



MPISSR

Annual Report

2015-16





Annual Report

2015-2016



M.P. Institute of Social Science Research

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

6, Professor Ramsakha Gautam Marg

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

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The Director

M.P. Institute of Social Science Research

6, Professor Ramsakha Gautam Marg

Bharatpuri Administrative Zone

UJJAIN - 456 010 (M.P.) INDIA

Phone : 0734 - 2510978, 2524645

Fax : 0734 - 2512450

E-mail : mpissr@yahoo.co.in, mailboxmpissr@gmail.com

Web-site : www.mpissr.org

Compiled by

Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati

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Foreword



The notion that work is broader and deeper than that of jobs is very true with reference to the faculty - just five - of M.P. Institute of Social Science Research. Since its operational inception in 1993-94 by our reverend Professor Ramsakha Gautam almost single handedly, the Institute has experienced a severe 'faculty crunch' due to certain unavoidable limitations beyond control. However, the amount of academic output generated supersedes a great many institutions with much more resources at their disposal. The limited faculty, library, computer staff and support staff at the institute seem to be fully inspired by the notion that work is broader and deeper than that of the jobs. Academics and the support activities are their commitments leading to higher level of achievements with every successive year.

Research Methodology and Capacity Building programmes meticulously designed and uninterruptedly pursued for almost twenty years have earned a repute throughout the country. Research scholars and higher

education teachers yearn to participate in these programmes. The department of school education, Government of Madhya Pradesh has started encouraging their teachers to participate in a special capsule of Capacity Building Programme for the last three years.

Research projects undertaken during 2014-15 have been successfully completed during 2015-16. These range from social, political and developmental issues to NLM monitoring sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and monitoring of educational issues sponsored by Ministry of HRD, Government of India. Tribal problems and efforts at their resolution have been significantly studied by the Institute since its very beginning. As a nodal agency of Childline, the Institute is engaged in a laudable activity of childcare throughout the year. A special activity of reducing varied exploitation of children was also undertaken in collaboration with other such agencies. 2016 Simhasth was also documented from the perspective of children. Studies on social and religious attitudes and practices have been conducted in collaboration with renowned research institutes of our country.

National Seminar on social inclusion, inclusive growth, trends of state politics and educational policies were marks of significant academic achievements during this year. Organising popular community with the activities of the Institute.

The Planning Chair on Empowerment of SC/ST/OBC/EBS/Women sponsored by State Planning Commission Government of Madhya Pradesh is another feather in the cap. Thanks to the governing and general bodies of the Institute for their unfailing support and appreciation for our endeavour. We look forward to academicins and researchers to avail of the facilities provided by the M.P. Insitute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.

Professor Nalini Rewadikar
President, MPISSR, Ujjain





From the Desk of Director



It gives me immense pleasure and privilege to place the Annual Report of the activities of MPISSR for the year 2015-16. Annual Report is a mirror reflecting various aspirations, initiatives and achievements of the Institute. In the perpetuation of its core values, the MPISSR strives to offer valuable output on the issues of contemporary relevance through various academic endeavours. The academic environment of the institute this year was full of resonance with multi-fold activities.

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

During this academic year, MPISSR completed eight research projects whereas 10 research projects are ongoing. It is important to bring to the notice of academia that recognising the research work of MPISSR, State Planning Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh has initiated to establish a Planning Chair on Empowerment of SC/ST/OBC/EBS at MPISSR. The Institute has completed three training course/workshops on research methodology

and other related issues for the research scholars and young teachers. This year witnessed successful organisation of four national seminars on the issues of topical importance and contemporary relevance. The grand academic event, Professor Ramsakha Gautam Memorial Lecture was organised by the MPISSR with full exultation and a deep sense of gratitude towards its visionary founder. The doctoral programme at the Institute advanced further with new entrants and the research scholars are at various stages of their work with fellowship schemes of UGC and ICSSR. Besides this, The Institute also hosted and supervised Post-Doctoral Fellows of ICSSR during this year. The faculty of the Institute has made sizeable contribution in terms of academic writings in edited books and peer-reviewed journals including publication of one book. This year has also evidenced significant academic visits by the faculty. Both the journals of the Institute are regularly being published and English Journal has entered into 20th year. This year has indeed been an academically vibrant year.

I would like to place on record my gratitude towards the Governing Board of MPISSR for its whole hearted support in persuasion of the agenda of the Institute. Despite the modest strength of the faculty in MPISSR, the volume of work carried out in this academic year is a result of their admirably tireless efforts. The staff of MPISSR although minimal deserves appreciation for their spontaneous support extended in more than one ways in completing all the tasks. 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 qualify 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 in a sustained manner.

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia





Overview

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

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

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

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

Objectives

The objectives of MPISSR are -

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





Thrust Areas

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

Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

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

The society with its structural rigidity would get a legal and institutional space through panchayat raj in order to operate in an accountable as well as meaningful manner. This means, the introduction of panchayat raj would homogenise the differences existing in the rural society owing to its stratification based on caste, class and gender lines. This homogenisation will result in an informed decision-making at the grassroots level. Moreover, the policy makers at the macro level have faith in the new system's capability to deliver and the development process. Thus, it would be more responsible as well as dependable than any of the earlier systems of governance. Even if these hitherto untested propositions are true, the fluidity in acceptance of a macro decision to reform the governance will depend on how the micro functionaries at the grassroots are interpreting and adapting the macro processes. It is quite likely that traditional power centres still have overbearing influence on the new

governance for it to operate democratically. More anxious, however, will be situations where decisions by the newly created institutions may succumb to local or parochial pressures. Past experience of working of decentralised governance would not dissipate our anxieties. The new system could also have a level of participation that renders the grassroots institutions just a formality with no cogent decision-making role. That the informality observed in the forming of various stakeholders' committees could make them surrogate of the traditional power centres. Thus, it will be a worthwhile exercise to understand how the new system would resolve the constraints raised by the traditional social hierarchy and power centres; exclusions that restrict participation of marginalised groups - tribal, dalit, women etc. in decision-making; and, resource crunch that is forced on these institutions because of emerging forces of economic liberalisation as well as by native institutional structures.

