



MPISSR ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18



FOREWORD



I am feeling proud in placing the Annual Report (2017-18) of M. P. Institute of Social Science Research for the academic fraternity. Despite the faculty crunch and lack of critical minimum faculty strength, the faculty members of MPISSR have undertaken remarkable work during 2017-18.

During 2017-18 faculties of MPISSR, Ujjain completed various important research output related to devolution index for panchayat raj institutions, social inclusion of tribal of Madhya Pradesh, impact of faculty shortage in the universities of Madhya Pradesh, national level monitoring of rural development programmes, mood of nation survey, impoverished beggary in Madhya Pradesh, and livelihood transition among tribal of Madhya Pradesh.

During this year four training programme and workshops were organised for stakeholders of panchayat raj institutions, researchers and faculty members of social sciences. All these programmes are widely appreciated for unfolding social realities and strengthening social science research in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

In this year the faculty members of MPISSR have published three books on panchayat raj, rural development and electoral behaviour which is very important to disseminate research undertaken by the institute.

I am happy that MPISSR has organised record number six national seminars relating to efficacy of government programmes, life and mission of Acharya J B Kripalani, empowerment of rural women, emerging state level leadership, status of rainfed agriculture and regional disparity in India. These seminars have accentuated the remarkable debate and discussion for a better India.

The challenge before institute is to cater to the objectives of the institute with both resource and faculty deficit. Despite these, bottlenecks I am happy that MPISSR, Ujjain has been marching ahead with its avowed objectives through the unconditional support of the academic fraternity across India. I hope that this support will be continued to MPISSR for strengthening social science research in India.

Professor Nalini Rewadikar
President



MPISSR

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FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR



It gives me immense pleasure to place the Annual Report of the activities of MPISSR for the year 2017-18 before the academic community. Annual Report is a mirror reflecting various aspirations, initiatives and achievements of the Institute. In pursuance of its core values, MPISSR strives to offer valuable output on the issues of contemporary relevance through various academic endeavours. The academic environment of the institute this year was full of vibrancy and efficacy with diversified activities.

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

During this academic year, MPISSR completed 14 research projects whereas three research projects and various activities of State Planning Commission Chair on Empowerment are ongoing. The Institute conducted six training course/workshops on research methodology and other related issues. This year witnessed successful organisation of six national seminars and one important memorial lecture was organised by the MPISSR with full jubilation and with a deep sense of gratitude and remembrance towards its visionary founder Professor Ramsakha Gautam. The doctoral programme is one of the prime research activities of the Institute and most of the research scholars are pursuing doctoral work under 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. Both the journals of the Institute are being published regularly and English Journal has entered into 22nd year. This year has indeed been an academically satisfying year.

I would like to place on record my gratitude towards the Governing

Body 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 modest 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 worthy of admiration.

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

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

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia

OVERVIEW

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

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

The Institute is governed by General Body, Governing Body, and

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

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

OBJECTIVES

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



- To offer consultancy services to the state and central governments.
- To undertake development studies and research projects sponsored by governmental and non-governmental organisations, international agencies and foundations.
- To invite social scientists and researchers to the Institute to pursue their own advanced research and/or to contribute to research and other activities of the Institute.
- To organise seminars, symposia, workshops and special lectures on developmental problems and burning national and state level issues.
- To publish research works of high standard in the form of books, monographs, research papers and occasional papers.
- To bring out Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (English) and Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal (Hindi) (biannual) for the advancement of knowledge in social sciences and to encourage dialogue on developmental problems.
- To conduct doctoral and post-doctoral research at the Institute, and to institute fellowships and awards in honour of distinguished social scientists.

- To develop a professionally managed well equipped Social Science Library and Documentation Centre with data base to fulfil a long standing demand for establishment of a Social Science Resource Centre in Madhya Pradesh.
- To forge close functional relationships with sister institutes, centres of higher learning and research foundations in India and abroad.
- To accept any grants, gifts, donations and subscriptions whether in cash or securities and of property, either movable or immovable, in furtherance of the objectives of the institute.
- To undertake all such lawful activities as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above mentioned objectives.

THRUST AREAS

Creation of knowledge that facilitates social transformation is the primary concern of M.P. Institute of Social Science Research. Over the years, from decentralised governance, MPISSR has diversified its activities to social justice, tribals in modern world, poverty alleviation and rural development, food security and agrarian policies. Failing paradigm of development and increasing

policy failures in reaching rural masses have found its manifestation in diversifying our activities. Realising that understanding of the process of marginalisation is only a necessary condition for transforming the society, a deliberate attempt was made in creating political awareness and awareness about rights of the deprived sections. Consequently, MPISSR side by side developed training modules for grassroots functionaries and started sensitising the functionaries of decentralised governance. Notwithstanding the spectrum of activities, the research being undertaken could be categorised in the following thrust areas.



Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

A long and evolutionary process resulted in the introduction of panchayat raj in India. Conceived as a process to bring people closer to decision-making and establish democratic decentralisation at the grassroots level, serious efforts are being made by the central and state governments to strengthen local self-governance. However, panchayat raj in India has yet to become an effective instrument of democratic decentralisation and rural development due to a number of political, economic, social and administrative factors. It has become imperative to

undertake macro and micro-level research studies on specific issues relating to proper functioning of panchayat raj institutions and to examine their current problems. Enactment of innovative and people-friendly amendments have provided a boost to panchayat raj and generated issues of significance which provide rich inputs for social science research. The Government has taken steps to decentralise political and administrative powers. These steps have far-reaching implications for the empowerment of panchayat raj institutions and the people. Women and weaker sections have got representation in large numbers in the rural local bodies. Role of the civil society in bridging the gap between the state and communities has become significant. The nature and pattern of emerging rural leadership and its relations with the traditional social structure is also required to be investigated with a proper socio-political perspective.

The society with its structural rigidity would get a legal and institutional space through panchayat raj in order to operate in an accountable as well as meaningful manner. This means, the introduction of panchayat raj would homogenise the differences existing in the rural society owing to its stratification based on caste, class and gender lines. This

homogenisation will result in an informed decision-making at the grassroots level. Moreover, the policy makers at the macro level have faith in the new system's capability to deliver and the development process. Thus, it would be more responsible as well as dependable than any of the earlier systems of governance. Even if these hitherto untested propositions are true, the fluidity in acceptance of a macro decision to reform the governance will depend on how the micro functionaries at the grassroots are interpreting and adapting the macro processes. It is quite likely that traditional power centres still have overbearing influence on the new governance for it to operate democratically. More anxious, however, will be situations where decisions by the newly created institutions may succumb to local or parochial pressures. Past experience of working of decentralised governance would not dissipate our anxieties. The new system could also have a level of participation that renders the grassroots institutions just a formality with no cogent decision-making role. That the informality observed in the forming of various stakeholders' committees could make them surrogate of the traditional power centres. Thus, it will be a worthwhile exercise to understand how the new system would resolve the constraints



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raised by the traditional social hierarchy and power centres; exclusions that restrict participation of marginalised groups - tribal, dalit, women etc. in decision-making; and, resource crunch that is forced on these institutions because of emerging forces of economic liberalisation as well as by native institutional structures.

For an equitable and just development, people's participation is a prerequisite. Despite all achievements, participation of weaker sections and women in development process is almost negligible. The main reason for this is lack of space for local institutions in deciding the pace, pattern and direction of the development efforts. In the context of social transformation and development, health, education and social security are second to livelihood and shelter. Gram Panchayats are responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring these schemes and making them available to the masses. These issues are also taken up for the studies to understand the processes of decentralised governance.

With a view to relating panchayat raj to community development, it is desired to have a fresh look at rural management which is a multi-sectoral activity that includes development of agriculture, rural

industries, establishment or improvement of social overhead facilities or infrastructure, improved nutrition, literacy, adult education and enrichment of the quality of hygienic, cultural and material life of the rural masses. Such issues constitute the core of MPISSR's research activities.

Studies in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

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

With the adoption of Indian Constitution, a new phase started in the transformation of the caste system. New avenues of equality and social justice for the scheduled castes in particular have opened. To bring these castes at par with upper castes, central and state Governments have also undertaken developmental

programmes. In spite of all these efforts for accelerating the pace of their all-round progress, their position is not satisfactory. Their social status is highly deplorable, especially in the rural areas. In order to improve the situation, MPISSR is undertaking in-depth studies on the various causal factors related to their depressed status and suggesting suitable measures for their upliftment.

Indian Constitution directs the states, depending on their capacity as well as within the overall limits of development, to provide employment and education to people. It also directs the states to provide relief in the case of unemployment, old age, ill-health



and disability. Madhya Pradesh has large tribal population which even in normal situations struggles for their livelihood either on farms or as wage earners. Labouring as an economic activity lacks assurance. Social security in the tribal context, thus, has an important role for their well-being. Tribal culture and their ways of livelihood are in serious conflict with the non-tribal efforts to Sanskritise them. Their customary laws are in conflict with the non-tribal institutions, more so if the tribe is primitive. Tribal land rights have been adversely affected by land reforms and economic development. Laws, not in consonance with tribal ethos have made inroads into the traditional customary laws governing

marriage, divorce, succession, adoption etc. Developmental interventions have influenced farm production, income and marketing behaviour of the tribal farmers. Although the effects of the technological transformation across tribes vary, some tribes need special support for production enhancement. The wage labour is still an important source of livelihood for them. The MPISSR has identified some of these burning problems for study in this thrust area.

Democracy, Electoral Behaviour, Social Justice and Human Rights

After experimenting with political democracy for seven decades we find that we have not been able to democratise our society. Politically, we have founded a mature democratic state but not so with our society; our society is still undemocratic so far as its structuring and functioning are concerned. There is no social equality and society is still stratified on caste, class and status lines. We have a society of the few rich co-existing with a society of the many poor, a society of the upper classes and castes with a society of the downtrodden, of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled

Tribes, OBCs, and the women folk. Thus, distinctions of caste, class, status and of rich and poor plague our social setting. Scarce resources of society are unjustly and unevenly distributed resulting thereby in the denial of social justice and human rights to the backwards of the communities. Society's goods and services benefit only the privileged to the detriment of the backwards and Dalits of society. All such inequalities, injustices and violations of human rights manifest themselves in the form of lack of social equality, social harmony, social solidarity and feelings of social and political alienation among the underprivileged sections of our society.

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

Development and Deprivation

Development and its imperatives have been, and still are our core concerns. Earlier studies have tried



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

In the past Institute had taken-up studies that linked society with development; that effort resulted in studies on displacement due to development and impact of development on quality of life, specifically on education, employment and health. Locating deprivation and communities that

have encountered such deprivation has been a main research area of the Institute. Since social deprivation influences the nature and direction of social change, the efforts are now to consolidate earlier efforts by broadening their perspective as well as taking up new studies in hand. Sardar Sarovar Project is one of the biggest dams which will result in large scale human displacement from their habitat in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Dislocation of communities due to development is an indication that interests of the larger mainstream beneficiaries are more pressing, while the project has its own priorities over the needs of local communities. Rehabilitation of traditional communities is a complex process. Relocation of PAPs embodies a changed socio-cultural and economic environment where traditional exchange relations are replaced suddenly by competitive market forces. This socio-economic and cultural cost of relocating PAPs should be in-built in the project design. Some of the studies planned for this thrust area have these aspects for investigation.

