



**MPISSR**

*Annual Report*  
**2014-15**





# Annual Report

## 2014-2015



**M.P. Institute of Social Science Research**

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

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

*Published by*

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2015

*Phototypesetting & Layout by*

Computer Unit, MPISSR

*Printed by*

Graphics Park, Ujjain

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## Foreword



The year 2014-15 was an year of various achievements for the M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain. With the resource crunch, both financial and human, the Institute is engaged in its research activities with unprecedented fervour. The activities undertaken during the year extend to youth and local governance, election surveys, monitoring of school education in its various activities in urban and rural areas in general and tribal areas in particular in Madhya Pradesh. During the current year a special thrust of research is on socially relevant issues like tribal regions and their transformation, role of NGOs in rural development, changes in matrimonial processes in Madhya Pradesh.

National Seminar related to panchayat raj, democratic system and good governance, implementation of RTE and MDM programme were of significant academic interest in the current year. Training programme on research methodology for young researchers and teachers were also successfully organised by the institute.

The Institute is connected with local community through popular lectures by renowned scholars and also through CHILDLINE activities.

Computer wing and library are marks of distinction in themselves. Special software for online resource material have been provided by the ICSSR, New Delhi. We appreciate support of the Governing Body for our academic endeavours.

As a recognition of our sincere and painstaking efforts in the field of social science research, State Planning Commission of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has initiated process for establishing a chair to look into the issues of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Women and economically weaker sections of society.

We extend our deep sense of gratitude to the founder figure, Professor Ram Sakha Gautam for providing the one and only Institute of its kind in Madhya Pradesh. We earnestly invite the upcoming researchers and other scholars to make full utilisation of the facilities available in MPISSR and to be part of the academic endeavour to nurture and strengthen social science research in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

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 2014-15. 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 11 research projects whereas seven research projects are ongoing. The Institute has been able to complete five training course/ workshops on research methodology and other related issues. This year witnessed successful organisation of three 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 in terms of academic visits. Both the journals of the Institute are regularly being published and English Journal has entered into 19th 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 MPISSR is an autonomous social science research organisation. The Institute 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 in 1993-94.

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; Studies in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; Democracy, Electoral Behaviour, Social Justice and Human Rights; Development and Deprivation; Studies in Education; Gender Studies; Studies in Environment; Information Technology and Society; and New Economic Policy and Society.

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

## Objectives

In pursuance of its vision, the objectives of MPISSR are -

- To undertake and promote research in such areas which are identified as thrust areas due to their socio-economic significance, current relevance and policy implications with particular reference to the developmental problems of Madhya Pradesh.
- To develop specialisation in research on tribal development, panchayat raj, rural development, environmental issues, education and to conduct evaluation studies on developmental programmes and schemes.
- To provide facilities for research, training and extension work related to the development and welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children and other weaker sections of the society.
- To extend training facilities to panchayat representatives and functionaries, and to contribute to the promotion of participatory development in rural areas through action research and cooperation with NGOs.
- To undertake studies on problems of industrial development in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to regional disparities and labour issues.
- To create institutional infrastructure for empirical research, survey work and data analysis;
- To offer consultancy services to the state and central governments.
- To undertake development studies and research projects sponsored by governmental and non-governmental organisations, international agencies and foundations.
- To invite social scientists and researchers to the Institute to pursue their own advanced research and/or to contribute to research and other activities of the Institute.
- To organise seminars, symposia, workshops and special lectures on developmental problems and burning national and state level issues.
- To publish research works of high standard in the form of books, monographs, research papers and occasional papers.
- To bring out Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (English) and Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal (Hindi) (bi-annual) for the advancement of knowledge in social sciences and to encourage dialogue on developmental problems.
- To start doctoral and post-doctoral research at the Institute, and to institute fellowships and awards in honour of distinguished social scientists.
- To develop a professionally managed well equipped Social Science Library and Documentation Centre with data base to fulfil a long standing demand for establishment of a Social Science Resource Centre in Madhya Pradesh.
- To forge close functional relationships with sister institutes, centres of higher learning and research foundations in India and abroad.
- To accept any grants, gifts, donations and subscriptions whether in cash or securities and of property, either movable or immovable, in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.
- To provide a clearing house for collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of data on social science resources.
- To undertake interdisciplinary research in areas of social relevance conducive for national development.





- To develop a robust research environment that fosters team work, cooperation and mutual support.
- To organise short intensive training courses to facilitate the development of competent and committed social science researchers.
- To effectively respond to continually changing social realities through upgradation and updation of research methodologies and techniques.
- To identify relevant areas of specialisation which the institute can embark and concentrate on.
- To undertake all such lawful activities as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above mentioned.

## 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 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.

#### Studies in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

Tribal studies have remained one of the core concerns of the Institute; decentralised governance in tribal areas has been studied ever since the inception of the Institute. The inequitable access to development fruits in tribal areas, despite special allocation of funds, indicates that tribal development is far more complex and challenging than the usual development. The issues involved are 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 inculcating caste and tribes in its thrust areas over a period of time.

#### Democracy, Electoral Behaviour, Social Justice and Human Rights

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

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

#### Development and Deprivation

Development and its imperatives have been, and still are our core concerns. Earlier studies have tried to evaluate impact of state interventions on different segments of the society and the societal response to the developmental interventions. Through studies like poverty alleviation programmes

and development and displacement, Institute has pursued this thrust area. Institute has added new studies in this, especially relating to social implications of state policies in the era of liberalisation and openness. There are strong indications that in a changed economic environment the role of state in development planning shall shrink. Consequently, the implications of market driven processes on deprivation, equity and ecology shall remain largely unmonitored. The state withdrawal will have to be compensated by the efforts of the community and the civil society. Studies such as equitable and sustainable use of commons, technology transfer in changed economic environment and public distribution system 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.

### Studies in Education

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

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

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

### Gender Studies

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

A review of women's studies in India reveals that though women have much lower market penetration, their contribution to the welfare of household is significant. They are instrumental in coping with household crises. Despite this, they remain, as well as are considered invisible; their presence is observed only through the veil of family and not as an individual. Factors like their invisibility coupled with lack of control on their own life make them utterly incapable in participating





in affairs outside their families. In the power structure women find lower status than the men. Although there have been efforts to narrow down the difference in social position by providing women legal, economic and political support, the differences still exist. These supports are ineffective in influencing the power equation in the society which is governed by interplay of traditional, cultural, social and economic forces. The identity and the role of women is rooted in social and cultural construct of Indian society as norms forged through personal interaction in daily practices. Support to gender justice and equity has not been accepted within family and work place. In its place, at different levels, authoritarian practices are reproduced. The gender studies at the MPISSR try to relocate women's powerlessness in the socio-economic and political domain, using some of the aspects discussed above.

### Studies in Environment

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

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

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

### Information Technology and Society

Another challenging thrust area is the study of information technology in rural society. Information technology in agricultural development, when absorbed intensively, may lead to a

paradigm shift wherein traditional society's endeavours for transformation are supported by institutions and information hitherto unknown. Efficiency in agricultural production shall be the ultimate outcome of the process, nevertheless, it shall alter the concept of space, work, leisure and institution in more ways than the existing social interaction would encompass. Sociology of markets, work and leisure would be rewritten if this revolution takes place. The process will also introduce a new rural business culture, information seeking behaviour and institutions. The impact of this on the society shall be varying. How society would adjust to this information culture, what would be the impact of the process on the sections that have been deprived of the technology. This change shall be the primary concern of the studies to be undertaken under this thrust area.

#### New Economic Policy and Society

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





## Research Projects Completed

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

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt  
and 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 aimed 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 LGIs and other social institutions in Kasampur Village of Ujjain district; to examine the factors that inhibits participation of youth in LGIs; to work for bringing about 'Youth Budgeting' in LGIs; 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 an agent of 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 LGIs.

In the Youth Survey, a detailed survey of youth members between 18 to 35 years was undertaken in the Kasampur village of Ujjain district. Detailed information 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. In this action research study, it is inferred that the main problem of youth in the Kasampur is lack of education and apathy towards development work through in LGIs in the village. Traditional mindset of elderly persons is the main bottleneck to not motivating youth (particularly female) to take up higher education. In this Muslim dominated village veil (Purdah) system is the main constraint for female participation in the developmental activities in the village. Before the project implementation activities of the MPISSR, youth of the Kasampur thought that village development through LGIs is monopoly of village elders but after brain storming sessions by the MPISSR team, they started taking interest in the village development work and day to day affairs of the Panchayat. The study was sponsored by Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (An Institute of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India).

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

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt and 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 state of Madhya Pradesh has amended the Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam (1993) through the Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam 2001, to strengthen the Gram Sabha to perform not only functions of fixing accountability over the Panchayat but also 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 to them.