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

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

Studies in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

Tribal studies have remained one of the core concerns of the Institute; decentralised governance in tribal areas has been studied ever since the inception of the Institute. The inequitable access to development fruits in tribal areas, despite special allocation of funds, indicates that tribal development is far more complex and challenging than the usual development. The issues involved are mul-tidimensional 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 over six decades we find that we have not been able to democratise our society. Politically, we have founded a mature democratic state but not so with our society; our society is still undemocratic so far as its structuring and functioning are concerned. There is no social equality and society is still stratified on caste, class and status lines. We have a society of the few rich co-existing with a society of the many poor, a society of the upper classes and castes with a society of the downtrodden, of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, and the women folk. Thus, distinctions of caste, class, status and of rich and poor plague our social setting. Scarce resources of society are unjustly and unevenly distributed resulting thereby in the denial of social justice and human rights to the backwards of the communities. Society's goods and services benefit only the privileged to the detriment of the backwards and dalits of society. All such inequalities, injustices and violations of human rights manifest themselves in the form of lack of social equality, social harmony, social solidarity and feelings of social and political alienation among the underprivileged sections of our society.

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

Development and Deprivation

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

compensated by the efforts of the community and the civil society. Studies such as equitable and sustainable use of commons, technology transfer in changed economic environment and PDS as an agency of redistributive justice fall in this thrust area.

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

Studies in Education

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

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

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

Gender Studies

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





A review of women's studies in India reveals that though women have much lower market penetration, their contribution to the welfare of household is significant. They are instrumental in coping with household crises. Despite this, they remain, as well as are considered invisible; their presence is observed only through the veil of family and not as an individual. Factors like their invisibility coupled with lack of control on their own life make them utterly incapable in participating in affairs outside their families. In the power structure women find lower status than the men. Although there have been efforts to narrow down the difference in social position by providing women legal, economic and political support, the differences still exist. These supports are ineffective in influencing the power equation in the society which is governed by interplay of traditional, cultural, social and economic forces. The identity and the role of women is rooted in social and cultural construct of Indian society as norms forged through personal interaction in daily practices. Support to gender justice and equity has not been accepted within family and work place. In its place, at different levels, authoritarian practices are reproduced. The gender studies at the MPISSR try to relocate women's powerlessness in the socio-economic and political domain, using some of the aspects discussed above.

Studies in Environment

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

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

Watershed programme has assumed a major significance in the recent past. The uneven nature of the monsoon, the frequent droughts and the depleting natural resources are creating havoc with the life of human beings. Animals have come to the stage of extinction. These factors have perpetuated the danger of desertification of our country. Watershed activities can play a catalytic role in restoring the depleting natural resources of the country. At the same time these activities are also helpful in enhancing the socio-economic standards of the rural poor. Madhya Pradesh has started launching watershed activities in almost all the districts of the State. The ecological conservation in

Malwa region can be done mainly by river treatment, digging of ponds, afforestation and pollution control. These prominent aspects are covered in this thrust area. MPISSR has set its foot in this research area of immense social importance.

Information Technology and Society

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

New Economic Policy and Society

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





Research Projects Completed

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

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Marriage is the basic foundation for Hindu society in India. Hindu marriage processes have been undergoing through a significant change due to various upcoming socio-economic factors. Since 1990s due to the impact of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation process more non-farm activities are creeping into rural social structure and more rural youths are heading towards professional jobs in the secondary and tertiary sector.

The study envisaged to comprehend the undergoing changes in marriage rules across caste and class in rural and urban areas and highlight the processes of change undergoing in rules of marriage, partner selection process and solemnisation of marriage in the locale (*Malwa*), where several new attributes have emerged within matrimonial processes.

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

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

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

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

Sandeep Joshi

As per the ToR with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the monitoring work for the last 14 districts in 4th half of the two years engagement has been completed. Fourteen districts were Alirajpur, Anuppur, Badwani, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Harda, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Shahdol, Shajapur, Seoni and Umaria. With the submission of 4th half yearly report all the 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh have been completed. As per ToR 25 schools from each district were selected. Therefore, a total number of 350 schools had been visited in the reporting period. The report includes review, observations and analysis of various components covered under RMSA programme viz.; planning and implementation, access including social access, information on out of school children/drop-out children, girls education, quality of education, community participation, implementation of schemes developed for CWSN, teaching learning process, financial management,





civil works sanctioned under RMSA, MIS, etc. A detailed report covering all the aspects of RMSA had been submitted to the Government of India and to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The financial support for the project was provided by Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

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

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt & Tapas Kumar Dalapati

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provided constitutional status to panchayats and gram sabhas. Approximately 2.4 lakh elected panchayats are now in existence across the country. As per the Constitution, the empowerment of panchayats has clearly been left to the states. States vary a great deal in the extent to which they have devolved funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to panchayats and built their capacities in terms of appropriate manpower, infrastructure and training to enable them to exercise the powers devolved. The Constitution also leaves it to the states to define the powers and functions of the gram sabha. The state of Madhya Pradesh has amended the Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam (1993) through the Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam 2001, to strengthen the Gram Sabha to perform not only functions of fixing accountability over the Panchayat but also devolved funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats and built their capacities in terms of appropriate manpower, infrastructure and training to enable them to exercise the powers devolved to them.

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

Thus, it can be reiterated that Madhya Pradesh has acted significantly at the *de jure* position but the *de facto* scenario has to be changed for real empowerment of PRIs. However, after two decades

of Panchayat Raj, the silver lining on equal participation of women in PRIs, regular organisation of Gram Sabha, new innovations like Jan Mitra Samadhan Kendra shows that the *de jure* position can also improve if the awareness of people at Gram Panchayat level is improved for their self-governance. The study is sponsored by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi.

NLM Monitoring of Churu District, Rajasthan (2015-16)

Ashish Bhatt

Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a National Level Monitoring (NLM) to monitor the implementation of the centrally sponsored schemes. Under NLM, functioning of (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (ii) RAJEEVIKA - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (iv) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (v) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (vii) Swachh Bharat Mission [Gramin] (SBM [G]) was undertaken in the 10 villages of Churu district of Rajasthan. In this district, it is observed that the three tier Panchayati Raj System has been functioning properly. In the district Gram Sabhas were organised regularly and people's participation was good in implementation of the rural development programmes. Construction of traditional water conservation structures (Johads), *niji jal kund* and afforestation activities were undertaken under MGNREGS in this district. It is observed during the monitoring that the various pensions (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, and National Family Benefit Scheme) were distributed regularly. In fact the Government of Rajasthan share is more than central share, in these Social Assistance Programmes. Under Swachh Bharat Mission programme campaigning activities are being organised to make the villages open defecation free in the district. The monitoring work was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

NLM Monitoring of Jhunjhnu District, Rajasthan (2015-16)