Studies in Education

The aim of extending a basic level of education to all children, young people and adults around the world has captured the

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

India is still struggling with the enormous task of eradicating illiteracy that characterise almost 40 per cent of our population. India offers a veritable ground for empirical research on various aspects of education. Moreover,



the society expects the social sciences to participate in the campaign on 'education for all' and to help prepare a blueprint for the future society.

Acknowledging the need for promoting policy relevant social science research on education and to promote discussion and dialogue on educational problems facing the country, the MPISSR identified it as an area for research. The Institute is 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



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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.

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

Devolution Index Report in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

The devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the States have been remained uneven. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Govt of India oversees the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution, relating to the PRIs, including District Planning Committees (DPCs) and Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (Act) 1996. The Ministry facilitates for promoting effective, accountable and transparent PRIs and more importantly advocates and supports devolution of powers and resources from the States to Panchayats. The Ministry is also engaged in strengthening of capacity of Panchayat functionaries, decentralised participatory planning, Gram Sabhas, encouraging the role of marginalised communities in Panchayats and Gram Sabhas, improving the process of accounting and auditing etc. The extent of powers and

responsibilities devolved and building of capacities for effective and transparent functioning varies among the States.

The MoPR periodically undertakes a qualitative assessment in the form of a State of Panchayati Raj Report (SoPR), of the functioning of PRIs, their achievements and in terms of empowerment and strengthening of PRIs in States, allowing for comparisons to be made and good practices and lessons to be disseminated. The Ministry commissioned an independent study to rank States through a Panchayat Devolution Index (DI) measuring the extent to which the respective states have devolved various requisites such as powers and responsibilities to Panchayats. The MoPR further asked to rank states through a PESA Index (PI) to assess the extent to which States have created a facilitative and encouraging environment for the implementation of the provisions of PESA Act, 1996. As there is much

commonality between the SoPR and the DI, as well as the PI, the MoPR designed to undertake a combined study for all these aspects. Against this backdrop, this study was aimed to produce the next edition of the State of Panchayat Report (SoPR) along with the Devolution Index Report and a PESA Index Report.

The study covered all the States and UTs. However, MPISSR was engaged in this study for the state of Madhya Pradesh. Large States like Madhya Pradesh covered three District Panchayats, six Intermediate Panchayats, and 12 Gram Panchayats. Data were collected with the help of structured interview schedules at State, District, Intermediate and Village Panchayat level. Consolidation and ranking of the data collected were done by Centre for Rural Management, Kottayam (Kerala). The study was sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.

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

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Madhya Pradesh is home of 43 tribal communities. They account for 20.3 per cent of the state's total population. The Bhil and the Gond are the two most prominent tribes not only in terms of their population but also in terms of educational development, accessibility to assets and integration with the mainstream way of life. In addition, Madhya Pradesh is also home to three communities that are put in the category of particularly vulnerable

tribal groups (PVTGs), namely, Baiga, Saharia, and Bharia. These groups have stagnant population, lack of exposure to education, and practise pre-agricultural level of livelihood.

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



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are partially excluded from these services due to their remote habitation, lack of exposure to modern education and health care practices.

Analysis of economic inclusion among major tribes of Madhya Pradesh, reveals that Baiga, Mawasi, Bharia, Gond and Panika are the tribes who are still endowed with a significant amount of land resources among tribals of Madhya Pradesh. These communities are agriculturist engaged in agriculture for their livelihood. The landlessness is acute among Majhi, Kol, Saharia and a significant number of households are either landless or having very little patch of land that leads to unsustainable agriculture. The Bhil, Pardhan, Agaria and Majhi tribals are more depended upon labouring and they usually migrate to urban areas for non-farm work for their livelihood in the lean agricultural season. Due to the depletion of forest resources only communities like Pardhan, Mawasi, Bharia, Baiga, Korku and Saharia who are residing in the dense forest areas have dependency upon forest produce,

but no tribal community as present solely depend upon collection of forest produce as their main occupation in Madhya Pradesh.

Analysis of the political inclusion among tribal communities, finds that almost all the tribals are participating in voting for all elections in their villages but voting pattern is more regular during Gram Panchayat election. Tribal people are more interactive with Gram Panchayat level official and very few tribal visits to District, MLA and MP to resolve their development issues. Analysis of the level of political inclusion among 13 major tribal groups shows that Gond and Bhil are the politically most active communities and Kol, Agaria and Majhi are less active in political activities. It is for this reasons that most of the tribal Member of Parliament and MLAs are from the advanced land owning Gond and Bhil tribal communities.

The study concluded that there is noticeable difference in inclusion across the tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh with respect to social, economic and political

sphere. To bridge the gap among the tribal communities, adequate development initiative related to education, skill building, financial inclusion through institutional credit, restoration of their habitat through community forest rights through FRA must be ensured for equitable social inclusion across these communities. The research project was undertaken under the aegis of ICSSR, New Delhi.



Inadequacy of Permanent Teaching Faculty and its Impact on Quality of Higher Education: A Study of Universities in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Higher education is the backbone for human capital formation among its young citizens. In the contemporary situation the state funded Universities of Madhya Pradesh are facing crucial challenges of permanent faculty shortage. In the Universities of Madhya Pradesh, there is a requirement of guest faculty because of growing vacant positions due to superannuation or for the newly instituted self

financed programmes. Keeping in view the increasing student-teacher ratio in the Universities of Madhya Pradesh, the study was undertaken to comprehend the nature of faculty shortage in the Universities of Madhya Pradesh and to take immediate policy measures to address the existing faculty crunch.

During this study, it is inferred that faculty shortage is above 50 per cent of the allocated strength as reported in five Universities of Madhya Pradesh (Barkatullah University, APS University, Vikram University and Rani Durgawati University, Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundelkhand University). The Universities of Madhya Pradesh are managing their teaching with the temporary faculty and guest faculty. The number of temporary faculty and guest faculty varies from University to University, which depends upon surplus workload on the permanent teaching faculties. The permanent faculties are being involved in administrative and management work of the department and the quality of teaching is declining due to over dependence on adhoc faculties. The Universities are not

only small in size on the basis of approved positions but are very poor in terms of actual number of working faculty members. This reflects the inadequacy not only in terms of actual working but also in terms of approved permanent teachers in the Universities of Madhya Pradesh.

It is really surprising that the positions created under the self supporting need based course are also lying vacant. Most of these vacancies are at the Professors and Associated Professor level. It reflects that the positions which are emerged vacant from retirement are mostly lying vacant, which are mostly in upper cadre. The Universities are thus not able to do recruitment against vacant positions. This reflects poor part on the University administration. However, interestingly they are conducting CAS interviews regularly. The Universities of Madhya Pradesh have introduced professional self financed courses during late nineties, at present the departments running self financed courses are facing shortage of faculty due to its temporary nature. A good number of quality faculties who were absorbed under



Exit Policy of 2006 were either moved to other departments allocated under M.P. University Act, 1973 or left the University. Some of the professional courses are now witnessing decline in number of students due to lack of quality teaching resources and availability of alternative in the form of in the private Universities.

At present, the state funded seven traditional Universities are facing dual challenge to maintain its quality of teaching as well to ensure financial viability to manage the Universities. All the traditional Universities are depending upon UGC grants for development and block grants to maintain its teaching resources. Most of the Universities are facing deficit in the block grants which have not been

revised in accordance with the present financial need of these Universities. On the other hand, due to lack of adequate permanent faculties, quality of teaching is getting affected and the traditional Universities are facing challenge from upcoming private Universities of Madhya Pradesh. Particularly, in professional courses, private Universities are attracting more students with attractive teaching resources, amenities and placement facilities.

Therefore, it is reiterated through the findings of this study that concerned authorities in the Higher Education Department of Government of Madhya Pradesh should deliberate upon to ameliorate the permanent faculty shortage in the Universities. The

study was commissioned by Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh.



National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Patna and Nalanda Districts of Bihar

Sandeep Joshi

The purpose of the study was to help in strengthening all the rural development programmes so as to ensure the effectiveness, transparency and progress of implementation in the two districts. The objectives of visit of the NLM to district are to ascertain the following:- Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry. Whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme

has been transparent, unbiased and fair. Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community. Whether the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MC) Meetings are held regularly. The views of the villagers on the programmes and their suggestions for improvement.

With the above background, an attempt was made to analyse implementation of the programmes. For this interaction with the officials, verification of the assets created and interview with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders were done. Based on the data gathered from the field a

detailed report was prepared relating to the various components of the programmes.

It has been observed that most of the visited Panchayats do not have adequate infrastructural facilities including the availability of adequate staff. Tax collection by PRIs is mostly non-existent in Patna as well as in Nalanda districts. Findings of the study are suggestive of the fact that there is a strong need to make efforts to enhance the awareness levels to help out the vulnerable families. The study was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.



National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Begusarai and Nawada Districts of Bihar

Manu Gautam

National Level Monitoring work was done for Begusarai and Nawada Districts of Bihar. The monitoring presents analysis of data collected from information of six schemes of Central Government. These schemes are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The field work for the study was conducted in the month of April, 2017. Ten villages each from both the districts were sampled for the monitoring activity. Some of the important findings of the monitoring highlights that proper monitoring of job card entry details is required. It was seen in the field

that due to lack of monitoring, most of the job card had no work related entries at all. Many beneficiaries of PMAY in Chatra block had received only one installment for the construction of their houses. Only foundation work has been done till now. Cases of check bounce were reported from the account of pensioners. Beneficiaries face difficulty in going every month to the bank for the updation of pass-books. They issue cheques to other persons in anticipation of adequate amount in the bank which gets bounced due to unavailability of the required amount. Pensioners having more than one bank account also face problems in getting the information of amount being credited. If the information of

beneficiary's bank account given in aadhar card is of a different branch than the one which exists in the village, they face problem in knowing status of credited amount. The study was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.