In the first phase of the study, the *de jure* devolution of funds, functions and functionaries as per State Acts and also GOs/Executive Instructions transferring functions to the PRIs were analysed and it was found that Madhya Pradesh has undertaken extensive efforts to empower Panchayati Raj





Institutions in planning and execution of public services and development schemes. On the other hand the ground realities from the field inferred that the devolution initiatives undertaken by Madhya Pradesh Government was not fully resonating in terms of fund allocations, function delegation and personnel transferred to the Zilla Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat and Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh. The decentralised planning from the Gram Panchayat has been undertaken by the people but Gram Sabha members are discouraged to participate and their planning and budget have been sidelined and trimmed according to the convenience of the district planning committees. Extensive devolution of function has been initiated through Government Orders and activity. Responsibility mapping is also undertaken but still PRIs at three tiers are not empowered enough to ensure their say in the schemes of the line departments. In the functionaries part also PRIs are not transferred adequate number of personnel from line departments to execute their schemes in consonance with the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Therefore, it can be concluded that Madhya Pradesh did enormous efforts for actual devolution of fund, functions and functionaries to the PRIs but the ground realities decipher that a lot of exercise left to be done by the State Government to ensure real 'Swaraj' in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

In a nutshell, it can be reiterated that Madhya Pradesh has acted significantly at the *de jure* position but the *de facto* scenario has to be changed for real empowerment of PRIs. However, after two decades of Panchayat Raj, the silver lining on equal participation of women in PRIs, regular organisation of Gram Sabha, new innovations like Jan Mitra Samadhan Kendra in some parts of the state shows that the *de jure* position can also improve if the awareness of people at Gram Panchayat level is improved for their self-governance. The study is sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.

## Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in 13 Districts of 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.

MPISSR has been entrusted with the responsibility to carry out the monitoring of RMSA in all 50 districts of the state. As per terms of reference (2013-15) the institute submitted four half yearly reports covering 11, 12, 13 and 14 districts during the period of two years to government of India and also to Government of Madhya Pradesh on all the important parameters to assess and review the progress of RMSA implementation in the State. For intensive monitoring field visits to the school, block

and district levels were made in 13 chosen districts between September and November, 2015 (Ashoknagar, Bhind, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Morena, Raisen, Rajgarh, Sehore, Sheopur, Tikamgarh and Ujjain). Based on the observations and data collected from visited 325 schools by administering pre-structured schedules a report highlighting the concerns and suggestions has been prepared and submitted to state and central governments covering the period from July 2014 to December 2014.

## Post-Poll for Lok Sabha Elections 2014 (Survey in Madhya Pradesh) in Collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

Post Poll survey was conducted under National Election Study (NES) 2014 during Lok Sabha elections 2014. The survey was coordinated by Lokniti, Programme for Comparative Democracy at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS). The NES 2014 is a comprehensive social scientific exercise of India's national elections and continues the series that begun in 1967 by CSDS. It must be noted that the Post Poll survey conducted by CSDS is very different from an Exit Poll. In an Exit Poll, voters are interviewed outside the polling stations as soon as they vote whereas in a Post Poll, the respondents are randomly selected from the electoral rolls and are approached by the field investigators for an interview at their place of residence after votes had been cast in their respective constituencies. The entire exercise of the Post Poll takes place after the voting is over, but before the announcement of the results. The objective of the Post Poll survey was not only to understand voting behaviour, but more importantly to access the reasons why voters chose the parties and candidates they did.

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.

After the selection of the sample, trained team of field investigators were sent to conduct face to face interview of these respondents. The interviews were conducted using a standard set of questionnaire throughout the country barring a few additions and subtraction of a few state specific questions in each of the state. While asking the question on who they voted for, a dummy ballot paper on which they could mark their choice was given. They were then asked to place the ballot paper in a dummy ballot box. The process was designed to ensure that the people interviewed knew they would remain anonymous. This enabled us to collect detailed information about the respondents' work and background, and allowed us to place voting decisions and political opinions within the context of broader social and economic factors. In Madhya Pradesh from 14 Assembly Constituencies, 56 Polling Stations selected randomly and 1129 respondents were interviewed.





The interview was conducted face to face at the place of residence of the respondent using a standard structured questionnaire in Hindi. 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. This survey helped in understanding the outcome of election results and also helped in developing academic writings out of the data generated through surveys.

## Impact and Need Assessment Study of CSR Activities of RMD, SAIL

Sandeep Joshi

M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain was requested to conduct an Impact as well as Need Assessment Study of the works undertaken by Kuteshwar Limestone Mines, RMD, SAIL under CSR projects. Keeping sustainable development as central agenda, RMD has taken several developmental works in the peripheral villages on key areas like health, education, income generation, women empowerment, infrastructure development, sports and culture etc. Major CSR initiatives include development of Model Steel Village, provision of drinking water, construction of roads, employment enhancement through technical training to local youths etc. The study was fact based, qualitative and exploratory in nature. It had two parts, study of the impact of the existing CSR activities in the peripheral villages and need assessment study for coming years. For the purpose experimental-control design had been used. Three villages were selected purposively as experimental villages where CSR works were done whereas three villages having almost similar characteristics were selected as control villages where no work under CSR was sanctioned. Based on the CSR activities undertaken in the experimental villages an attempt was made to assess the impact of such activities vis-à-vis the state in control villages. It was also found that all the initiatives/programmes have proved quite helpful to the villagers and have impacted positively to improve their day to day life. The most important part is that all the beneficiaries of the initiatives undertaken by the SAIL have expressed their satisfaction in this regard. The nature of some of the projects like construction of road, water supply etc. would have long term impact which can be assessed only in longer run. Most of the projects undertaken have created high outcome and impact to the villagers. At the same time the study has also accounted the observations and suggestions of the beneficiaries, which can be of great help in prioritising the needs of the villages. Looking into the present status, the study has recommended certain areas of work, which if implemented, can make the peripheral villages a better place to live, no matter how far they may be from the town or district. A detailed report was submitted to the SAIL authorities. The study was sponsored by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL).

## Monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 13 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 6-14 years age group, 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 completed the monitoring of remaining 13 districts (Barwani, Datia, Khargone, Ratlam, Shajapur, Tikamgarh, Alirajpur, Dhar, Dewas, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua and Ujjain) in the fiscal year 2014-15. The ToR between Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD with MPISSR is for 2013-15. The other 12 districts have already been monitored in the fiscal year 2013-14. In 2014-15, MPISSR has submitted two monitoring reports. The period for the first half report was April 2014 to September 2014 and the period for the second half report was from October, 2014 to March, 2015. 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 State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

## Monitoring of Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Programme in 13 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, Madarsa and Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and National Child Labour Project schools run by the Ministry of Labour. Serving 120,000,000 children in over 1,265,000 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 MDM activities in the 25 districts of the state. Out of these 25 districts, the institute has completed the monitoring of remaining 13 districts (Barwani,





Datia, Khargone, Ratlam, Shajapur, Tikamgarh, Alirajpur, Dhar, Dewas, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua and Ujjain) in the fiscal year 2014-15. The ToR between Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD with MPISSR is for 2013-15. The other 12 districts have already been monitored in the fiscal year 2013-14. In 2014-15 MPISSR has submitted two monitoring reports. The period for the first half report was April 2014 to September 2014 and the period for the second half report was from October, 2014 to March, 2015. 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 State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

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

Y.G. Joshi

The entire context of the present work revolves around: (a) the analysis of the gap between the aspiration and achievement of the tribal population of Madhya Pradesh, measured in terms of the gap in various socio-economic parameters between the tribals and the other population living in the same area; (b) the regional patterning of this transformation with respect to four regions, namely, Saharia patch, western region, central region and the eastern region; and (c) the dynamics of development in these areas.

The study was mainly based on the primary data collected from 10 sample villages, randomly selected from 89 tribal development blocks of four designated tribal regions of the State. From each sample village 40 randomly selected household were interviewed, 30 belonging to the scheduled tribes and 10 from other communities, with the help of structured schedules. Besides, observation and group discussion logbook were filled up for each sample village. The result of the study, is thus, based on 300 sample tribal household and 100 from other communities of the same villages, respectively involving a population of 1657 and 534. Besides the primary data, the secondary data for 89 tribal blocks was analysed to describe the profile of the tribal belt of the State.

The overall findings of the present study, based on the basic premises of the study and the conducted field work thereof, may be expressed in the nutshell as under:

It had been lamented by the Planning Commission in its report of 2012-17 that the fruits of development had failed to reach the tribal people at large, and the gap between them and the general population with respect to a number of social and economic parameters have not narrowed down (Govt. of India, Planning Commission, 2012-17: 228-300). The present study also concludes that even within the tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh, there exists a wide gap, especially in the economic sphere, between the tribal population and the non-tribals living in the same area, and instead of narrowing down, it has widened over time.

