. (Co-author Gurpreet Singh)

Poonam Sandhir

- ❖ Dietary Behavior and Anemia in Rural Adolescent Girls in Kansal Village of Punjab, *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, Volume 3, (7), July 2015. (Co-author : Monica Munjial)
- ❖ Female Sterilization Services in Punjab: An Overview, *Journal of Indian Research*, Volume 3, (3), 2015.

Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

- ❖ Disaster Management: Indian Mechanism, *Perianth*, Vol. 2, (2), pp 86-95

Sunil Agnihotri

- ❖ A study of issues in HIV/AIDS, among sex workers in Punjab; Evidence from field research. *Vision* Vol. XXXV No; 1 January – March 2015, 2249 – 9857.

Meena Jatana and Sukhwinder Singh

- ❖ Information seeking behaviour of Social scientists of CRRID: A Case study, *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, Vol. 5(4), October-December, 2015, pp. 236-239.

Meena Jatana and S.M. Dhawan and Ritu Gupta

- ❖ Comparative Scientometric Assessment of Social Science Research in India vis-à-vis the world during 1996-2014, *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, Vol. 6(1) January – March 2016

Pawan Sharma, Poonam Sadhir and Jasmine Kaur

- ❖ Why women in Punjab Opt for Home Deliveries, *Man & Development*, Vol. XXXVII, (4), December 2015.

Articles / Chapters in Published books

Sucha Singh Gill

- ❖ *Peasant Movement and Rejuvenation of Punjab Economy*, In Lakhwinder Singh & Nirvakar Singh (Eds.), *Transforming a Developing Economy: A Case of Punjab*, New York and Delhi, Springer, 2016.
- ❖ *Contours of Transboundary River Water Sharing in South and South East Asia* in Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill (Eds.) *Look and Act East Policy: Potentials and Constraints*, Chandigarh, CRRID, September 2015.
- ❖ *Some Issues in the Agricultural Development of South Africa* in Paramjit Singh Sahai (Ed.), *India and Southern Africa: Forging Ahead Through Partnership*, CRRID-ICWAQ, Pentagon Press, New Delhi, Oct. 2015.

Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma (2016)

- ❖ Addressing the Hunger and Nutritional Problems of under-privileged school children: A study of SAIL's CSR Programme in Ghuman, Ranjit Singh and Rajeev Sharma (eds.) *Corporate Social Responsibility in India: Quest for socio-economic transformation*, CRRID, Chandigarh, 2016.

Satish Verma

- ❖ Physical and Social Infrastructure in Border Areas of Punjab- A Case Study of Amritsar District in Sukhdev Singh Sohal and Anjali Mehra (eds.), *Life on the Indo-Pak Border: A Paradox of Security and Development*, Serial Publications, New Delhi, 2016, pp. 207-243.
- ❖ Small and Payment Banks in India-A Step Towards Financial Inclusion in *Slow Down, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward*, published by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, 2015, pp. 19-32.

- ❖ Economic Shocks and Growth in India: An Application of Vector Error Correction Model in *Slow Down, Banks and Role of Apex Banking Institutions in the Market Economy of India: The Way Forward*, published by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, 2015, pp. 327-348. (co-author: Dr. Jatinder Pal).

S.S. Sangwan

- ❖ Tenancy in Punjab; Laws and Practices ; published in edited book ; *Tenancy laws and Practices : Emerging Issues* by Centre for Rural studies LBSNAA, Mussoorie and Manak Publications, 2015.
- ❖ Non-fund based activities of Panchayats, published in the edited book *Role of MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion*, Chandigarh, CRRID, 2015, pp. 237-248 (co-author Gagan Deep).

A.K. Nanda

- ❖ Transnational World and Indian Punjab: Contemporary Issues, in *Migration, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World*, Rajan, S.I., Varghese, V.J. and Nanda, Aswini Kumar (eds.), New Delhi, Cambridge University Press (CUP), 2015, p. 380,
- ❖ Dynamics of International Out-migration from Punjab by A.K. Nanda, J. Venon and others. Published in the book entitled *Migration, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations: Punjabis in a Transnational World*, edited by A.K. Nanda, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press (CUP), 2015.

Bindu Duggal

- ❖ Impact of Government Schemes on The Status of Women in *Contemporary gender issues: identity, status and empowerment*" edited by Gurpreet Bal, Rawat publications, 2016.

Manoj Kumar Teotia

- ❖ Housing for the Urban Poor in India: Emerging Trends and Issues, In *Aldrich C Brian, and Sandhu, Ranvinder Singh (Eds.) Housing for the Urban Poor in Developing Countries*, Jaipur, Rawat Publications, 2015.
- ❖ Towards Including the Excluded in a Planned city: A case of housing for the urban poor in Chandigarh India in *Proceedings, The Third International Conference on Inclusive Innovation and Innovative Management* (CIIM 2015), Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under Royal

Patronage, Pathumthani, Thailand, November 25-26, 2015, Vol. 1, Issue 1, Jan-Dec 2015,.

Poonam Sadhir and Sunil Agnihotri

- ❖ Role of Panchayats in Implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana: A Study of Punjab in Book entitled *Panchayats' Role in MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion* Edited by Sher Singh Sangwan and Gagan Deep, Chandigarh, CRRID, 2015.

Books Reviewed

Sucha Singh Gill

- ❖ Punjab: A Frozen Tear: Hopes and despairs of farmers, by PPS Gill, Chandigarh, CRRID, 2015. Pp. 267, Book reviewed in *Man and Development*, Vol. XXXVII (4), December 2015.

Ranjit Singh Ghuman

- ❖ India's North-East and Asiatic South- East Beyond Borders (2015) by Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill (eds), CRRID, Chandigarh, Published in IASSI Quarterly – Contribution to Indian Social – Science, Vol. 34, No 1-4, January – December 2015, March 2016
- ❖ Look and Act East Policy: Potentials and Constraints, (2015) by Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill (eds.), CRRID, Chandigarh Published in IASSI Quarterly – Contribution to Indian Social – Science, Vol. 34, No 1-4, January – December 2015, March 2016.

Research Papers Published in Newspapers

Professor Sucha Singh Gill

- ❖ Crop Damage and Delivery of Compensation”, *The Tribune*, April 17, 2015
- ❖ Land Bill: Social Impact is must, *The Tribune*, May 11, 2015
- ❖ He did Proud in international sphere: Professor Ajit Singh, *The Tribune*, June 3, 2015.
- ❖ Saving the world from depression, *The Tribune*, July 20, 2015.
- ❖ A few lessons on Teachers' Day, *The Tribune*, September 05, 2015.
- ❖ Ad hoc policies only fire-fight farm crisis, *The Tribune*, October 31, 2015.
- ❖ How global warming is singing the region, December 02, 2015

- ❖ Punjab Must Plan & Create Jobs for Youth, *The Tribune*, Chandigarh, January 28, 2016

Professor Ranjit Singh Ghuman

- ❖ No Credit to the Maker of Modern India, *the Tribune*, Chandigarh, November 21, 2015.
- ❖ Swaminathan MSP alone can't bail farmers out of the agrarian crisis, *Hindustan Times*, April 10, 2015.

Professor Satish Verma

- ❖ Act Fast to Rescue the Cultivator from Debt Trap, *The Tribune*, October 27, 2015.

Professor S.S. Sangwan

- ❖ Budget to Encourage Capital investment, *Ajit (Punjabi)* April 9, 2015
- ❖ Health Coverage fails where states are indifferent, *The Tribune*, July 15, 2015.
- ❖ Restructuring Housing for growth, *Daily Post*, October 15, 2015.
- ❖ Small Units Fall Prey to Policy Drawback; *The Tribune*, January 6, 2016.
- ❖ Haryana Panchayats More Inclusive Now; *The Tribune*, February 9, 2016.
- ❖ Have Land, will agitate; *The Tribune*, March 29, 2016.

Dr. Bindu Duggal

- ❖ Rehabilitation of slum dwellers in Chandigarh: A Diagnostic Study, co-authored by Ms. Priya Malhotra, in *The Tribune*, January 18, 2016.