Manu Gautam

Under the National Level Monitoring system of Ministry of Rural Development, 10 villages of Jhunjhnu district have been monitored by MPISSR. The schemes evaluated under this programme were, MGNREGS, NRLM, IAY, NSAP, IWMP, NRDWP and SBMG. In this district, it is found that under MGNREGS, more number of women and old age persons are engaged in this scheme and they are paid wages through bank accounts. The implementation of Indira Awas Yojana and NSAP is very satisfactory in the studied villages. Under the NRDWP, drinking water sources were maintained by PHED, Department. Under SBMG, awareness generation programmes have been spearheaded by district administration for open defecation free villages in the district. It is observed during the study that Panchayati Raj System has been coordinating all the development works in the villages barring NRLM





and IWMP for which other agencies are formulated in the villages for their implementation. The monitoring work was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

NLM Monitoring of Bikaner District, Rajasthan (2015-16)

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Ministry of Rural Development recognises the importance of independent monitoring of its programmes for its rural development programmes. Keeping this in view, a comprehensive system of National Level Monitoring has been evolved by the MoRD. Under NLM, functioning of (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (ii) RAJEEVIKA - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (iii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (iv) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (v) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and (vii) Swachh Bharat Mission [Gramin] (SBM [G]) was undertaken in the 10 villages of Bikaner district of Rajasthan. In this district, which lies in the edge of Thar Desert, various water conservation activities like Johad, kund were constructed to conserve water under MGNREGS. It is observed during the monitoring that the various pensions were distributed regularly through the banks situated in Atal Seva Kendras. The *swachhta doots* were deployed to make the villages open defecation free in this desert prone district of Rajasthan. The overall performance of the rural development programmes were found satisfactory in the district. The NRLM activities are found not encouraging in the district during the monitoring programme. The monitoring work was sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

Study on Religious Attitudes, Behaviour and Practices (Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

Lokniti-CSDS carried out a survey based study on religiosity and secularism titled "Religious Attitudes, Behaviour and Practices Survey 2015". Objectives of the study of the survey included: Preparing a religiosity index of the country, Understanding inter religious and intra religious attitudes of the people, Comprehending socio-religious practices and behaviour of people across religions, Understanding the level of religious conservatism and liberalism prevailing in the country, Interpreting the relationship between changing perception of religion/religiosity and the formations of religious communities, Capturing perception about administration and management of religion based institutions and bodies, Getting a cognizance of religion- state relationship and expectations of people across religion from the state, Understanding the level of religious freedom prevailing in the country, Getting a knowhow of the contemporary meaning of religion, Comprehending changing religiosity and self-perceptions of belief, believer(s), and ritualistic aspects associated with religious practices. In Madhya Pradesh, the survey was conducted in Panna, Seoni, Dewas and Neemuch districts.

Research Projects Ongoing

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

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashish Bhatt
and Tapas Kumar Dalapati

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

Over the last 60 years or so, many of the Scheduled Tribes appear to have evolved into more or less two distinct groups: those who have been able to take advantage of the protection and benefits guaranteed to them under the Constitution and under various Acts and schemes and have been able to decrease the gap in development between them and others; and those who still remain excluded from the development process and continue to live at the subsistence level with poor health, illiteracy and low income. It is also recognised that while some of the members of these societies continue to remain in their traditional habitat in remote and still unreached locations, many have moved out and resettled themselves in the non-tribal milieu. Elements of modernisation have reached tribal areas in a variety of ways and in different measures on the one hand, and on the other, people have stirred out to enter the abodes of modernity. It is this changing milieu that demands careful auditing of change.

The study strives to analyse the level of social, political and economic inclusion of tribal communities with main stream society. The communities, which have been declared Scheduled Tribes by President of India, are communities with primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographically isolated habitations,





backwardness and shyness of contact with larger communities. However, strict employment of these criteria on the groups that are already included in the ST category will disqualify many because of the changes occurring in them as a consequence of policies of inclusion adopted by the government in the past decades. Many of the tribal communities have diversified their occupation from primary activities and gradually indulging themselves in industries and service sectors, benefitted by education and reservation policy. Tribal culture is also very much influenced by the waves of modernity and considerable change is witnessed in them as a consequence of exposure to modern media. Due to development of roads and mobile technology very few tribal communities are isolated with the outside world. However, Scheduled Tribe is category that is ranked very low on the scale of human development.

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

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

At present survey of 350 tribal households in 13 tribal villages across the tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh has been concluded. Analysis of data is being undertaken to understand status of social, economic and political inclusion of tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh. At present report is being prepared for the study. The study is sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

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

Y.G. Joshi

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

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

At present data collection is being undertaken for the study to understand the change in the Jhabua region through interview schedule and field observations. The project has been sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

Youth Study 2016 (Madhya Pradesh)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

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

International Programme on Reducing Violence Against Children (RVAC)

Sandeep Joshi

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

There continues to be a serious problem with children not being able to access to justice. The objective of the study is to assess the efficacy of the judicial system in two states of India - Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal - to provide child victims access to effective justice, remedy and reparation for sexual exploitation. To achieve this end, a mixed methodological approach was adopted,





incorporating desk research and qualitative research with a variety of stakeholders. The overall objective of the access to justice study is to acquire a better understanding, through evidence-based research, of the barriers and challenges facing child victims of sexual exploitation with the aim of using the voices of child victims to inform and advocate for changes in laws and policies at the state and national level. In Madhya Pradesh, MPISSR has been assigned to conduct the study for the purpose the research staff had been provided intensive three day training by the funding agency at Bhopal. Interview with survivors of sexual exploitation and with stakeholders was conducted by MPISSR at various shelter homes.

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

The study has been conducted by MPISSR in collaboration with other organisations working on child related issues. It is to explore the status of child exploitation in Kanha and Pachmarhi. So far no major work has been done in these two tourist locations on child exploitation and its link to tourism. The objectives of the study are to explore the existence and extent of child exploitation happening in Kanha and Pachmarhi. Secondly to identify the factors/operations that can increase vulnerability/marginalisation of communities and thus comprising on child protection to understand the perceptions, opinions and assumptions of various stakeholders on the issue, and lastly to identify various players and actors in these tourism locations to recommend actions that facilitate child protection (primarily reduces vulnerability of child to exploitation). The preliminary understanding of type of exploitation in tourist places has been done so far. The project is being funded by ECPAT, Netherlands.