As hypothesised, there definitely exists a regional patterning, both with respect to the level of development and the process of transformation. This regional differentiation may mainly be viewed with reference to the differentiation in the agro-ecological conditions, however, in a number of socio-cultural parameters this differentiation seems to be obscure.

It is beyond doubt that the policies and programmes aimed towards the development of the area occupied by the scheduled tribes and its people, have definitely made this transformation possible, especially in the field of better connectivity, provision of drinking water and electricity, subsidised ration, improvement of irrigation facilities, modern health facilities and a network of schools. The results however do not commensurate with the investment made. Besides improvement in the management and the delivery system of the above services, a large scale programme of skill development is urgently needed so that, in a contemporary condition of reduced carrying capacity of agriculture, better paid employment opportunities may be available to the people.

The study clearly brings out that the tribal society of Madhya Pradesh has undergone rapid transformation; both on the economic and socio-cultural spheres, during post independence period. This process of transformation should be viewed in the framework of multi-causality with chain reaction. Especially after 1990's, due to the process of globalisation, penetration of market forces, media and information technology, accompanied with increased political consciousness and participation, the pace of transformation had been quite fast. This process of socio-cultural integration with the larger society is undergoing in the entire tribal belt of the State, especially it is faster in the western belt, however the notion that the tribal society is transforming into caste society does not seem to be tenable. The study was sponsored by ICSSR under SRF.

## 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.

## Research Projects Ongoing

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

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt  
and Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Madhya Pradesh is home of 43 tribal communities. They account for 20.3 per cent of the state's total population. The Bhil and the Gond are the two most prominent tribes not only in terms of their population but also in terms of educational development, accessibility to assets and integration with the mainstream way of life. On the other hand, 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, stricter following 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 in comparison to mainstream society.

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.

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 survey of 350 tribal households in 13 tribal villages across the tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh has been concluded. Analysis of 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.

## Study on Religious Attitudes, Behaviour and Practices (Survey in Madhya Pradesh) in Collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, New Delhi

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

Lokniti-CSDS proposed a survey based study on religiosity and secularism titled “Religious Attitudes, Behaviour and Practices Survey 2015”. Some important objectives of the Study of the proposed survey included: Preparing a religiosity index of the country, understanding inter religious and intra religious attitudes of the people, comprehending socio-religious practices and behaviour of people across religions, understanding the level of religious conservatism and liberalism prevailing in the country, interpreting the relationship between changing perception of religion/religiosity and the formations of religious communities, capturing perception about administration and management of religion based institutions and bodies, getting a cognisance of religion-state relationship and expectations of people across religion from the state, understanding the level of religious freedom prevailing in the country, getting a know-how of the contemporary meaning of religion, comprehending changing religiosity and self-perceptions of belief, believer(s), and ritualistic aspects associated with religious practices. In Madhya Pradesh, the survey was proposed in Panna, Seoni, Dewas and Neemuch districts.

## Monitoring of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in 14 Districts of Madhya Pradesh

Sandeep Joshi

The monitoring work in 14 districts for the 4th half Yearly report (January-June 2015) of RMSA monitoring by MPISSR is ongoing. The 14 districts being monitored are Alirajpur, Anuppur, Badwani, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Harda, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Shahdol, Shajapur, Seoni and Umaria. As per TOR, 25 schools from each district had been selected. Therefore, a total number of 350 schools are to be visited. The report would include 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 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.

## 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. Initiated in 1996, as a pilot project in Mumbai CHILDLINE is currently operational in 329 cities across 31 States/UTs in India and 25 cities in Madhya Pradesh. The CHILDLINE number 1098 is a toll free number that is common in all the cities of India. The project supported by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. CHILDLINE aims to provide immediate service to the children who are in need of care and protection. It gives different services like shelter, medical, repatriation, restoration, rescue, sponsorships, emotional support and guidance etc. to needy children in consultation and guidance of Child Welfare Committee. CHILDLINE services are anchored by Nodal Organisation called CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) at the national level and MPISSR as a Nodal Organisation at city level in Ujjain.

Due to active involvement in call status Ujjain CHILDLINE has occupied 1st position in Madhya Pradesh and it is at 5th Position in India since last two years.

During the period following awareness and outreach activities were undertaken:

- (a) During the period of one year total number of 40 weekly meetings, 12 coordinator meetings, six Director-meetings and four volunteer meetings were successfully organised. Childline also participated in DCPC meeting and District Child Labour Task Force meetings.
- (b) Group Outreach activity by the CHILDLINE team during various religious occasions and festivals at religious and public places were carried out. During Group Outreach CHILDLINE hanged Banners of CHILDLINE at various temple premises.





- (c) Meeting with Allied system (Collector Office, S.P. Office, CWC, JJB, Labour Department, Social Justice Department, BSNL, Railway Department, TWD, WCD, WED, Local Administration, Health Department, Children Home staff, District Urban Development Department, Municipal Corporation, NCLP, Education Department, MSW Department, Local Media, RPF, GRP Police and Railway staff, NSS Department ) and NGOs (Saathi Care Home, Manovikas special school, Human Welfare Society, Sevadham, Mother Terasa, Seva Bharti. Janabhuday Samajik Sanstha, Mahila Sarkshan Vikas Samiti, MPVSS, SWAYAM & Lions Club) to provide information relating to CHILDLINE services, seek their support to remove hurdles faced during the CHILDLINE work.
- (d) Meetings with CAB members to discuss about the various activities of CHILDLINE Ujjain and also to remove the hurdles that are being faced by the CHILDLINE team members in dealing with various cases and interventions.
- (e) Rescue operations were undertaken along with Juvenile Aid Bureau/CID Ujjain in which 14 child beggars were rescued and presented before CWC.
- (f) District Child Labour Task Force has been constituted under the presidentship of District Collector by Labour Department, Ujjain and the CHILDLINE Coordinator is the member.
- (g) Ujjain CHILDLINE organised a week long awareness campaign titled 'CHILDLINE Se Dosti' Programme from the 14th-20th November 2014. It was designed by CIF for CHILD LINE all over India to make special efforts to reach people with different initiatives to make them aware about the CHILDLINE and to get more support from the society. Various activities were organised during the programme like tying Friendship Belts to community members, children and government officials; signature campaign was organised; drawing and Sports competition was organised for CHILDLINE Children group; Children Day celebration was done at children home.
- (h) CHILDLINE Coordinator attends regularly the Quarterly meetings of Juvenile Justice at Juvenile Home. The meeting is organised by JJB/Judicial Department, Ujjain.  
The CHILDLINE project is being financed by Ministry of Women and Child Development, 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 rural people to gain for themselves more of what they want and need. We shall define rural development 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 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 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 will be carried out in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The selection of NGOs within a district will be 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 will be 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 will be divided in five parts (north, east, west, south and central). From each region, two NGOs will be included in the sample. Thus, in all 10 NGOs will be 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 will be units of observation. The Data collection for the study is completed and the final report writing is in progress. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

## 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 and 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.

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.

In this survey of 350 rural and urban marriages, it is inferred that majority of hindu marriages are still arranged by the parents. The explicit rules prescribed by religious text, are in force but with the passage of time, these rules have relaxed due to weakening of jati panchayat's authority to the secular marital laws of India. It is observed in the study that hindu parents are avoiding sagotra marriage on patriline seriously and maternal clan affiliations are generally sidelined while arranging marriages. In the changing time, four clan rules are being followed and interpreted according to the convenience of the groom and bride side keeping in view the availability of compatible match in the known endogamous circle.

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

In Hindu religion processes of observing marriage rituals have been passing on from one generation to another through observation and memory of elders are gradually fading away with the time. In Malwa the solemnisation process of marriage are getting more professionalised. From the evidences from the field, it is ascertained that due to dispersal of the parent family the erstwhile bondage within joint family losing its essence. Earlier marriage was the occasion to mobilise resources of kindred and reciprocating their support through gifts. Now a day, though gift giving is prominent, real participation of kin is fading away due to lack of affable homelike atmosphere at marriage venue and time. Earlier kin and service caste people play major role in solemnisation process of marriage. In the present context, majority of tasks are outsourced and professional are engaged for organisation of these functions. The main Hindu marriage rituals prescribed by religion are taken less seriously and attended by very few numbers of people. The extra-ritual functions like reception and *varmala* are arranged more meticulously to show off the success and grandeur of the host families. In malwa new institutions like *parichaya sammelan* and *samuhik vivah* are getting very popular. In this process, the earlier differences between wife giver and wife taker getting weaker and several vices like veil (purdah) system and dowry seems to be vanishing from the matrimonial scenario of Malwa. The study was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

## Socio-economic Transformation in Tribal Areas: A Three Decade Longitudinal Study of Jhabua Region of Madhya Pradesh

Y.G. Joshi

Based on the longitudinal field based primary data of 1984, 2004 and 2014 (proposed survey) of the present Jhabua and Alirajpur districts, the basic aim of the study is to precisely measure the quantum and character of socio-economic change in this tribal region that has occurred during last three decades, analyse the contributing factors, including the role of government intervention in the change process, and to build a model for predicting the future trend of social change and desired course of action. The broad objectives of the proposed project are, (i) to measure the quantum of change in the socio-economic and techno-ecological parameters of Jhabua region, both with reference to secondary block-wise data and primary information collected in 1984 and 2003 and subsequently to be collected for 2014; (ii) to analyse this change with reference to various factors involved in this change process, including the role of government intervention; (iii) to bring out the process and trend of this transformation taking place in the area; and (iv) to outline a future strategy on the basis of collected data, and work out a model of social change for the region under study.