LECTURES/SEMINARS/ CONFERENCES AND INTERACTIONS ORGANISED BY CRRID

- ❖ One-day dissemination seminar on **Status of Elderly in Himachal Pradesh** was organised in collaboration with UNFPA through IEG, New Delhi, on April 17, 2015 at Shimla.
- ❖ One-day **Interactive Session of Dr Raghuram Rajan**, Hon'ble Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai, was organised at CRRID on April 24, 2015. It was attended by top bankers, industrialists, corporates, representatives of the bodies of the corporate sectors as CII, FICCI, PHDCCI etc. officials of the state governments, Vice-Chancellors, academicians etc. and was highly appreciated by those who attended.
- ❖ A two-day International Conference on **India's Look East Policy—Act East and South-East Asia: Beyond Borders** was organised at Manipur in collaboration with Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur from 23rd-24th May 2015. The conference was presided over by honourable dignitaries like Hon'ble Dr. Syed Ahmed, Governor, Manipur; Hon'ble Okram Ibobi Singh, Chief Minister, Manipur; Hon'ble Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Member Lok Sabha. Scholars from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Vietnam participated in the conference.
- ❖ Organised **Interactive Session with Dr. Prit Kaur**, Assistant Professor, School of Sciences, Justice & Public Safety (JPS), Montgomery, at CRRID on June 30, 2015.
- ❖ Shri P.P.S. Gill, former State Information Commissioner of Punjab and veteran journalist, delivered lecture on **Punjab and Agriculture** on July 13, 2015. The lecture was chaired by Professor S.S. Johl, an eminent economist and currently Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda.
- ❖ Shri P.P.S. Gill, former State Information Commissioner of Punjab and veteran journalist, delivered lecture on **Punjab as I visualize** on July 14, 2015. The lecture was chaired by Professor S.S. Johl, an eminent economist and currently Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda.
- ❖ Book entitled **Punjab: A Frozen Tear: Hopes and Despairs of Farmers**, authored by Shri P.P.S. Gill, veteran journalist, former Information Commissioner, Punjab, was released by Shri Suresh Kumar, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary-cum-Financial commissioner (Development), Punjab on September 14, 2015, at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Two-day Concluding Conference on **Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia** held during 30th October – 1st September 2015 at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, with the support of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India, with his inaugural address. The conference was concluded in the valedictory session in which chairpersons of different technical sessions made their presentations in presence of Dr Manmohan Singh. The valedictory address was given by Dr Manmohan Singh, former Prime Minister of India. Scholars from various parts of India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Moscow participated in the conference. Shri Kaptan Singh Solanki, Governor of Punjab and Haryana, released the book “Look and Act East Policy: Potentials and Constraints” eds. Rashpal Malhotra and Sucha Singh Gill. The first copy was presented to Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, The President of India on 30th September 2015.
- ❖ Shri Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan gave a lecture followed by Discussion on his book **Neither a hawk nor a dove: an insider's account of Pakistan's foreign policy** on October 11, 2015 at CRRID.
- ❖ Dissemination seminar on **Dynamics of international out-migration from Punjab** at CRRID on December 3, 2015 in collaboration with INED, Paris. Around 60 persons including scholars, NGOs, government officials, social workers, etc participated in the conference. The conference was inaugurated by Shri Sanjay Kumar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of NRI Affairs, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh and Shri C. Roul, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of School Education, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh. (Coordinator: Prof. A.K. Nanda).
- ❖ Organised **Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for Social Sciences Faculty Members of Universities and Colleges in Punjab** and the adjoining states from November 30 to December 13, 2015 with financial assistance of Rs 9.40 lakh from Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. In this programme, 25 Associate and Assistant Professors from Universities and Colleges participated. The programme commenced with the inaugural address by Shri Sarvesh Kaushal, member, Governing Body, CRRID & also Chief Secretary,

Government of Punjab, on November 30, 2015, and concluded on a successful note on December 13, 2015. The valedictory address (on penultimate day) was delivered by Professor Arun K. Grover, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh. (Coordinator: Professor Satish Verma)

- ❖ Mr. Christopher Gibbins, Consulate General of Canada, had an **interaction with the CRRID faculty** on December 15, 2015.
- ❖ A 40-minutes film by renowned film maker and writer Shri Suresh Kohli on Dr Mulk Raj Anand was shown on his **111th Birth Anniversary** on December 16, 2015 at CRRID.
- ❖ An interaction with Mr Toshihiro Tanaka, Deputy Country Director UNFPA India, New Delhi. was held on December 17, 2015 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- ❖ National Seminar on **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab** was organised on March 21-22, 2016 at CRRID, Chandigarh, sponsored by ICSSR & NABARD. (Coordinator: Prof. Satish Verma)
- ❖ Organised a lecture on **How to improve the Effectiveness of the Organizations** by Mr. C. S. Verma, former Chairman and Managing Director SAIL on January 19, 2016 (Coordinator: Prof. Ranjit Singh Ghuman)
- ❖ One-Day Seminar on **Panchayats Elections with Education Qualification in Haryana: Lessons from the Results for wider Implications** was organised at CRRID on February 19, 2016. (Coordinator: Prof. S.S. Sangwan)
- ❖ Organised **pre-Budget interactive discussion session** on February 23, 2016. The suggestions were sent to Union Finance Minister. (Coordinator: Prof. Ranjit Singh Ghuman).
- ❖ Organised **Five-Day Orientation Programme on Research Methodology** from February 29 to March 4, 2016. (Coordinators: Neetu Gaur and Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed)
- ❖ Organised the **interactive discussion session on the Union Budget** on March 3, 2016. The suggestions were sent to the Union Ministry for Finance. (Coordinator: Prof. Ranjit Singh Ghuman).
- ❖ An **India-Pakistan Dialogue of Legislators, Public-men and Experts on Promotion of Agriculture**, jointly with PILDAT, Lahore, was organised at CRRID on March 10, 2016. (Coordinator: Professor Sucha Singh Gill)

WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES ORGANIZED

- ❖ Two-day training programme on **Municipal Finance for Sustainable Cities** was organised during April, 22-23, 2015 at CRRID. In all, 50 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 authorities and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state urban poverty alleviation cells, and local elected representatives of municipalities from Punjab, Chandigarh and Uttarakhand, etc attended the Training Programme. The programme was addressed by Mrs Poonam Sharma, Mayor, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh, Prof (Dr.) Kuldip Kaur, Director General, CRRID, Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (Retd) Former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Dr. Mukesh P. Mathur, Member, 4th Delhi Finance Commission & Former Professor, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, Shri Vivek Trivedi, Social Development Officer, SUPA, MCC, Chandigarh Dr Akshaya Sen, Fellow, HSMI/ HUDCO, New Delhi, Mr Rajiv Sharma, Faculty, HSMI/HUDCO, New Delhi, Mr. J. K. Gupta, Former Advisor, 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 compeered the training programme. (Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- ❖ Two-day Regional Workshop on **Towards Developing Smart Cities in India: Emerging Alternatives and Challenges** was organised at CRRID on May 12-13, 2015. In all 48 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 participants were Mayors/Deputy Mayors representatives of directorates/ regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/ urban development and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state urban poverty alleviation cells, research students agencies etc from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, J&K, and Uttarakhand etc. The participants also comprised

local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self- Government. The Faculty to be drawn from the MoUD/ MoHUPA, HSMI/ HUDCO, IIPA, NIUA, IL&FS, ICRA, CRRID etc. The programme was addressed by Shri Vijay Kumar Dev, Advisor to Administrator UT of Chandigarh, Shri. Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairperson, CRRID, Prof Sucha Singh Gill, Professor of South Asia and Programme Coordinator, former Director General, CRRID, Dr Satish Verma, RBI Chair Professor, CRRID, Mr. Vivek Atray, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Panchkula, Mrs Poonam Sharma, Mayor, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh, Shri Navneet Trivedi, The Climate Reality Project India, DPR, UNITAR, Mr Tikender Singh, Deputy Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Shimla, Shri Rajeev Gupta, PCS, Joint Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh, Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (retd), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Mr. J. K. Gupta, former Advisor, 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 compeered the training programme. (Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia)

- ❖ Two-day Regional Workshop on **Affordable Housing for the Urban Poor: Emerging Alternatives and Challenges** was organised during May 27-28, 2015, at CRRID. In all, 54 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 participant were representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/urban development and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state Housing Boards, Town and Country Planning, Social Organisations etc from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, J&K, Uttarakhand, etc. The participants also comprised local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self-Government. The faculty to be drawn from the MoUD/ MoHUPA, HSMI/ HUDCO, IIPA, NIUA, IL&FS, ICRA, CRRID etc. The programme was addressed by Shri Maninder Singh, IAS, Chairman, Chandigarh Housing Board,

Chandigarh, Dr S. S. Sangwan, Professor SBI Chair and Head PRIs Unit, CRRID, Shri. Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice-Chairperson, CRRID, Shri Lingraj Mahapatra, CGM, SBI, LHO, Chandigarh, Ar. J. K. Gupta, Former Advisor, Town Planning, Punjab Urban Development Authority, Ms. Paramjit Kaur, Director, Aashraya Adhikaar Abhiyan, New Delhi, Dr. Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, Professor Emeritus, Punjabi University, Patiala, Mrs. Harjinder Kaur, former Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh, Ms. Harjot Kaur, DGM Projects, HUDCO, Chandigarh, Dr. Akshaya Sen, DGM (Eco.) & Fellow-HSMI, New Delhi, Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator, HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Shri Sunil Bansal compeered the training programme. (Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia)

- ❖ **Two-day Regional Workshop on Augmentation of Environmental Infrastructure and Services under Urban Swachh Bharat Mission** during June 24-25, 2015, Venue: CRRID. In all, 50 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 participant were Presidents/Vice-Presidents, Councilors, representatives of directorates/ regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/ urban development and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, health managers, research students etc. from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, J&K, and Uttarakhand. The participants also comprised local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self-Government. The faculty was drawn from amongst the experts on the subject matter and also from MoUD/ MoHUPA, HSMI/ HUDCO, CRRID etc. The programme was addressed by Mrs. Purnima Chauhan, IAS, Secretary (ARU), Commissioner (Departmental Enquiries) Himachal Pradesh, Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (retd), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Dr. Krishan Chand, Associate Professor and Convener Faculty Development Programme, CRRID, Mr. Surender Kumar, Deputy General Manager, Projects/Fellow, HSMI, HUDCO, New Delhi, Dr Parvinder Pal Kaur, Additional Director, Punjab Health Systems Corporation, Punjab, Shri Prabhat Garg, Management Consultant, Success Catalyst and Life Coach, Chandigarh, Mr. Rajiv Sharma, Sr.