National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in Jehanabad and Arwal Districts of Bihar

Ashish Bhatt

National Level Monitoring of the implementation of the flagship schemes under Central Government was undertaken in Jehanabad and Arwal Districts of Bihar. During this monitoring process, implementation of (i) MGNREGS (ii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY) (iv) NSAP (v) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (vi) National Rural Drinking Water

Programme (NRDWP) and (vii) Swachh Bharat Mission [Gramin] (SBM [G]) was evaluated in the 20 villages in Jehanabad and Arwal districts of Bihar. In these two districts, it is observed that construction of rural roads, construction of water harvesting structures and restoration of traditional water bodies are the main works undertaken under the MGNREGS. Houses under Prime Minister's Awaas Yojana were also allocated to the needy as per the

programme. It is found during the monitoring that the various pensions (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, and National Family Benefit Scheme) were needed to be streamlined as per the need of the beneficiaries. The study was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

Politics and Society between Elections Study (Survey in Madhya Pradesh - 2017)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

Lokniti-CSDS in collaboration with Azim Premji University (APU) conducted the survey-based study to understand the relationship between society and politics between elections. The survey was conducted in Madhya Pradesh by MPISSR. The study aimed to capture public opinion between elections. It covered various aspects related to delivery of public services, law and order, identities, discrimination and violence, economic processes and governance and the perception of the state at various levels to which the citizens interact. The study was an attempt to know whether

various social groups get access to better public services such as water, sanitation, roads, electricity among others, which group does the police protect and which does not, whether the rate of discrimination towards marginal groups have reduced over the period of time and which States do better job in providing public services. The survey in a broader perspective helped to know everyday governance and development in India. The survey was carried out in collaboration with Azim Premji University-Lokniti CSDS, New Delhi.



Rule of Law: The Study of Police in India 2017 (Survey in Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

Lokniti-CSDS conducted a study of police in India and MPISSR collaborated in survey for the state of Madhya Pradesh. The study sets out to ask hard questions on law enforcement in 22 states across India, and tries to evaluate policing in India. The study is a combination of performance and perception about policing through an analysis of official data and an elaborate perception survey. It also highlights the gaps and systemic inefficiencies which have become endemic in almost all states even though these have been flagged by CAG reports year after year. The study also aims to spark national conversations around police-community relations as they exist in various Indian states. In fact, the analysis in this report is arranged primarily in terms of best or worst-performing states. The information is also given on parameters like age, gender, caste, community, urban/rural or economic/educational

status. The survey provides snapshots of levels of fairness and responsiveness of the criminal justice system to distress and crime, and the levels of accessibility and impartiality with respect to the society's vulnerable sections. The performance indicators have been developed on the basis of official data for five years until 2016. Forty-three variables have been categorised into six main themes (i.e. crime rate, disposal of cases by police and courts, diversity in the police force, police infrastructure, prison data and disposal of cases of crimes against SCs/STs/ women and children). The study also analyses critical deficiencies flagged by the CAG in its audit reports of 11 states spread over a decade. The report brings out the fact that the states have a proactive role to play in improving policing and making citizen's voice count. Therefore, this report is also aimed at those who would like to

locate the performance of a particular state or study the specific details of sub-themes through detailed annexure at the end of the report. These are tabular representations of select objective data, state-wise compliances to Supreme Court guidelines and technical details of survey indices. The survey was carried out in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.



Mood of the Nation (May 2017) Study (Survey in Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

The Mood of the Nation Survey was conducted by Lokniti, CSDS in May, 2017.

The survey was carried out across 19 States of India and MPISSR did this for the state of Madhya Pradesh. The survey was conducted at different locations in randomly selected Assembly Constituencies (ACs). Each AC was located in a different Parliamentary Constituency (PC). The sample size targeted was an AC-wise target of about 80-85 interviews. The

sampling design adopted was multi-stage random sampling. The ACs where the survey was conducted were randomly selected using the probability proportional to size method. Thereafter, four polling stations within each of the sampled constituencies were selected using the systematic random sampling method. Finally, the respondents were also randomly selected using from the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. Once we identified our sample of the electorate, trained investigators were sent to meet them. They were asked to interview only those whose names were given to them.

Investigators sat down in the homes of people whose names were selected from the electoral roll and asked them a detailed set of questions which could take up to 20-25 minutes. While asking the question on who they would vote

for if Lok Sabha elections are held now, we gave them a dummy ballot paper on which they could mark their choice. 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. The questionnaire we presented to our sample of voters was designed in Hindi. Our aim was to provide a sample of the electorate across the state which was as representative of the whole of electorate as was practically possible. The achieved sample is broadly representative of the state's population, in terms of the general demographic profile. The survey was carried out in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.



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

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

A Research Study on Developing Service Delivery Standards for Gram Panchayats and Village Councils: Assessment of Human Resource, Work Load and Costing of Services is taken up in 14 states by NIRDPR, Hyderabad for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. The broad issues addressed in the study were: to assess human resource, work load and develop minimum service standards for services, delivered by Gram Panchayats/Village Councils in term of quality, quantity, time and cost implications; and to identify capacity building of staff, simplification of procedures, processes, and use of ICT. The study was carried out in two districts, and one block in each districts and two GPs in each block in Madhya Pradesh. The

methodology of the study was to administer six schedules viz., State, District, Block, Gram Panchayat, Citizen Schedule (Twenty per GP ensuring inclusiveness) and also organised Focus Group Discussion. The study concludes that while the passing of the service guarantee Acts is itself a huge achievement in terms of the much needed change in attitudes and mindsets of the politico-bureaucratic class, vital to any meaningful governance reforms. Resource commitments have to be made to ensure that delivery of services is not hampered due to difficulties faced by the service providers. At the same time, it is extremely crucial to train public officials in the functioning of grievance redressal mechanisms, information and technology tools and equip them with functional skills to successfully

manage grievance redressal mechanisms. Training must also be imparted to regulate the conduct of public officials and make them more citizen friendly.

The study is carried out in collaboration with NIRD, Hyderabad and sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India through NIRDPR, Hyderabad.

Mood of the Nation Study (January 2018) (Survey in Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashish Bhatt

The second round of the Mood of the Nation Survey was conducted by Lokniti-CSDS in January, 2018 spread across 19 States of India wherein Madhya Pradesh was one of the states which was surveyed by MPISSR. The survey was conducted at different locations in selected Assembly Constituencies (ACs). Each AC was located in a different Parliamentary Constituency (PC). The sampling design adopted was multi-stage random sampling. The PCs where the survey was

conducted were randomly selected using the probability proportional to size method. Then, one AC was selected from within each sampled PC using the random sampling method. Thereafter, four polling stations were selected from within each of the sampled ACs using the systematic random sampling method. Finally, the respondents were also randomly selected using the systematic random method from the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. Once we identified our sample among the electorate, trained investigators were sent to meet them. They were asked to interview only those whose names were given to them. Our investigators sat down in the

homes of people and asked them a detailed set of questions which could take up to 35-40 minutes. The questionnaire we presented to our sample of voters was designed in Hindi. The achieved sample is broadly representative of population, in terms of the general demographic profile. It has nevertheless been weighted by gender, locality, caste group and religion in State as per Census 2011 percentages. For analysis, adjusted the figures using a statistical technique known as weighting, which means that each state was proportionately represented in the analysis. The survey was carried out in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.



Livelihood Transition and Security among Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

Y.G. Joshi & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Transition in livelihood structure is a crucial challenge for tribal communities. Madhya Pradesh is the home of 43 tribal communities having share of 21.1 per cent of the State's total population. These communities are most vulnerable in the time of livelihood transition and depletion of natural resources in the State. Many of the tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh have diversified their occupation from primary activities and gradually indulging themselves in to non-farm and allied sectors.

The basic objective of the study was to know the status of transition in livelihood among tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. The study also analysed the constraints in the livelihood condition of the three tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh.

The study analysed that migration has become an essential part of tribal economy due to declining per capita land resources in the tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh. Migration is the pivotal activity in view of upcoming livelihood transition among the tribals of Madhya Pradesh. Due to poor quality and inadequate quantity of land with majority of tribal households forced to migrate to

irrigated areas of the neighbouring states like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Migration as an economic activity is more profound in the tribal villages of western Madhya Pradesh in comparison to central and eastern Madhya Pradesh.

It is inferred from the study that very few tribal households had shifted permanently to cities. It is observed that due to lack of permanent employment opportunities and high economic cost of settling in cities, very few tribal households permanently settled in urban areas. It is observed during the study that very few tribal youths are absorbed in the government jobs. Those who have been able to get employment through reservation are placed as teachers, patwari and tribal women have joined as Anganwadi Workers, Asha Workers. The major economic activity in which maximum tribal workforce was involved is unskilled labour in nearby villages/towns followed by workers involved in forest based activities and self cultivation. The type of works available to tribal across regions reveal the fact that in western and eastern region people are able to get work in nearby villages/cities and towns.

While in central region major chunk of workforce are engaged in agricultural activities in their villages. The scope of agriculture is very less in eastern and western tribal belts due to lack of adequate irrigation and infrastructural facilities. The nature of agriculture is subsistence and it is unable to fetch food for the tribal households throughout the year.

During last three generations, there had been a significant positive mobility in education among the tribal households. While as far as occupational and skill mobility is concerned no significant change has been observed in this regard. It is observed that large part of western

tribal belt is dry due to frequent droughts and lack of rivers and dams in the region. Tribals are unable to cultivate multiple crops round the year in this region. Therefore to strengthen the tribal livelihood, it is suggested that in spite of separate irrigation facility for each farmers in these area collective irrigation facilities can be developed by the government or subsidy can be provided for it so that a group of farmers with marginal lands can be benefitted by it. The functioning of self employment programmes is a challenging task in tribal dominated areas, where there is lack of credit facility to tribal

entrepreneurs. The government should help the tribal households involved in NTFPs collection and handicraft makers through adequate marketing facilities and training for value addition of the

products through policy initiatives. The study was carried out under the aegis of Empowerment Chair instituted by Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission, Bhopal at MPISSR, Ujjain.

Baseline Survey on Three Gram Panchayat of Ujjain, Dewas and Indore Districts of Madhya Pradesh

Y.G. Joshi & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

The basic mandate of the Chair on 'Empowerment of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections' was to undertake research and handholding activities on issues related to the empowerment of marginalised sections. Keeping in view the objectives, the Chair identified three villages SC/ST/OBC/EBS dominated Gram Panchayats to undertake action research activities. The Chair undertook base line survey in identified three Gram Panchayats, namely, Khadotia (Ujjain district), Hebatpura (Dewas district) and Kajlana (Indore district). During this baseline survey information related to (i) demography (ii) education (iii) occupation (iv) health outcomes (v) accessibility to assets and (vi) benefits related to Government interventions for rural development was collected through Census method inculcating

all households of eight villages of three Gram Panchayats. Besides the baseline survey participatory research appraisal (PRA) tools like social mapping, resource mapping, educational timeline and seasonality diagram relating to drinking water availability was undertaken in the villages. The finding of the baseline survey was shared with the concerned Gram Panchayats for preparation of inclusive comprehensive village development plans inculcating development of all sections of society in their villages. The baseline survey of the identified three Gram Panchayats was coordinated by Dr. Manish Gyani and Dr. Ram Kumar Usrethe. The survey was carried out under the aegis of Empowerment Chair instituted by Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission, Bhopal at MPISSR, Ujjain.



RESEARCH PROJECTS ONGOING

Educational Inclusion of PVTGs through RTE Act 2009 : A Comparative Study in Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka

Sandeep Joshi

The study is being conducted in two states of India viz.; Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. Madhya Pradesh has high percentage of tribal population, whereas Karnataka represents low percentage of tribal populace. There are three PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh and two in Karnataka. Therefore the districts having the majority of PVTGs have been purposely selected for the study.

