

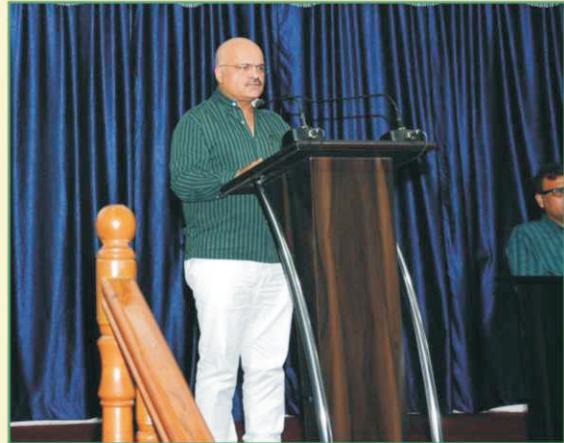
WPISSR

Annual Report 2013-2014



M.P. Institute of Social Science Research

6, Ramsakha Gautam Marg, Bharatpuri Administrative Zone
UJJAIN - 456 010 (M.P.) India



Annual Report

2013-2014



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)

6, Professor Ramsakha Gautam Marg

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

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Foreword



The Annual Report of M.P. Institute of Social Science Research for the 2013-14 clearly reflects the wide variety of research activities pursued by the young faculty of the Institute. The meagre strength of the faculty undertaking a wide variety of research projects exhibits their zeal and energy to fulfil the objectives set forth by the father figure late Professor Ramsakha Gautam and his advisory group. Many organisations of repute, the departments of the state government and those of the Government of India rely on the Institute for monitoring and evaluation of their policies and programmes. The multifarious research activities pursued during the year extend to pre-poll and post-poll and Loksabha Elections-2014, an analysis of food policy, employment gains in watershed, facilities in primary and upper primary education in tribal areas and survey of Nahal/Nihal and Kherua communities. Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid Day Meal Programmes are the activities allocated to the Institute since 2003. Changing of matrimonial processes in Madhya Pradesh, mainstreaming youth in local governance, status of devolution in panchayati raj, role of NGOs in rural development, dynamics

of tribal development and related issues are just a few indepth research projects meticulously pursued by the faculty. The Institute is a nodal organisation for CHILDLINE since 2005. Action research is a special field being successfully ventured.

The other regular activities of the Institute are research methodology programme and training workshop for information technology resources. These programmes are highly reputed ones throughout India and are being conducted successfully for the last fifteen years. Young researchers are specially benefited by these activities. Seminars on current socio-economic and political issues, education and tribal issues are also organised every year.

In view of the multifarious activities by just five faculty members needs special recognition. The two honorary professors and the research scholars of the Institute extend their active cooperation in all the activities. They do deserve a special appreciation. I extend a deep sense of gratitude to the Governing Body of the Institute for their unfailing support.

Computer wing efficiently operates to cope up with all the needs of various activities. The library of the Institute is enriching itself every year in providing quality and quantity of research material. It has grown as one of the best research and documentation centres in Madhya Pradesh. The support staff also needs a special mention for the way they try to manage the regular and special activities of the Institute.

Links with local community is maintained through lectures by eminent scholars on current socio-economic and political issues.

The Institute is fulfilling the aspirations of the founders. I extend the academic fraternity to extend their valuable support for its desired growth.

Professor Nalini Rewadikar
President, MPISSR, Ujjain

From the Desk of Director



It gives me immense pleasure and privilege to place the Annual Report of the activities of MPISSR for the year 2013-14. Annual Report is a mirror reflecting various aspirations, initiatives and achievements of the Institute. In the perpetuation 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 resonance 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 nine research projects whereas 11 research projects are ongoing. The Institute has been able to complete four training course/ workshops on research methodology and other related issues. This year witnessed successful organisation of five seminars and two important special lectures. The grand academic event, Professor Ramsakha

Gautam Memorial Lecture was organised by the MPISSR with full exultation and a deep sense of gratitude towards its visionary founder. The doctoral programme is gradually expanding and most of the research scholars are enrolled under the various fellowship schemes of UGC and ICSSR. The faculty of the Institute has 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 international academic visits. Both the journals of the Institute are regularly being published and English Journal has entered into 18th year. This year has indeed been an academically vibrant year.

I would like to place on record my gratitude towards the Governing Board of MPISSR for its whole hearted support in persuasion 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 scanty 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 admiration.

MPISSR acknowledges with thanks the 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-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.

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, the MPISSR has identified following thematic areas to pursue its research activities - Panchayat Raj and Rural Development; Gender Studies; Caste and Tribes; Development and Deprivation; Environment; Social Justice, Democracy and Human Rights; Information Technology and Society; New Economic Policy and Society; and Education.

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

- (a) 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.
- (b) To develop specialisation in research on tribal development, panchayat raj, rural development, environmental issues, and to conduct evaluation studies on developmental programmes and schemes.
- (c) To provide facilities for research, training and extension work related to the development of scheduled castes, women and other weaker sections of the society.
- (d) 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.
- (e) To undertake studies on problems of industrial development in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to regional disparities and labour issues.
- (f) To create institutional infrastructure for empirical research, survey work and data analysis.
- (g) To offer consultancy services to the state and central governments.
- (h) To undertake development studies and research projects sponsored by governmental and non-governmental organisations, international agencies and foundations.
- (i) 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.
- (j) To organise seminars, symposia, workshops and special lectures on developmental problems and burning national and state level issues.
- (k) To publish research works of high standard in the form of books, monographs, research papers and occasional papers.
- (l) 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.
- (m) To conduct doctoral and post-doctoral research at the Institute, and to institute fellowships and awards in honour of distinguished social scientists.
- (n) 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.
- (o) To forge close functional relationships with sister institutes, centres of higher learning and research foundations in India and abroad.
- (p) 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.
- (q) To undertake all such lawful activities as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above mentioned objectives.

Thrust Areas

Production of knowledge that facilitates social transformation is the primary concern of Madhya Pradesh 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 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 and thus, 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.

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.

Castes and Tribes

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 multidimensional 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.

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 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.

Social Justice, Democracy and Human Rights

After experimenting with political democracy for over six 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.

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.

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 25 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.

Research Projects Completed

Comparative Political Analysis and Public Policy in India's Federal Context: A Study of Food Policy in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia
(with Louise Tillin & Anupama Saxena)

The King's India Institute (KII), London and Lokniti-Centre for Study of Developing Societies, Delhi have been awarded a three year international partnership focused on comparative state politics and public policy in India. The British Academy award has been to support a series of activities and fieldwork between 2011 and 2014 in order to pursue the following goals: to embed comparative methodologies in teaching and research programmes devoted to the understanding of contemporary India; to develop a framework for analysing the interaction between regional political environments and policy processes in India, hitherto commonly studied separately; to overcome some of the barriers to fieldwork for comparative research and encourage the inter-regional mobility of scholars within India; to undertake collaborative research on state politics and public policy processes/outcomes and to work towards joint publications based on this research; to develop a website as a means of sharing methodological advice, comparative research on India and other countries, supporting work on curriculum reform and disseminating work of the partnership.

Against this backdrop, a piece of research relating to politics and public policy (food) in two states i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has been carried out. This collaborative research allowed scholars to explore a region beyond their primary area of expertise in order to draw comparative insights. This comparative study contributed to the development of analytical models for understanding the intersection of politics and policy processes.

Questions that were addressed through this comparative study included: What explains inter-state variation in key areas of public policy? What is the relationship between political parties, political leaders and the bureaucracy in the formulation of public policies? How does the party system/structure of party competition in different states alter policy priorities? How do interests get organised and/or exert influence on public policy across states (eg. industry and business, farmers, students, women, caste groups etc.)? Have political and economic decentralisation empowered new policy entrepreneurs, or new policy ideas, at the state or local levels? How much do states learn from each other? To what extent are states constrained by policy agendas set by the central government (or do they perceive themselves to be constrained in such a way)? How does this differ across areas of policy?

This study explored the politics that has shaped policies towards food security, in particular the performance of a major subsidy programme - the Public Distribution System (PDS), in the neighbouring central Indian states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Reforms to the PDS offer good insights into debates about the future of social policy at an all-India level more generally. The PDS is customarily seen as a classic example of patronage-driven expenditure which fails to reach the poorest especially where their access depends on possession of a ration card which many do not have. Instead such expenditure serves to grease palms along a complex chain of relationships between political patrons, brokers and clients at different levels. In this study it has been highlighted that there are three reasons for the differential success of attempts to reform the PDS in the two states: political leadership; inter-agency coordination within the state government; and the relationship between state and civil society actors in the fields of food and health. In Madhya Pradesh, by contrast, reform of the distribution end of the PDS has been far less effective than reforms to the public procurement of wheat which has flourished in volume. There has been a much weaker attempt than in Chhattisgarh to challenge the local chains of intermediaries who determine access to food entitlements via the PDS, both through controlling the BPL list, as well as manipulating the flow of food grains through the system. The study has been done in Collaboration with Lokniti CSDS, Delhi with the India Institute, King's College, London supported by the British Academy Grants.

Agricultural Productivity and Employment Gains in Watershed Projects of Madhya Pradesh

Manu Gautam

The significance of watershed programmes has increased immensely in this decade. Depletion of soil and water resources coupled with increase in food grains demand has underlined the importance of watershed programmes. These programmes help in conservation of soil and water which raises agricultural production. Since agricultural production is closely linked with employment; the benefits of watershed programmes trickles down in raising employment opportunities.

Agricultural production is a complex activity involving not only soil and water components but also a variety of institutions like credit market, extension services, input delivery system etc. A balance between these institutions along with benefits of watershed programmes enhances

agricultural productivity and thereby employment opportunities. The enhancement in these indicators varies under small, medium and large categories of farms. The aim of the project thus is to assess extent of agricultural production and employment gains in Madhya Pradesh under different categories of farms and institutional support.

The study was conducted to assess the extent of increased irrigation and status of agricultural productivity in watershed project areas, to evaluate the extent of increase in employment generation and its effect on curbing the migration and to assess increase in agricultural productivity and employment generation under different categories of farms and institutional support apart from getting a blue print of suggestions so as to make the watershed activities more employment generating and enhancing agricultural productivity.

The study was conducted in Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandla and Mandasaur districts of Madhya Pradesh and completed watershed projects from the dryland areas of the state were chosen for assessing the benefits and linkages. Eight randomly selected mili-watersheds from four districts formed the universe of the study. The unit of observation comprised of project beneficiaries. Data collection was primarily done through structured interview schedule for project beneficiaries.