Fellow, HSMI, HUDCO, New Delhi, Shri M.P. Singh, BE (Civil), MIE (Mech) Consultant, Earthizenz Eco Friendly Systems, Panchkula, Shri Purshottam Chaudhary, former E.O., Urban Development Himachal Pradesh, Dr. P S Yadav, Assistant Professor, HIRD, Nilokheri, Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator, HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Shri Sunil Bansal compeered the training programme. (Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia)

- ❖ **Two-day Regional Workshop on Low Carbon Growth for Local Governments organised by CRRID during July 22-23, 2015.** The major objective of the two-day regional workshop organised through lectures, group discussion/ exercises and other academic activities was to sensitise the participants about various aspects of low carbon green growth for local governments, best practices in low carbon green growth in progressive states in India. The programme also promoted learning of experiences from each other. The major issues and alternatives in low carbon green growth for local governments in the north-west region were also discussed.

In all, 58 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 authorities and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state urban poverty alleviation cells, and local elected representatives of municipalities from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Uttrakhand, local research students 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, Mr. Surender Kumar, Deputy General Manager Projects/Fellow, HSMI, HUDCO, New Delhi, Mr. Balkar Singh, Senior Manager, Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA), Chandigarh, Dr. Deepak Khosla, former Town Planner, Government of Punjab, Shri M.P. Singh, BE (Civil), MIE (Mech) *Consultant*, Earthizenz Eco Friendly Systems, Panchkula, Prof O. P. Sachdeva, former Physics Lecturer Kendriya Vidyalaya, (KVN), Chandigarh, Shri Navneet Trivedi, The Climate Reality Project India, DPR, UNITAR, Shri Purshottam Chaudhary, former E.O., Urban

Development Himachal Pradesh, Mrs Kamlesh Banarsidass, former Mayor & Councillor, Chandigarh MC, Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Shri Sunil Bansal compeered the training programme. (Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia)

❖ **Regional Workshop on Housing in Smart Cities: Imperatives and innovative Approaches (February 2-3, 2016).**

In all, 40 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the regional workshop attended and deliberated at length in this two-day Training Programme. The participant were representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/urban development and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state housing boards, Town and Country Planning, Social Organisations etc from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, J&K, Uttarakhand, etc. The participants also comprised local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self-Government. The programme was addressed by Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (retd), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Ar. J. K. Gupta, former Advisor, Town Planning, Punjab Urban Development Authority, Dr. Akshaya Sen, DGM (Eco.) & Fellow-HSMI, New Delhi, Shri M.P.Singh, BE (Civil), MIE (Mech) Consultant, Earthizen Eco Friendly Systems, Mr. Lokesh Talwar of Hydraform Asia, New Delhi. Smt. Kamlesh Banarsidass, Ex. Mayor, Chandigarh Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh, Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator, HUDCO Chair, CRRID. Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia.

❖ **Regional Workshop on Skill Development for Urban Poverty Alleviation - NULM Approach and Strategies (February 16-17, 2016).**

In all, 53 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the regional workshop attended and deliberated at length in this two-day Training Programme. The participant were representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/urban development and senior and mid-level urban managers, Project

State and City managers of State Urban Development Authorities, Town and Country Planning, Social Organisations etc from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, J&K, Uttarakhand, etc. The participants also comprised State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cells of Directorates of Urban Development. The programme was addressed by Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (retd) former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, Mr. Vikas Pratap, IAS, Secretary, Local Government, Government of Punjab, Ms. Priyanka Sinha, District Program Officer, NSDC & Citizens Alliance, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, Dr. Sudhir Gupta, Director, Aggarwal College of Engineering and Management, Panchkula, Dr. Bindu Duggal, Associate Professor, CRRID, Mrs. Harjinder Kaur, former Mayor and Currently Councilor, MCC and Chairperson, Punjab Arts Council, Chandigarh, Ms. Sangeeta Maunav, Associate Fellow-HSMI, New Delhi, Mr. Vivek Trivedi, Social Development Officer, MCC, Chandigarh, Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID and Shri Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator HUDCO Chair, CRRID. (Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia)

❖ **Regional Workshop on Swachh Bharat Mission: Implementation Strategies (February 24-25, 2016).**

In all, 51 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons drawn from the areas, issues and the theme of the regional workshop attended and deliberated at length in this two-day Training Programme. The participants were officials and representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self-governments/urban development/ respective public health, health and government departments, senior and mid-level urban managers, research students and other concerned agencies etc from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, J&K, and Uttarakhand, etc. The participants also comprise local elected representatives and officials of municipalities including Mayors/Deputy Mayors/Presidents/Vice-Presidents and councilors from the above mentioned states and union territories, volunteers involved in State Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). The programme was addressed by Prof. Sucha Singh Gill, former Director General CRRID, Mr. Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor and Coordinator, HUDCO Chair, CRRID, Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, Dr. Satbir, Health Services, Chandigarh, Ar. J.K Gupta, former Advisor, Town Planning, Punjab Urban

Development Authority, Shri Ram Nath Gupta, Project Engineer, Sulabh International Chandigarh, Shri M.P Singh, Consultant Earthizenz Eco Friendly Systems, Shri Purshottam Chaudhary, former E.O, Urban Development Himachal Pradesh, Dr Kuldip Kaur, Director General, CRRID, Shri Rajeev Gupta, Joint Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh, and Shri Arun Sood, Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh. Besides, all the participants deliberated actively on the pertinent issues raised during the sessions. (Coordinators: Shri Sunil Bansal and Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia)

- ❖ **Regional Workshop on Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (Urban): Issues, Challenges and Strategies (March 10-11, 2016).** In all, 45 participants and experts, faculty and resource persons drawn from the areas, issues and theme of the regional workshop attended and deliberated at length in this two-day Training Programme. The participants were representatives of directorates/regional offices of urban local bodies/local self- governments/urban development and senior and mid-level urban managers, officials, state Housing Boards, Town and Country Planning, Social Organizations etc from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, J&K, Haryana etc. The participants also comprised local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell Directorates of Urban Development/Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self Government. The programme was addressed by Mrs Harjinder Kaur, former Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh, Dr Akshaya Kumar Sen, DGM & Fellow (HSMI), HUDCO, New Delhi, Mr Sunil Bansal, Associate Professor HUDCO Chair, CRRID, Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, Ar. J.K. Gupta, former Advisor, Town Planning, Punjab Urban Development Authority, Shri M.P. Singh, consultant, Earthizenz Eco Friendly Systems, Dr. Bindu Duggal, Associate Professor, CRRID, Smt. Kamlesh Banarisidass, ex-Mayor, Chandigarh Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

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

- ❖ Dr. Raghuram Rajan, Hon'ble Governor, Reserve Bank of India, visited the Institute on April 24, 2015.
- ❖ Shri Vivek Atray, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Panchkula, visited on May 13, 2015.
- ❖ Dr. Prit Kaur, Assistant Professor, School of Sciences, Justice & Public Safety (JPS), Montgomery, on June 30, 2015.
- ❖ Shri P.P.S. Gill former State Information Commissioner of Punjab and veteran journalist visited CRRID on July 13, 2015.
- ❖ Dr. Harjit S. Anand, IAS (retd.), former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, visited CRRID on July 22, 2015.
- ❖ Shri Suresh Kumar, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary-cum-Financial Commissioner (Development), Punjab, visited on September 14, 2015.
- ❖ Hon'ble President of India, Dr. Pranab Mukherjee, visited on September 30, 2015.
- ❖ Dr. Manmohan Singh, Former Prime Minister of India, visited on October 1, 2015.
- ❖ Shri Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited on October 11, 2015.
- ❖ Shri Sarvesh Kaushal, Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, visited CRRID on November 30, 2015.
- ❖ Shri Sanjay Kumar, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of NRI Affairs, Government of Punjab, visited on December 3, 2015.
- ❖ Shri C. Roul, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of School Education, Government of Punjab, visited on December 3, 2015.
- ❖ Mr. Christopher Gibbins, Consulate General of Canada, visited on December 15, 2015.
- ❖ Mr. Toshihiro Tanaka, Deputy Country Director, UNFPA India, New Delhi, visited CRRID on December 17, 2015.
- ❖ Shri C.S. Verma, former Chairman and Managing Director, SAIL, visited on January 19, 2016.