During the first four months, the preparatory activities, scrutiny of documents, collection of secondary data was taken up. During this period one full time research associate was also appointed. Contacts with the state level officials were also made to get the required material from the

state governments of Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. During this period we could successfully collect the required secondary data in both the States.

During next three months of the project period we initiated the process of preparation of interview schedules first in the state of Madhya Pradesh and later on in the state of Karnataka. An attempt was made to include all such questions in the schedules which were directly linked with the objectives proposed by us for the study. Pre-testing of the schedules was carried out in both the states to ensure the adequacy of schedule, assessing the feasibility of the study and also to ensure that research protocol is realistic and workable. This exercise, as

proposed, was also completed within the stipulated time frame.

Next six months under the project were devoted to carry out the field work for primary data collection in both the states. For this purpose both the project directors chalked out detailed plans to complete this important task simultaneously in a time bound manner. Officials in the chosen districts of both the states were contacted and briefed about the overall objectives of the study in order to seek their full support in the data collection exercise. Data collection work in both the chosen states has been completed, as envisaged. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.



A Study of Beggars in the Religious City of Ujjain

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Beggary is a crucial socio-economic phenomenon for a developing country like India. Poor people are destitute and are socially expelled by the society. Majority of destitute acquire livelihood resources from begging and various types of dirty labour work that are rejected by the casual wage labour force. In most of the cases acute economic crisis and social exclusion compel even the children in to begging. In Madhya Pradesh, elderly persons, destitute, disabled, orphaned children, mentally ill are involved in begging for their livelihood.

Ujjain is a religious city and beggars are preponderant around its temples, religious places and ghats. It is observed that, due to the religious importance of Shipra River, floating beggar's population increases with the full moon, new moon, solar eclipse and lunar eclipse. The begging activities more witnessed during the month of shraavan, when a large number of devotees flock to Mahakal temple. Due to religious importance of the city, beggars are preponderant around the various religious places in the city. Since, there is lack of any systematic study to understand the concentration, causes, extent and nature of beggary in the religious city of Ujjain. This study is being undertaken to :

(i) comprehend the concentration, nature and extent of beggary in the religious city of Ujjain, (ii) understand the socio-economic background of the beggars and their livelihood pattern, (iii) analyse the factors forcing vulnerable people to resort to begging as a means of livelihood, (iv) identify the means and tactics of soliciting alms by beggars at different destinations, (v) measure the level of social isolation among the beggars and their social networks and (vi) evaluate accessibility of social security measures meant for the beggars in the city of Ujjain. For this data collection is completed and report writing is in progress. The study is commissioned by M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.



Impoverished Beggary in Madhya Pradesh

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Beggary is a complex social problem in our country. Though, existence of alms seeking population is not new to India, but beggars are now considered as social evils engendering issues of public health, decency and law and order in the contemporary India. Keeping in view, the existence of beggary, this research is being undertaken to identify the factors responsible for preponderance of beggary in Madhya Pradesh. While comprehending the causes of alms seeking activities, the study also tried to identify nature, pattern and methods of begging and effectiveness of institutional mechanism available for prevention of begging in Madhya Pradesh. The major objectives of

the study are to: (i) understand the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of beggars, i.e., age, gender, social group, etc., (ii) identify and analyse the factors or the causes that lead to different groups of poor people to resort to begging as a means of livelihood, (iii) analyse the nature, pattern, types and methods of begging, (iv) study the livelihood strategies of beggars such as their sources of income and expenditure pattern, (v) understand socio-economic implications of begging relating to dignity of life, and (vi) understand the coverage and effectiveness of institutional mechanism of prevention of begging. At present data collection is completed across the rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh.

The study is sponsored by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad.



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. CHILDLINE gives service to every needy children i.e., street children, child labour, abused children, child victims of flesh trade, disabled children, child drug addicts, mentally ill children and children infected by HIV/AIDs. The CHILDLINE provides medical assistance, shelter, repatriation, protection, emotional support, referral and guidance services to needy children. During the year 2017-18, the following awareness

and out- reach activities were undertaken by MPISSR as the nodal agency of CHILDLINE. During the year 31 weekly meetings, 12 coordinator meetings, six directors meeting and two volunteers meetings were organised to steering the activities of CHILDLINE in Ujjain.

During the year coordination with allied system (District Collector, Superintendent of Police, Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Labour Department, Social Justice Department, BSNL, Indian Railways, Health Department, Urban Development Authorities and NGOs) were undertaken for providing information relating to CHILDLINE services. During the year meetings with Childline Advisory Board (CAB) were organised to discuss various hurdles faced by the CHILDLINE team members in dealing with various outreach activities and interventions.

During 2017-18, rescue operations were undertaken with Juvenile Aid

Bureau, Special Juvenile Police Unit and Women Empowerment Department, during which 15 child beggars were rescued and presented before Child Welfare Committee. During this year, wall paintings were undertaken in different strategic locations at block headquarters to make awareness generation against sexual abuse of children and ragging. Messages were also painted in the Anganwadi buildings and schools to spread the messages related to services of CHILDLINE.

In this year District Child Labour Task Force has been constituted with the chairmanship of Collector, Ujjain by Labour Department and CHILDLINE is represented in the Task Force. The CHILDLINE coordinator, Ujjain is also regularly represent himself in the Juvenile Justice Board at Juvenile home.

The CHILDLINE project is financed by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi.



MPISSR

NEW RESEARCH PROJECT

Livelihood Transition and Marginalisation: A Study of Sahariya Tribe in Madhya Pradesh

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Transition in livelihood structure is a crucial challenge for the primitive tribal communities. The Sahariya community is the most vulnerable among PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) residing in Madhya Pradesh. Traditionally, this forest based community totally depended on food gathering and hunting for their livelihood. Due to the depletion of forest based resources, they are now forced to migrate out for labouring in agriculture and quarrying activities. In the changing scenario, they are facing crisis as their traditional livelihood has been shattered due

to deforestation. Further, they are more vulnerable to exploitation as they are not skilled and educated enough to be accommodated in the available employment structure of the informal and formal sector existing around them. In this changed scenario, they are facing marginalisation in all facets of life.

Keeping in view the vulnerable position of Sahariya community, the objectives of the study are to: (i) understand the historical background of Sahariya livelihood, (ii) understand the present livelihood structure among Sahariyas, (iii) comprehend the

livelihood transition being faced by deforestation and depletion of natural resources in Sahariya habitat, (iv) understand livelihood vulnerability and coping mechanism ushered by them to manage their livelihood, and (v) understand the process of marginalisation due to changing livelihood structure and its concomitant impact on social and cultural life. At present tool is being constructed to capture livelihood transition among the PVTG group. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.



DOCTORAL PROGRAMME

MPISSR is a recognised research centre of Vikram University, Ujjain for research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Geography and Sociology. The Institute offers six ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellowships, annually to pursue Ph.D. on topical issues of social sciences. Apart from scholars under ICSSR Fellowship, MPISSR also offers guidance and research facilities to scholars under open category, and also under various UGC Fellowships. At present 31 research scholars are pursuing Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Commerce and Sociology and four

scholars are pursuing post-doctoral research work. Three scholars have been awarded and three scholars have submitted their thesis from MPISSR Ujjain during 2017-18.

Ph.D. Awarded

Mr. Akhilesh Pal

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

Ms. Sunita Baghele

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

Ms. Sheetal Dwivedi

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

Ms. Mithilesh Kumari

Bharat Mein Rajya Rajniti Ki Ubharti Pravrutiyon Uttar Pradesh Rajya Ke 2007 Vidhan Sabha, 2008 Loksabaha Nirvachan Ke Vishesh Sandarv mein (Ashish Bhatt)

Ph.D. Ongoing

ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

Mr. Sushil Kashyap

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

Mr. Ummer Farooq Khanday

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

Mr. Atul Singh Baghel

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

Mr. Karunendra Kumar

MGNREGA ke Kriyanvayan ke Pashchat Gramin Shakti Sanrachana Mein aye Samajik va Rajnitik Parivartan: Uttar Pradesh ke Jalaun Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh Mein ek Adhyayan (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)



Mr. Rakesh Patel

Janjatiya Varg ke Panchayatiraj Sansthaon mein Sahbhagita evam Vikas: Madhya Pradesh ke Chhindwara Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh Mein (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Mr. Roohullah Sadiq

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

Open Category Scholar

Ms. Sangeeta Soni

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

Rajiv Gandhi National Doctoral Fellowship (UGC)

Ms. Rajeshwari

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

Ms. Roshni Pande

MGNREGA mein Prashasanik Karyakushalata hetu Nishpadan Lekha Pariksha 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 and Kashmir (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Post-Doctoral Fellowship (ICSSR)

Dr. Madhav Prasad Gupta

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

Dr. Om Prakash

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



Dr. Bhavna Jyotishi

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

Post-Doctoral Fellowship (UGC)

Dr. Jagdish Masodkar

Adiwasi Kshestro mein Badhta Naxalvad: Chhattisgarh evam Madhya Pradesh Rajya ka ek Vyavharik Adhyayan (Gopal Krishna Sharma)

PUBLICATION BY THE FACULTY

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- A Chapter on 'Two Decades of Democratic Governance at Local Level: Evidences from the Functioning of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Central Indian States' in Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt and Tapas Kumar Dalapati (eds.) *Two Decades of Panchayat Raj in India: Experiences, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2017.
- 'Rural Governance and Decentralised Planning: Experiences from Madhya Pradesh', *Journal of Madhya Pradesh Economic Association*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, February, 2018.
- Translation of a Chapter on 'Descriptive Survey Research' under the project of translation of research methodology study material in Hindi by Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, 2018.

Ashish Bhatt

- A Chapter on 'Janjatiya Kshetron me Shiksha Suvaidhayen evam stithi: Paschimi Madhya Ke Sandarbh Me Ek Adhyayan" in Rakesh Singh, Uday Singh and Jayant Kumar Behera (eds.) *Janjatiya Vikas: Vividh Paksha*, Swaraj Prakashan, New Delhi, 2017.

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

- 'Livelihood Challenges, Credit Transactions and Tribal Land Alienation: Study of Kalahandi District of Odisha' *Fourth World*. Vol 38, No. 1, 2016.
- 'Kheruwa: The Vulnerable Community in Madhya Pradesh' *Journal of Tribal, Folk and Subaltern Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2017.

