

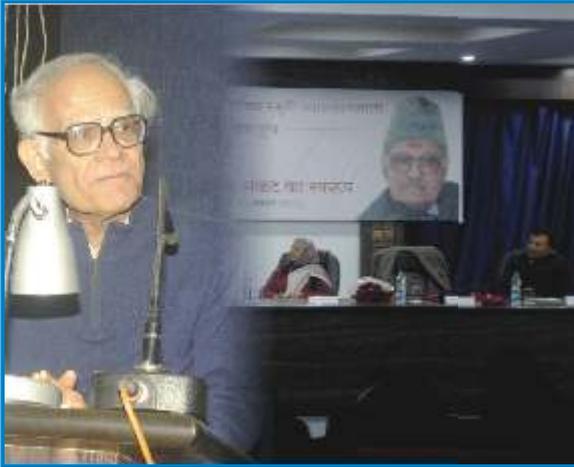


MPISSR

Annual Report

2016-17





Annual Report 2016-2017



M.P. Institute of Social Science Research

(Autonomous Institute of ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Ministry of Higher Education, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal)

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Bharatpuri Administrative Zone, UJJAIN - 456 010 (M.P.) INDIA

Published by

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2017

Phototypesetting & Layout by

Computer Unit, MPISSR

Printed by

Graphics Park, Ujjain

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Foreword

I am feeling proud in placing the Annual Report (2016-17) of M.P. Institute of Social Science Research for the academic fraternity. Amidst the inadequacy of faculty members, support staff and finances, the Institute has added many laurels to its academic activities during the year.

During the year institute's faculty engaged in research activities related to socio-economic transformation in tribal areas, monitoring and evaluation of flagship schemes of Government of India and whereby giving the policy input for these programmes. The faculty also prepared State Panchayati Raj Report 2016-17, Devolution Index Report 2016-17 and Developing Service Delivery Standards for Gram Panchayat, Youth Study in Madhya Pradesh 2016, etc. During this year, International Programme on Reducing Violence against Children, their Exploitation in various fields and their access to Justice was also undertaken by the Institute.

Under the newly established Empowerment Chair on SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections, baseline survey of three gram Panchayats, need based workshop on comprehensive village development plans and one research study on Livelihood Transition and Security among Scheduled Tribe is being undertaken by the institute.

In year 2016-17, national seminars related to climate change and its impact on human life, changing scenario on rural India and government programmes and agrarian crisis in rural India was organised by the Institute.

Workshops and Training Programmes on Research Methodology in Social Sciences is a regular activity of the Institute. These programmes have earned a great popularity throughout the India. The overwhelming response to these programmes proves its usefulness for the research scholars. During the year, three training and orientation programme were organised by the institute. The faculty of MPISSSR have published two books and one monograph during the year.

The well maintained library of the Institute is one of the richest libraries inculcating social science resources. Over the years, the clientele of the library has been increasing not only for social science literature but also for preparation



of other competitive examinations. The library has been providing an ideal atmosphere for academic fraternity as well students of Ujjain.

The challenge before the institute is to fulfill its objectives with miniscule human resources as well financial resources at its disposal. However, the Institute stands distinguished in its academic venture against all odds. The constructive guidance of the Governing and General Body has helped the institute to achieve its goals and objectives as envisioned by the founder Professor Ramsakha Gautam. We look forward to the academic community's support and encouragement in our academic endeavour.

Professor Nalini Rewadikar

From the Desk of Director

It is indeed a great pleasure to place before you the Annual Report of the activities of MPISSR for the year 2016-17. Annual Report is a mirror reflecting various aspirations, initiatives and achievements of the Institute. In the constancy of its core values, the MPISSR strives to offer valuable output on the issues of contemporary relevance through various academic endeavours. The academic environment of the institute this year was full of vibrancy and efficacy with multi-fold activities.



This report is a testimony of the intellectually challenging activities that MPISSR undertook in the areas of research projects, publications, training programmes, seminars, academic participation by faculty, and doctoral programme.

During this academic year, MPISSR completed 14 research projects alongwith research project and various other activities of State Planning Commission Chair on Empowerment are ongoing. The Institute has been able to complete three training course/workshops on research methodology and other related issues. This year witnessed successful organisation of three national seminars and one important memorial lecture was organised by the MPISSR with full exultation and a deep sense of gratitude and remembrance towards its visionary founder Professor Ramsakha Gautam. The doctoral programme is one of the prime activities and most of the research scholars are enrolled under the various fellowship schemes of UGC and ICSSR. The faculties of the Institute have made sizeable contribution in terms of academic writings in edited books and peer-reviewed journals. This year has also evidenced significant academic laurels earned by faculty including various academic visits. Both the journals of the Institute are being published regularly and English Journal has entered into 20th year. This year has indeed been an academically vivacious year.

I would like to place on record my gratitude towards the Governing Board of MPISSR for its whole hearted support in exhortation of the agenda of the Institute. Despite the modest strength of the faculty in MPISSR, the volume of work carried out in this academic year is a result of their admirably tireless efforts. The meagre staff of MPISSR also deserves appreciation for their

spontaneous support extended in more than one ways. Research staff and research scholars of MPISSR are indeed source of strength for carrying out all the academic activities of the Institute and they truly deserve appreciation.

MPISSR acknowledges with thanks the core financial support received from Indian Council of Social Science Research, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and the Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

I take this opportunity to request the academic fraternity and well wishers to send their valuable feedback and suggestions for the advancement of the activities to achieve the envisioned goals of MPISSR.

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Overview

The Institute was established in the year 1983. It is an autonomous, non-profit and non-political organisation. After its establishment, MPISSR carried its research activities with its own financial and human resources for nearly a decade.

The Institute expanded its activities in 1993-94 when it was included in the Grant-in-Aid Scheme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Institute is governed by (a) General Body, (b) Governing Body, (c) Research and Academic Committee, and (d) Finance and Administration Committee. The Governing Body is the highest decision-making and executive body. It has 17 members consisting of reputed social scientists and Government officials. MPISSR is concerned with research and training in the areas relating to social, economic, cultural, administrative and civic aspects. MPISSR's core activities are addressed to problems and issues of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining states. Looking into the importance and relevance of the researchable issues, MPISSR has identified following thematic areas to pursue its research activities - Panchayat Raj and Rural Development; Democracy, Electoral Behaviour, Social Justice and Human Rights; Development and Deprivation; Decentralised Governance and Rural Reconstruction; Poverty and Migration; Education and Child Related Issues; Employment and Labour; Watershed Development; Environmental Issues; and Information Technology and Society.

MPISSR is registered under section 6(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act, 1976, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. Donations made to MPISSR are qualified for exemption under section 80-G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Objectives

The objectives of MPISSR are -

- To undertake and promote research in such areas which are identified as thrust areas due to their socio-economic significance, current relevance and policy implications with particular reference to the developmental problems of Madhya Pradesh.
- To develop specialisation in research on tribal development, panchayat raj, rural development, environmental issues, and to conduct evaluation studies on developmental programmes and schemes.
- To provide facilities for research, training and extension work related to the development of scheduled castes, women and other weaker sections of the society.
- To extend training facilities to panchayat representatives and functionaries, and to contribute to the promotion of participatory development in rural areas through action research and cooperation with NGOs.
- To undertake studies on problems of industrial development in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to regional disparities and labour issues.
- To create institutional infrastructure for empirical research, survey work and data analysis.
- To offer consultancy services to the state and central governments.

- To undertake development studies and research projects sponsored by governmental and non-governmental organisations, international agencies and foundations.
- To invite social scientists and researchers to the Institute to pursue their own advanced research and/or to contribute to research and other activities of the Institute.
- To organise seminars, symposia, workshops and special lectures on developmental problems and burning national and state level issues.
- To publish research works of high standard in the form of books, monographs, research papers and occasional papers.
- To bring out Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (English) and *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal* (Hindi) (biannual) for the advancement of knowledge in social sciences and to encourage dialogue on developmental problems.
- To conduct doctoral and post-doctoral research at the Institute, and to institute fellowships and awards in honour of distinguished social scientists.
- To develop a professionally managed well equipped Social Science Library and Documentation Centre with data base to fulfil a long standing demand for establishment of a Social Science Resource Centre in Madhya Pradesh.
- To forge close functional relationships with sister institutes, centres of higher learning and research foundations in India and abroad.
- To accept any grants, gifts, donations and subscriptions whether in cash or securities and of property, either movable or immovable, in furtherance of the objectives of the institute.
- To undertake all such lawful activities as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above mentioned objectives.

Thrust Areas

Creation of knowledge that facilitates social transformation is the primary concern of M.P. Institute of Social Science Research. Over the years, from decentralised governance, MPISSR has diversified its activities to social justice, tribals in modern world, poverty alleviation and rural development, food security and agrarian policies. Failing paradigm of development and increasing policy failures in reaching rural masses have found its manifestation in diversifying our activities. Realising that understanding of process of marginalisation is only a necessary condition for transforming the society, a deliberate attempt was made in creating political awareness and awareness about rights of the deprived sections. Consequently, MPISSR side by side developed training modules for grassroots functionaries and started sensitising the functionaries of decentralised governance. Notwithstanding the spectrum of activities, the research being undertaken could be categorised in the following thrust areas.

Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

A long and evolutionary process resulted in the introduction of panchayat raj in

India. Conceived as a process to bring people closer to decision-making and establish democratic decentralisation at the grassroots level, serious efforts are being made by the central and state governments to strengthen local self-governance. However, panchayat raj in India has yet to become an effective instrument of democratic decentralisation and rural development due to a number of political, economic, social and administrative factors. It has become imperative to undertake macro and micro-level research studies on specific issues relating to proper functioning of panchayat raj institutions and to examine their current problems. Enactment of innovative and people-friendly amendments have provided a boost to panchayat raj and generated issues of significance which provide rich inputs for social science research. The Government has taken steps to decentralise political and administrative powers. These steps have far-reaching implications for the empowerment of panchayat raj institutions and the people. Women and weaker sections have got representation in large numbers in the rural local bodies. Role of the civil society in bridging the gap between the state and communities has become significant. The nature and pattern of emerging rural leadership and its relations with the traditional social structure is also required to be investigated with a proper socio-political perspective.

The society with its structural rigidity would get a legal and institutional space through panchayat raj in order to operate in an accountable as well as meaningful manner. This means, the introduction of panchayat raj would homogenise the differences existing in the rural society owing to its stratification based on caste, class and gender lines. This homogenisation will result in an informed decision-making at the grassroots level. Moreover, the policy makers at the macro level have faith in the new system's capability to deliver and the development process. Thus, it would be more responsible as well as dependable than any of the earlier systems of governance. Even if these hitherto untested propositions are true, the fluidity in acceptance of a macro decision to reform the governance will depend on how the micro functionaries at the grassroots are interpreting and adapting the macro processes. It is quite likely that traditional power centres still have overbearing influence on the new governance for it to operate democratically. More anxious, however, will be situations where decisions by the newly created institutions may succumb to local or parochial pressures. Past experience of working of decentralised governance would not dissipate our anxieties. The new system could also have a level of participation that renders the grassroots institutions just a formality with no cogent decision-making role. That the informality observed in the forming of various stakeholders' committees could make them surrogate of the traditional power centres. Thus, it will be a worthwhile exercise to understand how the new system would resolve the constraints raised by the traditional social hierarchy and power centres; exclusions that restrict participation of marginalised groups - tribal, dalit, women etc. in decision-making; and, resource crunch that is forced on these institutions because of emerging forces of economic liberalisation as well as by native institutional structures.

For an equitable and just development, people's participation is a prerequisite. Despite all achievements, participation of weaker sections and women in development process is almost negligible. The main reason for this is lack of space for local institutions in deciding the pace, pattern and direction of the development efforts. In the context of

social transformation and development, health, education and social security are second to livelihood and shelter. Gram Panchayats are responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring these schemes and making them available to the masses. These issues are also taken up for the studies to understand the processes of decentralised governance.

With a view to relating panchayat raj to community development, it is desired to have a fresh look at rural management which is a multi-sectoral activity that includes development of agriculture, rural industries, establishment or improvement of social overhead facilities or infrastructure, improved nutrition, literacy, adult education and enrichment of the quality of hygienic, cultural and material life of the rural masses. Such issues constitute the core of MPISSR's research activities.

Studies in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

Tribal studies have remained one of the core concerns of the Institute; decentralised governance in tribal areas has been studied ever since the inception of the Institute. The inequitable access to development fruits in tribal areas, despite special allocation of funds, indicates that tribal development is far more complex and challenging than the usual development. The issues involved are multi-dimensional in which cultural aspects are as important as political and economic ones.