- ❖ Mr. J.K. Gupta, former Advisor, Town Planning, Punjab Urban Development Authority, visited CRRID on February 3, 2016.
- ❖ Shri Vikas Pratap, IAS, Secretary, Local Government, Government of Punjab, visited on February 17, 2016.

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

Professor Sucha Singh Gill

- ❖ Participated in one-day dissemination workshop on **The Status of Elderly in Himachal Pradesh** organised by CRRID/Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, at Shimla on April 17, 2015.
- ❖ Participated in dissemination workshop on **Water, Energy and Agriculture** and made a presentation on the theme during April 30, 2015 and May 1, 2015 organised by CUTS International at New Delhi.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Research Methodology in Economics** to research scholars at Punjabi University, Patiala, on May 6, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **State of Industrial and Business Development in Punjab: The Way Forward**, Ludhiana Management Association, Ludhiana, on May 13, 2015.
- ❖ Participated in three-day International Conference on **India's Look East Policy – Act East and South-East Asia: Beyond Borders** and presented a paper on “Contours of Transboundary River Water Sharing in South and South-East Asia” jointly organised by CRRID and Manipur University, Imphal, during May 22-24, 2015.
- ❖ Attended one-day conference on **Status of Small and Marginal Farmers**, organised at CRRID jointly with Andhra Pradesh Commission on Agriculture on July 7, 2015.
- ❖ Attended Two-day International Conference organised by IHD, New Delhi, on the theme of **Sustainable Urban Development in India** during August 2-3, 2015.
- ❖ Presented a keynote paper on **Strategies for Global Competitiveness and Economic Growth**, Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar, on August 21, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Should We Have Only Research Universities**, at UGC-HRC, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on September 9, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered an extension lecture on **Bhagat Singh: Man and His Ideas**, on September 28, 2015 at S.D. College, Sector 32, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Attended three-day **Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics** organised by Share Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Srinagar, during October 10-12, 2015 and chaired a session on Labour and Agriculture.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture at the **Workshop on Research Methodology on the topic of “Some Issues on Quality of Research**, on October 28, 2015, at Government College, Sector 11, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Delivered a special lecture at the annual conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics on the **Status and Problems of Punjab Agriculture** at PAU, Ludhiana, on November 20, 2015.
- ❖ Participated in a **panel discussion on climate change** organised by British Deputy High Commission at Indian School of Business at Mohali on November 23, 2015.
- ❖ Participated in a **panel discussion on Impact of Research on Policy Making** at Government College Sector 42, Chandigarh, on December 4, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a valedictory address on **Climate Change, Crop Damage and Vulnerability of Farmers** at UGC-HRD Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, on December 5, 2015.
- ❖ Attended **IASSI annual conference** organised by the Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, during December 9-11, 2015, and chaired a session on urban development.
- ❖ Delivered a **Convocation Address** at Government Mahindra College, Patiala, on December 19, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Non-Conventional Issues of Internal Security in India**, in the national seminar organised by Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Punjabi University, Patiala, on February 17, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered Valedictory Address on **Economic Development in North-West India**, at a national seminar organised by Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala, on February 28, 2016.
- ❖ Participated in a panel discussion on **Issues concerning Punjab's Economy** organised by Department of Punjabi Development, Punjabi University, Patiala on February 29, 2016.
- ❖ Presented a paper at India Pakistan Dialogue on Promotion of Agriculture on **Agriculture Development in Indian Punjab: Issues of Concern**, March 10, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered an Inaugural Address at the National Conference on **Development Issues in North-West India** organised by University of Kashmir, Srinagar, on March 16, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture in a Refresher Course on **Research Ethics**, organised by the Department of Economics, Central University of Kashmir at Srinagar on March 17, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Punjab Agriculture and Farmers' Movement** at annual meet of Punjab unit of All India Democratic Kisan Sabha, at Sardulgarh on March 26, 2016.

Professor R.S. Ghuman

- ❖ As panelist in **One-Year of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Government**, *PTC NEWS T.V Channel*, May 6, 2015.
- ❖ As panelist on brainstorming session on **Formation of Strategies to Re- invigorate and Reform State Agriculture with Innovation and Technology Diffusion**, *Mohali*, May 18, 2015.
- ❖ Participated in a meeting on preparing draft on **Skill Development for NITI Ayog**, held at *CM's Official residence and chaired by Shri Parkash Singh Badal*, in the capacity of Chairman of National Skill Development Mission, May 20, 2015.
- ❖ Panelist on **Swaminathan (National Commission on Farmers) Commission Reports on Agriculture**, *PTC NEWS T.V Channel*, June 3, 2015.
- ❖ Invited lecture on **Emerging Economic Scenario to New and Young Employees of Various Public Sector Banks**, organised by the Punjab Bank Employees' Federation, at Prabhat Parvana Trade Union Centre, Patiala, on June 7, 2015.
- ❖ Attended lecture on **Agricultural Crisis and Farmers Suicides in Punjab**, delivered by Mr Davinder Sharma, organised by the ICSSR North-West Centre Chandigarh at Panjab University, Chandigarh, June 9, 2015.
- ❖ Panelist on **Minimum Support Price of Kharif Crops**, *PTC NEWS T.V Channel*, June 22, 2015.
- ❖ Invited lecture on **Dynamics of Indian Economic Development since Independence**, organised by DAV College, on October 8, 2015.
- ❖ Presented paper on **Sources of Irrigation in Punjab and Level of Awareness in Punjab** in the workshop on, "**Ground Water Management in Alluvial Terrains of North-West India**", organised by the Central Ground Water Board, North-Western Region, Chandigarh, on October 28, 2015. Chaired one technical session in the workshop and was also the panelist on panel discussion.
- ❖ Delivered key note lecture on **Education Scenario in Punjab: Status and Potentialities**, organised by S. Amar Singh Memorial Trust, Amloh, at Senior Secondary School, Amloh, (District Fatehgarh Sahib) on November 8, 2015.
- ❖ Panelist at **Indo-Pak Relations in View of the Resumed NSA Level Talks**, *PTC NEWS T.V Channel*, December 8, 2015.
- ❖ Panelist at **Heart of Asia Conference at Islamabad** on December 9, 2015 and India's Foreign Minister's Participation in it, *PTC NEWS T.V Channel*, December 9, 2015.
- ❖ Invited to release the Golden Jubilee issue of the college magazine '**A Gammi Jyot**' of Sri Guru Gobind Singh College, Chandigarh on January 28, 2016
- ❖ Chaired the inaugural session of the two-day **National Seminar on Management for "Sustainable Development in the 21st Century"** organised by the Government College for Commerce and Business Administration, Sector 50, Chandigarh, on February 1, 2016
- ❖ Delivered lecture on the topic entitled, '**Advancement related to Agriculture and Farming Community**', invited by the Department of Agriculture, Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab (by Rajeev Sharma) on February 04, 2016
- ❖ Panelist on **Comprehensive Security Issues Concerning Punjab** organised by the Department of Defence and Strategic studies, Punjabi University, Patiala on February 17, 2016:
- ❖ Attended one-day seminar on **FICCI India Innovation Programme** organised by FICCI, at Hotel Parkview, Sector 24, Chandigarh, on February 18, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered keynote address at the national seminar on **Agricultural in the Age of Globalisation**, organised by the Department of Economics, DAV Centenary College, Faridabad, Haryana, on February 27, 2016
- ❖ Delivered lecture on the topic entitled, **Fundamental Techniques for Conducting Research in Social Sciences**, in ICSSR's Research Methodology Programme, organised by CRRID, Chandigarh (by Rajeev Sharma) on February 29, 2016:
- ❖ Delivered the keynote address at the **National Seminar on Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities**, organised by the School of Social Sciences, Punjabi University, Patiala, on March 7, 2016.
- ❖ Resource person at the **109th Orientation Course organised by the Academic Staff College**, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on March 8, 2016, delivered lecture on Indian Economic Development since Independence.
- ❖ Chaired the valedictory session at the **National Seminar on Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) in Educational in North-west India**, organised by the Department of Public administration, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on March 8, 2016.
- ❖ Rapporteur in **India-Pakistan Legislators and Public Official Dialogue on Sharing of Experience on Government and Democracy** held at CRRID, Chandigarh, on March 10, 2016.