III. Documentation on Simhasth from the Perspective of Children

Simhasth Fair is one of the four 'Kumbh Fairs' celebrated by largest spiritual gathering in India once in a span of 12 years. During the time of the *Simhasth*, millions of pilgrims arrive at the banks of *Shipra* to take the holy dip. Pilgrims also bring their children too to the sacred place. In the year 2016 also, it is expected that around five crore people will assemble in the city from not only in India but also from many parts of the world. People were of the view that many families may lose their small children during the *kumbh* fair. Not only this, children also become the soft target for many malpractices that occur during such types of mass gathering. It includes child trafficking for various purposes like begging, labour and sexual exploitation. Government of Madhya Pradesh strives to make this *Simhasth* fair a child friendly and *Divyang* (physically challenged) friendly fair. One requires to see whether this kind of religious tourism in the form of *Simhasth* fair will address the needs of children or not which has been assured by the district administration. As no academic work has been done in this area, therefore there is not much evidence about the nature and type of child protection mechanism developed particularly for the children. The objectives of the documentation are to understand the present status/situation of child protection mechanisms developed during such types of mega religious

occasions. Secondly to capture the views and perception of key stakeholders for children to understand the effectiveness and preparedness of child protection - status of these institutions and the perspective of duty bearers and lastly to identify the existing gaps in the safety and security of children who are at great risk during such types of mega religious gatherings. The review work and visit of fair area along with the administrative understanding is being done by the documentation officer appointed for the purpose. As soon as fair will start the work of data collection will take place with different stake holders at fair site. The study has been funded by ECPAT, Netherlands.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism & Online (PSECTTO)

Sandeep Joshi

Tourism is an important sector of the Indian economy and contributes substantially to the country's foreign exchange earnings (FEE). The travel and tourism industry is the largest service industry in India, holding tremendous potential for India's economy. On the other hand tourism sector's expansion without proper oversight including provisions for responsibility, accountability and protective measures has to abuse of children. Abuse of children in the realm of tourism can lead to child trafficking and an increase of child labours but, unfortunately, often also comprises a sexual component exposing children to prostitution and pornography. It is estimated that tourism industry increases the vulnerability of about 40% of India's population younger than 18 years. The project is functional in various tourist places - Goa, Odisha (Puri, Konark & Gopalpur) and Madhya Pradesh (Khajuraho & Ujjain). MPISSR along with other organisations is working in Ujjain where religious tourism is more prominent. Under this project following activities are being undertaken: Four slums of the city which are vulnerable in multiple terms have been selected to work on said issues. The slums are Kolukhedi, Bagri Mohalla (Sanjay Nagar), Shakarvasa and Gond Basti. 1750 boys and 1700 girls vulnerable to sexual exploitation online or in travel and tourism are being provided educational services including coaching facility for students in these slums; awareness campaigns are organised regularly in all four slums for the community on issues relating to child begging, child labour, child marriage, child rights, etc.; sensitisation and advocacy with government officials in the Ministry of Tourism and Department of Tourism and with private sector; engagement with people, Government, tourists, local communities, tourism industry during *Simhasth & Kartik Mela*; Intensive counseling to survivors and vulnerable to sexual exploitation girls and boys.

This project is sponsored by TDH Netherlands.





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. The CHILDLINE number 1098 is a toll free number that is common in all the cities of India. The project supported by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. CHILDLINE aims to provide immediate service to the children who are in need of care and protection. It gives different services like shelter, medical, repatriation, restoration, rescue, sponsorships, emotional support and guidance etc. to needy children in consultation and guidance of Child Welfare Committee. CHILDLINE services are anchored by Nodal Organisation called CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) at the national level and MPISSR as a Nodal Organisation at city level in Ujjain. Due to active involvement in call status Ujjain CHILDLINE has occupied first position in Madhya Pradesh and it is at fifth position in India for last two years.

During the period following awareness and outreach activities were undertaken: (a) A total number of 40 weekly meetings, 12 coordinator meetings, nine Director Meetings and four Volunteers meetings were successfully organised. The coordinators participated in 12 state and district level workshops during the year. (b) Group outreach activity with the CHILDLINE team during various religious occasions and festivals at religious and public places. During group outreach CHILDLINE hanged banners of CHILDLINE at various temple premises. (c) Meeting with allied system (Collector Office, S.P. Office, CWC, JJB, Labour Department, Social Justice Department, BSNL, Railway Department, TWD, WCD, WED, Local Administration, Health Department, Children Home staff, District Urban Development Department, Municipal Corporation, NCLP, Education Department, MSW Department, Local Media, RPF, GRP Police and Railway staff, NSS Department) and NGOs (Saathi Care Home, Manovikas special school, Human Welfare Society, Sevadham, Mother Teresa, Seva Bharti, Janabhuday Samajik Sanstha, Mahila Sarkshan Vikas Samiti, MPVSS, SWAYAM and Lions Club) to provide information relating to CHILDLINE services, seek their support to remove hurdles faced during the CHILDLINE work. (d) Meetings with CAB members to discuss about the various activities of CHILDLINE Ujjain and also to remove the hurdles that are being faced by the CHILDLINE team members in dealing with various cases and interventions. (e) Rescue operations were undertaken along with Juvenile Aid Bureau/CID Ujjain, SJPU, WED in which 15 child beggars were rescued and presented before CWC. Moreover, Wall paintings with the support of WED at 18 locations have been done to initiate campaign against child begging. (f) District Child Labour Task Force has been constituted under the presidentship of District Collector by Labour Department, Ujjain of which CHILDLINE Coordinator is the member. (g) Four Awareness Seminars for Child friendly Simhasth with coordination of Vikas Samvad, Bhopal and Hifazat were organized. Moreover, training to volunteers was also given for Simhasth.

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

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

Ashish Bhatt

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

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

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

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





New Research Initiatives Undertaken

Planning Chair on Empowerment of SC/ST/OBC/EBS

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

Madhya Pradesh has its own peculiarities in terms of its development scenario and efforts made by the various governments from time to time. State governments have been vibrant and responsive to the need and demand of the people of the state nevertheless the stocktaking of the public policy and its impact on life of the people would amply indicate that Madhya Pradesh fall somewhere in the bottom of the list as far as the human development indices are concerned. It has shown some

progress on some fronts at macro level but there are lots need to be done to improve human development indicators at micro level. Peculiarities of Madhya Pradesh can be seen in terms of the predominant presence of Scheduled Castes (15.6%) and Scheduled Tribe (21.1%). The population division is tilted more towards rural areas where 72.4% people live whereas only 27.6% live in urban areas. There has always been a macro level perspective for making public policy on social issues; however when we implement the policies at grassroots level, the outcome of the policies fails to achieve the goal due to abysmally low participation at the grassroots level.

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

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

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

Recently the MOU with Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission and MPISSR is signed to undertake research and action works envisaged by the Chair.

Mapping and Review of Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000

Sandeep Joshi

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 7 February 2013 in Writ Petition (CRL) No. 102 of 2007 in the matter of EXPLOI. OF CHILN. IN JORPH IN ST. OF TN V/s Union of India & Ors has directed that all the institutions are required to be registered under various provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). In that direction, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has urged States/UTs to not only identify and register the CCIs but also to





establish adequate monitoring mechanisms for the Homes through Inspection Committees and other Monitoring Committees as prescribed under the Juvenile Justice Act and Rules so that the interest of children is better safeguarded.