It was found during the field survey that area of *rabi* in different field categories has increased marginally due to watershed intervention. On the other side, the area of *kharif* after the watershed project has gone down acutely. The field level observation shows that despite having adequate watershed structures in the village, the hardships in getting inputs like - agricultural inputs and labour pose serious threat on the smooth functioning of watershed programmes. The requirement of finance by the respondents during various phases of agricultural activity was fulfilled mostly through SHG and money lenders. The use of kisan credit cards was also found substantial in most of the places. It was found during the field observation that banking areas need to extend their services to meet the agricultural requirements of the peasants. The field observation regarding training aspect reveals a very dismal picture. The government agencies have no programmes for providing training to peasants. The peasants only get help from their fellow peasants most of the time. Individual cases were reported from some of the villages in sample areas where short term training programmes were organised for the peasants.

The villager's perception regarding the main weaknesses of watershed intervention was inadequacy of watershed works being done in the project areas. They also pointed out towards corruption in implementation of these programmes. Inadequate construction was related with implementing agencies proposal of creating various structures during the start of the project which could be created in due course of time. The aspect of technical fault was related with not giving due attention to repair and maintenance of works created during watershed activities. As a result those unrepaired structures became insignificant in terms of proper water conservation.

The villagers were also asked about the possible solutions for filling the gaps generated in the implementation of watershed management. The solutions were proper management and implementation of schemes, having separate team of monitoring, solving technical faults and having strict vigilance over the work of president/secretary. Since the local village body remains in direct touch with the project beneficiaries and is also responsible for finalisation of schemes at the village level, they should be dealt with proper and adequate monitoring. This project was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Pre-Poll and Post-Poll Survey for Madhya Pradesh Assembly Elections 2013 (Survey in Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

The election study is a social scientific study of the political behaviour, opinion and attitudes of the electorates in India developed at the Lokniti-Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) Delhi. The immediate objective of study was to map the behaviour and opinion of the voter and help explain the electoral outcome but it also has a wide range of secondary objectives that continue to be of relevance to students of democratic politics in and outside India.

In continuation of earlier election surveys, the Madhya Pradesh assembly election 2013 pre-poll and post poll surveys were aimed to map the behaviour and opinion of the voters; to understand the participation of the people in electoral activities; to muster information on development, governance and economic issues; to predict electoral outcome and underlying reasons, to examine state specific issue; and to collect information on socio-cultural and economic background of the respondents.

The sample was drawn using multistage stratified random. A three-stage stratified sampling was drawn. In the first stage, a sample of assembly constituencies was chosen by simple circular sampling. In the second stage, the sampling of polling station areas within each assembly constituency was done. Four polling stations were selected from each assembly constituency using the systematic random sampling procedure. Third and final stage of the sampling was the selection of respondents. It was done by drawing the sample from the later electoral rolls of the selected polling stations. The survey was carried out using a structured interview schedule. The data generated from the survey are being used for academic writings. The study was done in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.

Assessment of Available Facilities for Primary and Upper Primary Education in Tribal Areas in Madhya Pradesh

Sandeep Joshi

The study was conducted in a sample of schools in selected districts that are predominantly tribal in different states. The study was undertaken in nine states. viz; Andhra Pradesh, Assam , Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. MPISSR worked as State Agency for the state of Madhya Pradesh to conduct the research study in state.

The study was divided into 10 chapters including summary, conclusion and recommendations. The initial two chapters covered the objectives and methodology of the study. Third chapter focused on demographic and educational profile of state and selected districts. Similarly chapter four dealt with educational facilities for tribal's in rural areas. Condition of visited primary and upper primary school was analysed in chapter five. The succeeding chapters stressed on teacher's profile, parents perception and teaching-learning activities in school. The last chapter provided conclusion and recommendations of study.

It has been figured that though the number of primary schools under government management has increased but the enrolment of students both ST and non-ST has reduced. It is interesting to note that since after the implementation of RTE Act 2009 the problem of shortage of teachers in the schools has significantly reduced all over. To maintain the PTR as per RTE norms guest teachers are appointed wherever required. But as far as teachers' regularity is concerned, still a lot needs to be done for the purpose. In remote and tribal areas, parents are found to be least interested in education of children. Teachers believe that the home environment of the children is main responsible factor which do not motivate children to study. Children get involved in other activities as soon as they reach home after school. These trends do not give child a proper environment which is required for study. This is the main reason of drop out of children from school.

At last the study suggested few recommendations at micro as well as macro level, which if being followed, the quality of education can be improved up to a large extent in tribal areas. Multi-lingual teaching should be initiated at least at primary school level; educated tribal youth should be recruited as a teacher and posted in tribal areas; vocational institutes should be started in villages for the tribal students for creation of new avenues; administration of incentives needs to be streamlined so that the students may avail all the facilities at proper time; monitoring at higher level to check the functioning of schools frequently relating to the teaching methods, working hours, days of the school and attendance registers, teachers, both tribal and non-tribal, need to be provided with attitudinal training while dealing with tribal children, as well as guidance on both the use of educational materials and participatory teaching methods. Monetary (higher pay, free transportation, accommodation, etc.) and non-monetary (training, state recognised tribal teaching awards etc.) incentives need to be offered to teachers that are working in tribal areas. The study was sponsored by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi.

Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh

Sandeep Joshi

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme is a central government supported scheme for universalisation of access to secondary and higher secondary education and to improve its quality. The primary objective of RMSA is to motivate the state governments and prepare them to take up the goal of Universalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education in their respective states. Under the RMSA the central government through the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) helps the states in mapping the secondary education system at present, approach and strategy for universalising the secondary and higher secondary education, setting the goal and targets, plan of action, programmes design and implementation and mobilising resources for all these activities.

According to ToR, MPISSR has been identified as the only institution to carry out RMSA monitoring work for all 50 districts of the state. The institute is required to submit four half yearly reports covering 11, 12, 14 and 13 districts during the period of two years to Government of India and also to Government of Madhya Pradesh on all the important parameters and to assess and review the

progress of RMSA implementation in the state. For intensive monitoring field visits to the schools, blocks and district levels were made in 11 chosen districts (Betul, Bhopal, Damoh, Jabalpur, Katni, Rewa, Sidhi, Singrauli, Sagar, Satna and Vidisha). Based on the observation and data collected from selected schools by administering pre-structured schedules, a report highlighting the concerns and suggestion have been prepared and submitted to state and central governments covering the period from July 2013 to December 2013. The project was sponsored by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

State of Indian Farmer Survey - 2013 (Survey in Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

Agriculture plays a key role in shaping India's economy not only by sustaining the livelihood of millions of households, but also by contributing a substantial share in the country's GDP. However in recent years the share of agriculture and its allied sectors in the growth pie has been declining gradually and this has been causing some concerns. There is also much talk of a systemic crisis in the agrarian sector reflected largely by the disturbing trends of farmer's suicide in various parts of the country due to increasing debt, crop failures, competition from the imports etc. Farmer's concerns have also been at the centre of the government's decision to allow foreign investment in multi-brand retail. The land acquisition problem is also a big concern for them. Farmer's issues have taken centre stage and there is a renewed focus on them among policymakers and the media. However, except for a few surveys, case studies and sound bites, we still do not know how a large mass of farmers are living, what their conditions are, and what they are thinking about issues related to them and their sector.

In order to address this lacuna, Lokniti - Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) has conducted a comprehensive nationwide study among farmer's households spread across the country. The study was aimed to look at the following: assess the condition of farmers and farmer households; find out the level of indebtedness of farmer households; look at the reasons for agrarian distress and farmer suicides; assess the effectiveness of government policies for farmers; look at the farming practices and preferences among farmers; find out farmer concerns and whether they differ from state to state; find out the political preferences and choices of farmers; gauge the level of awareness and acceptance of new farming techniques and crops; and to find out the attitudes and opinions of farmers on key issues related to farming to generate indicators on the status of farmers and farming in order to facilitate policy. In Madhya Pradesh, from 11 districts and 22 villages, 423 households were surveyed. The survey was done in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.

A Cross Sectional Study of Nahal/Nihal Community in Madhya Pradesh

Sandeep Joshi & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

The name of 'Nahal' community (along with 'Mankar' community) figures at Sl.No.56 in the list of 'Other Backward Class' as approved by State Government. The Madhya Pradesh State Backward Classes Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh has received representations from the 'Nihal Samaj Vikas Sansthan', Ghughariakhedi, district Khargone, demanding deletion of name of the 'Nahal' community from the state OBC list. The representatives of 'Nihal Samaj Vikas Sansthan' claims that 'Nahals' are Scheduled Tribe and they are enlisted in the Scheduled Tribe list as 'Nihal' as a sub group of 'Korku' tribe at Serial No. 27. The 'Nahal' community, listed as 'Other backward Class' in OBC list of Madhya Pradesh, resides in Khargone, Khandwa, Barwani, Dhar, Harda, Burhanpur, Sehore, and Hoshangabad districts of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh State Backward Classes Commission, therefore assigned MPISSR to undertake a 'Cross Sectional Study of Nahal/Nihal Community in Madhya Pradesh', to ascertain whether there are common features between 'Nahal' and 'Nihal' communities.

After intensive data collection work in 30 Nahal/Nihal villages in Khargone, Khandwa, Barwani, Dhar and Harda districts, it is found that 'Nahal' and 'Nihal' are the same communities residing in southern Madhya Pradesh. Their historical origins are rooted in melghat forest regions of Maharashtra and their cultural features resembles with Bhil tribe residing in Barwani and Khargone districts and their culture is identical with korku tribe residing in Harda and Burhanpur districts. The final report is submitted to Madhya Pradesh Backward Classes Commission, Bhopal.

Tracker-Poll and Pre-Poll for Lok Sabha Elections 2014 (Survey in Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

In the run up to the Lok Sabha elections scheduled for 2014, Lokniti-Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) conducted a countrywide study. The main aim of this exercise was to track the mood of the nation, regularly on key socio, political and economic issues right up to the national parliamentary elections which was due in 2014. This large-scale first round sample was followed by smaller-sized surveys every few months culminating in the customary National Election Study that CSDS conducts during every Lok Sabha election. During each of these smaller rounds, surveys were conducted in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

The data for the survey was collected through face to face interviews amongst voters spread across locations of randomly selected Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh, the Parliamentary Constituencies and Assembly segments within a selected Parliamentary Constituency were randomly selected using the Probability Proportionate to Size Sampling technique (PPS). In each Assembly segment four polling stations were selected using the systematic random sampling technique.