With the adoption of Indian Constitution, a new phase started in the transformation of the caste system. New avenues of equality and social justice for the scheduled castes in particular have opened. To bring these castes at par with upper castes, central and state Governments have also undertaken developmental programmes. In spite of all these efforts for accelerating the pace of their all-round progress, their position is not satisfactory. Their social status is highly deplorable, especially in the rural areas. In order to improve the situation, MPISSR is undertaking in-depth studies on the various causal factors related to their depressed status and suggesting suitable measures for their upliftment.

Indian Constitution directs the states, depending on their capacity as well as within the overall limits of development, to provide employment and education to people. It also directs the states to provide relief in the case of unemployment, old age, ill-health and disability. Madhya Pradesh has large tribal population which even in normal situations struggles for their livelihood either on farms or as wage earners. Labouring as an economic activity lacks assurance. Social security in the tribal context, thus, has an important role for their well-being. Tribal culture and their ways of livelihood are in serious conflict with the non-tribal efforts to *sanskritise* them. Their customary laws are in conflict with the non-tribal institutions, more so if the tribe is primitive. Tribal land rights have been adversely affected by land reforms and economic development. Laws, not in consonance with tribal ethos have made inroads into the traditional customary laws governing marriage, divorce, succession, adoption etc. Developmental interventions have influenced farm production, income and marketing behaviour of the tribal farmers. Although the effects of the technological transformation across tribes vary, some tribes need special support for production enhancement. The wage labour is still an important source of livelihood for them. The MPISSR has identified some of these burning problems for study in this thrust area.

Democracy, Electoral Behaviour, Social Justice and Human Rights

After experimenting with political democracy for seven decades we find that we have not been able to democratise our society. Politically, we have founded a mature democratic state but not so with our society; our society is still undemocratic so far as its structuring and functioning are concerned. There is no social equality and society is still stratified on caste, class and status lines. We have a society of the few rich co-existing with a society of the many poor, a society of the upper classes and castes with a society of the downtrodden, of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, and the women folk. Thus, distinctions of caste, class, status and of rich and poor plague our social setting. Scarce resources of society are unjustly and unevenly distributed resulting thereby in the denial of social justice and human rights to the backwards of the communities. Society's goods and services benefit only the privileged to the detriment of the backwards and dalits of society. All such inequalities, injustices and violations of human rights manifest themselves in the form of lack of social equality, social harmony, social solidarity and feelings of social and political alienation among the underprivileged sections of our society.

Within such a depressing scenario of social disharmony, inequalities, injustices, violation of human rights and absence of equity, the Institute has considered these issues as one of its thrust areas to promote the values of social harmony and social justice to buttress the democratic polity. MPISSR's research and publications in this area are a testimony to this interest.

Development and Deprivation

Development and its imperatives have been, and still are our core concerns. Earlier studies have tried to evaluate impact of state interventions on different segments of the society and the societal response to the developmental interventions. Through studies like poverty alleviation programmes and development and displacement, Institute has pursued this thrust area. Institute has added new studies in this, especially relating to social implications of state policies in the era of liberalisation and openness. There are strong indications that in a changed economic environment the role of state in development planning shall shrink. Consequently, the implications of market driven processes on deprivation, equity and ecology shall remain largely unmonitored. The state withdrawal will have to be compensated by the efforts of the community and the civil society. Studies such as equitable and sustainable use of commons, technology transfer in changed economic environment and PDS as an agency of redistributive justice fall in this thrust area.

In the past Institute had taken-up studies that linked society with development; that effort resulted in studies on displacement due to development and impact of development on quality of life, specifically on education, employment and health. Locating deprivation and communities that have encountered such deprivation has been a main research area of the Institute. Since social deprivation influences the nature and direction of social change, the efforts are now to consolidate earlier efforts by broadening their perspective as well as taking up new studies in hand. Sardar Sarovar Project is one of the biggest dams which will result in large scale human displacement from their habitat in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Dislocation of communities due to development is an indication that interests of the larger mainstream

beneficiaries are more pressing, while the project has its own priorities over the needs of local communities. Rehabilitation of traditional communities is a complex process. Relocation of PAPs embodies a changed socio-cultural and economic environment where traditional exchange relations are replaced suddenly by competitive market forces. This socio-economic and cultural cost of relocating PAPs should be in-built in the project design. Some of the studies planned for this thrust area have these aspects for investigation.

Studies in Education

The aim of extending a basic level of education to all children, young people and adults around the world has captured the imagination of all nations. It was a major outcome of the World Conference on Education for All, held in Jomtien in 1990, and was reconfirmed in a series of summits throughout the following decade. Provision of basic education was thereby properly recognised as being a central part of the world's strategy to halve the incidence of global poverty within less than a generation.

India is still struggling with the enormous task of eradicating illiteracy that characterise almost 40 per cent of our population. India offers a veritable ground for empirical research on various aspects of education. Moreover, the society expects the social sciences to participate in the campaign on 'education for all' and to help prepare a blueprint for the future society.

Acknowledging the need for promoting policy relevant social science research on education and to promote discussion and dialogue on educational problems facing the country, the MPISSR identified it as an area for research. The Institute is involved in several national level studies and is playing a catalytic role for promoting research and reflection on education.

Gender Studies

Gender studies have been identified as an important research area by the Institute. These studies primarily aim at exploring the manifestation of power relationship in the basic unit of the society, the family. Women's identity and roles, their responsibilities and unequal control over economic and social resources reflect the major power differences between the genders. Causes of such differences, reasons of its production and reproduction in the family and the community, and ways of empowering women are the major concerns that initiated MPISSR to undertake these studies.

A review of women's studies in India reveals that though women have much lower market penetration, their contribution to the welfare of household is significant. They are instrumental in coping with household crises. Despite this, they remain, as well as are considered invisible; their presence is observed only through the veil of family and not as an individual. Factors like their invisibility coupled with lack of control on their own life make them utterly incapable in participating in affairs outside their families. In the power structure women find lower status than the men. Although there have been efforts to narrow down the difference in social position by providing women legal, economic and political support, the differences still exist. These supports are ineffective in influencing the power equation in the society which is governed by interplay of traditional, cultural, social and economic forces. The identity and the role of women is rooted in social and cultural construct of Indian society as norms forged through

personal interaction in daily practices. Support to gender justice and equity has not been accepted within family and work place. In its place, at different levels, authoritarian practices are reproduced. The gender studies at the MPISSR try to relocate women's powerlessness in the socio-economic and political domain, using some of the aspects discussed above.

Studies in Environment

India is a country of great contrasts related both to affluence and extreme poverty, development and degraded environment; here people in rural areas still live in the bullock cart age and in the urban areas in the jet craft age. Poverty, caused by underdevelopment and pollution due to unsustainable development, are destructive to the interests of the common people in general and the poor in particular as both hit them to the core. Faceless development and expansion is taking place with least concern for clean air, water and health. Hazards like chemical contamination, exposure to toxic substances, indiscreet disposal of effluents and toxic wastes pollute the urban and rural environment and degrade the natural resources. Such an unplanned urban growth in the far flung areas coupled with population explosion, grim poverty and polluted environment, have made our cities and villages unhealthy, unsafe, and more polluted. Such developments finally culminate in industrial disasters like the one that occurred in Bhopal in the year 1984.

Environment has become a part of the tapestry of mankind's political, economic, developmental and survival relationships. However, the studies on various problems of environment and development are yet to pass takeoff stage in our state which has yet to reconcile environmental concerns with developmental imperatives. The emergence of the problems of environment and development poses hitherto unforeseen challenges to social scientists. In such a situation, MPISSR has started working on the issues related to environment so that development and environment can be geared to the needs of human survival and well-being.

Watershed programme has assumed a major significance in the recent past. The uneven nature of the monsoon, the frequent droughts and the depleting natural resources are creating havoc with the life of human beings. Animals have come to the stage of extinction. These factors have perpetuated the danger of desertification of our country. Watershed activities can play a catalytic role in restoring the depleting natural resources of the country. At the same time these activities are also helpful in enhancing the socio-economic standards of the rural poor. Madhya Pradesh has started launching watershed activities in almost all the districts of the State. The ecological conservation in Malwa region can be done mainly by river treatment, digging of ponds, afforestation and pollution control. These prominent aspects are covered in this thrust area. MPISSR has set its foot in this research area of immense social importance.

Information Technology and Society

Another challenging thrust area is the study of information technology in rural society. Information technology in agricultural development, when absorbed intensively, may lead to a paradigm shift wherein traditional society's endeavours for transformation are supported by institutions and information hitherto unknown. Efficiency in agricultural production shall be the ultimate outcome of the process, nevertheless, it

shall alter the concept of space, work, leisure and institution in more ways than the existing social interaction would encompass. Sociology of markets, work and leisure would be rewritten if this revolution takes place. The process will also introduce a new rural business culture, information seeking behaviour and institutions. The impact of this on the society shall be varying. How society would adjust to this information culture, what would be the impact of the process on the sections that have been deprived of the technology. This change shall be the primary concern of the studies to be undertaken under this thrust area.

New Economic Policy and Society

Though the situation at the economic front is changing rapidly, development scenario in the country is extremely unsatisfactory. Long term performance of the Indian economy is too moderate to influence the equity considerations. The first generation reforms initiated in early 1990s did influence the pace and pattern of performance of the economy. The growth has also been accompanied with noticeable reduction in poverty. It has been argued that the second generation reforms in banking and insurance, fiscal disciplining, infrastructure development, food economy and social security will further reduce poverty. The critics of liberalisation argue that though poverty in the long run may reduce, inequalities would be magnified in the short run. Labour absorption in the organised sector would be skill-oriented and as a result casualisation and unemployment in the economy would be an inevitable fallout. Financial restraints would curtail access to resources for subsidy to agriculture and consumers alike. With inflation increasing, the purchasing power of poor farmers, labour and lower middle class of society will be eroded. It is also likely that performance of agricultural sector may not be as promising as seen in the last decade. This will further adversely affect the parity of income between agricultural and industrial sectors. Thus, though the growth in income at micro level may be impressive, the gains of the new policy may not be distributed evenly in the society; symptoms of such inequalities are already coasting their shadows before. Within this frame the MPISSR plans to conduct a series of studies to focus attention on the socio-economic fallout of the reform process.

Research Projects Completed

International Programme on Reducing Violence Against Children (RVAC)

Sandeep Joshi

i. Research on the Nature and Extent of Sexual Violence against Children, Adding Component of Access to Justice in Pachmarhi and Kanha

This research study was conducted by MPISSR in collaboration with other organisations working on child related issues. To strengthen evidence-based advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection and access to justice through research on the nature and extent of sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, assessing the child protection system and access to justice, and including the views of children.

It was conducted to explore the status of child exploitation in two tourist places of Madhya Pradesh i.e., Kanha Kisli National Park and Pachmarhi. One cannot visualise or find child exploitation at an initial round of survey or visit. Things are explained very nicely and positively by the concerned stakeholders saying that Pachmarhi is very peaceful place and people come here for a family tour as well as for religious tourism. During discussions with tourist guides they mentioned that Pachmarhi is free from three types of things i.e. child begging, thief and donkey. Begging may exist as Pachmarhi is religious place also and beggars find the best place for their income in temples. But it was not found in any of the temples. They further said that if they find any beggar they collect money and drop the beggar back to his/her place.

Still the fact cannot be denied that it has been admitted by one of the respondents/social workers that around 70-80 per cent people including children are alcoholic. This is the major problem in Pachmarhi as on today among the local community and children. Similarly there are yet no instances of child sexual exploitation in Kanha National Park. Children are sent to schools by the parents and no instance of child begging or child labour was observed. The Study was sponsored by ECPAT, Netherlands.

ii. Research on the Nature and Extent of Sexual Violence against Children, including (Commercial) Sexual Exploitation, Assessing the Child Protection System, Access to Justice, and Including the Views of Children

Children who are subjected to sexual exploitation through prostitution face significant and unique challenges when attempting to access justice and remedy for their rights violations. For example, child victims are often exposed criminal sanction when

they come forward to report their exploitation, as a result of the criminalisation of prostitution or same sex relations. Also, many child victims of sexual exploitation through prostitution face threats or danger to their personal safety if they report their exploiter (pimp) to police authorities. Finally, social stigma and cultural attitudes often make it unacceptable or inconceivable for child victims to speak publicly about their victimisation or trauma. These unique barriers are further compounded by the already known challenges and hurdles that all child victims face in accessing justice, such as: lack of victim support or psycho-legal assistance; prohibitively high court fees and legal expenses; lack of legal standing for children; and lack of child-friendly materials explaining how the judicial process works.