In this regard the Ministry of Women and Child Development has assigned the task of Mapping & Review of Child Care Institutions under the JJ Act & Other Homes in all the districts in the country to Childline India Foundation (CIF) and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). MPISSR has been appointed as State Coordinating agency to review and map all registered and un-registered JJ homes in 14 districts of Madhya Pradesh with Childline India Foundation and NCPCR. The districts are Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Katni, Jabalpur, Dewas, Shajapur, Dindori, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Shahdol, Jhabua, Ujjain and Agar. The project has been sponsored by Ministry of Women and Child Development, New Delhi.

Doctoral Programme

MPISSR is a recognised research centre of Vikram University, Ujjain, for research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Sociology and Geography. Presently 26 scholars are pursuing research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Commerce, Geography and Sociology. During this year three scholars have been awarded Ph.D. degree. Besides the Ph.D. programme three scholars are pursuing their post-doctoral work from MPISSR, Ujjain.

Ph.D. Awarded

Three research scholar from MPISSR have been awarded Ph.D. degree during 2015-16.

Mr. Pushpendra Kumar Mishra (UGC SRF)

Uttar Pradesh me Gramin Vikas aur Rajneetik Sahabhagita: Janapad Bijnaur me Kriyanvit Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana ke Vishesh Sandarbh me ek Adhyayan (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Mr. Akhilesh Pal (UGC SRF)

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

Mr. Santlal Dehria (RGNF Fellow)

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

ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

Ms. Sunita Baghele

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





Mr. Sushil Kashyap

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

Ms. Sheetal Dwivedi

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

Mr. Atul Singh Baghel

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

Mr. Karunendra Kumar

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

Mr. Ummer Farooq Khanday

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

Mr. Rakesh Patel

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

Rajiv Gandhi National Doctoral Fellowship (UGC)

Ms. Rajeshwari

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

Ms. Roshni Pande

MGNREGA mein Prashashanik Karyakushalta hetu bnishpadan Lekhparishkhabka Vishleshan (Nalini Rewadikar)

Open Category Scholars

Mr. Roohullah Sadiq

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

Ms. Sangeeta Soni

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

Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students (UGC)

Mr. Younis Ahmad Seikh

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

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 , Swasahan evam Anusuchit Janjatiyon ke Rajnitik Samajikaran ka Badalta Paridrishya (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)





Publication by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

A Chapter on 'Implementation of PESA in Tribal Areas: Evidences from Fifth Scheduled Areas', in Chandrakant Puri (Ed.) *Two Decades of Panchayati Raj in India*, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Contemporary Studies, University of Mumbai, Mumbai, 2015.

A Chapter on 'Democratic Governance at Grassroots Level and Functioning of Local Political Institutions: Evidences from Villages of Madhya Pradesh', in Surjit Singh and Dhruv Raina (Eds.) *Society and Development: Regional Perspective*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2016.

A Paper on 'Decentralisation and Fiscal Devolution in India: An Analysis', *Journal of Governance and Public Policy* (Volume 5, Number 1) A Journal of Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad, January-June, 2015.

A Chapter on 'Comparing the Politics of Food Subsidies in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (with Louise Tillin and Anupama Saxena)', in Louise Tillin, Rajeshwari Deshpande and K.K. Kailash (Eds.) *Politics of Welfare: Comparisons across Indian States*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2015.

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

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

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

Edited Special Issue of *Shodharthy on Panchayat Rajas* Guest Editor (Web edition published).

Sandeep Joshi

A Paper on 'Performance of Cooperative Marketing Societies for Agricultural Sustainability with special reference to Anantnag District of Jammu and Kashmir' in *Journal of Cooperative Management* (Cooperative Perspective), Vol. 50, No. 3, October-December 2015.

A Paper on 'Vidyalayeen Gatividhiyon Mein Laingik Evam Samajik Samarasata: Madhya Pradesh Ke Vishesh Sandarbh Mein Ek Adhyayan' in *Lok Prashasan* (A Biannual Journal of Indian Institute of Public Administration), Vol. 1, January-June 2016.

A Paper on 'Socio-Economic and Cultural Constraints in Tribal Education: A Study of Bhil Tribal Community' in *Mekal Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (An International Journal of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak), 2016.

A Primere on 'Bachchon ke Sanrakshan ke Vyavasthayen - Rules, Act and Schemes' jointly with Vikas Samvad, Bhopal, 2015.

A Primere on 'Kishor Nyay (Bachchon ke Dekhrehk aur Sanrakshan) Adhiniyam 2015' jointly with Vikas Samvad, Bhopal, 2016.

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

A Chapter on 'Struggles for Survival and Tribal Assertions in South West Odisha' in S.N. Chaudhary (ed) *Social Movement in Tribal India*. Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2016.

A Book Review on Youth as Catalyst and Change Makers (G. Palanithurai and M. A. Thirunavukkarasu), *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 19, No. 2, 2014.

Y.G. Joshi

A Chapter on 'Contradiction between Natural Resources and Development: a Key Issue for Contemporary Unrest in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh' in Choudhary, S. N. (ed), *Social Movements in Tribal India*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2016.

A Chapter on 'Seasonal Labour Migration from Central India: a Comparative Study from Western Tribal Belt of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh' in Acharya, A.K., Barik, B.C. and Verma, Smita (eds), *Labour Migration in the Context of Globalization: Challenges and Perspectives, Tendencies*, Universidad Autonoma De Leon, Nuevo Maxico, 2015.





Academic Participation by the Faculty

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Delivered two lectures as a Resource Person in the Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars organised by MPISSR, Ujjain during 1 to 5 February, 2016.

Attended First Meeting of the University Court as a Member of the Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar organised at Bhopal on 30 November, 2015.

Delivered three lectures as a Resource Person in the Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members in Social Sciences organised by MPISSR, Ujjain during October 27 to November 9, 2015.

Delivered lectures as a Resource Person in the Research Methodology Workshop organised by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Social Science University, MHOW on 31 March, 2016.

Delivered lectures as a Resource Person in the Training Course on Research Methodology organised by Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (UP) on 14 March, 2016.

Delivered lectures as a Resource Person in the Research Methodology Workshop organised by Sarojani Naidu Girls PG College, Bhopal on 3 March, 2016.

Delivered lectures as a Resource Person in the Research Methodology Programme organised by School of Economics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 18 February, 2016.

Delivered lectures as a Resource Person in the Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members in Social Sciences organised by Department of Political Science, J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur on 11 and 12 December, 2015.