The interview was conducted face to face at the place of residence of the respondent using a standard structured questionnaire in Hindi. The voting question was asked using a dummy ballot paper and dummy ballot box to ensure secrecy. The estimate of vote shares for different political parties are based on a careful analysis of the respondents' stated preference of voting for a party as marked on the ballot paper, which carried the election symbols of all the major political parties in the state. A comparison of the proportion of important social categories in the total survey sample of a state with their actual proportion in the population of that State was also made while deciding the state-wise estimate of vote shares. These surveys helped in understanding the mood of the people and also helped in developing academic writings out of the data generated through surveys. The survey was done in Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.

A Study on Kheruwa Community of Madhya Pradesh

Sandeep Joshi & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

In the Other Backward Class (OBC) list of Madhya Pradesh State Backward Classes Commission, Kheruwa community has been included as OBC at Serial No. 58. The Madhya Pradesh State Backward Classes Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh has received representations from Kheruwa community of Guna district demanding deletion of name of the Kheruwa community from the state OBC list. The Kheruwas claim that they are Scheduled Tribe and their parent tribe Khairwar enumerated in the list of Scheduled Tribes at Serial No. 22. The Kheruwa community, listed as 'Other Backward Class' in OBC list of Madhya Pradesh, resides in Guna and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh State Backward Classes Commission, therefore assigned MPISSR to undertake a 'Short Study of Kheruwa Community in Madhya Pradesh', to ascertain whether the Kheruwa is a sub-tribe of Khairwar by analysing their socio-cultural and occupational features. The 'Short Study of Kheruwa Community in Madhya Pradesh' was undertaken with an intensive field study in Kheruwa concentrated villages to comprehend socio-cultural elements of Kheruwa community with Khairwar community residing in Guna, Vidisha and other districts of Madhya Pradesh.

The study found that Kheruwa Community is a sub-branch of Khairwar tribe, who were migrated from Panna region of Madhya Pradesh and engaged in alternative occupations like labouring. After detailed study, a report was submitted to Madhya Pradesh Backward Classes Commission, Bhopal.

Research Projects Ongoing

Unveiling Knots in the Malwa: A Study of Changing Pattern of Matrimonial Processes among Hindus in Western Madhya Pradesh

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Marriage is the basic foundation for Hindu society in India. Hindu marriage processes have been undergoing through a significant change due to various upcoming socio-economic factors. Since 1990s due to the impact of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation process more non- farm activities are creeping into rural social structure and more rural youths are heading towards professional jobs in the secondary and tertiary sector. There are burgeoning numbers of educated professionals who are educated in rural and urban areas and are working in cities in a highly professional peer group and working environment. This emerging new middle class has quite different orientation towards marriage in preferences of their life partner in relation to their previous generations and those who are still living in rural areas. Though, traditional Hindu castes are quite conservative in their outlook in negotiating marriages, however, now a days several new features are emerging in relation to preferences, processes and solemnisation of marriages.

Marriage as a social institution undergoing a structural change within it and both explicit and implicit rules have been changed to a great extent across the caste and class structure of Indian society. In contemporary situation, majority changes in marriage rules witnessed in the urban areas and the rural areas are also influenced by the urban educated rural people. However, the changing attributes are more easily accommodated in urban society and resisted by the rural counterpart. The study envisaged to comprehend the undergoing changes in marriage rules across caste and class in rural and urban areas and highlight the processes of change undergoing in rules of marriage, partner selection process and solemnisation of marriage in the locale (Malwa), where several new attributes have emerged within matrimonial processes.

To capture change in matrimonial institutions in Malwa, ethnographically marriage processes i.e. *Parichaya Sammelan*, *Samuhik Vivah* and traditional marriages in the Malwa region were extensively observed during this study. While observing these *parichaya sammelan* (caste gatherings), the study striving to understand the organisational structure, objectives of the caste organisations and their *modus operandi* to organise *parichaya sammelan*. In these ethnographic enquiries of *parichaya sammelan*, it has been tried to understand how the caste associations communicate with caste members for participating in the *parichaya sammelans* and how the whole process of *parichaya sammelan* organised. The whole process of introduction by the prospective brides and grooms before their caste society and gaze and interaction between prospective grooms and brides and their parents were also observed and documented. To backup the qualitative data, some quantitative data on the changing facets of marriages in Malwa, around three hundred marriages from rural and urban areas are being analysed for the study through interview schedule and case study. The data collection for the study is completed and the final report writing is in progress to complete the study. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Livelihood and Seasonal Migration in Drylands of Madhya Pradesh

D.C. Sah

The study is aimed to understand the causes of seasonal migration in the dry Madhya Pradesh; labour relations and working condition of migrants; credit-employment linkages with migration intensity; use of remittances; and educational deprivation of migrants. The project attempts to establish that a shock induces a complex socio-economic process like access failure to food, depletion of assets, debt-trap, loss of traditional livelihood and poverty; all locations and households do not respond in the same manner to loss of traditional livelihood; some start labouring and some resort to seasonal migration; locational disadvantage, under a shock, can be overcome by investment in agriculture; for some migration means alternative to survive, for others migration means additional income, saving, asset formation and technological transformation; migration labour market is changing and role of the middlemen has been replaced by technological innovation in the form of mobile; migrants have serious access failure to education.

Three different sets of data have been developed for the analysis: First, 688 households from seven dryland farming districts of Madhya Pradesh. This data records the access failure to capitals, incidence and intensity of seasonal migration, income and savings from migration; second, 255 migrant labourers engaged in seven different occupations in Bhopal; and third 300 migrant labourers from Loharpita and Kalbelia communities. This data is used to establish the educational deprivation of households who frequently migrate.

Migration from drylands of Madhya Pradesh in search of employment has a long tradition. Recent evidences reveal that the intensity of migration has increased over the years. Migration from these areas is not uniform; some locations have large seasonal migration whereas some locations have relatively less migration. Both remoteness and unsustainable agriculture super-impose each other in forcing migration. Unsustainable and stagnant agriculture is relatively more imposing than remoteness in explaining the migration. Although, in recent past migration has been caused by harvest failure, a shock can activate a complex socio-economic process leading to migration. Apart from population pressure, reduction in availability of food and, increased debts and increased intensity of

seasonal migration, the households under shock also face serious non-economic problems like doing work that in normal situation they would not have preferred; other problems that emerge in the process are inability to service their debt and missing meals etc. Borrowing from local moneylender has increased for non-migrants. The intensity of migration seems to have strong links with borrowings for meeting current consumption needs; to repay the loan, the migration increases. Seasonal migration does supplement investable surplus when cash needs are more and sources of institutional borrowings are few. In fact, credit and migration work as supplement as well as substitute in the remote dryland society.

Evidently, in abnormal years larger agricultural holding is unable to neutralise the risk of harvest loss. Unless a critical minimum area is available, a household with relatively large cropped area but without enough savings needs to resort to migration. Interactions of factors like large family, higher expenditure, low income (other than migration), depletion of silver and thus borrowings at exuberant interest, lower access to state schemes result in increasing the intensity of migration. More migrants for longer duration from a family help in pushing food consumption of the remaining members to normal during bad agricultural years. Consequently, households that do not resort to migration have lower in food consumption and more days without meals. Migration along with short-term land transactions like sharecropping, fixed rent and land mortgage has played an important role in the dryland society. This not only reduces the risk of farming but also optimises the efficiency of family labour. Some of these land transactions also strengthen social links that maintain individuals' position in social hierarchy even in their absence. But for some resourceful, migration has become the major source of agricultural technology transfer, savings and investment in this remote dryland area.

Migration in absence of a sustainable livelihood has become unavoidable in dryland areas. A way of reducing the incidence of migration is to intensify investment that conserves the soil-moisture and makes agriculture sustainable. Evidences reveal that civil society initiatives in dryland areas have reduced seasonal migration significantly. Replicating such efforts may be helpful for the hapless migrants. Findings have demonstrated that a shock can push even a well-to-do dryland household into a debt-trap and has to resort to migration as a coping mechanism. But for a large section of households that are resourceless owing to population pressures, migration is the only coping mechanism. Migration in dryland areas is a coping strategy that under the harsh dryland environment becomes inevitable. Therefore, the processes that facilitate migrants in the course of migration are as important as reducing migration. How to make the lives of migrants at the place of destination less stressful, provide them with amenities there, and make their position stronger in the labour market, is as important as improving agriculture and increasing borrowing capacity of migrants at the place of origin. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance: An Action Research Study in Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

This study has been initiated within the frame of a wider action research study on the initiative to mainstream youth in local governance in India. The nation-wide study implemented by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur aims to analyse the extent of youth

participation in Local Governance Institutions (LGIs). The MPISSR with the support of RGNIYD has undertaken this action research study at Kasampur Village of Ujjain district for Madhya Pradesh state. The broad objective of the study was to understand the process of mainstreaming youth in local governance at Kasampur Village in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh.

The specific objectives of this action-based research was: to analyse the extent of youth participation in Local Governance Institutions and other social institutions in Kasampur Village of Ujjain district; to examine the factors that inhibits participation of youth in Local Governance Institutions; to work for bringing about 'Youth Budgeting' in Local Governance Institutions; to identify and carry out appropriate intervention strategies and approaches to enhance youth participation in local governance; to bring in perceptible changes in youth towards local governance in terms of involvement and participation; to equip the youth with personal and social skill to function as change in the society; to bring in positive attitude among the different section of the society towards youth in Kasampur village; and to put forward suggestions to ensure sustainability of youth participation in Local Governance Institutions.

The action research study was undertaken in four phases- (i) baseline survey (ii) youth survey (iii) participatory planning and (iv) intervention. Initially baseline survey of Kasampur village was undertaken for comprehending demographic features of elected members and officials of Gram Panchayat. During this baseline survey, natural as well human resources available in the Kasampur village was studied in a detailed manner.

In the Youth Survey, a detailed survey of youth members between 18 to 35 years was undertaken. Detailed information from comprising their education, health outcome, occupation, leisure activities, participation in LGIs activities were captured during this survey. After comprehending the youth scenario in the village to attract youth attention towards their participation in LGIs activities, participatory planning of the Kasampur village was undertaken through different tools of Participatory Rural Appraisal. In the intervention phase capacity building programme for local youth to participate in local governance process and awareness generation activities for the youth were organised by team members of MPISSR. Now the participatory planning and intervention on the basis of feedback are going on. The study is sponsored by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (An Institute of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India).

Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribals: A Study with Reference to Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt & 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 60 years or so, many of the Scheduled Tribes appear to have evolved into more or less two distinct groups: 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 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 strives to analyse the level of social, political and economic inclusion of tribal communities with main stream society. The communities, which have been declared Scheduled Tribes by President of India, are communities with primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographically isolated habitations, backwardness and shyness of contact with larger communities. However, strict employment of these criteria on the groups that are already included in the ST category will disqualify many because of the changes occurring in them as a consequence of policies of inclusion adopted by the government in the past decades. Many of the tribal communities have diversified their occupation from primary activities and gradually indulging themselves in industries and service sectors, benefitted by education and reservation policy. Tribal culture is also very much influenced by the waves of modernity and considerable change is witnessed in them as a consequence of exposure to modern media. Due to development of roads and mobile technology very few tribal communities are isolated with the outside world. However, Scheduled Tribe is category that is ranked very low on the scale of human development.

The study strives to interpret the status of integration and social inclusion of tribal communities with mainstream society on the two important spheres: at the level of inclusion (integration) of the tribal community with mainstream society; and at the level of inclusion of the individual community members in social, economic and political spheres of Indian society and polity.

The salient objectives of the study are: What is the present level of social inclusion (integration) or how closer the tribal communities are with the main stream society in their locality? What extent members of tribal communities are socially, economically and politically included with the mainstream society? What impediments and constraints tribal communities experience in their process of inclusion?

At present detailed literature review on the social inclusion issues of 43 tribal communities is conducted and analysis of secondary data is being undertaken to understand status of social, economic and political inclusion of tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh

Sandeep Joshi

For the second half yearly report, MPISSR covered 12 districts viz; Chhindwara, Balaghat, Neemuch, Mandasaur, Ratlam, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Chattarpur, Panna, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Shivpuri. According to the ToR, 25 schools from each district were to be selected. Therefore, a total number of 300 schools had been visited. The report included review of various components covered

under RMSA programme viz.; planning and implementation, access including social access, information on out of school children/drop-out children, girls education, quality of education, community participation, implementation of schemes developed for CWSN, teaching learning process, financial management, civil works sanctioned under RMSA, MIS, etc.

A detailed district wise report covering all the aspect under RMSA will be submitted to the Government of India and to Government of Madhya Pradesh. The financial support for the project is being provided by Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

To Assess the Actual Status of Devolution (Funds, Functions and Functionaries) to the Panchayat Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provided constitutional status to panchayats and gram sabhas. Approximately 2.4 lakh elected panchayats are now in existence across the country. Article 243G of the Constitution mandates states to endow panchayats with such power and authority so as to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and plan and implement schemes for social justice and economic development, including on 29 matters listed under the 11th Schedule. As per Article 243H, the legislature of a state may empower panchayats financially by authorising panchayats to collect and levy or assign taxes, duties providing for grants-in-aid etc.

As per the Constitution, the empowerment of panchayats has clearly been left to the states. States vary a great deal in the extent to which they have devolved funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to panchayats and built their capacities in terms of appropriate manpower, infrastructure and training to enable them to exercise the powers devolved. The Constitution also leaves it to the states to define the powers and functions of the gram sabha.

The aim of the study is to assess the extent to which the *de-facto* situation reflects the *de-jure* situation in the matter of devolution of 3Fs in the state of Madhya Pradesh to the panchayats. The study is expected to clearly identify the functions actually being performed by panchayats at various levels as a result of devolution, with a view to reviewing the progress made in this regard and taking appropriate steps for improving the ability of panchayats at each level of local governance to effectively carry out their role and responsibility.

During this study *de-jure* acts, rules and office orders from all line departments related with three tier panchayat raj institutions are being collected. Side by side to assess to actual devolution of fund functions and functionaries, three Zilla Panchayat (Khargone, Katini and Gwalior) and six Janpad Panchayat and 12 Gram Panchayats from the selected districts are being visited to gather evidences of *de-facto* situation. The study is sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi.

***Vikas ki Rajniti evam Gair Sarkari Sangthan:
Madhya Pradesh me Gramin Vikas ke Kshetra me
Gair-Sarkari Sangthanon ki Bhumika***

Ashish Bhatt

The term rural development connotes overall development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural people. In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept. Rural development is a strategy to enable to rural peoples to gain for themselves more of what they want and need. Rural development can be defined as a process of developing and utilising natural and human resources, technologies, infrastructure facilities, institutions and organisations, government policies and programmes. In the current landscape of rural development, the Non-Government Organisation (NGO) is a dominant reality. One almost cannot envisage the processes of rural development without seeing the presence and role of the NGOs. Every policy, every programme and every review almost always includes the NGOs. Within this context, it is important to analyse the role of the NGO, its influence on the direction of rural development, its dynamics with power structures and with the communities it influences, and its interests.

Indian rural scenario has witnessed two important changes in the 1990s. On the one hand globalisation and liberalisation have posed new challenges before the rural socio-economic scenario and on the other hand the initiation of new panchayat raj institution through 73rd Constitutional Amendment has created a new political environment at the grassroots level. In such a situation, it is very pertinent to understand and analyse the role of NGOs in rural development in changed scenario of development politics. Keeping this fact in view, the proposed study is planned to analyse the role of NGOs in rural development. The study will evaluate the present scenario of rural development and role and importance of NGOs and will also assess the level of participation of rural people in planning and implementation of programmes carried out by NGOs. Effort will also be made to evaluate the achievements of NGOs with regard to programmes/projects implemented in rural areas.

The study is being carried out in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The selection of NGOs within a district is done purposively keeping in view the number and nature of the work of NGOs so that all the regions of the state are adequately represented. The basic criteria of selection of an NGO is based on working of the NGO in the field of rural development for last five years.

To ensure the representation of the state of Madhya Pradesh, the state is divided in five parts (north, east, west, south and central). From each region, two NGOs are included in the sample. Thus, in all 10 NGOs are included in the sample. Personnel working in NGOs, beneficiaries of NGOs, rural people residing in project areas of NGOs, senior panchayat representatives, government employees and bank personnel are units of observation. The data collection from the NGOs is in progress. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

CHILDLINE Project

Sandeep Joshi

CHILDLINE is a national, 24-hour, free, emergency telephone helpline and outreach service for children in need of care and protection. Initially started in Mumbai in June 1996, CHILDLINE is currently operational in 279 cities in India and 23 cities in Madhya Pradesh. The CHILDLINE number 1098 is a toll free number that is common in all the cities of India. CHILDLINE aims to reach out to the most marginalised children and provides intervention of shelter, medical, restoration, rescue, death related, sponsorships and emotional support, and guidance. The CHILDLINE services are anchored by Nodal Organisation called CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) at the national level CIF has appointed MPISSR as a Nodal Organisation to carry out various awareness and outreach activities of the CHILDLINE in Ujjain.

During the period following awareness and outreach activities were undertaken: Conducted Group Outreach with the CHILDLINE team during various religious occasions and festivals- Shani Temple, Triveni festivals of Shanichari Amavasya; Railway station and Bus stand; Mangalnath Temple: During the Panchkoshi Yatra; Ramghat area - During Somwati Amavasya; Mahakal Temple area - Monday, Sawan month (During Group Outreach CHILDLINE hanged banner in temple premises after getting written permission from Administrator; Mahakal temple to Chatrichowk - Shahi Sawari of lord Mahakal; During Kartik Mela (fair) - Kartik Mela Compound Ramghat. Meeting with Allied system (Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Labour Department, Social Justice Department, BSNL, Railway Department, Tribal Welfare Department, Women and Child Welfare Department, Local Administration, Civil Hospital, Children Home staff, District Urban Development Department, Municipal Corporation, National Child Labour Project, Education Department, MSW Department, Local Media, Police Department, RPF, GRP Police and Railway staff, NSS Department) and NGOs (Saathi Care Home, Manovikas special school, Human Welfare Society, Sevadham, Mother Terasa, Seva Bharti. Janabhuday Samajik Sanstha, MPVSS, SWAYAM and Lions Club) to provide information relating to CHILDLINE services, seek their support to remove hurdles faced during the CHILDLINE work. Meetings with CAB members to discuss about the various activities of CHILDLINE on an annual basis. The CHILDLINE project is being financed by Ministry of Women and Child Development Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

Dynamics of Tribal Development during Post-Independence Period: A Regional Analysis in the Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

Y.G. Joshi

This study was undertaken under the Senior Fellowship conferred by ICSSR to evaluate the achievements made by the Scheduled Tribe population during post-independence period. This study was aimed to evaluate the achievements made with respect to the development of scheduled tribes, as compared to other societies living in the same area; to analyse the regional pattern of this differentiation; to bring out the dynamics of development in different socio-ecological conditions; to

assess the aspiration of the people, policy goals and efforts of the government; and to identify the persisting gaps and missing links in the totality of the physical, socio-economic, political and behavioural system.

The study is aimed to provide an opportunity to consolidate years of field experience of the researcher in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, on the one hand, and to give a comprehensive picture of the tribal situation of Madhya Pradesh with respect to their aspirations and achievement, together with the regional pattern of development dynamics operating in these areas, on the other. Besides the information collected through the secondary sources, survey was conducted in 10 sample villages. The selection of these villages was made in a stratified manner, i.e., from all the four designated tribal zones of the State. The number of sample villages was: Western Zone - four, Central Zone - two, Eastern Zone - three and the N.W. Saharia Belt - one.

For constructing the sampling frame, only those villages of the designated tribal blocks were included (a) whose population was not less than 500, and (b) at least 50 per cent of population of the village was tribal. From the sampling frame, so constructed, the sample villages from each stratum were picked randomly.