- ❖ Chaired a Technical Session at the **National Seminar on “Agriculture and Food Security in India: Challenges and Opportunities”**, organised by the Department of the Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh, March 10-11, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered keynote address at the National Seminar on **Agrarian Crisis in Northwest India: Issues and Concerns** organised by the Punjabi University College, Chuni Kalan, on March 14, 2016.
- ❖ Presented the paper entitled **“Indebtedness among Peasants Suicide Victim Households in Punjab: Pre and Post Suicide Scenario”** at the National Seminar on ‘Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab’ organised by RBI Chair at CRRID, Chandigarh; March 21-22, 2016.
- ❖ Chaired the technical session on **Institutional and Non-Institutional Rural Loans**; at the National Seminar on ‘Rural Credit and Financial Penetration’ in Punjab, organised by the RBI Chair at CRRID, Chandigarh; March 21-22, 2016.
- ❖ Attended International Conference on **“Development and Growth: Experience and Theories”**, organised by the Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna, at Hotel Maurya, Patna, and presented a paper entitled “Growth, Poverty and Inequality in South Asia: Evidences from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh”.

Professor Satish Verma

- ❖ Delivered two lectures to participants of university and college teachers in the **UGC orientation programme** organised by the Academic Staff College, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, on May 15, 2015.
 - **Writing Quality Research Papers— Structural Principles, Order and Organisation.**
 - **Writing Quality Research Papers— A Matter of Style**
- ❖ Attended International Conference on **India’s Look East Policy—Act East and South-East Asia: Beyond Boundaries** organised by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) at Imphal (Manipur) on May 23-24, 2015.
- ❖ Participated in the workshop on **Regional Advisory Group** organised by NABARD Regional Office (Punjab), Chandigarh, on June 3, 2015.
- ❖ Attended a lecture on ‘**Agriculture Crisis and Farmers Suicides**’ by Shri Davinder Sharma organised by ICSSR North-West Regional Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh on June 7, 2015
- ❖ Attended a seminar on **Challenges, Opportunities and Strategies for Development of Agriculture in**

Punjab and Haryana-Decadal Vision organised by NABARD on July 13, 2015 in Hotel Shivalik View, Chandigarh.

- ❖ Attended a meeting of the **State-level Bankers Committee (SLBC)** on November 04, 2015 at Chandigarh. The Chief Guest quoted the major finding of the book ‘Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab’, in his address.
- ❖ Delivered two lectures in Refresher Course organised by Human Resource Development Centre, HP University, Shimla on November 17, 2015 as below:
 - **Research Writing: Some Structural Principles,**
 - **Financial Penetration in Himachal Pradesh**
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Demographic Dividend** as Guest of Honour in National Seminar organised by Goswami Ganesh Dutta SD College, Sector 32-C, Chandigarh on November 18, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Research Writings: Some Structural Principles** in Post-Graduate Government College for Women, Sector 42, Chandigarh, on December 1, 2015.
- ❖ Attended State Credit seminar organised by NABARD, Regional Office, Shimla, on December 22, 2015.
- ❖ Attended **NABARD State Credit Seminar** at Hotel Mount View, Chandigarh on January 28, 2016.
- ❖ Participated in panel discussion on **Education, Skill and Job Creation** organised by Centre for Economic Policy Research, Mohali at NITTR in Chandigarh on March 4, 2016.
- ❖ Attended meeting of the **Regional Advisory Group for Farms, Farmers and Rural Areas** organised by NABARD (Punjab), Chandigarh on March 11, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered two lectures in ICSSR sponsored Research Methodology Programme for Research Scholars organized by the Department of History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra on March 17, 2016 as below:
 - **Research Writing- A Matter of Style**
- ❖ Presented a paper **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab** in National Seminar on ‘Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab’ organised on March 21-22, 2016 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Professor S.S. Sangwan

- ❖ Attended Workshop on **Climatic Change, Adaptation and Mitigation** by NABARD, June 26, 2015 Chandigarh
- ❖ Presented a paper entitled **Drivers of Self-Help Group Approach: Lesson from Comparative Performance of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana**

at National Seminar on Micro Finance held at Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow, October 16-17, 2015

- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Capacity Building of Bankers** on November 20, 2015 at HIRD, Nilokheri.
- ❖ Presented paper on **Agri Value Chain of Wheat: A Study in Surplus Producing State of Haryana** at National Seminar on Financing of Agriculture Value chain: Challenges and Opportunities, BIRD, Lucknow November 29-30, 2015.
- ❖ Attended and acted as one of presenters in seminar on **Nature of Structural Crisis in Punjab Agriculture and Possible Way Out**; IDC Chandigarh, March 28, 2016

Professor A. K. Nanda

- ❖ Worked as a moderator in the Session on **Elderly in Himachal Pradesh: Status and Pointers for Policy Responses** one-day dissemination seminar to release the “The Status of Elderly in Himachal Pradesh, 2011” prepared jointly by the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi; Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore; and Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Shimla, in the seminar organised by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, at the Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla, on April 17, 2015 with sponsorship from the UNFPA, Delhi.
- ❖ Worked as a moderator in the Consultation Workshop on **Current Structure and Status of Statutory Mechanisms under PC-PNDT in the state of Punjab & Haryana** held at the National Institute Technical Teacher Training and Research (NITTR), Sector-26, Chandigarh, on April 23, 2015.
- ❖ Attended seminar on **Crisis in Indian Agriculture** by Shri Devender Sharma at the ICSSR seminar Complex, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on June 9, 2015 organised by the North-West Regional Centre (NWRC) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).
- ❖ Attended one-day seminar at Haryana Niwas, Chandigarh, held on the Occasion of National Statistics Day to **Launch the First Phase of Statistical Software e- Vishleshak** organised by the Department of Planning, Government of Haryana.
- ❖ Delivered a talk on **Levels and Trends in Neonatal Mortality in India: Case of Selected States in the North-west, India** on September 11, 2015 in the Regional Consultation on Maternal and Neonatal Health and Safe Abortion organised by the CommonHealth, India; Voluntary Health Association of Punjab (VHAP), Chandigarh; Society

for Upliftment of Rural Areas (SUTRA), Solan; Institute for Social Research and Development (ISRD), Chandigarh, at the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chandigarh, during September 11-12, 2015.

- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Conducting a Survey** at the ICSSR North-Western Regional Centre in a Two-Weeks Training Programme on Research Methodology in Social Science Research organised from September 21 to October 3, 2015 at the ICSSR Complex, Panjab University, Chandigarh. for the young faculty members and research scholars in social sciences.
- ❖ Attended a seminar on **National Empowerment Through Education** in the Department of Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on November 6, 2015, organised by the Asian Education Society (AES), Chandigarh. The seminar was inaugurated by H.E. Hon’ble Kaptan Singh Solanki, Governor of Haryana and Punjab, and the keynote address was delivered by Shri Israt Aziz, IFS.
- ❖ Delivered two lectures in a **Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for Social Sciences Faculty Members** organised at CRRID, Chandigarh, during November 30, 2015 - December 13, 2015 with sponsorship from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. Lecture I: “Publication Process: Journals/Submission, review, revision. Books-Manuscript Presentation, Review, Editing”. Lecture II: “Dealing with Rejection. Importance of Revision (Review reports, response sheets). Papers/books: Criteria for selection. Process: Acceptance to publication (Revision, editing, proofing, printing)”.
- ❖ Delivered a talk on **Project Proposals: How to Prepare One** in the Capacity Building of NGOs organised at the Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA), Chandigarh, by the Government of Punjab on January 22, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Editing, Publication Process, and Dealing with Rejection** to the Research Scholars of Social Sciences from the Marginalised Communities in the Week-long Social Science Research Methodology Workshop organised on March 3, 2016 at CRRID with sponsorship from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi,

Dr. Krishan Chand

- ❖ Delivered a lecture on a theme Gram Sabha and Decentralised Planning at the **Orientation Programme for Resource Persons** at Haryana

Institute of Rural Development, Nilokheri, Karnal, held on May 18-22, 2015.

Ms. Meena Jatana

- ❖ Presented a paper on the **Impact of Information Technology on Reading Habits of Social Scientists**, at one-day national seminar on Development and Trends in Social Science and Information Sources at ICSSR sponsored seminar, Punjabi University, Patiala, on March 11, 2016.

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

- ❖ Attended as one of the organisers in one-day dissemination seminar on **Elderly in Himachal Pradesh: Status and Pointers for Policy Responses** to release the "The Status of Elderly in Himachal Pradesh, 2011" prepared jointly by the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi; Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore; and Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Shimla, in the seminar organised by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, at Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla, on April 17, 2015 with sponsorship from the UNFPA, Delhi.
- ❖ Worked as a moderator in the **Consultation Workshop on 'Current Structure and Status of Statutory Mechanisms under PC-PNDT in the state of Punjab & Haryana** held at the National Institute Technical Teacher Training and Research (NITTR), Sector-26, Chandigarh, on April 23, 2015.
- ❖ Attended the seminar on **Crisis in Indian Agriculture** by Shri Devender Sharma at the ICSSR seminar Complex, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on June 9, 2015 organised by the North-West Regional Centre (NWRC) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).
- ❖ Attended a data interpretation seminar on **Better Understand the situation with regard to the Gender Biased Sex-Selection Practices in Haryana** at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh, on June 10, 2015. The seminar was organised by the Population Council.
- ❖ Attended a one-day seminar at Haryana Niwas, Chandigarh, held on the Occasion of National Statistics Day to **Launch the First Phase of Statistical Software e- Vishleshak** organised by the Department of Planning, Government of Haryana, on June 29, 2015.
- ❖ Attended a seminar on **National Empowerment Through Education** in the Department of Social Work, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on November 6, 2015 organised by the Asian Education Society

(AES), Chandigarh. The seminar was inaugurated by HE Kaptan Singh Solanki, Governor of Haryana and Punjab and the keynote address was delivered by Shri Israt Aziz, IFS.

- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Types of Research Design: Methods of Data Collection** on December 1, 2015 at the Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for Social Sciences Faculty Members" organised at CRRID, Chandigarh, during November 30, 2015 - December 13, 2015 with sponsorship from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Data and data sources, Validity, Reliability, Comparability and Inter disciplinary Orientation of Social Sciences** on December 2, 2015 at the Two-Week Capacity Building Programme for Social Sciences Faculty Members, organised at CRRID, Chandigarh, during November 30, 2015-December 13, 2015 with sponsorship from the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.
- ❖ Participated as Rapporteur in the **Dissemination seminar on "Dynamics of international out-migration from Punjab** at CRRID on December 3, 2015 in collaboration with INED, Paris.
- ❖ Chaired a session on **Health and Targeted Population** at the EWC/EWCA international conference "Bridging Diverse Cultures towards an Inclusive Asia Pacific Community" held at Manila, Phillipines, during January 15-17, 2016.
- ❖ Participated in the EWC/EWCA international conference "Bridging Diverse Cultures towards an Inclusive Asia Pacific Community" held at Manila, Phillipines, during January 15-17, 2016.
- ❖ Lecture delivered on **Types of data and data collection techniques** during ICSSR-sponsored Orientation Programme on Research Methodology for Research Scholars and Faculty Members belonging to ST and other Marginalised Groups under ST Component Plan at CRRID, Chandigarh on March 2, 2016 at CRRID. The orientation programme was organised by CRRID, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Co-Chaired a session **Indebtedness, Income and Expenditure in Rural Punjab** on March 21, 2016 at CRRID, Chandigarh, during National Seminar on Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab held at CRRID, Chandigarh, during March 21-22, 2016.
- ❖ Participated in **PRC Annual Action Plan Meet (2016-17)** and made a presentation about **PRC/CRRID** at IMA House, Ernakulam, Distt. Kochi, Kerala. The meeting was organised by Population Research Centre (PRC), Kerala, and

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Dr. Bindu Duggal

- ❖ Participated in the panel discussion in the Dissemination Conference on the **Status of Elderly in Himachal Pradesh** on April 17, 2015 held at Shimla organised by UNFPA, CRRID, IEG and TISS on April 17, 2015
- ❖ Seminar Rappoteur for the Dissemination Conference on the **Status of Elderly in Himachal Pradesh** on April 17, 2015 held at Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla organised by UNFPA, CRRID, IEG and TISS.
- ❖ Participated in the International Symposium **Celebrating Le Corbusier Chandigarh-50 years after the Master (1887—1965)** on October 9, 2015 at Open Hand, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Affordable Housing for the Urban Poor: an Appraisal** organised by UBC School of Architecture at CCA, Chandigarh, on November 7, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Slums and rehabilitation in Chandigarh: Some critical issues** on November 14, 2015 at Chandigarh college of Architecture, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Promoting inclusive growth via housing: Chandigarh leads the way in India** organised by UBC School of Architecture + Landscape Architecture at CCA, Chandigarh on November 21, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on the **History and future on the colony dwellers in the periphery in Chandigarh** on November 28, 2015 organised by UBC School of Architecture + Landscape Architecture in Chandigarh.
- ❖ Was invited to be a **discussant at the review for Fieldwork Narrative Drawings** at CCA, Sector 11, Chandigarh, on December 3, 2015
- ❖ Delivered a lecture **Urban Poor in Chandigarh: Need for skill development** on February 17, 2016 in “Skill Development for Urban Poverty Alleviation - NULM Approach and Strategies (February 16-17, 2016) under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture **Research Ethics in ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on Research Methodology for Research Scholars and Faculty Members belonging to ST and other Marginalised Groups under ST Component Plan at CRRID**, Chandigarh on March 1, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Housing for all: Chandigarh leads the way** in “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-

Housing for all (Urban): Issues, Challenges and Strategies” under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID on March 11, 2016.

Shri Sunil Bansal

- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Urban Swachh Bharat Mission: Issues and Challenges** in Regional Workshop on Urban Swachh Bharat Mission (August 25-26, 2015) organised by Human Settlement Management Institute, HUDCO, New Delhi, at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.
- ❖ Presentation in Review Meeting of HUDCO Chair Institutions and discussions on **the past and proposed activities for 2015-2018** under HUDCO Chair at CRRID on October 16, 2015 organised by HSMI/ HUDCO, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
- ❖ Presentation of the Report on **Impact Evaluation Study of Roads, Bridges and Irrigation Projects Executed in Himachal Pradesh** under RIDF (Tranche - XIV, XV & XVI) 2015 on November 5, 2015 held at NABARD Office, Shimla.

Dr. Sukhvinder Singh

- ❖ Participated in Two-day **Orientation Workshop of NLMs and State-level Nodal officers** on May 20-21, 2015, organised by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, at ICAR Auditorium, New Delhi.
- ❖ Made presentation on the **Impact Evaluation Study of Rural Road, Bridges and Irrigation Projects**, sponsored under RIDF of NABARD in the states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh on February 17, 2016 at NABARD Head Office, Mumbai.

Ms. Poonam Sandhir

- ❖ Presented a paper entitled **Public Health Services Utilisation by Scheduled Caste in Punjab: An Appraisal** at Sixth Social Science Congress, Panjab University, Chandigarh, on February 26, 2016.
- ❖ Attended a two-day **Sixth Social Science Congress entitled Social Sciences in Contemporary Era** at Panjab University, Chandigarh, on February 25-26, 2016.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Menace of Social Evils and Role of Panchayats in its Reduction** in the Two-Day Training Workshop for Elected Members and Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutes of Union Territory of Chandigarh on March 9, 2016 and on March 15, 2016, at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia

- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Finances for Urban Local Bodies in Northwestern India: Emerging trends, Issues and Alternatives** in Regional Workshop on

- Municipal Finance for Urban Local Bodies** on April 22-23, 2015 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.
- ❖ Gave Summary of Proceedings in Regional Workshop on Municipal Finance for Urban Local Bodies on April 22-23, 2015 under **HUDCO Chair Programme** at CRRID, Chandigarh.
 - ❖ Delivered a lecture on The State of Cities in North Western India in the Context of Smart City Initiative in Regional Workshop on **Towards Developing Smart Cities in India: Emerging Alternatives and Challenges** on May 12-13, 2015 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.
 - ❖ Delivered a lecture on Housing for the Urban Poor in North Western India: Some Issues and Alternatives in Regional Workshop on **Affordable Housing for the Urban Poor: Emerging Alternatives and Challenges** on May 27-28, 2015 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.
 - ❖ Delivered a lecture on Augmenting Urban Environmental Infrastructure and Services in North-Western India: Status, Issues and Alternatives in Regional Workshop on **Augmentation of Environmental Infrastructure and Services under Urban Swachh Bharat Mission** on June 24-25, 2015 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.
 - ❖ As co-convener with Tomasoni, L, CODATU, Lyon, France (Lead Convener) organised a session on **Urban Policies for Accessibility, Mobility and Informal Settlements in the Global South to cope with Climate Change: Emerging Issues, Innovations and Opportunities** in International Scientific Conference on “Our Common Future under Climate Change” held at UNESCO and Université Pierre et Marie Curie, in Paris, from July 7-10, 2015. Although I could not attend the conference but I worked with the Lead Convener on all the works relating to reading/ reviewing, selection/rejection, rating of the abstracts and their scheduling etc.
 - ❖ Presented a paper on **The State of Cities in North-western India: Emerging Issues and Options (some evidence from recent studies of three metropolis)** in IGU Regional Conference “Geography, Culture and Society for Our Future Earth” organised on August 17-21, 2015 by The Russian Geographical Society at Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
 - ❖ Presented a paper on **Housing, Slums and Urban Poverty Alleviation in a Turbulent State: A case of Srinagar Town in Jammu & Kashmir** in IGU Regional Conference “Geography, Culture and Society for Our Future Earth” organised on August 17-21, 2015 by The Russian Geographical Society at Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
 - ❖ Gave two presentations **Augmenting Urban Environmental Infrastructure and Services in North-Western India: Status, Issues and Alternatives** and **Participatory Urban Environmental Regeneration, Ramdarbar** in a regional workshop on Urban Swachh Bharat Mission on August 25-26, 2015, organised by HSMI/HUDCO, New Delhi, at CRRID, Chandigarh
 - ❖ Attended TARAGram YATRA, an annual conference on **India-Post 2015: Investing in Sustainability** and panel discussion on “Resource Efficiency for an Urbanizing India” organised on October 7-10, 2015 by the Development Alternatives (DA), New Delhi.
 - ❖ Gave presentation in review meeting of HUDCO Chair Institutions on **Past and Proposed Activities 2015-2018** under HUDCO Chair at CRRID on October 16, 2015 at HSMI / HUDCO, New Delhi
 - ❖ Presented a paper on **towards including the Excluded in a Planned City: A case of Housing for the Urban Poor in Chandigarh, India**, in 3rd International Conference on Inclusive Innovation and Innovative Management organised on November 23-29, 2015 by Malaya Longhorn Raja hat University under the Royal Patronage, Pat hum Thane, Thailand.
 - ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Housing and Basic Services initiatives for Smart Cities: Some Issues and Alternatives in the Context of Northwestern Cities in the Regional Workshop on Housing in Smart Cities: Imperatives and Innovative Approaches** organised by HUDCO Chair at CRRID from February 2-3, 2016.
 - ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Urban Poverty Alleviation and Slum Upgradation in Chandigarh in an International Training Programme on Planning and Management of Urban Services** organised under ITEC/ SCAAP by HSMI/ HUDCO on February 11-13, 2016 at CRRID, Chandigarh.
 - ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Urban Poverty in Northwest Region: Emerging Issues and Alternatives in the Regional Workshop Skill Development for Urban Poverty Alleviation - NULM Approach and Strategies** organised from February 16-17, 2016 by CRRID under HUDCO Chair Programme.
 - ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Augmenting Urban Environmental Infrastructure and Services in North Western India: Status, Issues and Alternatives in the Regional Workshop Swachh**