- Delivered a talk of Emerging Trends in Madhya Pradesh Polity at Department of Political Science, Central University, Hyderabad on 3 December, 2015.
- Attended a meeting as a member of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) under Sub-Commission on Social Sciences at ICSSR, New Delhi on 18 November, 2015.
- Delivered a lecture as a Resource Person in the in a Training Session for Panchayat Raj Representatives (Janpad Panchayat Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson) The Regional Rural Development Training Centre (ETC), Ujjain on 28 November, 2015.
- Delivered lectures as a Resource Person in the Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members in Social Sciences organised by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai on 21 October, 2015.
- Attended a meeting as a member of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) organised by Ministry of HRD at Hotel Ashoka New Delhi on 7 October, 2015
- Participated in an Expert Group Seminar on Crop Insurance Policy (Fasal Bima Yojna) for Madhya Pradesh organised by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Sciences, Mhow on 16-17 May 2015.

Sandeep Joshi

- Participated in a one day Consultation Workshop on 'Tourism and Child Rights' organised at Samarthan, Bhopal on 7 May 2015.
- Participated in a Consultation-cum-Planning Workshop on 'Tourism and Child Rights' jointly organised by Equations (Bangalore) and Vikas Samvad (Bhopal) at Khajuraho on 22nd and 23 June 2015.
- Participated in a workshop to finalise the modalities of study entitled "status of child and tourism in Ujjain" organised by Hifazat Coalition for Protection of Children and CRY at Bhopal on 13 August 2015.
- Participated in ECPAT Programme Planning meeting of partner organisation on 6-7 October 2015 at Goa.
- Participated in meeting of the Court of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak organised on 18 November 2015.
- Participated in a workshop organised to finalise the 'RMSA monitoring tools and discuss modalities of its implementation' at NCERT, New Delhi on 26-27 November 2015.
- Participated in two preparatory workshops to finalise the various modalities of the two programmes being sponsored by ECPAT, Netherlands and, TDH, Netherlands, at Bhopal on 28 and 29 November 2015.
- Made a presentation on monitoring report submitted by us covering 14 districts during 4th phase at the office of Commissioner, Public Instructions, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal on 11 December 2015.





Participated in Orientation programme to the review process, roles and responsibilities of the State Coordinating Agencies (SCAs) for the assignment related to mapping of CCIs Ujjwala and Swadhar homes in Madhya Pradesh at BSSS, Bhopal, organised by CIF, Mumbai on 16 December 2015.

Participated in a Workshop on how to conduct investigations and studies on such important issues, organised by WATCH (Working Actively Together for Children TdH-NL, between November 2-5, 2015 in Kathmandu, Nepal, sponsored by the Terre des Hommes, Netherlands.

Participated in the programme planning meeting of collaborative organizations at Bangalore on 18th-19 January 2016, organised by Equations, Bangalore.

Participated in the preparatory workshop-cum-meeting with the State Government officials relating to review and mapping of CCIs in Madhya Pradesh on 5 February 2016.

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

Delivered Two lectures on 'Foundation of Social Science Research' and 'Literature Review' in Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members/Researchers (October 27 to November 9, 2015) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science, New Delhi

Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review' and 'Content Analysis' in Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for SC/ST/OBC and Women Research Scholars (1 to 5 February, 2016) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Delivered three lectures on 'Literature Review', 'Content Analysis' and 'Focussed Group Discussion' in ICSSR sponsored 'Ten Day Research Methodology Training Programme for Ph.D. Students' (1-10 February, 2016) organised by Department of Sociology and Social Work, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar

Delivered two lectures on 'Focussed Group Discussion' and 'Content Analysis' in ICSSR sponsored 'Ten Day Research Methodology Course for Ph.D Students of Social Sciences' (8-17 March) jointly organised by Department of Tourism and Hotel Management and Department of Economics and Finance, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi

Delivered one interactive session on 'Content Analysis in Social Science Research' in National Workshop on 'Content Management System and Social Science Research' (March 15-18, 2016) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, Sponsored by NASSDOC, New Delhi

Participated and presented special lecture on 'Ambedkar's Vision of Independent India and Adverse Inclusion of Marginalised' at National Seminar on 'Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Vision of Social Democracy and its Relevance on Contemporary India' (29-30 March, 2016) organised by Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Vikarm University, Ujjain.

Delivered two lectures on 'Focussed Group Discussion' and 'Content Analysis' in ICSSR sponsored 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for ST Research Scholars' (29-31 March, 2016) organised by Dr. B R Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Ambedkar Nagar, Mhow.

Y.G. Joshi

Participated in the group discussion in “Expert Group Seminar on Crop Insurance Policy for Madhya Pradesh” organised by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences Mhow, on 16-17 May, 2015.

Participated in the National Seminar on Particularly Vulnerable Groups and presented a paper on “Status and Social Change among the Baigas of Madhya Pradesh” organised by Rajeev Gandhi Chair, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, on 29-30 May, 2015.

Delivered guest lecture on “Challenges of Formulation and Operationalization of Quality Research in Higher Education” in a two day National Workshop on “Quality Issues in Higher Education” organised at Christian Eminent College, Indore on 20 June, 2015.

Delivered two sessions on “Contemporary Geography and Field Research in Geography” at UGC sponsored Refresher Course for Geography Teachers at Academic Staff College, Rani Durgavati Vishvavidyalaya, Jabalpur on 9-10 October, 2015.

Delivered two lectures as resource person on “Challenges of Empirical Research and Designing of Schedules” in a 14 day Capacity Building Programme of ICSSR, organised by MPISSR, Ujjain on 29 October and 7 November, 2015.

Delivered key note address on “Resources, Resource Management, and Development: a Conceptual Debate” in a UGC sponsored National Seminar organised by Bherulal Patidar Government Post Graduate College, Mhow on 3 November, 2015.

Delivered two lectures on “Understanding Concepts in Geography” at NCERT training workshop organised by Eklavya, Hoshangabad on 16 January, 2016.

Delivered two lectures as resource person on “Challenges of Social Science Research and Designing of Tools” in ICSSR sponsored workshop organised by MPISSR, Ujjain on 3 and 5 February, 2016.

Attended 37th International Geographical Congress of the Indian Institute of Geographers organized by Krukshetra University, Kurukshetra and presented a paper on “Transformation of Tribal areas in Western Madhya Pradesh” and also chaired one technical session on 11 to 13 February, 2016.

Delivered two lectures as resource person on “Field Research in Social Sciences” in a 3 day ICSSR sponsored training workshop organized by Dr B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Mhow on 31 March, 2016.