From each of the sampled villages, 40 households were covered in the survey, 30 from among the tribal households and 10 from other community (non SC/ST) for the purpose of comparison. Thus, the total size of sample household was 400 from 10 villages selected from 89 tribal blocks of 21 tribal districts of the state. The selection of the sample household was random, using the voter list as the sampling frame. Three types of tools were used for the primary survey, i.e., village information and observation schedule, an open ended directional group discussion schedule, and a pre-coded household schedule. Besides this, the surveyors were asked to submit their own impression about the transformation, together with the causal factors. The entire fieldwork is over and the tabulation work is also completed. The work of finalisation of technical report is in progress. The study is conferred as Senior Fellowship by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in 12 Districts of Madhya Pradesh

Manu Gautam

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to the children of 6 to 14 years age group, as a fundamental right. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

MPISSR is involved in the monitoring of SSA activities in the 25 districts of the state. Out of these 25 districts, the institute has taken up the monitoring of 12 districts (Ashok Nagar, Guna, Harda, Rajgarh, Sehore, Sheopur, Burhanpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Neemuch and Shivpuri) in the fiscal year 2013-14. The ToR between Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD with MPISSR is for 2013-15. The remaining 13 districts will be monitored in the next fiscal year 2014-15. In 2013-14, MPISSR has submitted two monitoring reports. The period for the first half report was April 2013 to September 2013 and the period for the second half report was from October, 2013 to March, 2014. The report is based on the data collected during the school visits by the monitoring team. The team has a well researched and structured interview schedule on various issues of school education. The report has been submitted to Ministry of HRD, New Delhi and to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The project is sponsored by Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

Monitoring of Mid Day Meal Programme in 12 Districts of Madhya Pradesh

Manu Gautam

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a school meal programme of the Government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school-age children nationwide. The programme supplies free lunches on working days for children in Primary and Upper Primary Classes in Government, Government Aided, Local Body, Education Guarantee Scheme, and Alternate Innovative Education Centres, Madaras and Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and National Child Labour Project schools run by the Ministry of Labour. Serving 1,20,000,000 children in over 12,65,000 schools and Education Guarantee Scheme centres, it is the largest such programme in the world. Under Article 24, paragraph 2C of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which India is a party, India has committed to providing adequate nutritious foods for children. The programme entered the planning stages in 2001 and was implemented in 2004. The programme has undergone many changes and amendments since its launch.

MPISSR is involved in the monitoring of SSA activities in the 25 districts of the state. Out of these 25 districts, the institute has taken up the monitoring of 12 districts (Ashok Nagar, Guna, Harda, Rajgarh, Sehore, Sheopur, Burhanpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Neemuch and Shivpuri) in the fiscal year 2013-14. The ToR between Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD with MPISSR is for 2013-15. The remaining 13 districts will be monitored in the next fiscal year 2014-15. In 2013-14m MPISSR has submitted two monitoring reports. The period for the first half report was April 2013 to September 2013 and the period for the second half report was from October, 2013 to March, 2014. The report is based on the data collected during the school visits by the monitoring team. The team has a well researched and structured interview schedule on various issues of school education. The report has been submitted to Ministry of HRD, New Delhi and to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The project is sponsored by Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

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 15 scholars are pursuing research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Commerce, Geography and Sociology. During this year two scholars have been awarded Ph.D. degree. Besides the Ph.D. programme three scholars are pursuing their post-doctoral work from MPISSR, Ujjain.

Ph.D. Awarded

Mr. Madhav Prasad Gupta

Janjatiya Kshetro mein Satat Jeevikoparjan evam Prakritik Sansadhano ke Prabandhan mein Panchayat Raj Sansthaon ki Bhumika: Madhya Pradesh ke Ujjain Sambhag ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein ek Adhyayan (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Ms. Neeta Mishra

Gram Swaraj mein Gram Sabhaon ka Sashaktikaran (Ashish Bhatt)

ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

Ms. Sunita Baghele

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

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. Om Prakash

Vikendrikrit Grameen Swashasan evam Vikas ki Rajneeti: Madhya Pradesh ke Dewas Jile ke Gramon ka ek Adhyayan (Ashish Bhatt)

Ms. Bhavna Jyotishi

Janjatiya Vikas ki Gatyatmakta: Mandla Kshetra ka ek Adhyayan (Y.G. Joshi)

Ms. Anjali Dash*Economics of Health Care in Rural Orissa (D.C. Sah)***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)***Rajiv Gandhi Doctoral Fellowship (UGC)****Mr. Santlal Dehria***Uttar Adhunik Kaal me Mahanagaron me Township ka Vikas: Indore Jile ke Aawasiya Bhugol ke Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan (Y.G. Joshi)***Ms. Roshni Pande***MGNREGA mein Prashasanik Karyakushalata hetu Nishpadan Lekha Parikshkon ka Vishleshan (Nalini Rewadikar)***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 Adhyayan (Ashish Bhatt)***Senior Research Fellowship (UGC)****Mr. Pushendra Mishra***Uttar Pradesh me Gramin Vikas aur Rajneetik Sahabagita: Janapad Bijnaur me Kriyanvit Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana ke Vishesh Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)***Mr. Akhilesh Pal***Democracy, Governance and Social Change: A Study of Changing Scenario in Villages of Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)***Post-Doctoral Fellowship (ICSSR)****Dr. Manish Gyani***Panchayat Raj Vyavastha evam Daliton ka Samajik-Rajneetik Samaveshikaran (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)***Dr. Preeti Kathuria***Chronic Poverty, Migration and Economic Development in Tribal Madhya Pradesh (Sandeep Joshi)***Dr. Anil Raj Akhand***Madhya Pradesh mein Anusuchit Jati ke Shaikshanik Unnayan mein Vidyalayin Star par Kriyanvit Yojanaon ki Bhumika (Ashish Bhatt)*

Publication by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Madhya Pradesh: Unexpected Gains for Congress in Suhas Palshikar, K.C. Suri & Yogendra Yadav (eds.), **Party Competition in Indian States**, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2014.

Contemporary Debate on Tribal Development and Reflections from Professor Atal: An Analysis in Vinay K. Srivastav & S. K. Gupta (eds.), **Exploring Indian Society Essays in Honour of Professor Yogesh Atal**, Manak Publications, New Delhi, 2013.

Impact of Globalisation on Occupational Change among Tribals: Evidences from Western Madhya Pradesh in S.N. Chaudhary (ed.), **Globalisation, National Development and Tribal Identity**, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013.

Preparing a Research Proposal in Tapan Choure (ed.) **Research Methodology: A Compendium**, School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain, Aksharvinyas, 2013.

Newspaper Articles on Edit/Opinion Page

Panchayat Raj Vyavatha ke Do Dashak: Chuntiyen evam Awasar, **Nai Duniya** (23 April, 2013).

Do Dalon ke Erg-gird hi rahi he Hamare Sube ki Rajniti, **Nai Duniya** (9 October, 2013).

Suben ke Jatiya Pratinidhitva ka Badalata Ganeet, **Nai Duniya** (6 November, 2013).

The Key to MP, **Indian Express** (25 November, 2013).

Sandeep Joshi

'Yogesh Atal', Abhay Kumar Dube (Ed.), Social Science Encyclopedia (Part V), Rajkamal Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013.

Ashish Bhatt

Impact of Globalisation on Occupational Change among Tribals: Evidences from Western Madhya Pradesh (with Yatindra Singh Sisodia) in S. N. Chaudhary (ed.), **Globalisation, National Development and Tribal Identity**, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2013.

Manvadhikaron ka Samrakshan evam Police ki Bhumika in Gyanchand Khimesara (ed.) **Violation of Human Rights and Police Administration in Madhya Pradesh**, MSSR Publication, Mandsaur, 2013.

Manu Gautam

Sampling Methods in Survey Research in Tapan Chourey (ed) **Research Methodology: A Compendium**, Aksharvinyas, Ujjain, 2013

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Literature Review in Social Science Research in Tapan Chourey (ed) **Research Methodology: A Compendium**, School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain, Aksharvinyas, 2013

D.C. Sah

Sardar Sarovar Project: Some Contentious Issues in eds. **Sardar Sarovar Project on the River Narmada**, Volume 3: Impacts So Far and Ways Forward, in R Parthasarathy and Ravindra H Dholakia, eds., IIM and CEPT University Press, Ahmedabad, 2012.

NREGA, Asset Creation and Positive Discrimination: Evidence from Madhya Pradesh, **Man and Development**, Vol. 34 (4), 2012.

Y. G. Joshi

Data Collection Tools in Social Science Research and Practical Exercise on Designing a Computer Friendly Schedule in Chourey Tapan (ed): **Research Methodology: A Compendium**, School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain, Aksharvinyas, 2013.

Academic Participation by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

International

Participated in Workshop organised by King's College London on Larger Study on *Comparative Political Analysis and Public Policy in India's Federal Context* and made a presentation on Politics of Food in Madhya Pradesh as Lokniti-King's College, London collaborative research programme and also attended a Workshop at LSE on Combining Ethnographic and Survey Methods under a Research Network on Explaining Electoral Change in Urban and Rural India during 16 to 20 September, 2013.

National

Participated and presented a paper in the *First Annual Regional Social Science Congress* of ICSSR organised at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (Raj.) during 3-5 April, 2013.

Participated as a Resource Person and delivered four lectures on Preparing a Research Proposal, Participatory Learning Methods, Issues of Research and Report Writing in *Refresher Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences* at Academic Staff College, Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 22 and 24 May, 2013.

Participated as a Resource Person for one day *Workshop on the presentation of research study report on Emerging Pattern of Leadership as Grassroots Level* at Satyawati College, Delhi University, Delhi on 26 May, 2013.

Participated and presented a paper in the National Conference on *Role of Leadership* organised by Department of Political Science, Punjab University, Chandigarh under UGC-SAP during 27-28 May, 2013.

Attended an *Orientation cum Training Workshop for the study titled "To Assess the Actual Status of Devolution to the PRIs in Madhya Pradesh"* organised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi on 2-3 July, 2013.

Participated as a Resource Person and delivered two lectures in *Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences* organised by Department of Sociology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 10 July, 2013.

- Delivered a talk on *Democratic System and Decentralised Government in India* at Shi Govindram Sakseria Institute of Technology and Science, Indore on 24 September, 2013.
- Participated as a Resource Person and delivered two lectures *Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences* at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow on 30 October, 2013.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Preparing Research Proposal' and 'Report Writing and Language of Research' in *Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences for Ph. D. Research Scholars*, organised by MPISSR, Ujjain during 26 November to 5 December, 2013
- Participated as a Resource Person and delivered a lecture in *Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences* organised by School of Studies in Economics, DAVV, Indore on 12 December, 2013.
- Attended a Meeting to discuss the modalities of *National Election Survey 2014* organised by Lokniti at University of Hyderabad on 6-7 January, 2014.
- Participated as a Resource Person and delivered two lectures in *Capacity Building Programme on Research Methodology* organised by School of Economics, DAVV, Indore on 15 January, 2014.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Preparing Research Proposal' and 'Report Writing and Language of Research' in *Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST Research Scholars*, organised by MPISSR, Ujjain during 24 to 28 February, 2014.
- Attended the ICSSR-IDRC *International Conference on the Status and Role of Social Science Research in Asian Countries* at Hotel Askoka, New Delhi organised by ICSSR during 13-15 March, 2014.
- Participated and presented a paper and chaired a session in the National Seminar on '*Contemporary Social Movements in Tribal Areas*' organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair, Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 21-22 March, 2014.