Three member groups in India Sanlaap, Equations, and MPISSR worked together to produce a national study documenting children's experiences in accessing justice and remedies for sexual exploitation.

The data were collected from Madhya Pradesh by MPISSR and from West Bengal by Sanlap from the survivors of sexual exploitation residing in children's home or shelter homes. The data was then compiled by Equations for a national study. The project was sponsored by ECPAT, Netherlands.

iii. Documentation of Simhastha from the Perspectives of Children

Simhasth Fair is one of the four '*Kumbh* Fairs' celebrated by largest spiritual gathering in India once in a span of 12 years. During the time of the *Simhasth*, millions of pilgrims arrive at the banks of Kshipra to take the holy dip including from a saint to a common man. Pilgrims also bring their children too to the sacred place. In year 2016 also it was expected that around five crore people will assemble in the city from not only in India but also from many parts of the world. People were of the view that many families lost their children during the *Kumbh* fair. Not only this, children are also the soft target for many malpractices that occur during such types of mass gathering. It includes child trafficking for various purposes like begging, labour and sexual exploitation. Government of Madhya Pradesh strives to make this *Simhasth* fair a child friendly and *Divyang* (Physically Challenged) friendly fair. One requires to see whether this kind of religious tourism in the form of *Simhasth* fair will address the needs of children or not which has been assured by the district administration. As no work has been done in this area, therefore there is not much evidence about the nature and type of child protection mechanism developed particularly for the children. The objectives of the documentation were to understand the present status/situation of child protection mechanisms developed during such types of mega religious occasions. Secondly to capture the views and perception of key stakeholders for children followed to understand the effectiveness and preparedness of child protection - status of these institutions and the perspective of duty bearers and lastly to identify the existing gaps in the safety and security of children who are at great risk during such types of mega religious gatherings. The study has been funded by Equations, Bengaluru.

Socio-Economic Transformation in the Tribal Areas: A Three Decadal Longitudinal Study of Jhabua Region of Madhya Pradesh

Y. G. Joshi

Based on the longitudinal field based data of 1984, 2004 and 2015 of the present Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh, the basic aim of the study was to: (i) measure the quantum and character of socio-economic change in this tribal region which occurred during last three decades, (ii) analyse the contributing factors, including the role of government interventions in the change process, and (iii) to build a model for predicting the future trend of social change.

For comparison, the methodology adopted in the previously conducted survey of 20 villages during 1984 was kept the same; only the size of sample household was enhanced in proportion to the increase in the population during the period. The present survey was based on 549 sample households with coverage of 3603 individuals. The data was collected both from the secondary and primary sources. The collection of household information was made with the help of structured schedules. Besides, observation and group discussion formats were filled up for all the sample villages.

The economy of this tribal area was based on agriculture and earning from unskilled labour. Forests, minerals, industry and dairying played an extremely limited role in the household economy of tribals. Last three decades witnessed a rapid improvement in the agricultural base in terms of increased irrigation potential, increase in double cropped area, increased use of modern farming technology, degree of commercialisation and improvement of marketing network. This brought about an increase in agricultural income to a level of more than four times at constant price level, as compared to 2003 survey. To those farmers whose agricultural resources were limited, relatively higher wage paid employment in towns of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh provided them higher cash savings, increasing their expenditure and investment capacity. The increase of household income, together with a large population of those youths who remained constantly in contact with urban area, initiated a process of social change that has paved the way for a rapid transformation of the socio-economic scenario of the area. The large-scale public investment under sub-plan strategy, in spite of large leakages, helped to build an infrastructural base of the area, thus, providing strong ground for this transformation. The increased connectivity due the construction of a wide network of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, rapid increase in the number of private vehicles, and the availability of a total mobile connectivity accelerated this process of transformation.

The rapid change witnessed during last three decades, as is evident from the study, should be viewed in a frame of multi-causality with chain reactions. The basis of this change had been those processes which helped to increase household income at the grassroots level, i.e., both to those who were cultivators and those who were wage earners. The enhancement of income, coupled with the awareness generated due to urban contact, mass media, mobile connectivity, TV penetration, increased accessibility, political process, and education started a social process, resulting in decreased crimes, accelerated process of assimilation, decreasing cultural gap between them and the non-tribals, increase in intra tribal disparity and creation of new views on religion, political

and class line. The project was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Barabanki and Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh (2016-17 Phase-I)

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a National Level Monitoring (NLM) to monitor the implementation of the centrally sponsored schemes. Under NLM, functioning of (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (ii) AJEEVIKA - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY) (iv) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (v) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (vii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was monitored in the 20 villages of Barabanki and Faizabad districts of Uttar Pradesh. In these two districts, it is observed that the three tier Panchayati Raj system has not been functioning properly. Most of the Gram Panchayat buildings are not functional during the monitoring. The devolution of fund, function and functionaries are not upto the desired extent. In the two districts, Gram Sabha were organised for the name sake and people's participation was not found encouraging. Construction of earthen work, *kharanja*, traditional water conservation structures activities were undertaken under MGNREGS and IWMP in these districts. It is observed during the monitoring that the various pensions (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, and National Family Benefit Scheme) were distributed regularly. Under Swachh Bharat Mission programme construction of toilets are being undertaken to make the villages open defecation free in the districts. The monitoring work is sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt of India.

National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts of Uttar Pradesh (2016-17 Phase-I)

Ashish Bhatt

National Level Monitoring of the implementation of the flagship schemes under Central government was undertaken in Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts of Uttar Pradesh. During this study implementation of (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (ii) AJEEVIKA - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY) (iv) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (v) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (vii) Swachh Bharat Mission

[Gramin] (SBM [G]) was monitored in the 20 villages of Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh. In these two districts, it is observed that the three tier Panchayati Raj system should be revamped with actual participation of people through Gram Sabha. During this monitoring, it is witnessed that construction of rural roads, restoration of traditional water bodies were undertaken through MGNREGS. It is found during the monitoring that the various pensions (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, and National Family Benefit Scheme) were being distributed in fare manner in the districts. The monitoring work was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Chandauli and Varanasi Districts of Uttar Pradesh (2016-17 Phase-I)

Manu Gautam

The National Level Monitoring work was conducted for Varanasi and Chandauli districts of Uttar Pradesh State. The monitoring presents analysis of data collected from information of six schemes of Central Government. These schemes are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). The field work for the study was conducted in the first fortnight of September, 2016. Ten villages each from both the districts were sampled for the monitoring activity. It was seen throughout the sample villages that adequate efforts were made in generating awareness regarding the MGNREGA work. The communication tools were very much effective and completely based on local dialect. The job card holders were given work within 15 days of demand. In most of the cases the NLM team find that in the stipulated time work was provided under MGNREGA. The team did not find any MGNREGA work taken up in convergence with other government schemes. The presence of any NGO/CBO associated with MGNREGA implementation in the village was not found by the team. In PMAY and IAY monitoring, the mode of payment of benefit amount was done through bearer cheque. The construction of IAY houses was mostly done by the villagers themselves and no cases of involvement of contractor was observed during the field visit. The Pradhan Mantri Awaas built by beneficiaries interviewed by NLM team were mostly completed and occupied. Along with PMAY house construction amount, the beneficiaries also received amount to construct toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). It was found during the field work while witnessing implementation of NSAP schemes, most of the persons were covered under these schemes. There were many new villagers whose application was being processed at the time of survey. No cases of dissent were heard from the villagers regarding denial to provide benefits by the implementing authorities.

The villagers were having access to sufficient and safe water throughout the year. Within the village they had to travel distance of 50 to 100 meters to get the access of

water source. The water facility was adequately present within the sampled villages. The NLM team did not find any cases of water borne diseases affecting teeth, bones, skin and other ailments during the field visit. During the monitoring of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the team observed that Information, Education and Communication (IEC) are very important components of the programme. Panchayat officials, teachers, swachata doot, anganwadi workers, ANM and Asha workers were all putting their efforts to convey the message to fellow villagers for constructing toilets and making their villages clean and hygienic. The study was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Youth Study 2016 (Survey in Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

Lokniti-CSDS carried out a survey based study focusing on Youth in 2016. This study focussed on social, political and personal anxieties and aspirations of the youth of India. The study also aimed to capture life style habits, religiosity, and level of conservatism prevailing amongst today's youth. What is true for the larger canvas is also true for the world of Indian youth, a fascinating section of the population that is existentially located across different regions, social groups, economic segments, educational levels, and even sartorial choices. There are multiple worlds in which youth reside. These worlds socialize them in different ways. The worlds are not static since they too have been impacted by the processes of modernity and the forces of globalisation. The survey in Madhya Pradesh was conducted in Indore, Alirajpur, Betul and Sidhi districts.

National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Udaipur and Rajsamand Districts of Rajasthan (2016-17 Phase II)

Sandeep Joshi

The purpose of the study was to help in strengthening all the rural development programmes so as to ensure the effectiveness, transparency and progress of implementation in the two districts of Rajasthan. The objectives of visit of the NLM to district are to ascertain the following: Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry. Whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent, unbiased and fair. Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community. Whether the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MC) Meetings are held regularly. The views of the villagers on the programmes and their suggestions for improvement. However, an attempt was made to analyse implementation of the programmes vis-à-vis the guidelines, interaction with the officials, verification of the assets created and interviewing the villagers and prepare report related to the various components of the

programmes. The findings revealed that there is delay in wages which need to be addressed on a priority basis in MGNREGS. Moreover, awareness about book keeping and record management was found to be very low among the SHG members. The implementation of all the four schemes under NSAP found satisfactory in the villages of Udaipur as well as Rajsamand districts. Findings of the study are suggestive of the fact that there is a strong need to make efforts to enhance the awareness levels to help out the vulnerable families. The monitoring work was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Palamu and Garhwa Districts of Jharkhand (2016-17 Phase- II)

Ashish Bhatt

National Level Monitoring of the implementation of the flagship schemes under Central government was undertaken in Palamu and Garhwa districts of Jharkhand. During this monitoring process, implementation of (i) MGNREGS (ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY) (iv) NSAP (v) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (vii) Swachh Bharat Mission [Gramin] (SBM [G]) was evaluated in the 20 villages in Palamu and Garhwa districts of Jharkhand. In these two districts, it is observed that construction of rural roads, construction of water harvesting structures and restoration of traditional water bodies are the main works undertaken under the MGNREGS. Houses under Prime Minister's Awaas Yojana were also allocated to the needy as per the programme. It is found during the monitoring that the various pensions (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, and National Family Benefit Scheme) were needed to be streamlined as per the need of the beneficiaries. The monitoring work was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Latehar and Chatra Districts of Jharkhand (2016-17 Phase- II)

Manu Gautam

National Level Monitoring work was done for Latehar and Chatra districts of Jharkhand State. The monitoring presents analysis of data collected from information of six schemes of Central Government. These schemes are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The field work for the study was

conducted in the month of March, 2017. Ten villages each from both the districts were sampled for the monitoring activity. Some of the important findings of the report pertained to - Proper monitoring of job card entry details is required. It was seen in the field that due to lack of monitoring, most of the job card had no work related entries at all. Many beneficiaries of PMAY in Chatra block had received only one installment for the construction of their houses. Only foundation work has been done till now. Cases of check bounce were reported from the account of pension. Beneficiaries face difficulty in going every month to the bank for the updation of pass books. They issue chaques to other persons in anticipation of adequate amount in the bank which gets bounced due to unavailability of the required amount. Pensioners having more than one bank account also face problems in getting the information of amount being credited. If the information of beneficiary's bank account given in aadhar card is of a different branch than the one which exists in the village, they face problem in knowing status of credited amount. The monitoring work was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism and Online

Sandeep Joshi

The travel and tourism industry is the largest service industry in India, holding tremendous potential for India's economy. On the other hand tourism sector's expansion without proper oversight including provisions for responsibility, accountability and protective measures has lead to abuse of children. Abuse of children in the realm of tourism can lead to child trafficking and an increase of child labours but, unfortunately, often also comprises a sexual component exposing children to prostitution and pornography. It is estimated that tourism industry increases the vulnerability of about 40 per cent of India's population younger than 18 years. The project is functional at various tourist places - Goa, Odisha (Puri, Konark and Gopalpur) and Madhya Pradesh (Khajuraho and Ujjain). MPISSR along with other organisations is working in Ujjain where religious tourism is more prominent. Under this project, following activities were undertaken: Four slums of the city which were found vulnerable in multiple terms have been selected to work on said issues. The slums are Kolukhedi, Bagri Mohalla (Sanjay nagar), Shakarvasa and Gond basti. Boys and girls between the age group of 6 and 18 years participated in awareness raising sessions on sexual exploitation online and in travel and tourism. Awareness campaigns are organised regularly in all four slums for the community on issues related to child begging, child labour, child marriage, child rights, etc. Sensitisation and advocacy with government officials in the Ministry of Tourism and Department of Tourism and with private sector is also organised. Intensive counseling to survivors and vulnerable to sexual exploitation girls and boys is also undertaken during the programme. The Project was sponsored by TDH Netherlands.