The longitudinal study of Jhabua has been designed to provide answers to a number of questions pertaining to the transformation of a tribal society living in an area of overexploited resources under drought prone condition. These may broadly be stated as follows: (i) What had been the quantum of change pertaining to economic, technological and socio-cultural parameters? (ii) What had been the level of integration in terms of reduction of gap between them and the main stream societies? (iii) What had been the prime factors of this transformation process, together with the affectivity of the government policy and programmes? (iv) What had been the model of social change in terms of input-output elements and their linkages? and (v) What is the predictable future direction and a need for mid course correction to achieve the goal, as per our Constitutional commitment?

At present review of literature is being undertaken for the study to understand the change in the Jhabua region through the secondary literature. The project has been sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.





## New Research Initiatives Undertaken

### Planning Chair on “Social Empowerment” (State Planning Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh)

Madhya Pradesh is one of India's largest states both in terms of area and population. More than 37 per cent of its people live below the official poverty line (Planning Commission, 2007). The Planning Commission ranked undivided Madhya Pradesh 12th in the human development index of 15 states, higher than only Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh and below even to Odisha and Rajasthan in 2001. After bifurcation the state, Madhya Pradesh has taken radical steps to shed its BIMARU tag and made remarkable development in the fields of agricultural production and infrastructure development. However, one of the important tasks for Madhya Pradesh is to make available fruits of development to the marginalised sections of society. A sizeable chunk of the population of the state consists of the socially disadvantaged groups (SC/ST/OBC), who have historically been deprived of the human development process. It is, therefore, need of the hour to plan our development initiatives according to the need of the marginalised sections of the Madhya Pradesh and ensure their effective participation as stakeholders of the development and planning process at all level.

Madhya Pradesh has its own peculiarities in terms of its development scenario and efforts made by the various governments from time to time. State government of Madhya Pradesh have been vibrant and responsive to the need and demand of the people of the State nevertheless the stocktaking of the public policy and its impact on life of the people would amply indicate that Madhya Pradesh fall somewhere in the bottom of the list as far as the human development indices are concerned. It has shown some progress on some fronts at macro level but more needed to be done to improve human development indicators at micro level. Peculiarities of Madhya Pradesh can be seen in terms of the predominant presence of Scheduled Castes (15.6%) and Scheduled Tribe (21.1%). The population division is tilted more towards rural areas where 72.4% people live whereas only 27.6% live in urban areas. There has always been a macro level

perspective for making public policy on social issues; however when we implement the policies at grassroots level, the outcome of the policies fails to achieve the goal due to abysmally low participation at the grassroots level.

In order to maintain an equitable distribution of resources and to attain sustainable development outcomes, assessment of the resources of the State and their effective utilisation is need of the hour. To attain an egalitarian social structure and development process devoid of any regional imbalance, proper baseline research on socio-economic issues before taking policy decisions on the relevant matters is very much needed to ensure socio-economic development of various marginalised groups residing in Madhya Pradesh. Side by side undertaking evaluation studies and stocktaking of policy initiatives through innovative actionable pointers is needed to correct the policy interventions.

Keeping in view the significance of the issue, MPISSR proposed to establish a 'Chair on Empowerment of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections' with the financial assistance from State Planning Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate creation of knowledge through research and help the State Planning Commission in policy formulation and implementation.

The objectives of the proposed Chair are (i) To generate a data base to assess the policy priorities for the socially disadvantaged groups (Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste/OBC and Economically Backward Classes) in Madhya Pradesh. (ii) To carry out evaluation studies to analyse the policies and schemes undertaken by the government for the empowerment of disadvantaged people and to assess the efficacy of the policies and constraints that are being faced at the grassroots level. (iii) To provide policy inputs for undertaking new development initiatives for the disadvantaged groups in Madhya Pradesh. (iv) To organise sensitisation workshops for the personnel involved in implementation of programmes/schemes for empowerment of the target group. (v) To conduct capacity building programme, sensitisation and orientation camps for the grassroots functionaries and stakeholders on social empowerment issues.

In a short period of time MoU with Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission and MPISSR will be signed to undertake research and action works envisaged by the Chair.

## National Level Monitoring (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India)

Ministry of Rural Development recognizes the importance of independent monitoring of its programmes for its rural development programmes. Keeping this in view, a comprehensive system of National Level Monitoring has been evolved by the MoRD. The basic premise is that by involving third party independent monitors, unbiased and objective monitoring can be undertaken for gauging better implementation of the Rural Development programmes.

The purpose of NLM is to provide government officials, development managers, and civil society with better means for learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders. The mandate of this NLM is to strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensure the effectiveness, transparency and progress of implementation in rural areas.





The objectives of NLM is to ascertain the (i) Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry (ii) Whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent, unbiased and fair (iii) Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community (iv) Whether the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MC) Meetings are held regularly. If not, reasons, if any (v) The views of the villagers on the programmes and their suggestions for improvement.

Recently, MPISSR has been empanelled as an institution NLM and will initiate monitoring of rural development schemes implementation in the assigned district for Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayatiraj.

## 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 14 scholars are pursuing research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Commerce, Geography and Sociology. During this year six 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

Six research scholar from MPISSR have been awarded Ph.D. degree during 2014-15

Mr. Om Prakash (ICSSR Fellow)

*Vikendrikrit Grameen Swa-Shasan evam Vikas ki Rajneeti: Madhya Pradesh ke Dewas Zille ke Gramon ka ek Adhyayan* (Ashish Bhatt)

Ms. Bhawna Jyotishi (ICSSR Fellow)

*Dynamics of Tribal Development: A Study of Mandla Region of Madhya Pradesh* (Y.G. Joshi)

Ms. Anjali Dash (ICSSR Fellow)

*Economics of Health Care in Rural Orissa* (D.C. Sah)

Mr. Santlal Dehria (RGNF Fellow)

*Uttar Adhunik Kaal me Mahanagaron me Township ka Vikas: Indore Jile ke Awasiya Bhoogol ke Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan* (Y.G. Joshi)

Mr. Pushpendra Kumar Mishra (UGC-SRF)

*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)

Ms. Saroj Solanki

*Sthaniya Nagreeya Swashasan evam Anusuchit Jati Vikas: Ujjain Nagar Nigam ke Vishesh Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan* (Ashish Bhatt)





## Ph.D. Pursuing 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)

Ms. Sheetal Dwivedi

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

Mr. Atul Singh Baghel

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

Mr. Karunendra Kumar

*MGNREGA ke kriyanayan ke paschhat Gramin Sakti Sanrachhana mein mein aye samajik va Rajnitik parivartan: Uttarpradesh ke Jalon jile ki vishesh sandarv mein ek adhyayan* (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Mr. Ummer Farooq Khanday

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

Mr. Rakesh Patel

*Janjatiya Varg ki Panchayatiraj Santhayon mein mein sahvagita evam Vikas: Madhaya Pradesh ke Chhindwara Jile ki vishesh sandarv mein* (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

## Rajiv Gandhi National Doctoral Fellowship (UGC)

Ms. Rajeshwari

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

Ms. Roshni Pande

*MGNREGA mein Prashashanik Karyakushalta hetu bnishpadan Lekhaparishkhabka Vishleshan* (Nalini Rewadikar)

## Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students (UGC)

Mr. Younis Ahmad Seikh

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

## Senior Research Fellowship (UGC)

Mr. Akhilesh Pal

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

## Open Category Scholars

Mr. Roohullah Sadiq

Role of Major Political Parties in Controlling Human Rights Violation in Jammu and Kashmir (Nalini rewadikar)

Ms. Sangeeta Soni

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

Mr. Mukesh Kumar Vaghmare

*Nagreeya Vikas me Anusuchit Jati evam Anusuchit Janjati ke Pratinidhiyon ki Bhoomika (Balaghat Zile ke Vishesh Sandarbh Me ek Adhyayan (Ashish Bhatt)*

## Post-Doctoral Fellowship (ICSSR)

Dr. Manish Gyani

*Panchayat Raj Vyavastha evam Daliton ka Samajik Rajnitik 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 Kriyanit Yojanayon ki Bhumika (Ashish Bhatt)*





## Publication by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Electoral Politics in Madhya Pradesh: Explaining the BJP Consolidation, *Studies in Indian Politics* (A Journal of Lokniti-CSDS) (Volume 2, Number 2) December 2014 published by Sage Publications.