Sandeep Joshi

International

- Participated in First South Asia Education Dialogue titled *Transforming Higher Education in South Asia* at the Cinnamon Grand Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka on 18-19 June 2013. The Colombo policy dialogue was organised in partnership with the Ministry of Higher Education and the Higher Education for the Twenty First Century Project, assisted by the World Bank.

National

- Participated in *State Level Coordination Workshop of Childline Partners*, organised by Childline India Foundation at Sagar on 31 May, 2013.
- Participated as Member, *Review Mission on Mid Day Meal for the State of Madhya Pradesh*, constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy, Govt. of India from 11-21 August, 2013.

Ashish Bhatt

- Participated and presented a paper in the *First Annual Regional Social Science Congress* of ICSSR organised by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur (Rajasthan) during 3-5 April, 2013.
- Attended a *Special Training Programme for Academic Counsellors through Tele-conference* at IGNOU Regional Centre Bhopal on 19 October, 2013.
- Participated in the National Seminar on *Contemporary Social Movement in Tribal Areas* organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair, Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 21-22, March, 2014.

Manu Gautam

Participated in the *Meeting of the Programme Approval Board (PAB) of Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme* to consider and approve the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) 2014-15 at Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi on 14 February, 2014.

Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Methods' in the ICSSR Sponsored *10 days Research Methodology course for Ph.D. Scholars and Young Teachers in Social Sciences* at School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain on 7 December, 2013.

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Participated and presented a paper in a National Workshop organised by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences on 'Socio-economic Development of Small and Marginal Farmer: Indebtedness, Suicide by Farmers, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Views on Agricultural Holdings and Policy Interventions for XIII Five Year Plan, 2017-2022', organised during 13 September, 2013.

Delivered four lectures on 'Qualitative Research', 'Ethnography', 'Focus Group Discussion' and 'Content Analysis' in *Capacity Building workshop for Social Science Teachers of Social Sciences* in Academic Staff College, DAVV, Indore on 20 and 21 June, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Fundamentals of Social research' and 'Literature Review in Social Science Research' in ICSSR sponsored *Ten-Day Research Methodology Course for Ph. D (ST) Students* organised by Department of Sociology and Social Work Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 8 July, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Formulation of objectives' and 'Literature Review in Social Science Research' in ICSSR sponsored ten day course on *Research Methodology and Computer Application* organised by BANISS, Mhow during 23 October, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review' and 'Content Analysis' in *Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences for Ph.D. Research Scholars*, from 26 November to 5 December, 2013 organised by MPISSR, Ujjain

Delivered three lectures on 'Foundation of Social Research'; 'Literature Review' and 'Qualitative Research' in *Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST Research Scholars*, during 24 to 28 February, 2014 organised by MPISSR, Ujjain.

Participated and presented a research paper on 'Struggles for Survival and Tribal Assertions in South West Odisha' in the National Seminar on *Contemporary Social Movement in Tribal Areas* organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair, Barkatullah University, Bhopal during 21-22, March, 2014.

Y.G. Joshi

Attended as resource person and chaired one technical session in the *National Workshop on Indebtedness and Suicides by Farmers in India*, organised by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow on 3 September, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Data Collection and Tools' in ICSSR sponsored course on *Research Methodology*, at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow on 23 October, 2013.

Delivered two lectures on 'Challenges of Empirical Research and Designing of Schedule', in ICSSR sponsored *training course* at MPISSR, Ujjain on 27-29 November, 2013.

- Delivered two lectures on 'Data Types and Collection' in ICSSR sponsored *training workshop* at School of Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain on 6 December, 2013.
- Attended National Association of *Geographers India Annual Conference* as past president and chaired one technical session at Madras University, Chennai on 12-14 December, 2013.
- Delivered invited lecture on 'Global, Regional and Local Dimensions of Resources and Sustainable Development' in the UGC sponsored National Seminar at Government College, Bichia, Chhindawara (M.P.) on 25-26 February, 2014.
- Delivered keynote address on 'Striking Balance between Economic Benefit with Environmental Sustainability and Inclusiveness' in UGC sponsored *National Seminar* at M.L.B. Girls College, Bhopal on 7-8 March, 2014.
- Presented paper on 'Contradiction between Natural Resources and Development: A Key Issue for Contemporary Unrest in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh' at *National Seminar* organised by Rajeev Gandhi Chair, Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 21-22 March, 2014.

Institute's Journals

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISSR in English. 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 and second issues of 2013 of its bi-annual Journal *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences* during this period.

Vol. 18, No. 1, June 2013

1. Sexual Harassment in the Indian Workplace: An Exploratory Study in Civil Society Organisations
- *Martha Farrell*
2. Feminisation of Indian Agriculture: Issues and Challenges
- *Rashmi Agrawal, D. Rama Rao and G.P. Joshi*
3. Women in Indian Society: A Historical Perspective
- *Renu Choudhary*
4. Dynasty in Indian Politics: A Study Focusing Haryana State
- *Kuldeep Singh*
5. Approaches of Slum Dwellers to Access Basic Needs in Slum
- *Shashi Kala Negi*
6. Decentralised Governance and Peoples' Participation: Evidences from Villages of Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh
- *Nalin Singh Panwar*
7. Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship in the Era of Globalisation: Some Observations from India
- *Sumit Saurabh Srivastava*
8. Managing Mechanisation for Effective Management of Fishery Resources in Chilika Lagoon
- *Soumen Ray*

Book Review

9. Colonialism in India
- *Nalini Rewadikar*

Vol. 18, No. 2, December 2013

1. Democracy and Ethno-Religious Conflicts in India: A Study in Post 90s
- *Sangit Kumar Ragi*
2. Property Rights, Collective Action and Poverty Reduction: A Review
- *Sanjit Kumar Rout and M. Srinivasa Reddy*
3. Politico-Administrative Dilemmas of Bangladesh: An Analysis
- *Kazi S.M. Khasrul Alam Quddusi*
4. Integrating Technological Infra-structure for Strengthening Agro Based SMEs: A Case of Jammu Based Units
- *Gaurav Sehgal and Ashok Aima*
5. Bhutanese Women: Towards Gender Parity
- *Madhu Rajput*
6. Impact of Anganwadi (As Rural Day Care Centre for Children) on Mothers and Elder Siblings
- *Ritesh Dwivedi and Vijay Nagda*
7. Inclusion of Minorities: A Gandhian Alternative
- *Vishawnath Mishra*
8. Vulnerabilities to Disasters and Disaster Preparedness
- *B. Budiga Saidulu*

Book Review

9. Displaced by Development: Confronting Marginalisation and Gender Injustice
- *Seema Jhala*

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 also brought out the joint issues of 2011 and 2012 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal during this period.

Vol. 9, No. 1-2, January 2011

1. Vashvik Pariprekshya me Sushashan: Ek Punraivalokan
- *Vinod Sen evam Manish Kumar Patel*
2. Madhya Pradesh me Vikendrikrit Sansthaon ka Sansthatmak Vikas (1995 se 2009 tak ka Vishleshnatmak Adhyayan)
- *Kamlesh Gupta*
3. Madhya Pradesh me Rasaynik Urvarakon ka Upyog evam Prabhavkari Krishi Sambandhi Char: Udarikaran ke Purva evam Udarikaran ke Pashchat ek Vishleshnatmak Adhyayan
- *Hemant Singh*

ANNUAL REPORT

4. Asangathit Kshetra me Rojgar: Karya Dashayan Evam Samajik Suraksha
- *S.K. Mishra Evam Yogesh Kumar Shukla*
5. Bouddhik Sampada Adhikar evam Naya Bhartiya Patent Kanoon
- *Amitendra Singh*
6. Vartaman Panchayati Raj Vyavastha ke Pariprekshya me Dr. Ambedkar ke Vichar
- *Rupesh Kumar Singh*
7. Chaitri Gulab ke Utpadan ki Aarthiki
- *Vishnu Prakash Joshi Evam Sonal Raj Kothari*

Pustak Samiksha

8. Aadivasi Bharat (Yogesh Atal Evam Yatindra Singh Sisodia)
- *Sunita Baghele*

Vol. 10, No. 1-2, January-December, 2012

1. Bhartiya Sandarbh me Jan Lokpal Vidheyak evam Sarkari Lokpal Vidheyak: Ek Vishleshan
- *Bhawna Harit Evam Pratap Singh Bhati*
2. Manavadhikar Siddhant ke Moolbhoot Tatva: Ek Vimarsh
- *Ambikesh Kumar Tripathi*
3. Vashvikaran aur Manviya Sansadhano ka Vikas: Swasthaya Suvidhaon ke Vishesh Sandarbh me
- *Shivdas Singh*
4. Sahariya Janjati ki Mahilaon me Swasthaya Chetna (Baran Jile Ki Kishanganj Tahsil ke Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan
- *Sangita Vijay*
5. Santhal Adivasiyon ki Dharmik evam Sanskritik Paramprayen
- *Abahay Kumar Evam Arvind*
6. Shiksha ka Mool Adhikar Adhiniyam 2009 evam Madhya Pradesh me Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- *Amit Tiwari*
7. Prathmik Vidhyalayan me Madhyahn Bhojan Yojana ka Prabhav: Sihore Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan
- *Manish Mishra*

Pustak Samiksha

8. Aadivasi Vikas: Uplabdhiyan evam Chunotiyen (S. N. Choudhary evam Manish Mishra)
- *Bhawna Jyotishi*

Training Programmes

Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences for Ph. D. Research Scholars

(26 November to 5 December, 2013)

This training programme was designed with a view to integrating problem identification, conceptualising the issues, deduction process for moving towards testable hypotheses, operationalising concepts, data organisation, interpretation of results, language of research and report writing. The training programme introduced to the participants to ontological, epistemological, methodological issues in social sciences. Following this, the participants were introduced to the nuances of quantitative methods in social science research. The training programme emphasised both theoretical as well as practical training. During the course, the participants were divided into four groups and asked to present a research proposal collectively on the basis of newly acquired skills in developing research proposals on the last day of the training programme.

During the initial phase of the course, introductory lectures were arranged to give an overview of philosophical background of social science research. As recognition of paradigm pluralism has made the philosophical and theoretical issues debatable, these lectures were also aimed at introducing basic philosophical underpinning of the social science research methodology. Question-answer sessions and group discussions followed the lectures. In the second phase, lectures on specific



features of quantitative and qualitative research processes were organised. This was followed by a series of lectures on data generation and reliability and validity were discussed. The next phase was entirely devoted to literature review, report writing, bibliographic techniques and language of research in the course.