Bharat Mission: Implementation Strategies organised from February 24-25, 2016 by CRRID under HUDCO Chair Programme.

- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Housing for the Urban Poor in Northwestern Cities: Some Issues and Alternatives in the Regional Workshop on Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban): Issues, Challenges and Strategies** organised from March 10-11, 2016, by CRRID under HUDCO Chair Programme.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **The Decentralize Model of Local Governance and Management- A Case of Kerala** in the Training of Elected Representatives of Villages of UT Chandigarh organised by CRRID, Chandigarh, on March 15-16, 2016 .
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **An Integrated Approach to Employment Generation Through NULM in Orientation Programme on NULM** organised by Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration (MGSIPA) on March 29-30, 2016.

Shri Madan Mohan Singh

- ❖ Attended one-day dissemination seminar to release **Status of Elderly in Himachal Pradesh** organised by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development(CRRID), Chandigarh, at Hotel Holiday Home, Shimla, on April 17, 2015 with sponsorship from the UNFPA, New Delhi.
- ❖ Attended Consultation Workshop **Current Structure and Status of Statutory Mechanism under PC-PNDT in the state of Punjab and Haryana** held at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Sector - 26, Chandigarh, on April 23, 2015.
- ❖ Attended the seminar on **Crisis in Indian Agriculture** by Devender Sharma at the ICSSR seminar complex, on June 9, 2015, organised by the North-West Regional Centre (NWRC) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).
- ❖ Attended data interpretation meeting on **Addressing gender – biased sex selection in Haryana, India: the situation and promising approaches**, held on June 10, 2015 at Hotel Taj, Chandigarh, organised by Population Council, New Delhi.

Dr. Shaik Iftikhar

- ❖ Presented a paper on **Trans-Boundary Water Management in South and Southeast Asia: Problems and Prospects at International Conference on India's Look East – Act East Policy and South-East Asia: Beyond Borders** organised by CRRID, Chandigarh and Manipur University at Imphal from May 22-24, 2015.

Dr. Kulwant Nehra

- ❖ Presented a paper entitled 'Fiscal Consolidation in Haryana: The way Forward' in National Seminar on **Development Dynamics-Strategy, Viability & Challenges in Haryana** organised by Chaudhary Ranbir Singh Institute of Social and Economic Change, M.D. University, Rohtak, on May 23-24, 2015.
- ❖ Presented a research paper entitled **Fiscal Restructuring and Management of State Finances in Haryana** in 28th Annual Conference of Haryana Economic Association organised by Department of Economics, Ch. Devi Lal University, Sirsa, on October 31 & November 1, 2015.
- ❖ Presentation on the study **To Review Unreasonable Increasing Trend of Power Subsidies being provided in Agriculture Sector** was made in High Powered Committee Meeting in the office of Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana, held on November 10, 2015.

Sukhwinder Randhawa

- ❖ Participated in **TechCamp New Delhi: Maximising Policy Impact through Effective Communication**, organised by Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi and United States Department of State (U.S. Embassy, New Delhi) held at The Oberoi, New Delhi on September 8-9, 2015.
- ❖ Delivered a lecture on **Access to Academic Search Engines in ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on Research Methodology for Research Scholars and Faculty Members belonging to ST and other Marginalised Groups under ST Component Plan** at CRRID, Chandigarh on March 4, 2016.

Mr. Gangandeep

- ❖ Presented Paper entitled **Agri Value Chain of Wheat: A Study in Surplus Producing State of Haryana** at National Seminar on Financing of Agriculture Value chain: Challenges and Opportunities, BIRD, Lucknow, November 29-30, 2015.

Ms. Chandra Prabha Negi

- ❖ Presented a Paper on Topic "Development of North East India through Look East Policy: Energy as a Factor" in International Conference on **India's Look East – Act East Policy and South-East Asia: Beyond Borders** organised by CRRID, Chandigarh and Manipur University at Imphal from May 22-24 , 2015.

Shri Hans Lal

- ❖ Gave a lecture on **Panchayati Raj System in UT Chandigarh, Past, Present and Objectives of 73rd**

Amendment Act of Panchayats on March 8, 2016 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- ❖ Gave a lecture on **Panchayati Raj System in UT Chandigarh, Past, Present and Objectives of 73rd Amendment Act of Panchayats** on March 15, 2016 at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Dr. Bindu Duggal and Shri Hans Lal

- ❖ Made presentation of the findings of District Annual Plan BRGF District Sirsa (2015-2016) at the **DPC meeting** chaired by the Deputy Commissioner, Sirsa, on March 24, 2015.

Shri Sunil Agnihotri, Shri Baljinder Singh and Shri Baneshwar Singh

- ❖ Attended four-day Training Programme on **Migration and Development: Issues and Perspective** on May 05 – 08, 2015 at V.V Giri National Labour Institute NOIDA.

Ph.D. Programme at CRRID

CRRID has been affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh, as its approved Research Centre and commenced the Ph.D. Programme in the subject of economics from the session 2015-16. The pre-Ph.D. course work classes were conducted during December 2015-March 2016. A total of 7 students have been enrolled for Ph.D. during the session 2015-16.

- ❖ Professor Satish Verma successfully guided the candidate awarded Ph.D. degree on the topic **‘Formation, Functioning and Microfinance Delivery of Self-Help Groups in the Delhi State’** (viva- voce conducted on June 8, 2015; candidate’s name Priyanka Murria).
- ❖ Professor Satish Verma supervised and submitted under guidance the thesis entitled **Impact of Interest Rate Deregulation on Economic Growth and Inflation in India**, to Guru Nanak Dev University for the Ph.D. degree in the subject of economics (Candidate’s name: Ms. Monider Kaur).
- ❖ Professor Satish Verma successfully supervised and Ph.D. degree awarded by Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, on the thesis entitled **Global Integration of Indian Financial System: Opportunities and Challenges** (Candidate’s name: Naiya Mahajan).
- ❖ Shri Manoj 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 Marginalisation**.

LIBRARY

As on March 2016, library has 28,370 books. A total number of 433 books/reports were added to the collection during 2015-16. Library provides Reference Service, list of new addition to CRRID Library, inter-library loan-service, wi-fi service, CD-ROM facilities and reprographic facilities to its users. Library is yet to be digitised 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. Library has back volumes of 1908 Journals. Library receives 112 Journals both Indian as well as foreign. In addition to this, it receives 18 journals on exchange and 14 on complementary basis. ICSSR has also provided access to the following online databases like JSTOR, ProwessIQ (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 2015-16, 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.

VISITS ABROAD

Shri Manoj Kumar Teotia

- ❖ Visited Moscow, Russia to attend IGU Regional Conference **Geography, Culture and Society for Our Future Earth** organised on August 17-21, 2015 by The Russian Geographical Society at Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
- ❖ Visited Bangkok, Thailand to attend 3rd International Conference on **Inclusive Innovation and Innovative Management** organised on November 23-29, 2015 by Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage, Pathum Thani, Thailand.