Tribal Self-Governance and Implementation of PESA: Experiences from Grassroots in *One India One People Magazine* of One India One People Foundation, Mumbai), October, 2015.

Participation of Tribal Women in Grassroots Political Institutions: Evidences from Tribal Regions of Madhya Pradesh, in S.N. Chaudhary (Ed.) *Tribal Women: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2015.

Educated, Urban Voters Flocked to BJP in Madhya Pradesh, in *The Hindu* (25 May 2014).

Manu Gautam

Role and Participation of Parent Teacher Association in School Management: Evidences from Schools of Madhya Pradesh, in *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 19, No. 2, December 2014.

Y.G. Joshi

Changing Scenario of Resources and Development in the Globalised Market Economy: a Case of Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh in Sati, V.P. (ed): *Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Development*,

Department of Geography and Resource Management, School of Earth Sciences, Mizoram, University, Aizawal, 6-15.

Madhya Pradesh ke Janjatiya Shetron me Sansadhan avam Vikas ka Peridrishya, in Mishra, K. and Shrivastava, L.(ed): *Geography in the Modern Era*, UGC Academic College, Rani Dugavati Vishvavidyalaya, Jabalpur, 83-101.

D.C. Sah

Access Failure to Capitals and Seasonal Migration in Tribal Madhya Pradesh, *Ambedkar Journal of Social Development and Justice* (Journal of BANISS, Mhow).

Client Satisfaction Exit Interviews: Assessing of Public Health Institutions through Generated Feedback (*Vikalp*, Journal IIM, Ahmedabad) Vol. 40, No. 1.





## Academic Participation by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Delivered lectures in an Orientation Programme for the Research Scholars and Faculty Members of SC and Other Marginalised Groups in Social Sciences organised by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Science, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, (Mhow) on 27 March, 2015.

Delivered lectures on 'Preparing Research Proposal', 'Participatory Learning Methods' and 'Language of Research and Report Writing' sponsored by ICSSR Training Course on Research Methodology for Ph.D. Scholars at MPISSR, Ujjain (9-18 March, 2015).

Attended a National Seminar on 'Lok Sabha Elections 2014' organised by Department of Political Science, M. L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur during 5-7 February, 2015.

Delivered lectures as a Resource Person in a 'Workshop on Research Proposal Preparation' in Social Sciences organised by Institute for Excellence in Higher Education (IEHE), Bhopal on 28 January, 2015.

Attended a meeting and made a presentation on setting up of Social Empowerment Chair at MPISSR organised by State Planning Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal on 19 December, 2014.

Attended a meeting for setting up of 'Jai Prakash Narayan Centre for Excellence in Humanities in Madhya Pradesh' held on 15 December 2014 at ICSSR, New Delhi.

Participated in a National Level Seminar on 'Panchayati Raj, Decentralised Development and Empowering the Youth' as a Plenary Speaker on 21 November, 2014 organised by N.G. Acharya and D.K. Marathe College, Chembur, Mumbai and Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Contemporary Studies, University of Mumbai.

Attended a meeting on Social Empowerment Chair at State Planning Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal on 3 October, 2014.

Delivered Valedictory Address in a National Level Seminar on 'Panchayati Raj in India' organised by School of Studies in Political Science, Vikram University, Ujjain on 27 September, 2014.

Delivered lectures on 'Preparing Research Proposal', 'Participatory Learning Methods', and 'Language of Research and Report Writing' in Capacity Building Programme for Faculty and Research Scholars' at MPISSR, Ujjain, sponsored by ICSSR (September 11-24, 2014).

Delivered two lectures on 'Preparing Research Proposal', and 'Language of Research and Report Writing' in Research Methodology Training Programme on Education organised by MPISSR, Ujjain (August 4 to 13, 2014).

Delivered a public lecture on 'Decentralised Governance in India: Issues and Challenges' organised by Universal Peace and Social Development Society, Indore and School of Social Sciences, DAVV, Indore on 26 April, 2014.

### Sandeep Joshi

Discussed and presented Research Design of the Study on 'Impact of CRS Activities' at Kuteshwar Limestone Mines, RMD, Steel Authority of India Limited in the month of January 2015.

Participated in the Court Meeting of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (as MHRD nominee) on 16 May 2014.

Participated in National Workshop of Research Study on 'Educational Facilities in Tribal Areas' and presented State Report at Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi on April 4, 2014.

### Ashish Bhatt

Delivered a Lecture on 'Classification and Tabulation' in Research Methodology Course at MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR during 9-18 March, 2015.

Attended a National Seminar on Lok Sabha Election, 2014 organised by Department of Political Science, M. L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur during 5-7 February, 2015.

Attended a National Seminar on Panchayat Raj in India organised by School of Studies in Political Science, Vikram University, Ujjain during 26-27 September, 2014.

Delivered Lecture on 'Introduction of SPSS' in Research Methodology Training Programme on Education organised by MPISSR, Ujjain during 4-13 August 2014.

Attended the Trainer's Training Workshop for National Election Study (NES) 2014, organised by Lokniti : Programme for Comparative Democracy, CSDS, Delhi, during 5-6 April, 2014

### Manu Gautam

Participated in the meeting of Programme Approval Board Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme held at Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi on 20 March, 2015.

Participated in the meeting of Project Approval Board (PAB) of SSA-RTE to consider AWP&B 2015-16 regarding at Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi on 19 March, 2015.

Visited Harda District as a part of Central Government Team to assess system of Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) during 16-18 March, 2015.

Delivered a Lecture on 'Sampling Methods and Techniques' in the ten day workshop on Training Course on Research Methodology (9-18 March, 2015) at MPISSR, Ujjain on 10th March, 2015.

Delivered a Lecture on 'Experiences of SSA-MDM in Madhya Pradesh' in the Training Course on Research Methodology for Post Graduate Teachers (4-13 August, 2014) on 5th August, 2014.





### Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Delivered four lectures on 'Literature review', 'Focus Group Discussion', 'Content Analysis and 'Ethnography' in ICSSR sponsored Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Scholars at MPISSR, Ujjain (9-18 March, 2015).

Delivered two lectures on 'Formulation of Objectives in Social Science Research' and 'Literature Review' in UGC sponsored 'Two-Day Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Teachers' organised by Institute of Excellence in Higher Education Bhopal (M.P) on 29 January, 2015.

Attended a meeting and made a presentation setting up of Social Empowerment Chair at MPISSR organised by State Planning Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal on 3 October, 2014.

Participated and presented a paper on Status of Devolution of Panchayati Raj Institution in Madhya Pradesh in National Seminar on Democratic Decentralisation in India held during 27-28 September 2014 organised by School of Studies in Political Science and Public Administration, Vikram University, Ujjain.

Delivered two lectures on 'Foundation of Social Research' and 'Literature Review' in ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Course at MPISSR, Ujjain (September 11-24, 2014).

Delivered two lectures on 'Qualitative Research Methods' and 'Literature Review' in Research Methodology Training Programme on Education organised by MPISSR, Ujjain (August 4 to 13, 2014).

### Y.G. Joshi

Delivered two lectures on "Challenges of Empirical Research and Schedule Designing" ICSSR sponsored Research Methodology Course for PhD Scholars at MPISSR, Ujjain during 16-17 March, 2015

Delivered lecture as resource person on "Empirical Research" Two day capacity building programme for college teachers organized by College of Excellence in Higher Education, Bhopal on 29 January, 2015.

Delivered three lectures as resource person on "Qualitative Research and Designing Tools' ICSSR sponsored capacity building course organized by D.B. Girls College, Raipur during 5-7 January, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on "Concept of Space and Exercises on Space Perception" UGC sponsored course for geography teachers organised by Academic Staff College, Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur during 17-19 November, 2014.

Delivered two lectures on "Challenges of Empirical Research and Schedule Designing" ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Course at MPISSR, Ujjain (15 September, 2014).

Participated as resource person in a one day workshop on "Nutritional Causal Analysis" at New Delhi organized by ACF International, India (8 July, 2014).

Attended 36th Indian Geography Congress and chaired one technical session and participated in the panel discussion Organized by Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

## Institute's Journals

### Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

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

The Institute brought out the first and second issues of 2014 of its bi-annual Journal *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences* during this period.