CHILDLINE Project

Sandeep Joshi

CHILDLINE is a free emergency phone outreach service for the children in need for care and protection. CHILDLINE gives service to the all needy children including street children, child labourers, children who have been abused, child victims of the flesh trade, differently abled children, child addicts, mentally ill children and children infected by HIV/AIDs. It provides services to needy children like medical assistance, shelter, repatriation, protection from abuse, emotional support and guidance, information about CHILDLINE, information and referral services, etc. During the period following awareness and outreach activities were undertaken: (a) In one year total number of 37 weekly meetings, 12 coordinator meetings, 6 Director Meetings and 2 Volunteer meetings were successfully organised; (b) CHILDLINE did outreach to different parts of *Simhasth Mela* area to impart awareness to the community and officials about the CHILDLINE, toll free number and its services; (c) Meeting with allied system (Collector Office, S.P. Office, CWC, JJB, Labour Department, Social Justice Department, BSNL, Railway Department, TWD, WCD, WED, Local Administration, Health Department, Children Home staff, District Urban Development Department, Municipal Corporation, NCLP, Education Department, MSW Department, Local Media, RPF, GRP Police and Railway staff, NSS Department and NGOs (Saathi Care Home, Manovikas special school, Human Welfare Society, Sevadham, Mother Terasa, Seva Bharti. Mahila Sarkshan Vikas Samiti & MPVSS) to provide information relating to CHILDLINE services, seek their support to remove hurdles faced during the CHILDLINE work; (d) Meetings with CAB members to discuss about the various activities of CHILDLINE Ujjain and also to remove the hurdles that are being faced by the CHILDLINE team members in dealing with various cases and interventions; (e) Rescue operations were undertaken along with Juvenile Add Bureau/CID Ujjain, SJPU, WED in which 15 child beggars were rescued and presented before CWC. Moreover, in this concern Wall paintings with the support of WED at 18 different places have been done to initiate campaign against child begging. (f) District Child Labour Task Force has been constituted under the presidentship of District Collector by Labour Department, Ujjain and the CHILDLINE Coordinator is the member; (g) CHILDLINE Coordinator attended regularly the Quarterly meetings of Juvenile Justice at Juvenile Home. The meeting is organised by JJB/Judicial Department, Ujjain; (h) WED requested the help of CHILDLINE to monitor the work of *Shaurya Dal* who were appointed at child lost and found centres. CHILDLINE happily accepted the request and did the monitoring of the same. During *Simhasth* CHILDLINE in collaboration with other departments in Ujjain resolved 193 lost and found cases along with other departments. The CHILDLINE project is being financed by Ministry of Women and Child Development Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

Research Projects Ongoing

Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribal: A Study of Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Madhya Pradesh is home of 43 tribal communities. They account for 20.3 per cent of the state's total population. The Bhil and the Gond are the two most prominent tribes not only in terms of their population but also in terms of educational development, accessibility to assets and integration with the mainstream way of life. In addition, Madhya Pradesh is also home to three communities that are put in the category of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs), namely, Baiga, Saharia, and Bharia. These groups have stagnant population, lack of exposure to education, and practise pre-agricultural level of livelihood.

Over the last six decades many of the Scheduled Tribes appear to have evolved into more or less two distinct groups: (i) those who have been able to take advantage of the protection and benefits guaranteed to them under the Constitution and under various Acts and schemes and have been able to decrease the gap in development between them and others; and (ii) those who still remain excluded from the development process and continue to live at the subsistence level with poor health, illiteracy and low income. It is also recognised that while some of the members of these societies continue to remain in their traditional habitat in remote and still unreached locations, many have moved out and resettled themselves in the non-tribal milieu. Elements of modernisation have reached tribal areas in a variety of ways and in different measures on the one hand, and on the other, people have stirred out to enter the abodes of modernity. It is this changing milieu that demands careful auditing of change.

The study analysed the level of social, political and economic inclusion of 13 major tribal communities with main stream society. Analysis of social inclusion process in this study inferred that the tribes like Gond, Pardhan, Panika and Majhi are more close to non-tribal society as far as their friendly relationship and interdependence with non-tribal people are concerned. Whereas tribes like Saur, Mawasi, Bharia, Saharia are comparatively less interacting with the non-tribal in their villages. Education and health is the hallmark of social development and interaction with the service providers necessitates inclusion in these processes. Though, primary education, Anganwadi, ANM, ASHA workers are deployed to ameliorate the human development situation, their efficacy lies in the accessibility and quality services provided by these agencies to the tribal. In this study, it is inferred that Gond, Pardhan, Korku, Panika, Majhi tribals have good level of interaction with school teacher and Anganwadi, ANM and ASHA workers. While the education data posit that Saur, Kol, Mawasi tribals are partially excluded from these services due to their remote habitation, lack of exposure to modern education and health care practices.

Analysis of economic inclusion among major tribes of Madhya Pradesh, it is inferred that Baiga, Mawasi, Bharia, Gond, Panika, Gond are the tribes who are still endowed with a significant amount of land resources among tribals of Madhya Pradesh. These communities are the main agriculturist engaged in agriculture for their livelihood.

The landlessness is acute among Majhi, Kol, Saharia and a significant number of households are either landless or having very little patch of land that leads to unsustainable agriculture. The Bhil, Pardhan, Agaria and Majhi tribals are more depended upon labouring and they usually migrate to urban areas for non-farm work for their livelihood in the lean agricultural season. Due to the depletion of forest resources only communities like Pardhan, Mawasi, Bharia, Baiga, Korku and Saharia who are residing in the dense forest areas have dependency upon forest produce, but no tribal community as present solely depend upon collection of forest produce as their main occupation in Madhya Pradesh. At present final report writing is in progress. The study is sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

Developing Service Delivery Standards for Gram Panchayats, Assessment of Human Resource, Work Load and Costing of Services in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

A Research Study on Developing Service Delivery Standards for Gram Panchayats and Village Councils, Assessment of Human Resource, Work Load and Costing of Services is taken up in fourteen states by NIRDPR, Hyderabad for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. The broad issues proposed to be addressed in the study are: to assess human resource, work load and develop minimum service standards for services, delivered by Gram Panchayats/Village Councils in term of quality, quantity, time and cost implications; and to identify capacity building of staff, simplification of procedures, processes, and use of ICT. The study is to be carried out in two districts, and one block in each districts and two GPs in each block in Madhya Pradesh. The methodology of the study is to administer six schedules viz., State, District, Block, Gram Panchayat, Citizen Schedule (Twenty per GP ensuring inclusiveness) and also organised Focus Group Discussion. Initial work of the project in terms of sample selection is going on. The study is sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India through NIRDPR, Hyderabad.

Preparation of State of Panchayat Report 2016-17 and Devolution Index Report 2016-17 in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

The devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the States have been remained uneven. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Govt of India oversees the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution, relating to the PRIs, including District Planning Committees (DPCs) and Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (Act) 1996. The Ministry facilitates for promoting effective, accountable and transparent PRIs and more importantly advocates and

supports devolution of powers and resources from the States to Panchayats. The Ministry is also engaged in strengthening of capacities of Panchayat functionaries, decentralised participatory planning, Gram Sabhas, encouraging the role of marginalised communities in Panchayats and Gram Sabhas, improving the process of accounting and auditing etc. The extent of powers and responsibilities devolved and building of capacities for effective and transparent functioning varies among the States.

The MoPR periodically undertakes a qualitative assessment in the form of a State of Panchayati Raj Report (SoPR), of the functioning of PRIs, their achievements and in terms of empowerment and strengthening of PRIs in States, allowing for comparisons to be made and good practices and lessons to be disseminated. The Ministry commissioned an independent study to rank States through a Panchayat Devolution Index (DI) measuring the extent to which the respective states have devolved various requisites such as powers and responsibilities to Panchayats. The MoPR further proposed to rank states through a PESA Index (PI) to assess the extent to which States have created a facilitative and encouraging environment for the implementation of the provisions of PESA Act, 1996. As there is much commonality between the SoPR and the DI, as well as the PI, the MoPR proposed to undertake a combined study for all these aspects. Against this backdrop, the proposed study aimed to produce the next edition of the State of Panchayat Report (SoPR) - 2016-17 along with the Devolution Index Report 2016-17 and a PESA Index Report 2016-17.

The study will cover all the States and UTs. However, MPISSR is engaged in this study for the state of Madhya Pradesh. Large States like Madhya Pradesh will cover three District Panchayats, six Intermediate Panchayats, and twelve Gram Panchayats. Data will be collected with the help of structured interview schedules at State, District, Intermediate and Village Panchayat level. The study is sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.

State Planning Commission Chair on Empowerment of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Section

In the year 2016-17, Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission (MPSPC), Bhopal has instituted 'Empowerment Chair on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Classes and Economically Backward Sections' at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain. The objectives of the Planning Chair are: (i) to develop baseline data and understanding about the status of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections in the state of Madhya Pradesh. (ii) to comprehend participation of SC/ST/OBC in the grassroots development and planning (iii) to carry out studies to analyse the policies and schemes undertaken by the government for the empowerment of disadvantaged people (SC/ST/OBC) and to assess the efficacy of the policies and constraints that are being faced at the grassroots level (iv) to provide policy and actionable pointers for undertaking development initiatives for the disadvantaged groups in Madhya Pradesh (v) organise sensitization workshops for the personnel involved in implementation of programmes/schemes for empowerment of disadvantaged groups (vi) to carry out extension activities in three Gram Panchayats with special emphasis on empowerment of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections (vii) to function/act as think tank in the area of empowerment SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections in the state

of Madhya Pradesh. Under the aegis of the MPSPC, following research and action activities are being undertaken by the Chair at the institute during 2016-17.

Research Project

Livelihood Transition and Security among Scheduled Tribe: A Study in Rural Madhya Pradesh

Transition in livelihood structure is a crucial challenge for tribal communities. Madhya Pradesh is the home of 43 tribal communities having share of 20.3 per cent of the State's total population. These communities are most vulnerable in the time of livelihood transition and depletion of resources in the State. Many of the tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh have diversified their occupation from primary activities and gradually indulging themselves in industries and service sectors, benefitted by education and reservation policy.

The ongoing research will analyse the livelihood transition being faced by tribal through depletion of land and forest resources, added with increased population pressure. The change in livelihood pattern is also ushered by enhancement of tribal education and importation of skill through migration to urban areas. For last seven decades various developmental interventions are introduced by Government of Madhya Pradesh for the enhancement of livelihood opportunities of the Scheduled Tribe. The focal point of this research activity is to find out the constraints faced by the tribals and gaps in the livelihood interventions undergoing in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Livelihood is a way in which people make their living-getting together basic necessities such as food, shelter and clothing and meeting long terms needs such as health and education. In resource scarce situation Scheduled Tribes prefers combination of strategies to optimise their income and minimise the risks and shock in the household. The household's entrepreneurial ability and ability to take risks in the new conditions also define their livelihood outcomes. The sustainability of the livelihood also depend upon the access to various types of capitals i.e., natural capital (land, livestock, forest etc); physical capital (roads, dams etc.); human capital (skill, abilities); social capital (social network) and financial capital (money, assets etc). In this study, the status of livelihood situation among Scheduled Tribe will be analysed and efficacy of livelihood generation schemes implemented by government will be analysed for policy perspectives. The aim of the study is to help policy-makers and practitioners enhance their understanding of complex tribal livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh and to make mid-course correction in the policy interventions. The output of the study will provide actionable policy pointers towards strengthening of livelihood outcomes of the Scheduled Tribe in Madhya Pradesh.

For this study, 1960 tribal households from 18 tribal development blocks across the state of Madhya Pradesh will be interviewed to comprehend the transition being faced by the tribal households in the present situation. At present construction of tool is completed and very soon data collection process will be initiated to complete the study. The research project is being supervised by Prof. Y.G. Joshi and coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati with a team researchers in the Chair.