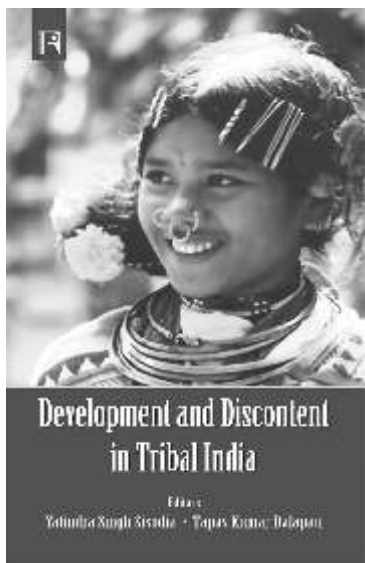


Institute's Publication

Book

Development and Discontent in Tribal India
Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Tapas Kumar Dalapati (Eds)
(Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2015)

Development is a continuous and a multi-dimensional process which involves reorganization and reorientation of the entire economic and social system. The tribal communities in India are at different levels of this socioeconomic development. There are tribes that are still dependent on forests for their livelihood with their primitive technology, limited skills and traditional ritual practices. On the other hand, there are several communities in India who have been totally assimilated into national mainstream. However, low productivity from land, dispersed habitation, shrinking shifting cultivation, weak cooperative and marketing infrastructure, and land grabbing by non-tribals leading to their dispossession and marginalization is a common phenomenon across the tribal areas. This volume is a critical review to identify, document and comprehend the broad trends in development and discontent emanating across tribal groups. Over the last 65 years, the Scheduled Tribes appear to have evolved into two distinct groups: those communities who have been able to take advantage of the protection and benefits guaranteed to them under the Constitution and those communities to whom such benefits and protection have failed to reach. The alarming fact is that due to alienation from fruits of development process these groups fall easy prey to alternative ideologies and create law and order problems in their hinterland. This volume strives to encompass all these issues related to tribal areas in India. The book promises to be a valuable reference for all concerned researchers, bureaucrats, policy makers, planners, practitioners and those concerned with the tribal development.



Journals

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (MPISS) 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 2015 of its bi-annual Journal *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences* during this period.

Vol. 20., No. 1, June 2015

1. Good Governance: Some Reflections from Political Theory
- *A.P.S. Chouhan*
2. Women Victims of 26/11 Mumbai Terror Attacks: A Psychological Perspective
- *Sharon P. Thomas and M. Priyamvadha*
3. Examining the Electoral Process in India: The Study of 16th Lok Sabha Election
- *Iqbal Singh*
4. Demand and Supply Response of Cocoon Production in Jammu and Kashmir: A Cobweb Analysis
- *Tariq Ahmad Bhat and Tapan Choure*
5. Digital Inclusiveness in Auditing: A Success Story
- *Rajeev Saxena and Preeti Tiwari*
6. Tribal Entrepreneurship: A Socio-Anthropological Interpretation of Nomadic Community Raikas
- *Pragya Sharma and P.K. Sharma*
7. Decentralised Governance and Devolution of Funds to the Panchayats in Odisha: A Critical Review
- *Aswini Kumar Mishra and Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra*
8. Determinants of Fertility in India: Some Observations from Rural Areas in Punjab
- *Sanjeev Goel*
9. Female Infanticide and Declining Sex Ratio in India
- *Krupasindhu Nayak*
10. School Enrolment and Girl's Education among Marginalised Community: A Special Focus on Nabarangpur and Khordha Districts of Odisha
- *Jyoti Ranjan Sahoo and Mamita Panda*

Book Review

11. Poverty and Progress: Realities and Myths about Global Poverty
- *Vinod Sen*

Vol. 20, No. 2, December 2015

1. Livelihood Concerns and Opportunities for MGNREGA: Participatory Analysis in Selected Villages of Mewat (Haryana)
- *Bindiya Narang and Zubair Meenai*





2. The Discourse of Rise of Asia: Analysing through the Lens of Climate Change Debate
- *Sachna Arora*
3. Employment, Government Recruitments and Politics: A Study
- *Kuldeep Singh*
4. Role of Self Help Groups in Group Behaviour and Leadership Development of Women: An Empirical Study in Assam
- *Mofidul Islam and Jayanta Krishna Sarmah*
5. Declining Trend of Female Labour Force Participation in India
- *Kiran Lamba*
6. Impact of Assets Created under MGNREGS on Rural Livelihood in Madhya Pradesh
- *Tapas Kumar Dalapati and Ashish Bhatt*
7. Dynamics of Seasonal Labour Migration from Mahabubnagar District of Telangana State
- *Vijay Korra*
8. Role of NGOs in Tribal Development in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh
- *Uday Singh Rajput*

Book Review

9. Indian Village: A Conceptual History
- *Younis Ahmad Sheikh*

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal

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

The Institute brought out the first and second issues of 2015 of its bi-annual Journal *Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal* during this period.

Vol. 13, No. 1, January 2015

1. Aarthik Vikas aur Mudra Sfeeti ke Antar-sambandha : Bhaarat ke Vishesh Sandarbh Me
- *Ganesh Kawadia*
2. Bhaartiya Krishi me Urvarakon kaa Pratisthaapan : Vishleshanaatmak Paridrishya
- *Hemand Singh and Tapan Choure*
3. Naagarik Samaaj kaa Samakaaleen Vimarsh : Ek Sameekshaatman Adhyayan
- *Jitendra Kumar Lalwani*
4. Mahila Shramik : Paramparaagat se Gair-paramparaagat Bhoomika
- *Manju Kumari Jain*
5. Kendra-Raajya Sambandh : Nadi-Jal Vivaad evam Nadi-Jal Sanyojan ke Vishesh Sandarbh me
- *Dharmaraj Sharma*
6. Itihaas Shikshan ke Saamaajik Sarokaar
- *Hemlata Yadav*

Pustak Samiksha

7. Graam Niyojan
- *Karunendra Kumar*

Vol. 13, No. 2, June 2015

1. Bhaartiya Jantantra aur Sushaasan kee Vyaakhyaa
- *A.P.S. Chauhan*
2. Rajasthan me Mahila Sashaktikaran Kaaryakramo kee Prabandhakeey Gatyaaatmakataa
- *Shalini Chaturvedi*
3. Madhya Pradesh me Surakshit Khaadya Padaarthon kee Upalabdhatataa hetu Prashaasanik Vyavasthaa: Ek Vishleshan
- *Neeraj Kumar Jha*
4. Khairua Jaati : Saamajik Bahishkaran evam Pahachaan kaa Sankat
- *Tapas Kumar Dalapati and Sandeep Joshi*
5. Mahatma Gandhi kaa Raashtravaad, Antarraashtravaad evam Vishwasangh
- *Shefali Barthoniya*
6. Bhaarat me Mahilaon kee Sthiti : En Vivechan
- *Anupama Kaishik and Manju Samariya*
7. Saarvajanik Seva Vitaran me E-Governance kee Bhoomika : Digital India Kaaryakram ke Vishesh Sandarbh Me Bhaarateey Anubhav
- *Sunita Chaudhary*