ACADEMIC PARTICIPATION BY THE FACULTY

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- Participated in a Conference 'Shodh 2018' as Chief Guest organised by Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore on 31 March, 2018.
- Delivered two lectures in Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members (March 8-21, 2018) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, sponsored ICSSR New Delhi.
- Attended a meeting with Additional Chief Secretary and Commissioner, Department of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh to share the outcome of the study on 'Inadequacy of Permanent Teachers and its Impact of Quality of Higher Education in the Universities of Madhya Pradesh' on 20th March, 2018.
- Attended as a Panelist in a Panel Discussion on Legislative Reforms and Market Economy (Rural Governance and Decentralised Planning) in the 'International Conference on Strategies for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development in India' organised by School of Economics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 28th January, 2018.
- Delivered two lectures in Research Writing Workshop for SC, ST, OBC and Women Research Scholar (2-6, January, 2018) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored ICSSR New Delhi.
- Attended the Meeting of Research Institute's Committee of ICSSR as Member on 21st December, 2017 at ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Received Professor G. Ram Reddy Social Scientist Award on 4th December, 2017 at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad and also delivered G. Ram Reddy Memorial Lecture.
- Delivered two lectures in Five Days Orientation Programme for SC/ST/OBC and Women Ph.D. Scholars (20-24, November, 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi.
- Participated in one day workshop on Case Study Documentation on the Best Practices of Gram Panchayat under the project "Transforming India through Strengthening PRIs" sponsored by MoPR on 5th October, 2017 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad.
- Participated in a workshop for Master Assessors on Training Modules and Assessment Techniques under the project 'Transforming India through Strengthening PRIs' sponsored by MoPR on 6th October, 2017 at NIRDPR, Hyderabad.
- Participated National Seminar on Seminar on Trafficking of Tribal Women and chaired a special session organised by Rajiv Gandhi Chair, Barkatullah University, Bhopal on 19th September, 2017.
- Attended a meeting as member of the Committee to suggest themes/subjects for carrying out action research and research studies for 2017-18 constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India on 14th September, 2017.
- Delivered a special lecture in a Workshop on Identification of the Parameters of Adarsh Gram (A Model Village) on 13th September, 2017 at School of Economics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore sponsored by SPC, GoMP.
- Delivered two lectures in Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences at School of Studies in Economics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore sponsored by ICSSR on 13th September, 2017.
- Delivered two lectures in Ten Days Training Course on Research

Methodology (6-15 September, 2017) organised by School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi.

- Participated as a member convener in a Common Review Mission constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India to look into the 14th FFC and their performance in Madhya Pradesh and visited in the state from 23rd to 26th August, 2017.

- Delivered two lectures in Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members (5-18 July, 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

- Delivered two lectures in Ten Days Training Programme on Research Methodology for Ph.D. Students (13-22 June, 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi.

Ashish Bhatt

- Attended a Regional Interactive Workshops on 4-5 September, 2017 at SIRD, Jabalpur organised by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

Manu Gautam

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Methods' in the Ten day Research Methodology Training Programme for Ph.D. Scholars in Social Sciences (13-22 June, 2017) on 15th June, 2017 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.

- Attended two days Regional interactive Workshop of National Level Monitors held on 4th and 5th September, 2017 at MG State Institute of Rural Development, Adhartal, Jabalpur, M.P. for discussing the regular monitoring reports of Phase-1&II (2016-17) with the State Governments.

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Procedure in Survey Research' during 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars' (20-24 November, 2017) on 23rd November, 2017 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.

- Participated in the meeting organised by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India for concurrent evaluation in various states on 9th March, 2018 at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

- Presented a paper entitled 'Social and Educational Ramifications of providing meals in the School: A Study of Madhya Pradesh' in a National Seminar on 'Social Empowerment and Inclusion Through Education: Role of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' during 10-11 March, 2018 organized at G.B. Pant Institute of Social Sciences, Allahabad.

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Procedure' during Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme in Social Sciences (08-21, March, 2018) on 12th March 2018 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain.

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

- Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review in Social Science Research' and 'Focussed Group Discussion' in Ten Days Training Programme on Research Methodology for Ph.D. Students (13-22 June, 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored ICSSR New Delhi.



- Delivered three lectures on 'Literature Review', 'Content Analysis' and 'Focussed Group Discussion' in ICSSR sponsored 'Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members' (5 -18 July , 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review in Social Science Research' and 'Formulation of Objectives and Research Questions' in 'Ten Days Training Course on Research Methodology' (6-15 September , 2017) organised by School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi.
- Participated in the National Workshop on 'Master Degree Course in Community Leadership: Admission Policy, Course Contents, Modalities and Methodology' organised by Dr. B R Ambedkar University of Social Sciences on 3rd November, 2017.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review in Social Science Research' and 'Content Analysis' in Five Days Orientation Programme for SC/ST/OBC and Women Ph.D. Scholars (20-24, November, 2017) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Writing Literature Review' and 'Formulation of Objectives and

Research Questions ' in 'Research Writing Workshop for SC, ST, OBC and Women Research Scholar' (2-6, January, 2018) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi.

- Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review' and 'Content Analysis' in 'Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members (March 8-21, 2018) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR New Delhi.
- Delivered one lecture on 'Literature Review' in Two Day Workshop on Research Technique (March 21-22, 2018) organised by Ambedkar Chair, Vikram University, Ujjain.

Y.G. Joshi

- Delivered keynote address and chaired one technical session at ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on 'Resource Management and Development in India: Priorities, Progress and Challenges' organised by Government College, Barah (Rajasthan) on 2nd June, 2017
- Delivered two lectures as resource person on 'Aspects of Empirical Research and Designing of Tools' in ICSSR sponsored workshop at MPISSR Ujjain, 17-19 June, 2017.
- Delivered two lectures as resource person on 'Aspects of Empirical Research and Designing

of Questionnaire' in ICSSR sponsored workshop at MPISSR Ujjain, 6-10 July, 2017.

- Delivered one lecture as resource person on 'Developing Computer Friendly Schedules' in ICSSR sponsored course on Research Methodology organised by School of Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain on 11th September, 2017.
- Delivered special lecture as resource person on 'Seasonal Labour Migration: a Need to Change our Stereotype, Attitude and Strategy' at 12th Deccan Geography International Conference organised by Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur on 25th September, 2017.



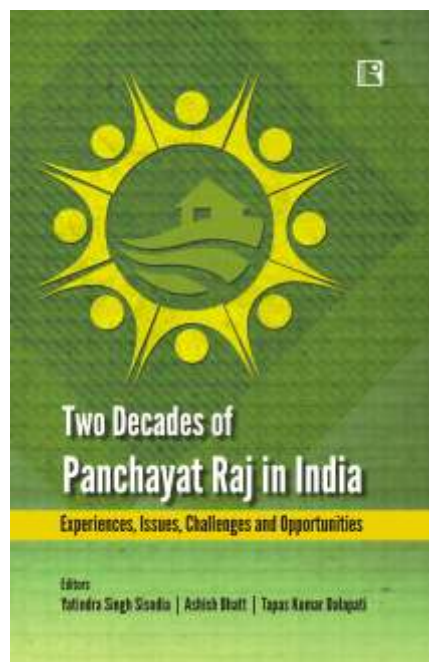
- Delivered keynote address in the National Seminar on 'Impact of Climatic Change and Agricultural Development' at Jainarayan Vyas University, Jodhpur on 27th October, 2017.
- Participated as resource person in a one day workshop on 'Master's Degree Course on Community Leadership' organised by B.R.Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Mhow on 3rd November, 2017.
- Delivered two lectures as resource person on 'Challenges of Empirical Research and Designing of Schedule' in the ICSSR sponsored training course of Research Methodology at MPISSR, Ujjain on 21-23 November, 2017.
- Participated in 39th National Geographical Congress organised by Osmania University, Hyderabad and chaired one technical session, 5-7 December, 2017
- Participated in 39th Annual Meet of the Institute of Indian Geographers held at Ravenshaw University, Cuttack and chaired the first Plenary Session 26-28 December, 2017.
- Participated as resource person and delivered one lecture on 'Thinking about Research for Social Development' organised by Parishkar College, Jaipur, 9-10 Feb., 2018.
- Chaired one technical session and delivered lecture as key speaker on 'Agriculture and its Transformation in the Tribal Belt of Madhya Pradesh' in the National Seminar organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, 28th February and 1st March, 2018.



Two Decades of Panchayat Raj in India: Experiences, Issues, Challenges and Opportunities

(Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2018)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt & Tapas Kumar Dalapati



Decentralisation is a much-debated issue in India and other countries with federal system of governance. The enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993 and the subsequent state wise panchayat raj acts in India brought to frontline significance of grassroots democratic processes.

After 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 experiences of the states are extremely rich and provide vital insights into the process of institutionalising panchayat raj. This volume strives to encompass all these issues related to panchayat raj in India.

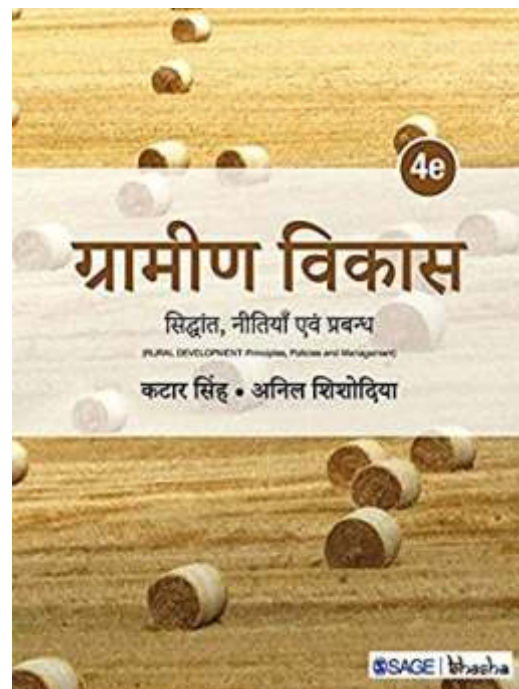
Besides a crisp introduction by the editors, the book is thematically divided in five parts, viz., 73rd

Constitutional Amendment and Status of PRIs; Devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries in PRIs; Changing Power Structure and Empowerment of Marginalised Groups; Gender Issues and Empowerment of Women through PRIs; and State Specific Experiences in Structure and Functions in PRIs. The book promises to be a valuable reference for all concerned researchers, bureaucrats, policy makers, planners, practitioners and those concerned with the decentralised governance.

'Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management' (Katar Singh & Anil Shishodia) (Sage Publications, 2017)

Translated by Yatindra Singh Sisodia

An unparalleled textbook on the subject, extensively revised to provide updates of various policies, strategies, and programmes in the spheres of rural development and management in India. This time-tested textbook on the basic concepts, policy instruments, strategies, policies, programs, and management of rural development provides a comprehensive coverage of the subject. Primarily targeted at



graduate and post-graduate students of rural development, this textbook also emphasises the crucial role of human resources as both a means and an end to development. The book aims to equip the reader to hone skills in planning, formulation, monitoring, and evaluation in rural development programmes. Key features of the book are: -Extensive analytical coverage of concepts, policies, and strategies in rural development. New sections added on various methodologies of

estimating poverty, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and the National Livestock Mission (NLM), seven new social welfare-oriented programmes, and planning machinery in India. Complete revision of all original tables and statistical figures along with new data on employment/unemployment and poverty scenario in India. This is a translated book in Hindi to cater to the needs of students of Hindi medium.