Vol 19., No.1, June 2014

1. An Insight into the Performance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra  
- *S.N. Tripathy*
2. Effect of Seasonal Migration on Lives of Women and Children in Chhattisgarh  
- *Rajesh Mishra*
3. Rationale of Foreign Direct Investment in Retail Trade in India  
- *Ganesh Kawadia and Era Tiwari*
4. Isolation or Integration: The Plight of the Women Craft Workers in the Era of Globalisation  
- *Navaneeta Rath*
5. Contribution of Beedi Industry in the Economic Development of Madhya Pradesh  
- *Vinod Sen and Manish Kumar Patel*
6. Role and Participation of Parent Teacher Association in School Management: Evidences from School of Madhya Pradesh  
- *Manu Gautam*
7. Media as a Catalyst in the Anti-Corruption Movement through the Lokpal Bill  
- *Ramakant Barua*
8. An Evaluation of Electoral Participation of Women in Haryana Politics  
- *Sunil Devi*





9. Buddha-Dhamma, Secular Laws and Bahujan Politics in Uttar Pradesh: Indian Realities Against Western Categories  
- *Shiv Shankar Das*
10. Representation of Social Issues in Films  
- *Vivek Kaul*

*Book Review*

11. Tribal Health and Nutrition  
- *Anjali Dash*

Vol. 19, No. 2, December 2014

1. Democracy and Social Justice in India: Lessons from Lohia's Socialism  
- *B.N. Prasad*
2. Lok Sabha Elections 2014 in Tamil Nadu  
- *G. Palanithurai*
3. Are Low Fee Private Schools Pro-Poor?  
- *Shashiranjana Jha*
4. Debating Inclusion/Exclusion in Liberal Democracy and Gandhi  
- *Upasana Pandey*
5. Role of School Academic Achievements in Overcoming Socio-Economic Differences: A Study of Determinants of School Leaving Examination Marks in Tamil Nadu  
- *R. Srinivasan and G.G. Sajith*
6. Gorkhaland - Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) to Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA): What Next?  
- *Gopal Sharma*
7. Female Foeticide: A Cause of Concern for Shrinking Sex Ratio in India  
- *Renu Choudhary*
8. Social Inequalities in Child Health Status of Tribal Dominated States in India  
- *Aditya Kumar Patra and Arabinda Acharya*
9. Climate Change and Development: Challenges in India  
- *Aditya Kumar Patra and Arabinda Acharya*

*Book Review*

10. Youth as Catalyst and Change Makers  
- *Tapas Kumar Dalapati*

### ***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. 11, No. 1-2, January 2013

1. Samaj Vigrano me Anusandhan ka Vartman Paridrshya evam Vartman ke Prashnachihna  
- *Yogesh Atal*
2. Adivasi parivaron ka Prakritik Poonjyon se Sambandh aur Mousmi Pravas  
- *Shubhra Singh Tomar and D.C. Sah*
3. Grameen Vikas ke Sandarbh me Vriddhi Kendron ki Avdharna  
- *Bijendra Singh*
4. Bhartiya Sansadiya Karyapranalee evam Vyavharikta  
- *Om Prakash Panwar*
5. Bharat me Mahila sashaktikaran: Samajik evam Vaidhanik Sthiti  
- *Pravesh Kumari*
6. Bhartiya Rajneeti aur Chunav Sudhar  
- *Shiv Bhawna*
7. Shikshak evam Samaj  
- *Poonam Jaiswal*

*Pustak Samiksha*

8. Saashiye par padi Duniya (Balkrishan Gupta)  
- *Arun Chaturvedi*

## Vol. 12, No. 1-2, January-December, 2014

1. Bhartiya Sanghvat: Nootan Pravrittitya  
- *Jitendra Kumar Pandey*
2. Jati-Janjati Antahkriya: Parampara evam Adhunikta (Birhor Janjati ke Sandarbh me)  
- *Vishvanath Mishra*
3. Naxalwad ke Vistar ke Vastvik Karak: Ek Vishleshnatmak Adhyayan  
- *Deepika Chakrawarti*
4. Samaveshi Vikas, Garibi Unmoolan tathaa MNREGA  
- *Alka Jain*
5. Madhya Pradesh me Janjatiya Shiksha evam Vikas  
- *Madhav Prasad Gupta*
6. Kanya Bhroon Hatya evam Kanya Shishu Hatya: Mana Astitva par Prahar  
- *Preeti Dwivedi*
7. Soochna ka Adhikar Adhinyam 2005 Banam Rajneetik Dal  
- *Vikram Singh*
8. Janjatiya Vikas ki Ranneeti: Chunautiyan evam Sambhavanayen  
- *Bhavna Jyotishi*
9. Itihas Lekhan ki Nav Rashtravadi Pravrittitya  
- *Jimi Singh Kushwah*

*Pustak Samiksha*

10. Sushasan (Surendra Munshi, Biju Pal evam Soma Choudhary)  
- *Sheetal Dwivedi*





## Training Programmes

### Research Methodology Training Course on Education

(4-13 August, 2014)

Research methods are means of providing the evidence to examine ideas that helps to enhancing exiting body of knowledge and policy making. In the transforming environment of society, economy and polity, particularly after globalisation and reforms, there is a need for reorienting research scholars to address the contemporary issues in social sciences with workable tools and techniques which has become essential to maintain and promote quality research. With the explosion of communication network, many more resources have entered to support and facilitate social science research. On the one hand, it gives fairly better exposure to what is happening in the realm of social science research and it also poses challenges of tapping un-addressed areas with better know-how and facilities on the other. However, majority of scholars pursuing carrier in education in remote areas do not get opportunity to integrate themselves with the innovative changes that are taking place in the realm of educational research and remained largely trapped in the conventional framework. With an objective to sensitise the faculty members of educational institutions of Ujjain division about advance in research methods, this training course was organised during 4-13 August, 2014.

In this training programme 40 faculty members of different educational institutions (B.Ed and M.Ed.) colleges



participated. In this training programme discussion sessions were organised on philosophical issues in educational research, research design, quantitative and qualitative research methods in educational research, literature review, sampling, survey method, use of SPSS software in analysing data related to education and report writing were organised. During this training programme 18 resource persons from all over India delivered lectures on various issues of social science research.

The programme was sponsored by Govt. PG BT College Ujjain. The Course Director of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.

## Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members

(11-24 September, 2014)

Social Science Research is a quest for new knowledge, novel ideas and innovative practices. Social problem among human beings raises questions and researchers try to answer them. The crux of this quest is curiosity or inquisitiveness. It is perhaps due to this reason that it is expected to make curiosity a permanent feature for the faculty members of social science disciplines. These curiosities among teachers mould them to undertake new research to unravel social reality and these research outcomes percolate down to the students of social sciences. With this aim, this capacity building programme was organised to create awareness about scientific approach and skills on various research methods with special emphasis on research processes involved in quantitative and qualitative methods. Unlike conventional research methodology courses that generally emphasises statistical techniques, this capacity building 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 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. To capture this, survey research, data preparation and steps for quantitative data analysis was taught to the participants. The emphasis was on the statistical techniques, application of appropriate sampling techniques and valid methodology. The capacity building programme also had discussions on nuances of qualitative methods and participant observation with the participants. The capacity building programme emphasised both theoretical as well as practical training. During the programme, 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. In the last three days paper clinic sessions were organised in three groups to facilitate skills on effective research paper writing to disseminate research findings through journals.

Resource persons for this programme were drawn from MPISSR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with strong background on specific topics. The faculty were specialised either in different aspects of social science research including its theoretical and philosophical foundations or were specialists in sociology, education, economics, political science and computer science. In all, 44 candidates selected for participation on the basis of applications received from all





over the India and all attended the course. The participants comprised of young faculty members and scholars who are pursuing their doctoral and post doctoral research from Universities.

During the initial phase of the workshop, introductory lectures were arranged to give an overview of philosophical background of social science research. 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 were introduced in the course.

An exercise was assigned to participants in this programme. For this, in the beginning of the programme, 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. Participants were organised in four groups and prolonged discussions within the groups as well as with resource faculty took place in order to arrive at an agreed frame for understanding the phenomenon, the concepts involved and operationalisation of the concepts and methods to be used for generating the data. On the last day, each group presented the proposal prepared by the group. After each presentation, the group was grilled in issues such as limitation of the data and analysis, misinterpretation of the findings and gaps in the analysis.

The capacity building programme was of a significant help for the participants to understand the current research methods in social sciences. The Capacity Building Programme was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi. The Course Director of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.

## Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences

(9-18 March, 2015)

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

Unlike conventional research methodology courses that generally emphasises statistical techniques, 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. To capture this, survey research, data preparation and steps for quantitative data analysis was taught to the participants. The emphasis was on the statistical techniques, application of appropriate sampling techniques and valid methodology. The training programme also had discussions on nuances of qualitative methods and participant observation, case study and focus group discussion method were elaborately discussed with the participants. Within this programme ways for triangulations and approaches of hybrid methods inculcating quantitative and qualitative methods were discussed at length. 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.

Fifteen resource persons for this programme were drawn from MPISSR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with strong background on specific topics. The resource persons were specialised either in different aspects of social science research including its theoretical and philosophical foundations or were specialists in sociology, education, economics, political science and computer science. In all, 39 candidates selected for participation on the basis of applications received from all over the India and all attended the course. The participants comprised of young scholars who were pursuing their doctoral research from Universities of India.