Action Research

Base Line Survey in Khadotia, Hebatpura and Kajlana Gram Panchayats in Three Districts of Madhya Pradesh

The basic mandate of the Chair on 'Empowerment of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections' is to undertake research and handholding activities on issues related to the empowerment of marginalised sections. Keeping in view the objectives, the Chair has identified three villages SC/ST/OBC/EBS dominated Gram Panchayats to undertake action research activities. The Chair has undertaken base line survey in identified Khadotia (Ujjain district), Hebatpura (Dewas district) and Kajlana Gram Panchayat (Indore district). During this baseline survey, information related to (i) demography (ii) education (iii) occupation (iv) health outcomes (v) accessibility to assets and (vi) benefits related to Government interventions for rural development was collected through Census method inculcating all households in eight villages of three Gram Panchayats. Besides the baseline survey, participatory action research (PRA) tools like social mapping, resource mapping, educational timeline and seasonality diagram relating to drinking water availability was undertaken in the village. At present the data collected through baseline survey and PRA exercises is being consolidated and finalisation of baseline survey report of three Gram Panchayats identified by the Chair is in progress. The baseline survey of the identified three Gram Panchayats is being coordinated by Dr. Manish Gyani and Dr. Ram Kumar Usrethe.

Doctoral Programme

MPISSR is a recognised research centre of Vikram University, Ujjain for research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Sociology and Geography. Presently 27 scholars are pursuing research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Commerce, Geography and Sociology. During this year, four scholars were awarded Ph.D. degree. Besides the Ph.D. programme four scholars are pursuing their post-doctoral studies under the schemes of ICSSR and UGC at MPISSR, Ujjain.

Ph.D. Awarded

Four research scholars from MPISSR have been awarded Ph.D. degree during 2016-17

Mr. Akhilesh Pal

Democracy, Governance and Social Change: A Study of Changing Scenario in Villages of Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Ms. Sunita Baghele

Janjatiya Samaj me Rajneetik Samajikaran ka Badalata Paridrishya: Balaghat Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan (Ashish Bhatt)

Ms. Sheetal Dwivedi

Madhya Pradesh Lok Sevayon ke Pradan ki Guarantee Adhinyam, 2010-Sushasan ke Drishtikon se Vishleshanatmak Adhyayan (Nalini Rewadikar)

Ms. Mithilesh Kumari

Bharat Mein Rajya Rajniti ki Ubharti Pravrutiyon Uttar Pradesh Rajya ke 2007 Vidhan Sabha, 2008 Lok Sabha Nirvachan ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein (Ashish Bhatt)

Ph.D. Pursuing

ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

Mr. Sushil Kashyap

A Study of Empowerment of Rural Women through Panchayat Raj Institution with Special Reference to Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Mr. Ummer Farooq Khanday

A Study of Cooperative Movement in Jammu and Kashmir (With Special reference to District Anantanag and Pulwama) (Sandeep Joshi)

Mr. Atul Singh Baghel

Implementation of MGNREGS and Social Audit: Comparative Study of Dewas and Satna District of Madhya Pradesh (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Mr. Karunendra Kumar

MGNREGA ke Kriyanyayan ke Pashchat Gramin Shakti Sanrachana mein Aye Samajik evam Rajneetik Parivartan: Uttar Pradesh ke Jalaun Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh Mein ek Adhyayan (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Mr. Rakesh Patel

Janjatiya Varg ki Panchayati Raj Sansthaon mein Sahbhagita evam Vikas: Madhya Pradesh ke Chhindwara Jile ke Vishesh sandarbh mein ek Adhyayan (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Rajiv Gandhi National Doctoral Fellowship (UGC)

Ms. Rajeshwari

Vikas hetu Bhoomi ke Adhigrahan ka Kisano ke Samajik, Arthik evam Rajneetink Jeevan par Prabhav: Yamuna Express-Way Pariyojana ke Antargat Uttar Pradesh ke Gautam Buddha Nagar ke Prabhavit Kisano ke Sandarbh me ek Adhyayana (Ashish Bhatt)

Ms. Roshni Pande

MGNREGA mein Prashasanik Karyakushalata hetu Nishpadan Lekha Pariksha ka Vishleshan (Nalini Rewadikar)

Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students (UGC)

Mr. Younis Ahmad Seikh

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes and Peoples Participation: A Study with Special reference to Pulwama District of Jammu & Kashmir (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Open Category Scholars

Mr. Roohullah Sadiq

Role of Major Political Parties in Controlling Human Rights Violation in Jammu and Kashmir (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Ms. Sangeeta Soni

Human Resource Management and Development in National Fertilizer Limited, Vijaypur (Sandeep Joshi)

Post Doctoral Fellowship

ICSSR

Dr. Madhav Prasad Gupta

People's Participation in Grassroots Governance: A Study with Special Reference to Villages in Madhya Pradesh (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Dr. Om Prakash

Loktantrik Vikendrikaran, Swashasan evam Anusoochit Janjatiyon ke Rajneetik Samajeekaran ka Badalata Paridrishya (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Dr. Bhavna Jyotishi

Socio Economic Transformation and Emerging Challenges among Baiga (PVTG) Women: A Study of Eastern Madhya Pradesh (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

UGC

Dr. Jagdish Masodkar

Adiwasi Kshetron mein Badhata Naxalvad: Chhattisgarh evam Madhya Pradesh Rajya ka ek Vyavaharik Adhyayan (Gopal Krishna Sharma)

Publication by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

A Chapter on 'Democratic Governance at Grassroots Level and People's Participation in Post-1990 Era: Experiences from Indian States' in Nagendra Ambedkar Sole and Janak Singh Meena (eds.) *Public Policy and Governance in India: Essays in Honour of Professor P.C. Mathur*, ABD Publishers, New Delhi, 2016.

A Chapter on 'Working of Panchayat Raj Institutions' in Nalin Singh Panwar (ed.) *Democratic Decentralization in India: Retrospect, Challenges and Ways Ahead*, Shree Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2016.

A Chapter on 'Loktantrik Vikendrikaran, Panchayat Raj Vyavastha ka Karyakaran evam Vikas: Madhya Pradesh Sandarbh' in Arun Chaturvedi and Manoj Rajguru (eds.) *Trinmool Star ka Vikas: Mudde aur Chunotiyen*, Himanshu Publications, Udaipur, 2016.

A Chapter on 'Implementation of Welfare Schemes for Development of Education among Sahariya in Madhya Pradesh' S. N. Chaudhary (ed) *Primitive Tribes (PVTGs) of Central India*, Concept Publishing Company: New Delhi, 2016. (Co-authored with Tapas Dalapati)

'Samajik Vigyano mein Anusandhan ka Vartmaan Paridrishya', in *Mool Prashna* (Udaipur), October-December, 2015.

'Lok Sabha Nirvachan 2014: Madhya Pradesh mein Bhartiya Janata Party ki Vyapak Jeet ke Nimitarth', in *Mool Prashna* (Udaipur), April-June, 2015.

Sandeep Joshi

'Human Resource Management: A Study of District Central Cooperative Bank Anantnag (J&K)' in *Cooperative Perspective* (A Journal of Cooperative Management, VAMNICOM), Vol. 51, No. 1, April-June 2016.

'Khairua Jati: Samajik Bahishkaran Evam Pahchan Ka Sankat' in *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2, December 2015 (with Tapas Dalpati).

Ashish Bhatt

Impact of Assets Created under MGNREGS on Rural Livelihood in Madhya Pradesh (with Tapas Dalpati), *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 20 No. 2, 2015.

Anusuchit Janjati, Manvadhikar evam Panchayat Raj, *Nai Dishyan*, A Hindi Journal of National Human Rights Commission, No.13, 2016.

Book Review (Gramin Vikas: Siddhant, Nitiyan evam Prabandhan- Katar Singh) *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2, 2015

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

A Chapter on 'Devolution of Funds and Management of Panchayat Finances' in Nalin Singh Pawar (ed) Democratic Decentralisation in India, Shree Publisher and Distributors: New Delhi, 2016.

A Chapter on 'Implementation of Welfare Schemes for Development of Education among Sahariya in Madhya Pradesh' S. N. Chaudhary (ed) Primitive Tribes (PVTGs) of Central India, Concept Publishing Company: New Delhi, 2016. (Co-authored with Yatindra Singh Sisodia).

'Impact of Assets Created under MGNREGS on Rural Livelihood in Madhya Pradesh' (2015) *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 20. No.2. (Co-authored with Ashish Bhatt).

'Kherua Jati: Samajik Vahiskaran evam Pehchan ka Sankat (2015) *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal*, Vol.13 No.2 (Co-authored with Sandeep Joshi).

Y.G. Joshi

Status and Social Change among the Baigas of Madhya Pradesh" in Chudhary, S.N.(ed) Primitive Tribes (PVTGs) of Central India: Then and Now, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

Academic Participation by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Delivered two lectures in 'Training Programme on Research Methodology and Data Analysis' (November 21 to 25, 2016) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, sponsored by GTEC, Dewas and Khandwa.

Participated as Special Guest in Inaugural Session and Chaired a Session in the National Seminar on 'Tribal Livelihood: Status, Challenges and Possibilities' (6-7 December, 2016) organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair on Contemporary Studies, Barkatullah University, Bhopal.

Delivered two lectures in 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars' (19 to 23 December, 2016) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science, New Delhi

Delivered two lectures in 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars' (16 to 20, January, 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science, New Delhi

Delivered two lectures in 'Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members' (9-22 January, 2017) organised by Department of Sociology and Social Work, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science, New Delhi on 13 January, 2017).

Delivered one lecture on How to prepare research proposal in 'Workshop on Preparation of Research Proposal and Scientific Paper Writing' on 30 January, 2017 in the UGC sponsored workshop organised by BLP PG College Mhow (MP).

Attended a Consultative Meeting for the presentation of Draft Report for the project on Preparation of State of Panchayat Report 2016-17 and Devolution Index Report 2016-17 on 22 March, 2017 wherein MPISSR is also one of the partner organisations at Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India.

Participated as Resource Person and delivered three lectures in 'Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi scheduled on 2 March, 2017 at Department of Psychology, APS University, Rewa.

Attended a 'Conclave of Partnership Institutions for Strengthening of PRIs through Continuous Capacity Building' on 28 December 2016 at NIRDPR Hyderabad

Delivered a lecture in the Orientation Programme on 26 November, 2016 at J.N. Vyas University (UGC Human Resource Development Centre), Jodhpur.

Attended a Consultative Meeting for the project on Preparation of State of Panchayat Report 2016-17 and Devolution Index Report 2016-17 wherein MPISSR is also one of the partner organisations at Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India on 5 October, 2016.

Attended a meeting to finalise the modalities of Empowerment Chair at MPISSR to be established by Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission at MPSPC, Bhopal on 4th October, 2016.

Attended Northern Regional Congress of ICSSR and also chaired and coordinated a Panel

Discussion on Madhya Pradesh organised by Jiwaji University, Gwalior during 23-25, September, 2016.

Attended a Consultative Meeting for Preparation of State of Panchayat Report 2016-17 and Devolution Index Report 2016-17 wherein MPISSR is also one of the partner organisations for the Technical Bid Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India on 12th August, 2016.

Attended the Advisory Committee for the Study on Status of the Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes in the States and Union Territories of India to be carried out for National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, GoI as member on 8 August, 2016.

Participated as a Resource Person and delivered lectures in the 'Training Course on Research Methodology' on 13 July, 2016 at Barkatullah University, Bhopal and also as an ICSSR observer for the same course on 13th July, 2016.

Attended Director's Meeting in collaboration with National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for conducting Study on Status of the Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes in the States and Union Territories of India organised by ICSSR, New Delhi on 1 June 2016.

Participated in the 'First Review Mission' constituted by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to look into the programmes of rural development and their performance. The mission worked from 4 to 12 May, 2016 in New Delhi and a visit to one state (Rajasthan).

Participated as a Resource Person and delivered lectures in the 'Research Methodology Workshop' at Pondicherry University on 3 April, 2016.

Sandeep Joshi

Participated in planning meeting of ECPAT/TdH partners at MPISSR between 18th and 20th April, 2016.

Participated in a workshop of ECPAT partners of Madhya Pradesh organised at MPISSR on 28th and 29th June, 2016.

Participated in a workshop of thematic partners of TdH Netherlands organised in Goa during July 27 to 29, 2016.

Visited as ICSSR Observer for the 'Research Methodology Course' organised by the Department of Business Economics, Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa on 30 & 31 August 2016.

Participated in a review-cum-planning workshop of thematic partners of ECPAT and TdH Netherlands, organised at Puri, Odisha on September 27 - 30, 2016.