An exercise was assigned to participants in this course. For this, in the beginning of the course, the processes and steps to develop a research proposal were elaborated at length. The participants, after identifying a research topic, were asked to develop a research proposals based on the conceptual framework. On the last day, each group presented the proposal prepared by the group. After each presentation, the group was grilled on issues such as limitation of the data and analysis, misinterpretation of the findings and gaps in the analysis.

The training course was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Yatindra Singh Sisodia was the course director and the course was coordinated by Tapas Kumar Dalapati.

Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST Research Scholars

(24 to 28 February, 2014)

Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST Research Scholars was organised between 24 and 28 February, 2014 at MPISSR, Ujjain. The basic aim of this orientation programme was to create awareness and skills on various research methods with special emphasis on research processes involved in quantitative and qualitative methods to SC/ST Research Scholars.

This programme was designed with a view to integrating problem identification, conceptualising the issues, deduction process for moving towards testable hypotheses, operationalising concepts, data analysis and interpretation of results. The programme also introduced the participants about the use of computer based statistical packages for analysis of social science data. The participants were introduced to survey research, data preparation and preliminary steps for quantitative methods. The emphasis in this phase was not on the statistical techniques per se but on avoiding misinterpretation of the results. The programme emphasised both theoretical as well as

practical training. During the end of the programme, the participants were given project work in order to utilise the newly acquired skills in developing research proposals. During the initial phase of the programme, introductory lectures were arranged to give an overview of paradigmatic shift in social science research. As recognition of paradigm, pluralism has made the philosophical and theoretical issues debatable, these lectures were also aimed at introducing basic philosophical underpinning of the social science research methods. Question-answer sessions and group discussions followed the lectures. In the second phase, lectures on specific features of quantitative and qualitative research processes were organised. This was followed by a series of lectures on data collection techniques under both quantitative and qualitative method.



The next phase was entirely devoted to statistical techniques. Lectures on statistical techniques covered sampling theory and descriptive and inferential statistics. Methods like measures of central tendency, dispersion, association, chi-square and t-test, tabular analysis and correlation were introduced in the course. The programme was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Yatindra Singh Sisodia was the director of the orientation programme and it was coordinated by Tapas Kumar Dalapati and Jagdish Kannoje.

Workshops

Training Workshop on Web Technology and Information Resources

(13 to 15 May, 2013)

The web technology and information resources are key words in the field of research. Large number of data, information and facts are produced daily in almost all disciplines. The social science researchers use a variety of information resources in order to effectively complete the research work and to achieve their pre-ordained goals. Recognising this fact, the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC), New Delhi and MPISSR have jointly organised a three days training workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to create a platform for social science experts and library professionals to get familiarity with new gadgets of information technology for their future needs.

Thirty participants from Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh participated in this training programme. The whole workshop was divided in two parts i.e. theoretical and practical sessions. The morning and noon sessions of each day were theoretical and third session was based on the hands-on-experience. The training workshop generated familiarity with the computers and its peripherals. The programme facilitated the participants to search their desired information from the internet through various e-resources and creation of website using open source software. The workshop was sponsored by NASSDOC, New Delhi. The workshop was coordinated by Sunil Singh Chandel.

Socio-Economic and Technological Transformation in the Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh: A Colloquium of Local Experiences

(8-9 October, 2013)

Tribal regions are neither closed systems nor static. These have been undergoing a transformation, though with a slow pace, both due to increased contact with outside areas and due to large scale intervention of the state through various policies and programmes, targeted to improve the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes. Especially after 1990s, due to increased road connectivity, communication network and penetration of market forces, media and technology, the pace of this transformation has been quite fast and is clearly perceptible.

The aim of the colloquium was to bring out the local wisdom and grassroots experiences of people relating to the process of transformation in their local tribal areas. In the two-day colloquium, 15 presentations related to socio-economic and technological transformations in various tribal belts of Madhya Pradesh were made and panel discussion on issues related to tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh was undertaken.

From the discussions of colloquium, it was emerged that there has been a significant decrease in the stocked forests in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. In the Mandla region, which is relatively more forested, it was reported by the people that the once forest cover near the villages has now transformed into barren plateau and they have to travel longer distances to collect



fuel wood and minor forest produce. The effect of this illegal forest destruction is more clearly observable along the railway tracts. The fuel wood, and also to some extent the timber logs, are purchased by the traders and sawmill owners located in nearby towns. During drought years this illegal felling of trees for livelihood assumes a serious menace.

Especially after 1990s, there has been a tremendous transformation with respect to the use of technology in all spheres of life in the tribal areas. In the agricultural sector many changes are clearly visible on the ground, especially in the western belt with respect to the adoption of improved farming technology. There has been a shift from coarse millets to more profitable marketable crops. The use of bullock based technology in the farming and transport sector is losing ground to tractors, threshers, and other farm machinery and loading vehicles. The technological transformation in the farming sector may be ascribed to many factors, such as, increased irrigation facility, increased contact with the developed farmers during migration, saving of time and labour cost, easier access to credit facility through banks. In the use of farming technology there is apparent regional variation. As compared to the western tract, in the eastern belt the technology used is relatively more traditional. In this colloquium, it was also inferred that there is a difference within the tribal group in same tribal region. The colloquium was organised with the financial assistance from Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Colloquium convener was Y.G. Joshi and coordinated by Tapas Kumar Dalapati.

Seminars

National Seminar on Strategies for Human Development and People's Participation: Challenges and Prospects in Rural India

(12 -13 February, 2014)

In the National Seminar on Strategies for Human Development and People's Participation: Challenges and Prospects in Rural India, discussion was revolved around five thematic areas. Human Development in India: Contemporary Perspectives; Human Development Scenario in Rural India: Prospects and Challenges; Human Development Initiatives in Rural India: Impacts and Challenges; People's Participation in Human Development Initiatives and Challenges for Peoples Participation in Rural India

In five thematic discussion sessions, 22 papers were presented by the participants from all over India. In the inaugural session, in his keynote address, Professor G. Palanithurai opined that through gram sabha awareness has to be created among the people about human development, well being and leading a dignified decent human life.

In the first plenary session, S.N. Tripathy reiterated that the process of the ageing is the result of demographic events of decline in the mortality and fertility. In the second presentation Dilip Shah opined that Gujarat after 2000 is New Gujarat, it is Vibrant with growth. The uncertainty of growth has to be halted by powerful percolation of growth benefits by structurally corrected inclusive growth with supportive role of rural institutions. In the third presentation, Dev Pathak questioned the experience of primary health and education in Bihar. In the fourth presentation, Debashish debnath discussed that human development is the combination of people's entitlements and attainments relating to education, health and livelihood. In the very first presentation of second plenary session, Sudhir Singh discussed assertions in favour of democratic decentralisation and empowerment of local political bodies that create institutions

that are more accountable to local citizens and more appropriate to local needs and preferences. In the second presentation, Anuja Anand stated that attention is needed from the academicians, researchers and policy makers towards bringing gender equality in all spheres of life specifically in rural India. In the third presentation Deepak Kumar Behera analysed that changes in labour market structure and employment opportunities is a major dimension of inclusive development in India. In the fourth presentation Nabhojit Dey reiterated that the purpose of education has been defined to include promotion of social cohesion, to social transformation and to improved productivity of the nation.

In the third Plenary Session Neeta Tapan critically analysed the efficacy of SGSY programme in Madhya Pradesh. In the second presentation Vikas Batra also analysed impact of SGSY in Haryana with respect to governance, general and financial management and income generation activities. In the third presentation Prakash Chandra analysed the management of drinking water, initially entirely a prerogative of the public works department which is handed over to the users groups at village levels in sync with the current 'Community Management Paradigm'.

In the fourth plenary session B.K. Swain analysed in the first presentation that in comparison to SGSY, the NRLM would involve a transformation in the methodology of programme planning. In the second presentation D.C. Sah reiterated that accessibility of health services and its quality is key concerns in remote rural areas, especially for the poor and marginalised section of society. In the third presentation, Anurima Mukherjee Basu discussed changes in the forest management practices over the period and its implications for the local people. In the last presentation of fourth plenary session U.C. Pandey opined that IGNOU has turned out to be a major role player in the field of Open and Distance Learning.

In the last plenary session Bhubanewar Sabar analysed the consumption of different foods by Jenu Kuruba and Koraga tribes of Karnataka and found that the quantity of consumption among them is alarmingly low. In the second presentation Amit Kumar Kushwah stressed that MGNREGS is one of the unprecedented welfare schemes announced by the Government of India. In the third presentation Lipsa Sahoo presented an empirical picture of seasonal labour migration in Dang district of Gujarat. In the last presentation, Neelima V. Kotaiah stressed upon that education as the pivotal engine of social change.

The main outcomes of the seminar was that aged population, primitive tribal groups, women labourers, informal workers are facing challenges for decent human life at present and their just participation and development according to their need is the need of the hour. Discussion in the papers revolve around outcome of the human development initiatives and papers throw positive as well negative picture for well being of the stakeholders. However, discussions are mainly centred on their participation according to the purview of the schemes.



At present the revised papers are being collected from the delegates in the light of comments received during the seminar and the deliberations of the seminar will be published in an edited volume shortly. The seminar was sponsored by Indian Council of Social science Research, New Delhi. The seminar director was Yatindra Singh Sisodia and seminar was coordinated by Tapas Kumar Dalapati.

Seminar on *Vidhyalayin Shiksha ka Vartaman Swaroop evam Samaj ke Kamjor Varg: Chunautiyan evam Sambhavanayen (Anusuchit Jatiyon ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein)*

(29-30 January, 2014)

The seminar was organised to understand the current structure of school education and its interlinking with downtrodden sections of society in general and scheduled castes in particular. The school education in the age group of 6-14 has been made free and compulsory by the Government of India under Right to Education. Under this act, 25 per cent seats have been reserved in all the private schools for the children of economically backward families.



Apart from providing free and compulsory education, one the main objectives of this Act is to create basic infrastructure in schools like play ground, separate toilets for boys and girls, clean drinking water, bringing the ratio of teacher-student at 1:30 and training of teachers. These various issues were addressed critically in 12th Five Year Plan with enormous lacks, gaps and mismatches.