During the initial phase of the training programme, introductory lectures were arranged to give an overview of philosophical background of social science research. Question-answer sessions and group discussions followed every lecture. 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 were introduced 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 proposal based on the conceptual framework. Participants were divided in four groups and prolonged discussions within the groups as well as with resource faculty took place in order to arrive at an agreed frame for understanding the phenomenon, the concepts involved and operationalisation of the concepts and methods to be used for generating the data. On the last day, each group presented the proposal prepared by the group. After each presentation, the group was asked questions on issues such as limitation of the data and analysis, misinterpretation of the findings and gaps in the analysis.

The training course was of a significant help for the participants to understand the research methods in social sciences. The training programme was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi. The Course Director of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.





## Workshops

### Workshop on Capacity Building among Social Science Researchers

(15-17 October, 2014)

Capacity building is the process whereby individuals, groups and organisations enhance their abilities to mobilise and use resources in order to achieve their objectives on a sustainable basis. Efforts to strengthen abilities of individuals, groups and organisations can comprise a combination of human skills development that changes in organisations and networks and also changes in governance/institutional context. As a matter of fact that persons belonging to the categories of social sciences



lack skills in new ICT gadgets as compared to the people of other disciplines. Keeping this in view the proposed workshop is designed to train the candidates of social sciences to impart certain basic skills in ICT so as to enhance their capabilities in retrieving social science information and the use of IT for improving their research quality. Recognising this fact, the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC), New Delhi and M. P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain have jointly organised a three days national level training workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to provide a platform to the participants to enhance basic skills in softwares, ICT and to get familiarity with new gadgets of information technology.

In this capacity building programme, 32 participants from West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh attended the training workshop. Resource persons for this programme were from MPISSR's as well as from external institutions. The subject experts were from computer science, social sciences and library science disciplines. The faculties invited for this programme followed an interdisciplinary subject approach while delivering the lectures.

The whole workshop was divided in two parts i.e. theoretical and practical sessions. The morning and noon sessions were theoretical and third session was based on the hands-on-experience. In the beginning of the course, introductory lectures were arranged to give an overview of computers and their usefulness in retrieving social science information. These lectures were also aimed to explain historical background of computers and certain basic hardware and software features of the computers. Lectures on information resources, online searching, and overview of ICTs, statistical software for research methodology, online databases on information sources, digital format, and computer's techniques in social science research were arranged in the later part. During the capacity building programme, participants found themselves easy not only with computer applications but also in surfing internet and web browsing. The participants understanding regarding computer and its applications to browse social science information has improved after participating in this programme. The capacity building programme was sponsored by NASSDOC, New Delhi. The workshop was coordinated by Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel.

## Workshop on Climate Change Adaptability in Village Panchayat

(25-26 November, 2014)

As elsewhere in the world's ecosystems, the Indian villages are also not untouched by the effects of climate change. The Indian villagers have come under severe stress and continuously degrading its resources. This has resulted in extensive soil erosion, loss of topsoil, silting up of river channels and reservoirs, reduced land fertility and lowering of the ground water table. A number of initiatives have taken by various agencies to cope with the adverse effect of climate change. Several ongoing efforts to promote sustainable agriculture, forestry, providing sustainable livelihood and poverty alleviation are some of the measures which have been taken to address some of these vulnerability concerns in India. A two day workshop was organised by Samarathan, Bhopal in collaboration with MPISSR, Ujjain to find out various measures to tackle the upcoming crisis due to climate change. Expert from various disciplines have highlighted the concern and measures to minimise the impact of climate change in Village Panchayats.





## Seminars

### National Seminar on Two Decades of Panchayat Raj in India: Experiences, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities

(15-16, January, 2015)

Decentralisation is a much-debated issue in India and other countries with federal system of governance. There are different arguments for and against decentralisation. However, the arguments in favour of decentralisation outweigh those against it because of the inherent potential of democratisation in the decentralised federal system through proper empowerment of people at the grassroots level. The enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993 and the subsequent state wise panchayat raj acts in India has brought to frontline significance of grassroots democratic processes.

The execution of the Act was made mandatory for all the Indian states and panchayats have been provided a constitutional status. A special chapter has been added to the Indian Constitution on Panchayats. The 73rd Amendment Act has provided uniformity and formal structure to these traditional institutions of self-governance for the sake of their effective functioning. The 73rd Amendment Act has initiated a fundamental restructuring of governance and administrative system of the country, based on the philosophy of decentralisation and power to the people.



After almost two decades, panchayat raj in India has been a matter of debate and speculation about its performance and impact. All the major states have completed at least four rounds of panchayat elections. Almost three million people including more than one million women and a sizeable number of SCs/STs took part in these elections. The sizeable presence of under privileged and poor as representatives through reservations in the grassroots political institutions is a landmark development in the rural politics of the country. The experience of the states is extremely rich and provides vital insights into the process of institutionalising panchayat raj. Looking in to the relevance of new system, it is important to evaluate the ground reality and potentiality of the panchayat raj system in Indian States.

Keeping this background in view, MPISSR, Ujjain organised a National Seminar on 'Two Decades of Panchayat Raj in India: Experiences, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities' to discuss threadbare the multi-faceted issues related to panchayats in India. In this seminar there were six plenary sessions and twenty five papers were presented by the scholars from different states of India.

The salient findings emerged from the discussion were - in most of the state the devolution of fund functions and functionaries are not devolved to the desired extent; allocations of only tied funds through centrally sponsored schemes and not devoluting the powers to levy affective taxes and non taxes is the most important constraints on the part of the financial strength of the Panchayats; though the current status of decentralisation is not very good, Panchayat became a very strong arm for the tribals and poor to voice their demands and to put pressure on the neo-liberal development which alienating them for their land, forest, water and other resources; due to Panchayat raj institutions the effective representations of women is increased in the democratic process of India. Though, the quality of women leadership is not encouraging but in the long run, it can deconstruct the patriarchal structure of the Indian democratic system; and lastly it is analysed that PRIs can be affective if the stakeholders assert their role in the lower rung of the Indian democracy affectively mere legislation cannot empower the people to the desired extent. The national seminar was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi. The seminar was convened by Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.

## National Seminar on Democratic System and Good Governance in Indian Context: Challenges and Opportunities

(3-4 March, 2015)

Good governance as expressed through factors like reliability, predictability and accountability is increasingly seen as a key factor in ensuring national prosperity. Good government depends on an ability to exercise power, and to make good decisions over time, across a spectrum of economic, social, environmental and other areas. This is linked with the government's capacity for knowledge, mediation, resource allocation, implementation and maintenance of key relationships. In a democratic country like India, people should involve consultation in the development of policies and decision-making, elections and other democratic processes. Participation gives government's access to important information about the needs and priorities of individuals, communities. Governments that involve the public will be in a better position to make good decisions, and decisions will enjoy more





support once taken. While there may not be direct links between democracy and every aspect of good governance, clearly accountability, transparency and participation are reinforced by democracy, and themselves are factors in support of democratic value. Keeping in view MPISSR had organised a seminar on Democratic System and Good Governance in India: Challenges and Opportunities.

During this national seminar five plenary sessions were organised and 21 research papers were presented. During this seminar it is emphasized that good governance can be established in India through transparency in making policy decisions and implementation the same. Social audits, media and watch dog bodies have an important place in democracy to ensure just participation people and better service delivery. In this context e-governance can be an innovative approach to control lack of transparency and red tapism existing within the Indian system. the seminar was sponsored by NRC-ICSSR, New Delhi. The seminar was convened by Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt.

## National Seminar on Implementation of RTE and MDM Programme: Promises and Challenges

(25-26 March, 2015)

The seminar was aimed at providing a platform to the scholars and academicians to discuss the issues and challenges of the RTE Act and the scheme. The seminar was attended by delegates from 13 states which included Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Haryana. A total of 30 research papers were presented in this seminar. The whole seminar was divided into six technical sessions; five sessions were on implementation of RTE and one was on MDMS. The keynote address was delivered by eminent educationist Prof. Anil Sadgopal. The seminar had eventually come up with conceptualisations and



frameworks that can surely help to fulfill the ultimate goal of universalisation of elementary education. With a view to disseminate these challenges among the policy makers and other stakeholders including the academia and the multilateral agencies it seems that the need of the hour is to emphasise on output oriented approach as far as RTE is concerned. The Seminar was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. Prof. Sandeep Joshi was the convener of the Seminar and the seminar was coordinated by Dr. Manu Gautam.