Participated in a review-cum-planning workshop of thematic partners of Equations (Bangaluru), organised on 10-11 November 2016 at Khajuraho.

Participated as MHRD nominee in meeting of the Court of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, organised on 25 November 2016.

Ashish Bhatt

Delivered one lecture in 'Training Programme on Research Methodology and Data Analysis' (November 21 to 25, 2016) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, sponsored by GTEC, Dewas and Khandwa.

Attended Northern Regional Congress of ICSSR and also Co-chaired and coordinated a Panel Discussion on Madhya Pradesh organised by Jiwaji University, Gwalior during 23-25, September, 2016.

Manu Gautam

Participated in a workshop at Mandla District in Madhya Pradesh entitled 'Madhya Pradesh, Bharat me Tikau Bhoomi Prabandhan : Seekh aur Bhavishya kee Disha' (30th August, 2016), organised by Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) - Global Soil Forum, Postdam, Germany in collaboration with Foundation for Ecological Security, Mandla (Madhya Pradesh).

Participated in the International Seminar on 'Globalization and Indian Economy: Issues and Challenges' and XXVIII Annual Conference of Madhya Pradesh Economic Association, School of Economics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore, February, 17-18, 2017.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Frame' in the five day 'Training Programme on Research Methodology and Data Analysis' (21-25 November, 2016) on 24th November, 2016 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Methods' in the five day 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars' (16-20 January, 2017) on 17th January, 2017 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain.

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review in Educational Research' and 'Content Analysis' in 'Training Programme on Research Methodology and Data Analysis' (November 21 to 25, 2016) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, sponsored by GTEC, Dewas and Khandwa.

Participated and Presented a paper on 'Credit Transactions and Tribal Land Alienation: A Study of Kondh Tribal in Highland of Odisha' in National Seminar on 'Tribal Livelihood: Status, Challenges and Possibilities' (6-7 December, 2016) organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair on Contemporary Studies, Barkatullah University, Bhopal.

Delivered three lectures on 'Foundation of Social Science Research', 'Literature Review' and 'Content Analysis' in 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars' (19 to 23 December, 2016) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science, New Delhi.

Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review' and 'Content Analysis' in 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars'

(16 to 20, January, 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science, New Delhi

Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review' and 'Content Analysis' in ICSSR sponsored 'Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members' (13 January, 2017) (9- 22 January, 2017) organised by Department of Sociology and Social Work, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar.

Delivered one lecture on 'Literature Review in Social Science Research' in 'Workshop on Preparation of Research Proposal and Scientific Paper Writing' (30-31 January, 2017) in the UGC sponsored workshop organised by BLP PG College Mhow

Delivered three lectures on 'Literature Review' and 'Formulations of Objectives' and 'Use of Content Analysis in Social Science Research' in 'Research Methodology Programme for Ph.D Scholar in Social Sciences' (19-29, March 2017) organised by Department of Economics, IGNTU, Amarkantak.

Y.G. Joshi

Delivered two lectures as resource person on 'Challenges of Empirical Research' in ICSSR Training Course on Research Methodology organised by Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 11th July, 2016.

Participated as one of the panelists in the panel discussion on 'Status of Social Transformation, Participation and Development in Madhya Pradesh' at the 4th Regional Social Science Congress of ICSSR, organised by Jiwaji University, Gwalior on 23-24 September, 2016.

Participated as subject expert in Geography at the NCERT sponsored workshop for Social Science teachers of scheduled areas of Chhattisgarh, organised by SCERT, Raipur on 16th November, 2016.

Delivered two lectures as resource person on 'Field Research and Designing of Schedule' at the Training Workshop on Research Methodology and Data Analysis organised for the faculties of DIETS and GTEC, Dewas at MPISSR, Ujjain on 23rd and 25th November, 2016.

Presented paper on 'Transformation of Livelihood Structure in the Jhabua-Alirajpur Tribal Belt of Madhya Pradesh' in the National Seminar on 'Tribal Livelihood: Status, Challenges and Possibilities' organised by Rajeev Gandhi Chair, Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 6-7 December, 2016.

Attended and chaired one technical session at 38th Congress of the National Association of Geographers, India organised by Mysore University, Mysuru on 26-28 December, 2016.

Delivered one lecture as resource person on the 'Challenges of Empirical research' at the ICSSR sponsored training workshop organised by MPISSR, Ujjain on 18th January, 2017.

Delivered lecture as resource person on 'Preparation of Project Proposal' at UGC sponsored seminar organised by BLP Government Post Graduate College, Mhow on 30th January, 2017.

Attended 38th Indian Institute of Geographers Meet held at Banasthali University, Banasthali and delivered an invited lecture on 'Transformation of Tribal India from Eco-systematisation to Contemporary Development Paradigm' on 18-20 March, 2017.

Delivered two lectures as resource person on 'Challenges of Empirical Research and Designing of Schedule' in the ICSSR sponsored training course of Research Methodology at Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak on 25th March, 2017.

Delivered Chairpersons address in the inaugural session of the UGC sponsored National Seminar on 'Scenario of Tribal Development in India' organised by Government College, Bichhua (Chhindwara) on 27-28 March, 2017.

Attended and delivered invited lecture at the two day National Seminar on 'Population, Development and Environmental Sustainability' organised by Government K.P. College, Dewas on 30th March, 2017.

Institute's Publication

Books

Changing Pattern of Hindu Marriage

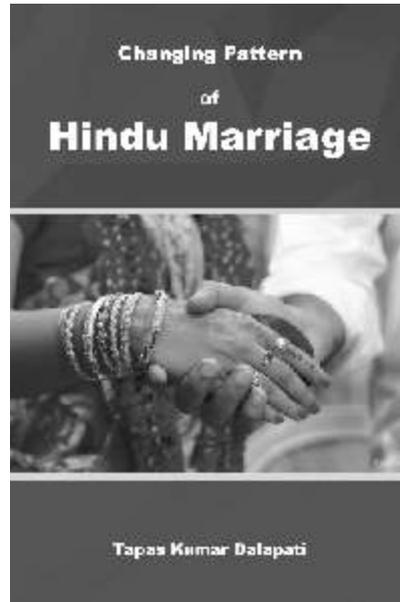
Tapas Kumar Dalapati

(SSDN Publication, New Delhi, 2016)

The book is an outcome of empirical study on changing matrimonial processes among *hindus* in *malwa* region of Madhya Pradesh. In this book comparative analysis of rural and urban Hindu marriages were undertaken in the context of (i) changing rules of marriage (ii) changing pattern of partner selection process (iii) changing pattern of marriage rituals and (iv) changing marriage solemnisation process. From the analysis of 350 *hindu* marriages, it is described that majority of *hindu* marriages are still arranged by the parents. The explicit rules prescribed by religious text, are in force but with the passage of time, these rules have relaxed due to weakening of *jati panchayats* authority to the secular marital laws of India. In the contemporary *malwa*, sub-castes are avoiding marriage between *sagotra* of one or two generations only. In the changing time, four clan rules are being followed and interpreted according to the convenience of the groom and bride side keeping in view the availability of compatible match in the known endogamous circle.

In present day *malwa* several match making intermediaries have replaced the erstwhile job of *brahmins*, *nai* and genealogists. In spite of the burgeoning role of newspaper, matrimonial portal, marriage bureau, it is inferred from the study that most of the marriages by arrange through the kinship network in *malwa*. In *malwa*, the introduction of *parichaya sammelan* by caste association (*samaj*) has introduced a process of dismantling of patriarchy among *hindu* sub castes. In this process, it has totally discarded the vice of *purdah* system and given liberty to the marriageable girls to choose available marriageable boys from her sub-caste. Observation from the study inferred that the *parichaya sammelan* has empowered the urban middle class girl a lot. In this context, the rural girls are yet to be benefitted from the new matrimonial institution of *parichaya sammelan* as they lack confidence to face the gaze of the *samaj* due to their traditional social background.

In hindu marriage processes, elaborate marriage rituals have been gradually fading away and being replaced by rituals in short span of time. There is another institution of *samuhik vivah* has been emerged in *malwa*. Those who are getting married in *samuhik vivah*, only main rituals like *ganesh puja*, *mandap*, *phere*, *mang bhara*, *vidai* are organised by the organisers. Rests of the rituals are observed by groom and bride at their home. Due to this upcoming new institutions the religious importance of marriage rituals are fading away. In urban areas, several new features are emerging to display



success and wealth of groom and bride family irrespective of any religious and ritual background of these events.

In *malwa* the solemnisation process of marriage are getting more professionalised. Earlier marriage was the occasion to mobilise resources of kindred and reciprocating their support through gifts. Now a day, though gift giving is prominent, real participation of kin is fading away due to lack of affable homelike atmosphere at marriage venue and time in urban *malwa*. Earlier kin and service caste people (*jajmani* relations) play major role in solemnisation process of marriage. In the present *malwa*, majority of tasks are out-sourced and professional are engaged for organisation of these functions. The main *hindu* marriage rituals prescribed by religion are taken less seriously and attended by very few numbers of people. The extra-ritual functions like reception and *varmala* are arranged more meticulously to show off the success and grandeur of the host families. In *malwa* new institutions like *parichaya sammelan* and *samuhik vivah* are getting very popular. In this process, the earlier status differences between wife giver and wife taker getting weaker and social vice like *pardah* system is vanishing from the matrimonial scenario.

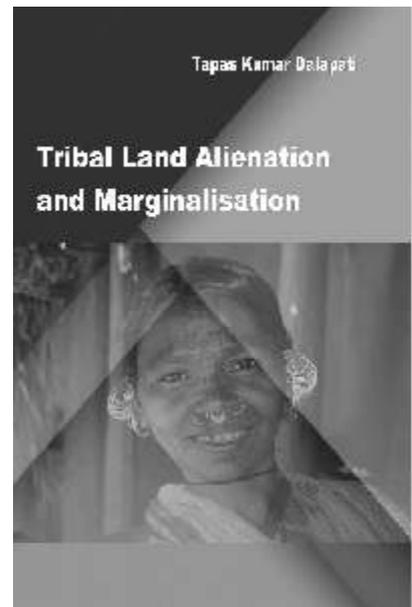
Tribal Land Alienation and Marginalisation

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

(S.K. Book Agency, New Delhi, 2016)

Tribal households are facing crucial challenge to maintain their livelihood in the present scenario. They have been unable to resort on the traditional bases of their livelihood due to widespread deforestation, narrowing down of their habitat and fragmentation of land holding over the generations. As most of the tribals are unable to cope of with the financial crisis, their land resources dragged into the process. However, transfer of tribal land to the non-tribal is restricted under law; several informal tactics are involved in the process of land transfer from the tribal to non-tribal. After independence several measures have been undertaken to prevent alienation of land from tribal but the ruptured livelihood structure and informal credit transactions to maintain their

socio-economic liabilities gradually degrading their land resources. The book is an excerpt from an empirical work on dynamics of lease, mortgage and sale of the tribal land to the non-tribal in the Kalahandi districts south-west Odisha. The book analyses the marginalisation process caused by alienation of land among Kondh tribal of Kalahandi from pre-colonial period to present post liberalisation phase. The book also analyses causes of different tribal movement erupted in the south-west Odisha and role of civil society to arrest the land alienation of tribals in the south-west Odisha.



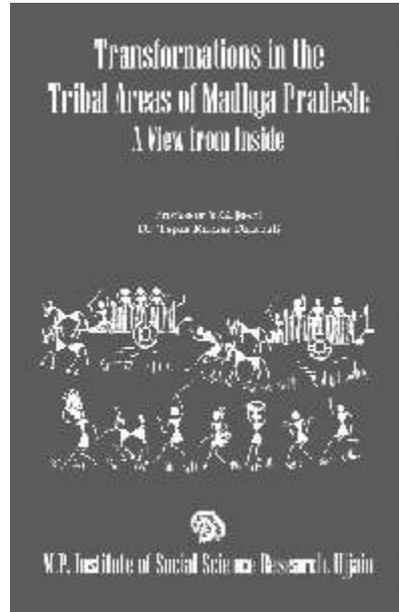
Monograph

Transformation in the Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

Y.G. Joshi & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

(Institutional Monograph, M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, 2016)

The monograph is an excerpt from the research project on 'Dynamics of Tribal Development in Madhya Pradesh' (Y.G. Joshi, 2012) and perspectives derived from the participants of 'Socio Economic and Technological Transformation of Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh: A Colloquium of Local Experiences' organised during 8-9 October, 2013 at MPISSR, Ujjain. The monograph is divided into five parts: (i) introduction, (ii) theoretical context of transformation in tribal areas, (iii) issues in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, (iv) ecological, economic and socio-cultural transformations among tribals, and (v) conclusion. In this monograph, it is described that tribal society of Madhya Pradesh is not the same as it was perceived traditionally but has undergone a rapid transformation; both on the economic and socio-cultural spheres during post independence period. This process of transformation should be viewed in the framework of multi-causality with chain reaction. Especially after 1990's, due to the process of globalisation, penetration of market forces, media and information technology, accompanied with increased political consciousness and participation, the pace of transformation had been quite fast. This process of socio-cultural integration with the larger society is undergoing in the entire tribal belt of the State, especially it is faster in the western belt of Madhya Pradesh.