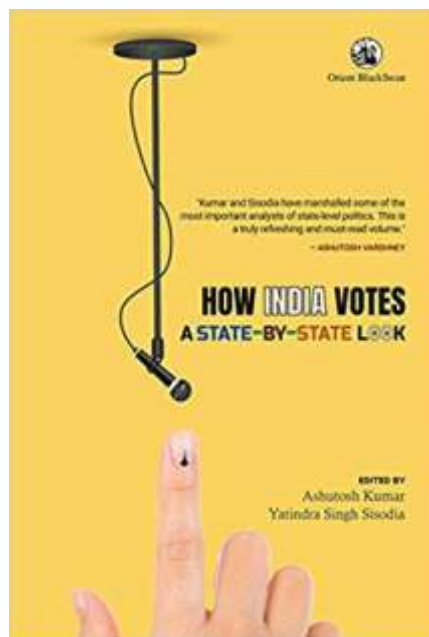


MPICSSR

How India Votes: A State-by-State Look

(Orient Blackswan, India) (Forthcoming)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Ashutosh Kumar



Over the past few decades, diverse social groups in India have been politicised and mobilised for electoral purposes on the basis of social cleavages, rather than on the basis of common economic interests, ideology or leadership. Almost all such social groups are spatially confined to a particular state or sub-region, following the reorganisation of states in India on a linguistic/ethnic basis, resulting in the rise of many state and sub-state parties. In effect, today India's states are now important political units, and critical to the understanding of emergent 'national' politics. How India Votes

studies almost every state in India to develop a theoretical framework that will analyse and trace the processes of transition and reconfiguration in the electoral landscape. It answers the questions: What message do the states hold for parliamentary elections? How do the people, who belong to a state, respond to national and state leadership? Drawing from the CSDS-Lokniti National Election Study 2014 data, the essays in the volume study demographic composition and the nature of socio-political cleavages and linkages; analyse the electoral outcomes of major state elections of the past decade and the

influence of trends, alliances, seat adjustments, candidate selection and campaigns; study the impact of assembly and local elections held in the state, both in terms of electoral verdict and behaviour; and explore the developments that have taken place since the 2014 elections. With its focus on the 2014 elections and state politics, this book will be useful for students of political science, psephology and sociology. It will also help the reader anticipate the issues that are likely to dominate the 2019 elections. The book is at the final stage of publication.

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

(PRIMUS, India) (Forthcoming)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Human development is a process of enlarging possibilities. The processes of human development enhance human choices and also focus on its just outcomes. In a developing country like India several initiatives have been undertaken through different regimes to enhance human capabilities across the development of human resources: income, good health, nutrition, education etc. backed by creation

of equal avenues of opportunities for these enhanced capacities in the rural areas. After seven decades of planned development several challenges still exist which are negating equal access to choices and opportunities. One of the major factors for successful implementation of human development policies is the active participation from masses for whom the development initiatives are meant in rural India. The book will unravel in-depth dynamics of people's participation in the processes of human development initiative in rural India. The book will be thematically divided into four parts and analyses contemporary perspectives of human development; present

scenario of human development; prospects and challenges in human development Initiatives and people's participation in human development initiatives in rural India. The fourteen chapters in this book will discuss in-depth analysis of human development in policies related to education, employment, health livelihood, nutrition and grassroots governance in a critical manner. This volume on Strategies for Human Development and People's Participation: Challenges and Prospects in Rural India will be of immense interest to researchers, bureaucrats, policy makers, planners, practitioners and academia of rural development and public policy. The book is at the final stage of publication.



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 2017 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences during this period.

Vol. 22(1), June 2017

- Service Tax in India: Story of its Evolution and Amalgamation with Goods Taxation (R. Srinivasan)
- Mobilisation of Adivasi Tea Garden Workers under Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad in North Bengal (Saikat Roy)
- Trends in Public Expenditure on Social Sector in Uttar Pradesh: Extent and Direction (Nomita P. Kumar)
- Contributory Role of Panchayati Raj in Facilitating Sustainable Economic Development (Joseph Benjamin)
- Social Aspects of Political Corruption: A Case Study of Nepal (Dipesh Kumar Ghimire)

- Balanced Regional Development: Views of Implementing Authorities (Shiddalingaswami V. Hanagodimath and Abdul Aziz)
- Climatic Change in Rajasthan (1980-2009): Case Study of Desert Districts of the State (Harshita Upadhyaya)
- Sustainable Development: A Study of Sardar Sarovar Project (Seema Jhala)
- Book Review

Juliana Nama: The Story of Dona Juliana Dias da Costa, A Portuguese Catholic Lady at the Mughal Court (1645-1734) (David M. Traboulay)

Vol. 22(2), December 2017

- Gram Sabha and Tribal Development: With Particular Reference to a Village in Scheduled Area of Madhya Pradesh (S.N. Chaudhary)
- Decentralised Governance and Women's Empowerment through Panchayati Raj Institutions in India (Bharati Chhibber)
- Socio-Economic Impact of MGNREGS: Study in Six States (Balu I.)
- Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas: The Ways of a Better Tribal Livelihood (Ashok Kumar Nanda)

- India-South Africa: A Soft Power Perspective (Shilpa Vijay)
 - Panchayati Raj Institutions in Jammu and Kashmir (Younis Ahmad Sheikh)
 - Religion and Dalit Communities: In Search of an Agency for Liberation (Rakesh Ranjan)
 - Book Review
- Handbook of Research on In-Country Determinants and Implications of Foreign Land Acquisitions (Harasankar Adhikari)
- State Politics in India (Arif Ahmad Nengroo)

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISSR in Hindi. The journal includes research papers/articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative and contemporary issues, problems and processes at state, national and international levels. The Institute brought out the second issue of 2016 and first issue of 2017 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal during this period.

Vol. 14(2), December 2016

- *Vaishveekarana ka arthvyavastha, samaj evam sanskriti par prabhav* (Jitendra Kumar Pandey)
- *Krishi ka vividheekaran: Krishi kshetra ke badalate parivesha men sansthatagat saakh kee bhumika ka poorvalokan* (Krishnapal Singh Rathore and Tapan Chaure)
- *Sangharsha nivaran: Ek avadhaaranaatmak vishleshan* (Ruchi Mishra)
- *Loktantra me matdan vyavhar* (Puja Shukla)
- *Kishoron me vyavhargar vyadhikeeya samasyaen: Samajik vighatan ka samajshastriya pariprekshya* (Babita Mahavar)
- *Grameen vikas hetu sarakari karyakramon ke kriyanvayan me swaichchhik sangathano ki bhumika* (Uttam Mohan Meena)
- *Anusuchit jatiyon me samajik, sanskritik evam arthik parivaran: Janpad Paudi Garhwal ke vishesh sandarbh me 'ek samajshastriya adhyayan'* (Dayavanti)
- *Vaishveekarana ka arthvyavastha, samaj evam sanskriti par prabhav* (Jitendra Kumar Pandey)

Vol. 15(1), June 2017

- *Bharat me vikas ke vibhinna pratiman tathaa vanchit vargon ka vikas: Neetigat evam vyavharik pariprekshya* (Pawan Kumar Yadav)
- *Anusuchit jati ki samajik, arthik evam shaikshik vishamata ka adhyayan: Sultana gaon ke sandarbh me* (Arsi Prasad Jha and Anil Kumar Singh)
- *Gramin rojagar srijan me MGNREGA ki bhumika: Chunautiyan evam sambhavnaen* (Mamta Panwar)
- *Gramin Bharat me vidyalayeen shiksha ke vikas me kendra poshit madhyahna bhojan yojana ka yogadan, sarthakta evam chunautiyan: Uttarakhand rajya ke Paudi Janapad ke vishesh sandarbh me* (Hemlata Verma)
- *Madhya Pradesh ke gramin vikas adhosarchna me udyanikee fasalon ka yogadan: Ek adhyayan* (Vandana Mandloi)
- *Samajik suraksha yojanaen tatha beedi shramik: Ek avalokan* (Vinod Sen and Mukesh Kumar Solanki)
- *Deshaj sanskriti, parampara banaam Gender: Janjateeya sandarbh me* (Anurag Kumar Pandey)



ANOTHER FEATHER IN THE CAP OF MPISSR

Professor G. Ram Reddy Social Scientist Award (2017) Conferred to Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia has been conferred with Professor G. Ram Reddy Social Scientist Award (2017) at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad on 4th December, 2017 by Professor G. Ram Reddy Trust, Hyderabad for his substantial contribution of research in the area of panchayati raj and grassroots democracy. This award is given bi-annually to social scientist who has done considerable research and academic work in the areas of interest of Professor G. Ram Reddy. Professor G. Ram Reddy was renowned architect of Distance Education and father of open learning in India. He was chairman in both the apex bodies - UGC and ICSSR. Professor G. Ram Reddy Award Lecture was also delivered by Professor Sisodia among the distinguished gathering.



TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Training Course on Research Methodology

(June 13 to 22, 2017)

Social research methods are means of providing the evidence to examine ideas that helps to enhancing existing 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. With an objective to sensitise research scholars about advance social science research methods, this training course was organised during June 13 to 22, 2017.

Research scholars of different educational institutions participated in training programme. Sixteen resource persons for this programme were drawn from MPISSR's internal faculty as well as from external

institutions with specialisation on various issues related to social sciences. 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, geography, management, economics, political science and computer science. In all, 36 candidates selected for participation on the basis of applications received from all over the India and all attended the course.

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 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 course, the processes and steps to develop a research proposal were elaborated at length. The participants, after identifying a research topic, were asked to develop a research proposals based on the conceptual framework. 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 interacted on issues such as

limitation of the data and analysis, misinterpretation of the findings and gaps in the analysis.

The training programme 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 was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members

(July 5 to 18, 2017)

A Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members/Researchers was organised during July 5 to 18, 2017 at MPISSR Ujjain. The salient objectives of the Capacity Building Programme were to : (i) enhance capability for writing a research paper for publication, (ii) develop the capability for planning and writing a research paper, (iii) enhance skills to prepare an appropriate research proposal, including conducting an overview of literature, formulating research questions and hypotheses, collection of information and analysis, (iv) help the faculty members to understand the application of appropriate statistical techniques in various types of researches keeping in mind nature of the data, (v) develop the capability to prepare a proposal for seeking research grant, and (vi) to acquaint the participants with the latest developments and trends in the field of social science research.

In the first phase of the capacity building programme, introductory

lectures were arranged to give an overview of philosophical background of social science research. In the second phase of the programme various research methods related quantitative as well as qualitative methods were discussed at length. In the third phase, a series of lectures on data generation and reliability and validity were discussed. The last 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.