## Lectures

### Fourth Professor Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture

*The Roots of Indian Pluralism:  
What can be Learnt from Ashokan Edicts?*  
(9 January, 2015)

Professor Rajeev Bhargava  
CSDS, Delhi

The Fourth Professor Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture was delivered by Professor Rajeev Bhargava, Centre for Study of Developing Society, New Delhi. In his lecture Prof. Bhargava deciphered the message for universal brotherhood, peaceful co-existence inherent in the Ashokan inscriptions. He reiterated that in a heterogeneous nation like India people should learn from the messages of great emperor Ashok inscribed in his rock edicts, which is very relevant for curtailment of contemporary crisis emerging in Indian society.





## Special Lecture

### *Implication on Lok Sabha Elections 2014*

(21 August, 2014)

Professor Yogesh Atal  
Former Principal Director (Social Sciences), UNESCO



A special public lecture was delivered by Prof. Yogesh Atal on 'Implication of Lok Sabha Election 2014'.

In this lecture, Prof. Atal highlighted the importance of the 2014 general election and analysed that the elections of 2014 have fractured the importance caste in Indian politics.

He reiterated that rampant corruption, emergence of anti-corruption movements and simmering discontentment among Indian middle class has given a huge mandate against the incumbent Congress led UPA.



## Infrastructural Facilities

### Main Campus

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*

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



### *Seminar Hall*

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





## Guest House

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) 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

MPISSR library is one of the best learning centres in Madhya Pradesh. The library has also a well furnished reading hall to facilitate learning atmosphere for the scholars in social sciences. The library is continuously updated through addition of new titles in social sciences and peer reviewed journals.

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

The library has around 15000 books and 3000 bound volumes of journals. The library receives approximately 200 journals/periodicals by the way of subscription and/or exchange. The library exchanges institute's research output and publications (including journals i.e. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences* and *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal*) with other Institutions and Universities in India. A separate section for theses and project reports is being developed for convenience of the scholars. MPISSR library remains open to scholars on all working days from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Access to various online data bases viz. JSTOR, ECONLST, EBSCO and INDIASTAT has also been made available to library users.

During this year, 810 new books on various topics broadly related to the social sciences have been added to the existing collection. Apart from this, the Institute has received 190 journals and periodicals on exchange/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 Professor

*Dr. Ashish Bhatt*

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

(Rural Development; Decentralised Governance; and Tribal  
Issues)

*Dr. Manu Gautam*

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

(Watershed Development; Food Security; and Education)

### Assistant Professor

*Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati*

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

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

### Honorary Faculty

*Professor Yogesh Atal* (Professor Emeritus)

*Professor Nalini Rewadikar* (Honorary Professor)

*Professor Y.G. Joshi* (Professor Emeritus)

*Professor D.C. Sah* (Professor Emeritus)

*Dr. Neeta Tapan* (Visiting Faculty)

## Senior Documentation Officer

*Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel*

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

## Library Associate

*Mr. Ram Mohan Shukla*

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

## Computer In-charge

*Dr. Sudeep Mishra*

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

## Office Assistant

*Mr. Bhanwar Lal Sharma*

M.Com.

*Mr. Puneet Gautam*

M.Lib. & Inf. Sc.

## Research Officer

*Dr. Amit Tiwari*

*Mr. Ashok Yadav*

*Dr. Madhav Prasad Gupta*

*Dr. Santlal Dehriya*

## City Coordinator Childline

*Mr. Sher Singh Thakur*

## Support Staff

*Mr. Babulal Waghela*

*Mr. Prakash Bamaniya*

*Mr. Rajesh Bamaniya*

*Mr. Purushottam Waghela*

*Mr. Ramchandra Dagar*





## Payments

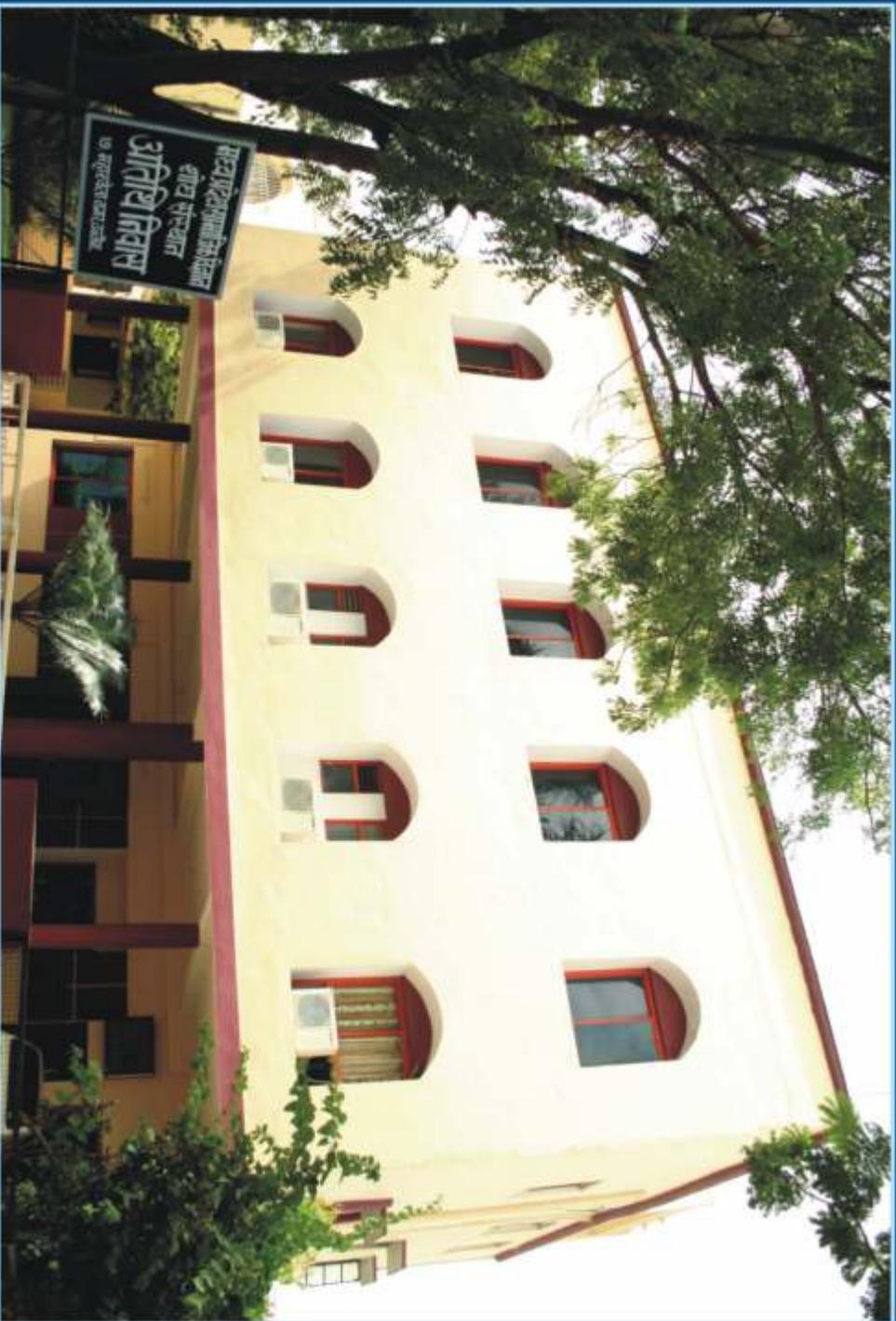
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grants A/c		
Pay and Allowances	12486267	
Gratuity fund account	432424	
Remuneration to Part Time Staff	117600	
Pending Arrear of Salary to Three Faculty Members	1605576	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	441286	
Research Publication	81883	
Printing & Stationery	21964	
Postage, Telephone & Internet	151482	
Travelling Expenses	17024	
Campus- Maintenance & Repairs	341624	
Library- Books & Journals	437347	
Meetings	98019	
Audit & Consultancy Fees	15000	
Vehicle- Maintenance and Repairs	17779	
Equipments	121283	
Furniture & Fixture	494375	
Computer/Software & Peripherals	51010	
Power & Electricity	209561	
Affiliation Fees	28750	
Contingency	189312	
Prof. R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture	53950	
ICSSR Ph.D Fellowship	1245485	
ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellowship	896000	
ICSSR Senior Fellowship	58540	
ICSSR Additional Development Grant (Civil/Furnishing work in library) Exp.	721566	
Civil Work of Auditorium	1116702	
Electrification Work of Auditorium	239057	
Furnishing Work of Auditorium	1407247	
UGC SRF	644600	
UGC RGNF	519200	24261913
<i>Closing Balance</i> - Cash in Hand	8312	
- Cash at Bank	2168566	2176878
Project A/c		
Expenditure (Annexure B)	10919341	
Re-payment of Loan to Society Account	55000	
Re-payment of Loan to Grant Account	4000	
<i>Closing Balance</i> - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	1250954	12230128
Foreign Contribution A/c		
<i>Closing Balance</i> - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	54226	54226
<b>Total (Rs.)</b>		<b>38723145</b>

-Sd-  
Director  
MPISSR  
Ujjain

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







Guest House of MPISRR