Journals

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (MPJSS) is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISSR in English. The journal incorporates research papers/articles on social, economic and political, cultural and administrative of contemporary relevance.

The Institute brought out the first and second issues of 2016 of its bi-annual Journal *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences* during this period.

Vol. 21, No. 1, June 2016

1. Nehru's Framework of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development
- *G. Palanithurai*
2. Violation of Human Rights and Dignity: Gender Perspectives in India
- *Anuja*
3. Forest Rights Act in Odisha: Problems and Prospects
- *Minaketan Behera*
4. Breaking the Shackles of Patriarchal Ideology: Engagement of Men in Prevention of Violence against Women
- *Saumya Shanker*
5. Gender Differentials in Infant Mortality: Trends and Determinants in Uttar Pradesh
- *Nomita P. Kumar*
6. Ideology and Politics of Shiromani Akali Dal: Reading the Party Manifesto (1997-2012)
- *Hardeep Kaur*
7. Hydropower Development and its Impact on Local People of Kinnaur District: A Study of Karcham-Wangtoo Hydropower Project
- *Amrit Zangmo*
8. Building a New Future for Women in India through Indigenous Women Leaders in Panchayati Raj
- *V. Pardha Saradhi*
9. Socialisation of Sikh Male Child: A Contextual Perspective
- *Prabhjyot Kaur*
10. Educational Status of Tribals in Jharkhand: A Comparative Study of Oraon and Santhal
- *Sujit Kumar Choudhary*

Book Review

11. Childhood in a Global Perspective (Karen Wells)
- *Harasankar Adhikari*

1. Strategic Conceptualization and Planning Transformation for e-Governance Implementation
- *Chandan Kumar Jha*
2. Nutrition and Health Status of Women and Children of Pahari Korwa Tribe in Chhattisgarh
- *Rajesh Mishra*
3. Trends in Public Expenditure on Social Sector in Uttar Pradesh: Extent and Direction
- *Nomita P. Kumar*
4. Dynamics of Electoral Politics in Punjab: A Study of Amritsar Parliamentary Constituency
- *Jagrup Singh Sekhon and Sukhpreet Kaur*
5. Hindi Cinema: Changing Portrayal of Female Characters
- *Afreen Khan*
6. Social Media: Political Campaigns and Elections
- *Sumandeep Kaur Punia*
7. Trends and Pattern of Healthcare Outcomes: A Study of Empowered Action Group States
- *Anjali Dash*
8. Prevalence of Child Labour in Lock Industry of Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh
- *Vinod Sen and Nilu Khan*
9. Socio-Demographic Characterises of School Dropouts in Mahbubnagar District of Telangana State, India
- *Deepak Kumar Dey*

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISSR in Hindi. The journal includes research papers/articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative and contemporary issues, problems and processes at state, national and international levels.

The Institute brought out the first issue of 2016 of its bi-annual Journal *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal* during this period.

Vol. 14, No. 1, January 2016

1. Bharatvarsh Me Samaveshi Loktantra Ka Prashn: Chunotiyani Evam Sambhavnayen
- Puneet Kumar evam Manjulata Garg
2. Madhya Pradesh Ka Krishi-Janit Vikas: Samajik tatha Samaveshi Vikas Ka Upagam
- Ganesh Kawadia evam Ira Tiwari
3. Satat Vikas: Paryavaran Sanrakshan Ka ek Behtar Vikalp
- Rajesh Kumar
4. MNREGA ke Prabhavi Kriyanvayan Me Panchayat Raj Sansthaon Ki Bhumika ka Vishleshnatmak Adhyayan
- Rajendra Kumar Mishra
5. Prashashan Me Naitikta Ke Sarokar: Ek Adhyayan
- Anil Kumar Pareek
6. Bollywood Cinema aur Bhartiya Rajniti: Varsh 2014 ke Vishesh Sandarbh Me
- Ankit Pathak
7. Loktantra evam Manav Adhikar
- Namon Narayan Meena
8. Par-Sanskritigrahan se Ghathta Janjatiya Vashishthya aur Janjatiya Vikas Me Janmadhyamo Ki Bhumika
- Anil Kumar Pandey

Training Programmes

Training Programme on Research Methodology and Data Analysis

(November 21 to 25, 2016)

Social science research methods are means of providing the evidence to examine ideas that helps to enhancing exiting body of knowledge and policy making. In the transforming environment of society, economy and polity, particularly after globalisation and reforms, there is a need for reorienting research scholars to address the contemporary issues in social sciences with workable tools and techniques which has become essential to maintain and promote quality research. With the explosion of communication network, many more resources have entered to support and facilitate social science research. On the one hand, it gives fairly better exposure to what is happening in the realm of social science research and it also poses challenges of tapping un-addressed areas with better know-how and facilities on the other. However, majority of scholars pursuing carrier in education in remote areas do not get opportunity to integrate themselves with the innovative changes that are taking place in the realm of educational research and remained largely trapped in the conventional framework. With an objective to sensitise the faculty members of educational institutions of Ujjain division about advance social science research methods this training course was organised during November 21 to 25, 2016.

In this programme 36 faculty members of different educational institutions under GTEC, Dewas and GTEC Khandwa participated in five days event. In this training programme discussion sessions were organised on philosophical issues in educational research, research design, quantitative and qualitative research methods in educational research, literature review, sampling, survey method, use of SPSS software in analysing data related to education, report writing were organised. During these training programme 10 resource persons from all over India delivered lectures on various issues of social science and educational research.

The programme was sponsored by GTEC, Dewas and Khandwa. The course Director of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars

(December 19-23, 2016)

Methodology is the central component of any research endeavour in social sciences. Any researcher has to be well-equipped and must have prior understanding of philosophical background and methods of research for his/her research subject. Inadequate knowledge on research methodology may lead to spurious results hence, affects final output. Keeping in view the upgradation of knowledge related to research methodology, an Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars (19 to 23 December, 2016) sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi was organised.

The objective of this programme was to provide a basic orientation on the various aspects of research methodology in social sciences. The training programme highlighted some salient philosophical and methodological issues emerging in social science research in India. The programme also inculcated discussions on new areas of research to be undertaken related to SC/ST/OBC and Women and other marginalised section of Indian Society.

Thirty five SC/ST/OBC/Women participants from all over India have participated in this orientation programme. The orientation programme covered philosophical as well methodological aspects of social science research. The Ph.D. students also introduced to Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) software during the orientation programme. The Course director of the programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars

(January 16-20, 2017)

Methodology is the central and most crucial component, element of any research endeavour in social sciences. Any researcher has to be well-equipped and must have command over this tool. Otherwise, however, well-defined and well-crafted the concepts, questions and objectives pertaining to the study may be, at operationalisation stage it may not yield desired outcomes and hence, affects the final output. Even otherwise, continuous and on-going discourse on methodology component of research in social sciences within community of social scientists is vital exercise as there is always a scope of innovation in that sphere. With this aim, an orientation programme was organised to create awareness on scientific approach and research methods with special emphasis on research processes involved in quantitative, qualitative as well hybrid methods among SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars.

Resource persons for this programme were drawn from MPISSR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with strong background on research methodology. The faculty were specialised either in different aspects of social science research including its theoretical and philosophical foundations or were specialists in sociology, education, economics, political science and computer science. In all, 38 candidates selected for participation on the basis of applications received from all over the India and all attended the course. The participants comprised of scholars who are pursuing their doctoral and post-doctoral research from Universities and colleges. The Course director of the programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



Seminars

National Seminar on Climatic Change, Weather Variability and its Impact on Human Life: Challenges and Strategies in Contemporary India

(February 2-3, 2017)

Climatic change and its wide spread adverse fallouts has been one of the widely debated concerns of the present century. Climate change is a long term phenomena, however, weather variability which has been triggered by global warming is a cause of immediate concern, both at a macro and micro level. The concern is not just environmental but has to be understood and discussed on a number of socio-economic and health related fronts. India is highly vulnerable to weather variability due to its heterogeneous climatic regimes, long coast line, high dependence on monsoon, and diversified socio-economic profile of her population. In India the immediate impact of global warming is being clearly observed in terms of change in the monsoon months, increase in the intensity and frequency of heavy rainfall, increased intensity of cyclonic storms and increase in the intensity of floods and droughts, increased dry and wet and hot and cold spells and shifting of the seasonal regime.

Vulnerabilities and capacity of adaptation to weather variability are not uniform across different classes of the society. The marginalised class with a very low level of coping mechanism is most vulnerable to the vagaries of weather, and among the poor too, women, children and aged are the most affected ones. Therefore, for designing any coping strategy an integrated approach is required to understand inter-sectoral linkage of various forms of physical and socio-economic vulnerabilities. In the contemporary situation, there is a lack of proper awareness and readiness to adopt environment and climate-friendly strategies at the societal and personal level to minimise the loss.

Besides various efforts made by the government for predicting and managing disasters related with climate and weather, together with provisions of insurance schemes and financial assistance packages, a number of traditional and newly evolved loss minimising technologies are available to mitigate weather related fluctuations and disasters which are more pro-poor. There is a need to discuss and design a programme for their popularisation, especially among the more vulnerable class. Initiatives have been taken by civil society and a number of NGO's and activists groups have successfully launched and executed environment and climate friendly loss minimisation options suited to local conditions. However, in an atmosphere of craving for maximisation of profit under the market economy based paradigm, these efforts have been limited to some localities and could not penetrate to larger group of small and marginal farmers who could really benefit from these loss minimisation eco-friendly alternatives to avert weather related hazards.

Keeping into view the above issues in background M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a National Seminar on "Climatic Change, Weather Variability and its Impact on Human Life: Challenges and Strategies in Contemporary India" during 2-3 February, 2017 sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.



The discussion sessions of the seminar was organised in six plenary sessions besides the inaugural and a valedictory session. In the inaugural session, through his keynote speech, Professor Harishankar Sharma reiterated that the biggest story in environmental science today is global warming and climate change. It is being projected that climate is changing at a rapid pace because of human activities. However, supremacy of nature is still evident. Global temperature is increasing that is likely to cause devastation. Climate has been changing ever since the Earth was born about 4.5 billion years ago. Sometimes the change has evolved time periods of tens of thousands years to a few thousand or even hundred years. There are also records of climate change at a much faster rate in a few decades. There is no doubt that the planet is warming over the last century the average temperature has increased about 0.60 C around the world. A closer look at 19th and 20th century temperature record shows three distinct trends: (i) warming trend Late 19th century till 1940, (ii) cooling trend 1940 until 1970's, (iii) warming trend 1976 onwards. India also experienced severe drought during 1987, 2002 and 2009 with deficient monsoon rainfall.

In the two day National Seminar on Climatic Change, Weather Variability and its Impact on Human Life, seven plenary session were organised and 18 paper were presented related to (i) climate change and its impact on agriculture; (ii) impact of climate change on health issues; (iii) climate change and adaptability as a coping mechanism; (iv) economic cost of natural disasters and disaster risk financing; (v) vulnerability assessment in different geographical region across India; (vi) Impact of livelihood among fisher folk communities; and (vii) gender perspective related to climate change.

In the valedictory session Shri Arvind Sardana highlighted on the roadmaps designed by different Indian States to cope up with upcoming climate change. He reiterated involvement of the scientists, academicians, civil society members, administrators towards working our workable strategy to design policies to face the upcoming threats from the climate change and its concomitant impacts on human life.

In all the discussions, it is agreed that climate change is a crucial issue for human life in India and more research and development activities needed to gauge the forthcoming threat and to evolve preparedness to deal the same. It is also pointed out that marginalised sections, women and farmers are more vulnerable to the upcoming threats. The seminar was convened by Prof. Y.G. Joshi, coordinated by Dr. Tapas K. Dalapati and sponsored by ICCSSR, New Delhi.