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. Ashish Bhatt and Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



Workshop on Comprehensive Village Development Plan in Madhya Pradesh (29 November, 2017)

The Workshop on Comprehensive Village Development Plan in Madhya Pradesh was organised to discuss the issues related to (i) Situational Analysis of identified Gram Panchayats through PRA (ii) Strategy setting for village development (iii) Identifying resource envelop for development works (iv) Finalisation of needs (v) Preparation of village development plan according to sustainable development goals (vi) Review of village development plan by Gram Sabha.

In this workshop 35 village representatives from three adopted Gram Panchayat (Kadotia, Hebatpura, Kajlana) participated. The first session started with a presentation by Mr. Govind Kumar Nagore, Assistant Professor at Kasturba Gram Rural Institute. He asserted that to make a model village two things are necessary and those are local leadership and community participation. With the help of these two things a village can be made a model. To explain this further he gave the example of few model villages i.e., Hirwe Bazaar and Ralegan Sidhi of Ahmednagar district Maharashtra state and Piplantri village of Rajsamand district of Rajasthan

State. Mr. Govind Kumar Nagore then discussed in detail the steps of preparing the GPDP with participants. He asserted that first and foremost thing is to prepare that environment before starting the plan followed by a baseline survey to evaluate the current situation of the village. In the second discussion session Mr. K.N. Joshi emphasised on types of important records required to be updated and maintained by the Sarpanch and Secretary of Gram Panchayats. Mr. Joshi attempted to present in detail all the records and their relevance in rural development. Discussing about the taxes which is one of the major sources of revenue for the Panchayat, Mr. Joshi mentioned that panchayat has the right to raise the revenue from the existing tax and can also levy new taxes, it was also elaborated to the participants. In the third session by Mr. Arvind Songare and Mr. Vimal Nagar broadly explained the role and duties of panchayat representatives in preparation of GPDP. Most of the participants agreed that the duration for preparing a comprehensive plan is very short, hence it should be increased. The resource persons also explained in detail the ways

and techniques for convergence of plan with other government policies and departments.

In the end, the participants discussed with the problems and challenges they face while preparing GPDP for their respective gram panchayats. All the issues were resolved by all the resource persons collectively. The deliberation of workshop was moderated by Prof. Y.G. Joshi and Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati. The workshop was organised under the aegis of Empowerment Chair instituted by Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission, Bhopal at MPISSR, Ujjain.



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

(20 to 24 November, 2017)

Methodology is the central component of any research endeavour in social sciences. Every researcher has to be well-equipped and must have prior understanding of philosophical background and methods of research for his/her research subject.

Inadequate knowledge on research methodology may lead to spurious results hence, affects final output. Keeping in view the upgradation of knowledge related to research methodology, an Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars was organised.

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

Thirty five SC/ST/OBC/Women participants from all over India participated in this orientation programme. The orientation

programme covered philosophical as well methodological aspects of social science research. The Ph.D. students were also introduced to Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) software during the orientation programme. The Workshop Director was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Manu Gautam. The workshop was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.



Research Writing Workshop for SC, ST, OBC and Women Research Scholar (2 to 6 January, 2018)

Research is a simultaneous process of thinking, studying, analysing and writing. In India most of the Ph.D. scholars face difficulty to finalise their Ph.D. thesis and research writing in a presentable form. Though, the newly initiated pre-Ph.D. course work by UGC has provided orientation to Ph.D. scholars, the research scholars are always at a dilemma how to write different components of Ph.D. work i.e., synopsis, thesis, summary and research articles mandatory for completion of a Ph.D. work. Keeping this fact in view, MPISSR organised a five day workshop during 2 to 6, January 2018.

The Research Writing Workshop was designed to facilitate the

scholars in the initial phase of designing and planning of a research work in social sciences. The workshop introduced essential elements of writing a thesis (issue, contexts, texts, methodology and voice). After introducing these concepts, in the second phase discussion sessions were organised to orient the participants on how to write research proposal, research thesis and research articles during their research work. The workshop focused on developing skills among participants for writing thesis and research papers related to their research work.

Scholars belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Women category from different educational institutions participated in this workshop. The

workshop Director of this workshop was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the workshop was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati. The workshop was organised with the financial assistance from ICSSR, New Delhi.



Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members

(8 to 21 March, 2018)

Methodology is the central and most crucial component of any research endeavour in social sciences. 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, Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members was organised to create awareness about scientific approach and skills on various research methods during 8 to 21 March, 2018.

Deviating from 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 capacity building programme introduced to the participants to ontological, epistemological, methodological issues in social sciences. Following this, the participants were introduced to the nuances of quantitative methods in social science research. The training programme also had discussions on nuances of qualitative methods and participant observation, case study and focus group discussion method were elaborately discussed with the participants. The capacity building programme emphasised both theoretical as well as practical training. The next phase was entirely devoted to writing research paper, report writing, bibliographic techniques and

language of research.

Fifteen resource persons for this programme were drawn from MPISSR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with specialisation in different research methods. In all, 35 candidates selected for participation on the basis of applications received from all over India and all attended the course. The participants comprised of young faculty members from different educational institutions of India.

The capacity building programme was of a significant help for updating their knowledge on new techniques in research methodology and research writing. The course Director of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati. The programme was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.



SEMINARS

National Seminar on Efficacy of Government Programmes on Socio-Economic and Political Inclusion of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections (26 and 27 October, 2017)

The objective of the National Seminar on 'Efficacy of Government Programmes on Socio-Economic and Political Inclusion of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Sections' was to provide a forum for discussion and a platform for exchange of field experiences, case studies, research outcomes as well as observations on Socio-Economic and Political Inclusion of SC/ST/OBC and Economically Backward Section through Government programmes.

The deliberation of the seminar was divided into six plenary sessions. The first plenary session was based on social inclusion and exclusion of marginalised communities. In this session paper

presenters highlighted that child mortality among marginalised communities is one of the serious issues which need to be considered across the India. It was established by discussion that the condition of tribal is pathetic in relation to accessibility to land. It is also emerged from the discussion that Scheduled Tribes are least empowered people in India. They have been displaced without any proper rehabilitation process. There are various Acts for empowerment of tribal but the issue is that the tribals are less assertive about their entitlements.

The second plenary session consisted of presentations on health and nutrition issues. The presentations stressed out that

prevalence of malnutrition is highest among children of Scheduled Tribe community as compared to other communities. The issues of malnourishment, efficacy of mid day meal schemes and state of reproductive health services in the various states of



India were also addressed during this session.

The third plenary session consisted of papers by experts on various issues related to livelihood activities of marginalised communities. The scholars opined that the factors that can pull people out of poverty are high agriculture income, improved health care facilities, investment in irrigation, consumption expenditure and education.

The fourth plenary session was based on the implications of educational policies for the marginalised communities. The papers presented by the scholars revealed that due to various



educational programmes a change in institutional framework at grassroots level has witnessed across the states of India. However, some scholars reported that in spite of many schemes in higher education the enrolment rate of Scheduled Tribes students is very less as compared to other social communities.

In the fifth plenary session, discussion revolved around political representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayati Raj Institutions. Scholars highlighted in this session that the political empowerment of women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dismantling the earlier patriarchal dominance in the

panchayat raj system, which is very good sign of gender equality in the grassroots governance.

The last plenary session of the seminar was concentrated on the theme of social inclusion through different government schemes. During this session presentations were made on efficacy of MGNREGA, NRLM and livelihood generation programmes for PVTGs. The Seminar was sponsored by Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission. The deliberation of the seminar was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati. The seminar was organised under the aegis of Empowerment Chair instituted by Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission, Bhopal at MPISSR, Ujjain.

National Seminar on Acharya J.B. Kripalani: Life, Vision and Role in Indian Freedom Struggle to Democratic India (December 14 and 15, 2017)

National Seminar on 'Acharya J.B. Kripalani: Life, Vision and Role in Indian Freedom Struggle to Democratic India' was held during December 14 and 15, 2017. Acharya Kripalani (1888-1982) left special imprints on the Indian politics. He was a true socialist and close associate of Gandhi. He was very active in freedom struggle and later on after Independence remained committed for the democratic values. He was concerned with vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society and fought for their rights. He set very high moral values in public life and posed exemplary Gandhian principles for emulation. Against this backdrop, the seminar was organised. The sub-themes of the seminar were: - Acharya Kripalani's contribution to political thought and action; Acharya Kripalani and his role in promoting

constructive programme; Acharya Kripalani in freedom struggle of India; Acharya Kripalani in post Independent India: As Congress President, unique Parliamentarian and leader of opposition; Acharya Kripalani's role in public life; Kripalani's Gandhi and Gandhi's Kripalani; and Other relevant themes from social, economic & political perspectives.

Seminar began with an inaugural session wherein notable social thinker Shri Raghu Thakur was chief guest and Dr. Anil Dutt Mishra delivered keynote address. Dr. Ravi Prakash Tekchandani, Director, NSPSL was guest of honour. This was preceded by four technical sessions and each session had key speaker and paper presenters wherein the life and work of Acharya Kripalani were discussed and debated at length. The seminar was concluded in a valedictory session in which

Professor Arun Chaturvedi gave valedictory address. The seminar was a kind of remembrance to a forgotten hero of Indian politics and public life. The seminar was convened by Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt and Dr. Nalin Singh Panwar. The seminar was sponsored by National Commission for the Promotion of Sindhi Language, MHRD, GoI.



National Seminar on Rural Women Empowerment and Inclusive Development in Indian Scenario: Challenges and Possibilities

(February, 6 and 7, 2018)

National seminar on 'Rural Women Empowerment and Inclusive Development in Indian Scenario: Challenges and Possibilities' was organised at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain. The seminar saw very enthusiastic participation with undiminished intensity and lively discussions. The Seminar was attended by delegates of various states including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, etc. However, a total of 35 selected research papers were presented in this seminar. The whole seminar was divided into six technical sessions. In Inaugural Session, Keynote Address delivered by Professor Kamal Nayan Kabra. Professor Kabra, insisted that participation of women is

necessary as far as her empowerment is concerned. The chief guest of the inaugural session was Padamshri Dr. Janak Palta who shared her concern for the pathetic condition of rural women in India. She expressed her disquiet concern that rural women have no identity of her own and they have been exploited. They are malnourished, are depressed, are ill and do not have decision making power. The so called male dominating society has encroached the life of women. The seminar was preceded by four plenary sessions wherein issues of sub-themes of the seminar including:- Rural Women Empowerment: Theoretical and Historical Context; Rural Women Empowerment and Constitutional Provisions and Laws; Status of Rural Women in India in Present Context; Inclusive Development

and Rural Women; Rural Women Empowerment and Government Policies and Programmes; Rural Women Empowerment and Status of Health and Education; Rural Women Empowerment and Opportunities of Employment; and Rural Women Empowerment and Panchayat Raj Institutions were discussed and elaborated in detail. The seminar was concluded with a valedictory sessions. The seminar contributed in fulfilling the objectives laid down including the policy implications which are the outcome of the seminar and can help the academicians and government for further course of action. The seminar was convened by Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt. The seminar was sponsored by Northern Regional Centre, ICSSR, New Delhi.