The importance given to school infrastructure development in the constitution has also been underlined in discussing the upliftment of backward and scheduled castes society. The Article 43 specifically directs the state governments to undertake educational and economic measures for socio-economic development of these castes. National Policy of Education and Programme of Action was the outcome of steps taken by the Government in 1986 and 1992. Government has taken many such interventions to associate these societies in the mainstream development. This was the precise reason for organising a seminar on themes related with various issues on education and the participation of scheduled castes.

More than 30 participants from various parts of Madhya Pradesh and adjacent states presented their experiences in the form of research papers. The paper presenters were mostly teachers and faculties from educational institutions. The seminar was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Manu Gautam was the convener and G.R. Gangle was coordinator of the seminar.

Seminar on *Kamjor Vargon ka Samajik Arthik evam Rajaneetik Samaveshikaran: Uplabdhiyan, Chunauiyan evam Sambhavanayein*

(11-12 March, 2014)

After six decades of development and planning still the social, economic and political status of marginalised sections of Indian society i.e., Scheduled Tribes, Schedules Castes, Other Backward Classes and women are far behind from the mainstream society. To deliberate upon the issues related to social, economic and political inclusion of these communities a National Seminar was organised at MPISSR.

In this seminar, deliberations were organised in 30 presentations divided in five plenary sessions. These presentations were based on issues related to education, health, poverty, employment, political participation, food security of SC/ST/OBC and women. In these deliberations, it was reiterated that the inclusion of marginalised section in the mainstream was a complex phenomena. In India, the SC/ST/Women have been enhanced their economic and political status by educational development and protective discrimination through reservation policies but still they are not socially empowered due to the traditional mindset of the mainstream. To ameliorate their status, attitudinal changes of the mainstream society is need of the hour. The seminar was organised with the financial assistance from Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Seminar convener was Ashish Bhatt and the seminar was coordinated by Purnima Lodwal.



National Seminar on 'Mainstreaming Tribals in Central India: Issues and Challenges'

(28-29 March, 2014)



The task of integrating tribal people into the mainstream of Indian society was extremely complex. It is due to the fact that tribals lived in different parts of India, speaking different languages with distinct cultures and livelihood patterns. Though, tribals spread over different parts of India and the greatest concentration was in Central India. Scholars argue that the central tribal belt has been like the frontier land of the country wherein

immigrants have been moving in since ancient times. The stream of immigrants, made up of the so-called non-tribals has not stopped even now. During the colonial period, a number of merchants, moneylenders, landlords, petty officials etc. coming from the non-tribal community disrupted the life of tribal people of Central India by acquiring their land, disrupting their traditional way of life, exploiting them in their own business at a lower cost. In this particular sense, tribal people suffered oppression and exploitation and sank them into the poverty in which many of them still live today. Over the past two centuries, in Central India tribal people have been increasingly subjugated by state agencies, landlords and money lenders. The loss of their agricultural lands through privatisation, and degradation of forests have made them poorer, left them alienated, disempowered and vulnerable to exploitation. They suffer from exclusion, neglect and under-development which can be attributed to their geographical isolation and separation from the mainstream. Keeping this background in view, MPISSR organised a National Seminar on Mainstreaming Tribals in Central India: Issues and Challenges to discuss the mismatch between efforts undertaken by the national government in last six decades and ground reality existing in the tribal hinterland of central India and also to discuss threadbare on the claims, challenges and constraints for mainstreaming tribals in Central India.

During this seminar, 30 research papers on different tribes in Central India were deliberated upon in five plenary sessions. The main findings from this seminar indicate that tribals have not been able to catch up the mainstream society in the field of livelihood, education, health, and participation in service sector employment. The reason for this exclusion is lack of inclusion of actual needs and aspirations of tribals in the development programmes. Unlike Scheduled Caste, Tribal leadership is unable to assert their presence in the political discourse during the post independence as well as in the post liberalisation phase. Tribal identity and culture has been drastically changed due to the influence of the migration to non-tribal areas and their livelihood structure is also not centred on only agriculture and forest based livelihood. They are adopting a multi pronged strategy to manage their livelihood. Therefore, the stereotype attitude perspective on the tribal livelihood, migration and health has to be reformulated and this can be only possible with actual participation and assertiveness of the tribal communities itself. The seminar was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Seminar convener was Tapas Kumar Dalapati and coordinated by Jagdish Kannoje.

Lectures

Third Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture

***State of Nation:
Paradoxes, Conundrums and Opportunities
(29 January 2014)***

Professor Mool Chand Sharma
Member, Law Commission of India

The Third Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor Mool Chand Sharma and the lecture was chaired by Vice Chancellor of Vikarm University, Ujjain Professor J. L. Kaul. In his lecture Professor Sharma highlighted the debate between 'growth' and 'equity'. He underlined sharp decline in functioning of democracy in culture and practices of politics, society and business. He reiterated how such decline has generated disenchantment and anger especially amongst youth and in middle-class. He also discussed upon the emergence of alternative politics by middle class and their aspirations in the contemporary politics in India. Around 250 members academic fraternity of Ujjain attended this prestigious lecture organised in the honour and remembrance of MPISSR founder Professor Ram Sakha Gautam.



Special Lectures

Loktantra: Naya Sankat

(15 June, 2013)

Shri Abhay Kumar Dubey, Editor, CSDS, Delhi



A special lecture was delivered on '*Loktantra: Naya Sankat*' by Shri Abhay Kumar Dubey. He deliberated upon the emerging crisis of Indian democracy and concomitant requirement of electoral reforms. The lecture was attended by academic fraternity of Ujjain.

Sabhyata Ki Nirantarata

(24 August, 2013)

Shri Om Thanvi, Editor, Jan Satta, New Delhi



A special lecture was delivered on '*Sabhyata Ki Nirantarata*' by eminent journalist Shri Om Thanvi, the function was chaired by Professor Yogesh Atal. In this lecture he analytically threw light upon the Indus valley civilization. A large gathering from academic circles of Ujjain attended the lecture.

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 a capacity of 250 seats for organising public lectures and academic programmes.

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 deliberations.

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 Non A/C (double bed) rooms and six non 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 a 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.

The MPISSR library has collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, annual reports, newsletters, working papers and monographs.

ANNUAL REPORT

The library has over 14190 books and 2900 bound volumes of journals. The library receives approximately 200 journals/periodicals by the way of subscription and/or exchange. The library exchanges the Institute's research output and publications (including its journals i.e. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences and *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal*) with other social science institutions of 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 databases viz. JSTOR, ECONLIST, EBSCO and Indiastat has also been made available to library users.

During this year, 819 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 115 journals and periodicals on exchange/subscription 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>Dr. S.K. Mishra</i>	Member (ICSSR Nominee)
<i>Professor Tapan Choure</i>	Member (M.P. Govt. Nominee)
<i>Professor S.C. Moonat</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 Professors

Dr. Ashish Bhatt

M.A. (Pol. Sc. & Sociology), M.Phil., Ph.D. (Pol.Sc.)
(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. (Lib. and Inf. Science)

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 Assistants

Mr. Bhanwar Lal Sharma

M.Com.

Mr. Puneet Gautam

M. Lib. & Inf. Sc.

Research Officers

Dr. Amit Tiwari

Mr. Ashok Yadav

Dr. Gopal Krishna Rathore

Mrs. Taniya Sengupta

Research Associate

Dr. Madhav Prasad Gupta

City Coordinator Childline

Mr. Sher Singh Thakur

Support Staff

Mr. Babulal Waghela

Mr. Prakash Bamania

Mr. Rajesh Bamania

Mr. Purushottam Waghela

Mr. Ramchandra Dagar

Audited Financial Statements (2013-14)

Receipts

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Grants A/c	
Opening Balance	
- Cash in Hand	2539
- Cash at Bank	<u>4266070</u>
	4268609
Grants from ICSSR, New Delhi	
Development Grant	400000
Salary Grant	520000
SC Component Grant	50000
ST Component Grant	30000
ICSSR Ph.D Fellowship	100500
Publication of Journal	8000
Post Doctoral Fellowship	49840
ICSSR Senior Fellowship	51800
Grants from Govt. of M.P.	
Maintenance and Development [Non Plan]	20000
Salary Grant	300000
Interest from Bank a/c	201034
Other Receipts	79506
Salary Contribution from Society A/c	3231009
UGC SRF	444500
Project A/c	
Opening Balance	
- Cash in Hand	34248
- Cash at Bank	1461018
Income from various Govt. Deptts. (Annexure A)	11077553
Interest from Bank A/c	<u>172500</u>
	12745319
Foreign Contribution A/c	
Opening Balance	
- Cash in Hand	0
- Cash at Bank	46999
Interest from Bank A/c	<u>1898</u>
	48897
Total	36320274

-Sd-
Director
 MPISSR
 Ujjain

-Sd-
Sanjeev Goyal
 Chartered Accountant
 for S.B.M. Goyal & Associates
 Ujjain

Payments

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grants A/c		
Pay and Allowances	9712306	
Gratuity Fund account	304679	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	257270	
Research Publications (including Rs. 80000/- for Journal)	260915	
Printing & Stationery	40771	
Postage & Telephone & Internet	76220	
Travelling Expenses	20986	
Campus - Maintenance & Repairs	275906	
Library - Books & Journals	601407	
Meetings	53135	
Audit & Consultancy Fees	15000	
Vehicle - Maintenance and Repairs	17476	
Equipments	189199	
Furniture & Fixture	604520	
Computers/Software & Peripherals	341326	
Power & Electricity	183255	
Affiliation Fees	28750	
Contingency	193841	
ICSSR Ph.D Fellowship	960942	
Dr. R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture	50000	
ICSSR Research Promotion Grant (Transferred to Project a/c)	300000	
ICSSR Additional Development Grant (Civil work in library, auditorium)	278434	
ICSSR Senior Fellowship	511460	
UGC SRF	272629	
UGC RGNF	11590	
ICSSR Orientation Grant Exp.	400000	
ICSSR SC/ST Component Seminar Exp.	800000	
ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellowship	<u>648967</u>	17410984
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	29181	
- Cash at Bank	<u>6085893</u>	6115074
Project A/c		
Expenditure	5717480	
Advances to Project Directors	854574	
Re-payment of Loan to Society Account	120000	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	34247	
- Cash at Bank	<u>6019018</u>	12745319
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	<u>48897</u>	48897
Total		36320274

-Sd-
Director
 MPISSR
 Ujjain

-Sd-
Sanjeev Goyal
 Chartered Accountant
 for S.B.M. Goyal & Associates
 Ujjain





Guest House of MPISSR

Graphics Park, Ujjain - 94259-18156