National Seminar on Agrarian Crisis in Rural India: Issues and Challenges

(February 14-15, 2017)

MPISSR, Ujjain organised a National Seminar on 'Agrarian Crisis in Rural India: Issues and Challenges' during 14-15 February, 2017. The main focus of the seminar was to assess the situation of agriculture and how to make it more sustainable. The main objective of the seminar was to deliberate on agricultural situation in India and its contemporary constraints. The major themes of the seminar were agricultural labour, wages, minimum support price, employment, irrigation, new technology in agriculture, financing of agriculture, crop insurance and challenges for sustainable agriculture.

The deliberations of the national seminar was organised into six plenary sessions preceded by an inaugural session and concluded by a valedictory session. In this two day seminar 24 research papers were presented on various facets of agriculture inculcating empirical evidences from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The keynote address for the national seminar was delivered by Prof. D.M. Diwakar. In his key note address, Prof. Diwakar presented macro level scenario of agricultural situation in India. He also highlighted the institutional policy crises which is responsible for constraints in primary sector in India. He also reiterated the issue of farmer suicides in India, which he called as policy driven deaths. He concluded that the future of agriculture in India is very gloomy if we do not address the issues of this sector seriously.

During the plenary sessions micro as well as micro level studies were presented related to state of agriculture in India. The seminar was eventually come up with various issues concerned with agricultural practices and situation of farmers in India including their policy implications which can go long way to make agriculture in India a profitable one. The seminar was convened by Dr. Manu Gautam and sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.



National Seminar on Changing Scenario of Rural India and Governmental Programmes: Challenges, Opportunities and Possibilities

(March 15-16, 2017)

India is one of the oldest surviving civilizations and the biggest democracy in the world. It has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. Over the last 70 years, since independence, India has achieved impressive progress in the fields of science and technology, and is now self-sufficient in food grains and milk production. On the negative side, India has not yet been able to fully develop and harness its human and natural resources for the benefit of its people, and it has yet to solve its problems of illiteracy, poverty, inequality, unemployment, and vulnerability to natural calamities. According to the 2011 population census, India's rural population was accounted for 68.84 per cent of the country's total population. Rural development has remained the priority area of whole planning since beginning but repetition of programmes, lack of coordination, administrative delays, absence of people's participation etc. have been reasons of not achieving the expected results. Last decade of twentieth century witnessed two paradigm shifts; one is economic reform and another is decentralisation. The rural development programmes, policies and strategies have seen significant changes due to this paradigmatic shift. Against this backdrop, the seminar on Changing Scenario of Rural India and Governmental Programmes: Challenges, Opportunities and Possibilities was organised by MPISSR during March, 15-16, 2017.

The seminar was arranged on the sub-themes: Changing Patterns and Perspectives of Rural Development; Changing Policies, Strategies and Programmes of Poverty Alleviation; Changing Scenario of Employment Generation in Rural Areas; Welfare and Development Programmes for Minimum Basic Needs; Infrastructural Development for Basic Amenities; Decentralised Governance and Responsive Administration; Development and Environment; Development and Deprivation; and Development and Farmers. The seminar began with an inaugural session wherein Professor Pradeep Brangava gave a thought provoking keynote address. There were six plenary sessions in the seminar with 34 paper presentations. It was followed by a valedictory session and valedictory address was given by Professor Ganesh Kawadia. The seminar was convened by Prof. Y.S. Sisodia, coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt and sponsored by NRC, ICSSR, New Delhi.



Sixth Professor Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture

Uchcha Shiksha ke Sankat ka Swaroop
(18 January, 2017)

Professor Krishna Kumar



The annual event of Prof. Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture was organised with full jubilation and with a deep sense of recognition of its visionary founder. Prof. Krishna Kumar former Director of NCERT, highlighted the emerging crisis in higher education system in India. He reiterated that the functions of higher education are to (i) nurturing medium of knowledge creation in the form of language (ii) knowledge creation through research and disseminate of the same (iii) to create subject specialist and (iv) creation of learning spaces where human thinking integrated with knowledge creation without any influence. He opined that higher education system in India has gradually becoming weak in its first and last functions. The syllabus in the higher education is least concerned with contemporary needs of human life. Research fellowship has become alternative to the employment and higher education is alienated from the goal of nation building. In this emerging scenario education has become a commodity and knowledge creation has moulded by needs of the market and not of the society. He stressed for new education policy for India which can re-instate the four basic function of higher education which is crucial for our nation building. The lecture was attended by a large gathering of academia of Ujjain



Infrastructural Facilities

Main Campus

The MPISSR has three storied building having an auditorium, seminar hall, meeting hall, committee room, faculty rooms, rooms for research scholars and computer lab. The institute is equipped with all modern gadgets and equipments including internet and intranet.

Auditorium

The MPISSR has an auditorium with capacity of 250 seats for organisation of public lectures and academic programme.

Seminar Hall

The MPISSR has a seminar hall with a capacity of 100 seats for organisation of seminars, workshops and training programmes. The seminar hall is equipped with all modern gadgets for organisation of academic activities.

Guest House

The MPISSR Guest House is located at 19 Mahasweta Nagar, Ujjain within a walking distance from the main campus of MPISSR. The guest house is located in serene surrounding having a small lawn in front of it. The accommodation available in the Guest House comprises of five A/C (double) suites, three A/C (double) rooms and six A/C (three bed) rooms. The charges for the rooms are very nominal and scholars visiting for academic purpose can avail the guest house facilities with advance requisition.

Library

The MPISSR library is one of the best learning centres in Madhya Pradesh. The library has also a well furnished reading hall to facilitate learning atmosphere for the scholars in social sciences. The library is continuously updated through addition of new titles in social sciences and peer reviewed journals. Over the years MPISSR library has been attracting research scholars across the India for collection of useful literature.

The MPISSR library has collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, newsletters, working papers and monographs. The library has over 16034 books and 3000 bound volumes of journals. The library receives approximately 200 journals /periodicals by the way of subscription and/or exchange. The library exchanges institute's research output and publications (including journals i.e. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences and Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal) with other social science institutions in India. A separate section for theses and project reports is being developed for convenience of the scholars. The MPISSR, library remains open to scholars on all working days from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Access to various online data bases viz. JSTOR, ECONLST, EBSCO and INDIASTAT have also been made available to library users.

During this year, 497 new books on various topics broadly related to the social sciences have been added to the existing collection. Apart from this, the Institute has received 190 journals and periodicals on exchange/subsription basis.

Governing Body

<i>Professor Nalini Rewadikar</i>	President
<i>Dr. Jagdish Nigam</i>	Vice President
<i>Dr. Uttam Singh Chauhan</i>	Secretary
<i>Dr. Mamta Rani Sharma</i>	Treasurer
<i>Dr. P.S. Kapse</i>	Joint Secretary
<i>Member Secretary, ICSSR</i>	Member (Ex-officio)
<i>Secretary Higher Education, Govt. of M.P.</i>	Member (Ex-officio)
<i>Secretary Finance, Govt. of M.P.</i>	Member (Ex-officio)
<i>Professor Sanghamitra S. Acharya</i>	Member (ICSSR Nominee)
<i>Dr. Dhruv Kumar Dixit</i>	Member (M.P. Govt. Nominee)
<i>Dr. Sudhir Kumar Sharma</i>	Member (M.P. Govt. Nominee)
<i>Professor Ganesh Kawadia</i>	Member (Governing Body Nominee)
<i>Professor G.K. Sharma</i>	Member (Governing Body Nominee)
<i>Professor D.K. Verma</i>	Member (Governing Body Nominee)
<i>Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia Director</i>	Member (Ex-officio)
<i>Dr. Ashish Bhatt</i>	Member (Faculty Representative)

Faculty and Staff

Director

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia

M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Political Science)

(Decentralised Governance; Democracy; Tribal Issues; Electoral Politics; and Developmental Issues)

Professor

Professor Sandeep Joshi

M.Com., Ph.D.

(Education; Rural Development; and Social Justice)

Associate Professor

Dr. Ashish Bhatt

M.A. (Pol. Sc. & Sociology), M.Phil., Ph.D. (Political Science)

(Rural Development; Decentralised Governance; and Tribal Issues)

Dr. Manu Gautam

M.A. (Dev. Planning & Admn.), Ph.D. (Economics)

(Watershed Development; Food Security; and Education)

Assistant Professor

Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati

LL.B., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Sociology)

(Tribal Development; Tribal Land Alienation and Agrarian Labour Relations)

Honorary Faculty

Professor Yogesh Atal (Professor Emeritus)

Professor Nalini Rewadikar (Honorary Professor)

Professor Y.G. Joshi (Professor Emeritus)

Professor D.C. Sah (Professor Emeritus)

Dr. Neeta Tapan (Visiting Faculty)

Senior Documentation Officer

Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel

M.Sc. (Maths), M.A. (Economics), M.Lib. & Inf.Sc., Ph.D.

Library Associate

Mr. Ram Mohan Shukla

M.A. (Hindi), M.Lib. & Inf. Sc.

Computer In-charge

Dr. Sudeep Mishra

PGDCA, M.Lib.& Inf.Sc., M.A. (Political Science), Ph.D. (Lib. and Inf. Science)

Office Assistant

Mr. Bhanwar Lal Sharma

M.Com.

Mr. Puneet Gautam

M.Lib. & Inf. Sc.

Research Officer

Dr. Satya Ranjan Mahakul, Research Associate, MPSPC Chair

Dr. Manish Gyani, Senior Research Assistant, MPSPC Chair

Dr. Ram Kumar Usrethe, Junior Research Assistant, MPSPC Chair

City Coordinator Childline

Mr. Shersingh Thakur

Support Staff

Mr. Babulal Waghela

Mr. Prakash Bamniya

Mr. Rajesh Bamniya

Mr. Purushottam Waghela

Mr. Ramchandra Dagar

Audited Financial Statements (2016-17)

Receipts

Particulars			Amount (Rs.)
Grants A/c			
Opening Balance	- Cash in Hand	51343	-
	- Cash at Bank	2178691	2230034
Grants from ICSSR, New Delhi (Plan)			
(i) Development Grant			4000000
(ii) Salary Grant			5800000
(iii) Add. Development Grant			200000
(iv) ICSSR SC/ST Component Grant			600000
(v) Short Receiving in Salary Grant From ICSSR (2014-15)			366000
Grants from Govt. of M.P. (Non Plan)			
(i) Maintenance and Development			200000
(ii) Salary Grant			3000000
ICSSR Ph.D. Fellowship			1065000
Publication of Journal			98000
Post Doctoral Fellowship			596000
Interest from Bank A/c			85269
Other Receipts			81140
Salary deficit met from Society A/c			4502797
Project A/c			
Opening Balance	- Cash in Hand	833	
	- Cash at Bank	791845	
Income from various Govt. Deptts. (Annexure A)		7023416	
Interest from Bank A/c		63444	7879538
Foreign Contribution A/c			
Opening Balance	- Cash in Hand	0	
	- Cash at Bank	231347	
TDH Programme Project		305230	
Interest from Bank A/c		12943	1106239
Total			31810017

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

-Sd-
Shailendra Shriwas
Chartered Accountant
for JSS & Co., Ujjain

Payments

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grants A/c		
Pay and Allowances	13596693	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	990119	
Research Publication	250500	
Printing & Stationery	77536	
Postage, Telephone & Internet	124921	
Travelling Expenses	36662	
Campus- Maintenance & Repairs	304032	
Library- Books & Journals	414674	
Meetings	83098	
Vehicle- Maintenance and Repairs	12117	
Equipments	301141	
Computer/Software & Peripherals	276622	
Power & Electricity	301991	
Affiliation Fees	92500	
Remuneration to Part Time Staff	201044	
Prof. R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture	47493	
Lease Rent to UDA	24382	
Civil Work of Auditorium	346552	
ICSSR SC/ST Component Grant	600000	
ICSSR Ph.D. Fellowship	955162	
ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellowship	551000	
UGC SRF	10889	
Contingency	242550	
Closing Balance	3321	
- Cash in Hand		
- Cash at Bank	2979241	22824240
Project A/c		
Expenditure (Annexure B)	4245207	
Advances to Project Directors (Account Submitted)	278750	
Closing Balance	833	
- Cash in Hand		
- Cash at Bank	3354748	7879538
Foreign Contribution A/c		
TDH Programme Project	678019	
ECPAT Project	345139	
Closing Balance	0	
- Cash in Hand		
- Cash at Bank	83081	1106239
Total		31810017

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

-Sd-
Shailendra Shriwas
Chartered Accountant
for JSS & Co., Ujjain





Guest House of MPISSR