**List of the Members of the Society and Governing Body of
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)
(for the term commencing from 1st September 2013 to August 31st 2018)**

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|--|
| *** | 1 | Professor (Dr.) Manmohan Singh
(Former Prime Minister of India)
3, Motilal Nehru Marg
New Delhi - 110011 | * | 2 | Shri Keshub Mahindra
(President CRRID Society)
Chairman Emeritus,
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder
Mumbai 400001 |
| *** | 3. | Professor R.P. Bambah
Chairman, Governing Body, CRRID
1275, Sector 19,
Chandigarh 160 019 | *** | 4. | Shri T.K.A. Nair
(Former Advisor to Prime Minister of India)
Chandragiri
VH 61, Vikrama Puram Hills
Kuravankonam, P.O. Kowdiar
Thiruvananthapuram – 695003 |
| *** | 5. | Professor B.L. Abbi
E-1/1, Sector 14,
Panjab University Campus
Chandigarh 160 014 | *** | 6. | Dr. S.K. Mangal
64, Sector 11-A
Chandigarh 160 011 |
| *** | 7. | Dr. Rashpal Malhotra
Executive Vice-Chairman
Centre for Research in Rural
and Industrial Development
19-A, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh 160 019 | *** | 8. | Dr. K.K. Talwar
(Former President
National Academy of Medical Sciences, India)
Chairman
National Institute of Technical Teachers Training
and Research (NITTTR), Guest House
Sector-26, Chandigarh -160019 |
| ** | 9. | Professor Kuldip Kaur
Director General
Centre for Research in Rural
and Industrial Development
19-A, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh 160 019 | ** | 10. | Shri V. K. Sibal
(Former Member
Human Rights Commission, Punjab)
House No. 29, Sector 5
Chandigarh- 160 008 |
| ** | 11. | Col. Subhash Bakshi (Retd)
Yantra 1505
Paramount Symphony
Crossing Republik
(Near ABES Engineering College)
NH 24
GHAZIABAD 201009 | ** | 12. | Dr. Upendra Choudhury
Member Secretary) (Officiating)
Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)
(Ex-Officio Member-Nominee of ICSSR)
JNU Institutional Area
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi – 1100067 |
| ** | 13. | Chief Secretary, Punjab
(Ex-Officio Member-Nominee of Pb.
Govt.)
Punjab Government Civil Secretariat
Chandigarh | ** | 14. | Principal Secretary
Department of Planning,
Government of Haryana
(Ex-Officio Member-Nominee of Haryana
Government)
Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh |

*** Life Members of the Governing Body and Society

** Members of the Governing Body and Society

* Members of the Society

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|--|---|
| <p>* 15. Professor S R Hashim
Chairman
Indian Association of Social
Science Institutions (IASSI)
C-40, Jaswant Apartments
Okhla Village, Jamia Nagar
New Delhi 110 025</p> | <p>* 16. Professor Bhuvan Chandel
(Former Director
Indian Institute of Advanced Study)
Centre for Studies in Civilization
DD-16, Kalkaji
New Delhi 110019</p> |
| <p>* 17. Professor S.S. Johl
(Chancellor
Central University of Punjab,
Bathinda)
2920, Gurdev Nagar
Ludhiana 141 001</p> | <p>* 18. Professor B.B. Bhattacharya
(Former Vice Chancellor Jawaharlal Nehru
University)
A-44, Sarva Sandhi Apartments
Plot No. 8, Sector 9, Dwarka
New Delhi 110 075</p> |
| <p>* 19. Shri R.S. Cheema
Senior Advocate
Punjab and Haryana High Court
Kothi No. 80, Sector 18
Chandigarh</p> | <p>* 20. Shri Rajinder Gupta
Vice Chairman
Punjab Planning Board
Room no. 20—A, 7th Floor
Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh</p> |
| <p>* 21. Professor Abdul Wahid
Vice Chancellor,
Central University of Kashmir
Qureshi Manzil, 50 Naseembad
Saderbal
Srinagar (J&K)</p> | <p>* 22. Dr. (Smt.) Nina Puri
Patron, Family Planning Association of India
D-860, New Friends Colony
New Delhi-110 065</p> |
| <p>* 23. Shri K Natwar Singh
(Former Minister of External Affairs)
105, Jor Bagh
New Delhi – 110 003</p> | <p>* 24. Shri Brajinder Singh
Managing Editor
Ajit Samachar
Jalandhar</p> |
| <p>* 25. Dr. G.S. Kalkat
Chairman
Punjab State Farmers Commission
House No.996, Phase IV
Mohali</p> | <p>* 26. Professor Surinder Kumar
Director
Giri Institute of Development Studies
Sector Ó', Aliganj Housing Scheme
Lucknow 226 024</p> |
| <p>* 27. Dr. Shalina Mehta
Professor of Social and Cultural
Anthropology (re-employed)
House No. 727, Sector 11-B
Chandigarh 160011</p> | <p>* 28. Shri Chandra Mohan
(Former Chairman
Twenty first Century Battery Ltd.)
202, Sector 36-A,
Chandigarh- 160 036</p> |
| <p>* 29. Shri Gautam Kapoor
(Director Black Jack India Ltd.)
Managing Director
Radisson Windsor Hotel
G T Road,
Jalandhar</p> | <p>* 30. Shri Satish Dhanda
Managing Director
SADEM Industries
32, Club Road,
Ludhiana</p> |
| <p>* 31. Shri Rajiv Dhand
Chartered Accountant
H.No.4, Sector 18-A
Chandigarh 160 018</p> | <p>* 32. Dr. A.K. Rajwanshi
Professor and Head of the Deptt of Pathology
Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and
Research (PGIMER)
H.No. 59, Sector 24, Chandigarh</p> |

*** Life Members of the Governing Body and Society

** Members of the Governing Body and Society

* Members of the Society

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| * | 33. Shri. Rajiv Kataria
Advisor to Videocon,
R-615, New Rajinder Nagar
New Delhi – 110 060 | * | 34. Dr. Suresh Chandra Sharma
Professor of Otorhinolaryngology &
Head and Neck Surgery
All India Institute of Medical Sciences
Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 029 |
| * | 35. Dr. (Mrs.) Harinder M. Sandhu
Associate Professor in Psychology
Mata Sundri College
Delhi University
Delhi | * | 36. Professor Manmohan Gupta
Professor of Physics
Department for Advanced Study in Physics
Panjab University,
Chandigarh 160014 |
| * | 37. Professor Jaspal Singh
Vice Chancellor
Punjabi University
Patiala | * | 38. Shri Sanjay Gupta
Acting Secretary cum Establishment Officer
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial
Development
Sector -19-A, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh – 160 019 |

*** Life Members of the Governing Body and Society
 ** Members of the Governing Body and Society
 * Members of the Society

Executive Vice Chairman/Senior Advisors/ Consultants and coordinators

Executive Vice-Chairman

Rashpal Malhotra

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

Coordinator, MEA Programme.

Founder Director of the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh. Mainly responsible towards CRRID being accorded the "National Status" in 1985 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, New Delhi. Setting up Population Research Centre (PRC) at CRRID by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India at CRRID. Through his efforts CRRID was granted special consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, United Nations, New York in February, 2005.

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

Senior Advisors

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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.

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Senior Advisor and Honorary Director, Urban Governance and Development

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

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Emperical Research and Surveys.

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Areas of Specialization: Development Economics,
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Former Dean College Development Council, Punjabi
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Former Vice-President, Indian Society of Labour
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Former Chairman of Punjab State Committee on
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Former Member and Executive Council of Central
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Areas of Specialization: Punjab Economy, WTO and
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Economic Philosophy, Corporate Social Responsibility.

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Former Professor & Head (Economics), Dean Faculty of
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Former Director Centre for Distance Education (2002-
06); Publications (2008-09); and UGC Academic Staff
College (2010-12), Guru Nanak Dev University,
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Member, (Punjab Government) Committee on Higher
Education in Punjab: Vision 2020 (2002-05); and Core
Committee Punjab Education Policy 2025 (2011).

Senator, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (2010-
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Areas of Specialization: Monetary Policy and Money &
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Sher Singh Sangwan

M.A. (Economics), M.Phil., Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru
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Former General Manager (Eco), National Bank for
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Consultant of National Bank's Consultancy Services
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of India in various Capacities including Faculty
Member of National Bank Staff college Lucknow,
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Areas of Specialization: Rural Credit, Microfinance and
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Areas of Specialization: Rural Development and Agriculture.

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

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Areas of Specialization: Large Scale Surveys and Data Management.

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Areas of Specialization: Socio-Cultural and political understanding of Central Asian countries, Ethnicity, Clan Politics and Nationalism with particular reference to Kazakhstan, Sociological Perspective of international relations.

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M.A. (International Policy Studies) & Certificate in Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, U.S.A.; M.A.(Defence & Strategic Studies), Panjab University, Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: Strategic Security, Counter-Terrorism & Intelligence, Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism.

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