National Seminar on State Level Political Leadership in India: Patterns, Trends, Challenges and Opportunities (22 and 23 February, 2018)

National Seminar on 'State Level Political Leadership in India: Patterns, Trends, Challenges and Opportunities' was held during 22 and 23 February, 2018. The newly exalted position of the states and state level parties in the Indian polity has brought new focus on the considerable power and influence wielded by state level political leadership. It is increasingly the state level leader, irrespective of being affiliated to a national or state party, who in consultation with other minor state level leaders has been mainly instrumental in shaping the form and content of the party agenda and manifesto, distribution of party tickets, tenor of election campaigns, alliance-building and modes of distribution of patronage among the masses as well as party

functionaries. Keeping this in view, the seminar was aimed to examine challenges posed to successful leadership. The relevance of the seminar theme was also laid in the fact that leadership as a subject has remained inexplicably under-researched, especially when it comes to state level leadership. This discussed threadbare the multi-faceted issues related to the patterns and trends of state level political leadership. It was aimed to understand the dynamics of state leadership. It also threadbare discussed the political life of the leaders and their leadership style/model analysis related to the political developments in the concerned state. The seminar began with an inaugural session followed by six plenary sessions wherein 21 papers were read and

discussed thoroughly. The seminar was concluded with a wrap-up session. The seminar was convened by Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Prof. Ashutosh Kumar. The seminar was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.



National Seminar on Food Security and Rain-fed Agriculture In India: Issues, Challenges and Prospects

(28 February and 1 March, 2018)

National seminar on 'Food Security and Rain-fed Agriculture in India: Issues, Challenges and Prospects' was organised by MPISSR, Ujjain. The whole seminar was divided into six technical sessions. The Inaugural Session of the seminar commenced with Keynote Address of Prof. Pramod Kumar. He presented the picture of agriculture in India in the last 60 years. The first technical session consisted of two papers which were based on shift from agriculture sector to other sectors and impact of national food security mission on BPL households. The second plenary

session consisted of three presentations. The presentations initiated with the fact that rain-fed agriculture is under crises due to various reasons. The third plenary session was consisted of three papers by experts on various issues related to distress situation of agriculture in India. The second day of the seminar started with fourth technical session with presentation of three papers. The papers highlighted that food security is the main challenge which India is facing today. The reasons given for it is increasing population, rise in food prices and climate change. In the fifth session and the last session of the seminar, the

presenters highlighted several issues related to food security and pitiable condition of farmers. It was suggested that there is a need for rural development through irrigation facilities and providing rural infrastructure including many more employment generation programmes. Finally the seminar was able to bring out the key issues related to food security and rain-fed agriculture in India. The seminar was coordinated by Dr. Manu Gautam. The seminar was sponsored by Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology, Bhopal.



National Seminar on Regional Disparity in Contemporary in India: Concerns for Development and Policy Intervention (27 and 28 March, 2018)

A major challenge for a vast country like India is to maintain balance within its regions having multifarious economic and socio-cultural diversities. This is also essential that people of different regions have a feeling that their development aspirations being adequately addressed within the current development process. Regional distributive justice is the core value of inclusive growth. Among various axes of inequality in India, regional disparity has acquired greater salience in recent times due to the demand being made for special status for states on the basis of backwardness. These regional aspirations are engendering discontents and causing of internal security threats. Keeping in view the above issues in the background, National Seminar on 'Regional Disparity in Contemporary in India: Concerns for Development and Policy Interventions' was organised during 26 and 27 March, 2018.

During the National Seminar five plenary sessions were organised apart from the inaugural function. The keynote speech of the seminar was delivered by Prof. Amitabh

Kundu who highlighted on demographic as well human development disparities across Indian states. In the first plenary session, participants highlighted disparities across the villages in India related to different rural development parameters. They also reiterated upon impact of post liberalisation policies for socio-economic disparities in Indian agriculture. In the second plenary session scholars highlighted upon the facets related to rural-urban divide and its socio-economic implications.

In the third plenary session papers were presented related to inequalities among farming families. Views were expressed on gender and regional disparity in literacy across the different states of India. Scholars raised questions related to sustainable development initiative to be needed for bridging the regional disparity across India. In the fourth plenary discussions revolved around inequality in maternal health care, role of philanthropic associations to bridge the regional disparities, disparities in educational enrolments and outcomes in the Madhya Pradesh.

In the fifth and last plenary session, scholars discussed on income imbalances across the Indian states and its repercussion on regional disparity, connection between rural poverty and social expenditure and role of right to education act to bridge the gap in development of human capital. The valedictory address was given by Prof. D.K. Verma who stressed upon balanced planning and development to maximise the use of human as well as material resources across the India. The seminar was convened by Prof. Y.G. Joshi and deliberation of the seminar was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati. The seminar was sponsored by MPISSR, Ujjain.



MEMORIAL LECTURE

Professor R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture on Krishi: Kal, Aaj aur Kal

(January 6, 2018)

Dr. Vandana Shiva



The Institute organised its annual event with all jubilation and a deep sense of gratitude and with remembrance towards its visionary founder Professor R.S. Gautam. In this memorial lecture, Dr. Vandana Shiva elucidated the rich principle of agricultural tradition and rich bio-diversity of India. She expressed great concern that these rich agricultural practices interrupted by the so called 'Green Revolution' in 1960s. In the process the high response variety seeds imposed on Indian farmers, which resulted (i) monopoly on production and marketing of seeds, (ii) epidemic of farmers suicides

due to debt for costly seeds and chemicals, (iii) malnutrition and hunger crisis resulting from mono-cultures, and (iv) ecological crisis in the form of desertification and severe water crisis.

According to her Green Revolution was neither green nor revolutionary. It was not green because it destroyed our rich bio-diversity. It was not revolutionary because it entrenched the fossil fuel industry and the poison cartel in our agriculture and food system and created ever expanding possibilities of super profits at the cost of the our earth, our farmers and our health.

She pleaded that it is high time that we should rejuvenate our bio-diversity, soil, and water resources and food pattern. Conservation of native seeds, practicing organic farming can provide enough foods to Indians in a safe way. This is the solution to hunger, malnutrition, agrarian crisis and farmer's suicides which we are facing today. She reiterated that with our endogenous seeds we can create a new India free of poisons in our food, free of farmer's suicides and free of malnutrition. The event was attended by a large gathering of academia of Ujjain.



LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE



The MPISSR library is one of the best learning centres in Madhya Pradesh. The library has also a well furnished reading hall to facilitate learning atmosphere for the students and scholars in social sciences. The library is continuously updated through addition of new titles in social sciences and peer reviewed journals. Over the years MPISSR library has been attracting research scholars across the India for collection of useful literature. The MPISSR library has developed its collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, annual reports, newsletters, working papers and monographs. The MPISSR library offers following services to its users

- (i) Current Awareness Service
- (ii) Selective Dissemination of Information
- (iii) Current Content list for Journals/Periodicals
- (iv) Reprographic Services
- (v) Circulation Service.

The MPISSR library has collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, newsletters, working papers and monographs. The library has over 16582 books and 3000 bound volumes of journals. The library receives journals /periodicals by the way of subscription and/or exchange. The library exchanges institute's research output and publications including journals i.e., Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences and Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal with other social science institutions in India. A separate section for theses and project reports is developed for convenience of the scholars. The MPISSR library remains open to scholars on all working days from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Access to various online data bases viz., JSTOR, ECONLST, EBSCO and INDIASTAT have also been made available to library users.

During this year, 578 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 198 journals and periodicals on exchange/ subscription basis.



INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

Main Campus

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

Auditorium

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

Seminar Hall

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

Guest House

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



GOVERNING BODY



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

Associate Professors

Dr. Ashish Bhatt
M.A. (Pol. Sc. & Sociology), M.Phil., Ph.D. (Political Science)
(Rural Development; Decentralised Governance;
Electoral Behaviour; 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; Social Exclusion of Maginalised)

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.

MPSPC Chair

Dr. Preeti Kathuria, Research Associate
Dr. Manish Gyani, Senior Research Assistant
Dr. Ram Kumar Usrethe, Junior Research Assistant

Childline

Mr. Sher Singh Thakur, City Coordinator

Support Staff

Mr. Babulal Waghela
Mr. Prakash Bamniya
Mr. Rajesh Bamniya
Mr. Purushottam Waghela
Mr. Ramchandra Dagar

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 2017-18

RECEIPTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	3321	
- Cash at Bank	2979241	2982562
Grants From ICSSR, New Delhi (Plan)		
(i) Salary Grant		6000000
(ii) Development Grant		4400000
(iii) One time Grant for Library Development and Computers		1000000
(iv) ICSSR SC/ST Component Grant		1000000
Grants from Govt. of M.P., Bhopal		
(i) Salary		3000000
(ii) Maintenance and Development		200000
ICSSR Ph.D. Fellowship		1272000
Publication of Journal		91000
ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellowship		1054800
Interest from Bank A/c		108088
Other receipts		71500
Salary Deficit met from Society A/c		4927986
Project A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	3354748	
Income from Various Agencies	7918892	
Advance to Project Directors	2928000	
Interest from Bank A/c	170705	14373178
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	83081	
Other Receipts	2829	
Interest from Bank A/c	3189	89099
TOTAL		40570123

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

-Sd-
Shilendra Shrivastava
Chartered Accountant
For JSS & Co., Ujjain



MPISSR

PAYMENTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Pay & Allowances	13725601	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	1316888	
Research Publications	201600	
Printing & Stationery	21808	
Postage, Telephone, Internet	131390	
Traveling Expenses	39945	
Campus-Maintenance & repairs	234658	
Library-Books & Journals	533953	
Meetings	113226	
Audit and Consultancy Fees	35340	
Vehicle Maintenance & Repair	6071	
Equipments	102680	
Furniture and Fixture	179072	
Computers/ Software & peripherals	261306	
Power and Electricity	382225	
Affiliation Fee	74000	
Remuneration to Part Time Staff	99600	
Professor R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture	64260	
Institutional Project	160000	
Lease Rent to UDA	24382	
Refurnishing Work of Seminar Hall	653740	
ICSSR Orientation Programme (SC/ST Component Grant)	1000000	
Renovation Work in Reading Hall of Library	181466	
Maintenance and Repair in Guest House	274743	
ICSSR Ph.D. Fellowship	1450437	
ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellowship	828800	
Contingency	254715	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	3321	
- Cash at Bank	3752619	26107846
Project A/c		
Expenditure	8912525	
Advance to Project Directors	2983800	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	2476020	14373178
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	89099	89099
TOTAL		40570123
-Sd- Director MPISSR Ujjain	Shilendra Shrivastava Chartered Accountant For JSS & Co., Ujjain	-Sd- Shilendra Shrivastava Chartered Accountant For JSS & Co., Ujjain





MPISSR

M.P. Institute of Social Science Research

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