Pustak Samiksha

8. Grameen Vikas: : Siddhaant, Neetiyaan evam Prabandhan
- *Ashish Bhatt*





Training Programmes

Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members/Researchers

(October 27 to November 9, 2015)

Social science research is a quest for new knowledge, novel ideas and innovative practices. Social problem among human beings raises questions and researchers try to answer them. The crux of this quest is curiosity or inquisitiveness. It is perhaps due to this reason that it is expected to make curiosity a permanent feature for the faculty members of social science disciplines. These curiosities among teachers mould them to undertake new research to unravel social reality and these research outcomes percolate down to the students of social sciences. A Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members/Researchers was organised during October 27 to November 9, 2015 at MPISSR Ujjain. The salient objectives of the Capacity Building Programme was : to enhance capability for writing a research paper for Publication; to develop the capability for planning and writing a research paper; to enhance skills to prepare an appropriate research proposal, including conducting an overview of literature, formulating research questions and hypotheses, collection of information and analysis; to help the faculty members to understand the application of appropriate Statistical techniques in various types of researches keeping in mind nature of the data; to develop the capability to prepare a proposal for seeking research grant; and to acquaint the participants with the latest developments and trends in the field of social science research.



During the initial phase of the Capacity Building Programme, introductory lectures were arranged to give an overview of philosophical background social science research. As recognition of paradigm pluralism has made the philosophical and theoretical issues debatable, these lectures were also aimed at introducing basic philosophical underpinning of the social science research methodology. Question-answer sessions and group discussions followed the lectures. In the second phase, lectures on specific features of quantitative and qualitative research processes were organised. This was followed by a series of lectures on data generation and reliability and validity were discussed. The next phase was entirely devoted to literature review, report writing, bibliographic techniques and language of research were introduced in the course.

An exercise was assigned to participants in this programme. For this, in the beginning of the programme, the processes and steps to develop a research proposal were elaborated at length. The participants, after identifying a research topic, were asked to develop a research proposals based on the conceptual framework. Participants were organised in four groups and prolonged discussions within the groups as well as with resource faculty took place in order to arrive at an agreed frame for understanding the phenomenon, the concepts involved and operationalisation of the concepts and methods to be used for generating the data. On the last day, each group presented the proposal prepared by the group. After each presentation, the group was grilled in issues such as limitation of the data and analysis, misinterpretation of the findings and gaps in the analysis.

In the last three days, paper clinics sessions were organised and each participants was asked to present a paper of their research interest. On each presented paper suggestions were given by a pool of experts during the sessions to improve the content and presentation style of the research papers. The capacity building programme was of a significant help for the participants to understand the current research methods in social sciences. The Capacity Building Programme was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi. The Course Director of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



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

(February 1-5, 2016)



Methodology is the central component of any research endeavour in social sciences. Any researcher has to be well-equipped and must have prior understanding of philosophical background and methods of research for his 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 were organised during 1 to 5 February, 2016, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

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

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

National Training Workshop on Content Management System and Social Science Research

(March 15-18, 2016)

Content management (CM), is known for a processes, systems and technologies that support the collection, managing, and publishing of contents in any form or medium. In libraries content management is used to publish information on web, managing institutional publications, electronic contents etc. Some tools are available to organise all sorts of information (notes, articles, documents, images, files, etc.) and work more efficiently. Institutions as well as Individual researchers can use content management tools to organise contents so that they can work more efficiently and effectively. The social science researchers use a variety of information resources in all their ramifications in order to effectively complete the research work and to achieve their pre-ordained goals. But, with the changing environment, the researchers in social science particularly, have used the computer and communication technologies to expedite and refine their research projects. Recognising this fact, the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC), New Delhi and M. P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain have jointly organised a four days national level training workshop. The purpose of the workshop was providing a platform to the participants to enhance basic skills in different softwares, ICT and to get familiarity with new gadgets of information technology.

In this CMS workshop, 35 participants from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh participated. The participants were from the disciplines of Political Science, Economics, Library & Information Science, Law, Media and Management. The participants were found themselves easy with not only computer applications but also in surfing internet and web browsing. The participants understanding regarding computer and its applications to browse social science information has improved due to the workshop. Most of the participants expressed their satisfaction about course in many informal sittings as well as through the evaluation form. The workshop was convened by Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel and coordinated by Mr. Ram Mohan Shukla.





Seminars

National Seminar on Affirmative Action and Social Inclusion of Marginalised: Conundrums and Opportunities in India

(December 17-18, 2015)

After independence, the Indian state took various steps to establish an egalitarian society in the socio-economic and political sphere. The main challenge before Indian state was to uplift the people belonging to the lower strata of society who were discriminated against and denied basic human rights. The Constitution of India has given special privileges, including reservation in government jobs, seats in parliament and in legislative bodies to these marginalised and vulnerable groups.

In India the continuation of affirmative action is contested as it has been failed to fill the gaps between privileged and oppressed groups. However, empirical studies proved that the affirmative action has improved employment, education, political participation and empowerment among SC/ST/OBC and women. There are also other studies which indicated that the advantage of the affirmative action is limited to a privileged few who are progressive among these groups. Analysis of recent data on standards of living, poverty rates, health status, educational attainments and occupational outcomes shows that there is still a wide disparities exist between SCs/STs and Non-OBC other castes. There also various forms of labour market discrimination, untouchability and caste based deprivation reported from various parts of India. It is also reported that political reservations given to SC/ST at Panchayat level have been usurped by the powerful elites by proxy means at local level. However, the affirmative action has been successful where there is a background of social movements for a discrimination free society.

As the affirmative action programme has been completed six decades of its implementation, its efficacy should be debated on the basis of empirical studies.

Keeping all these facts in background, M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a National Seminar on 'Affirmative Action and Social Inclusion of Marginalised: Issues and Challenges in India' to review the affirmative action programme and its outcomes in the contemporary situation. The salient objective of the seminar was to discuss over the implementation of the affirmative action policies for the social inclusion of the marginalised section of Indian Society. The seminar highlighted, what are issues needed to be addressed to cover the most vulnerable sections of society under the inclusive policies for their socio-economic and political empowerment. The seminar also reviewed how far the protective discrimination policies have been able to establish an egalitarian society as proposed in the Constitution of India in the last sixty-five years.

In the National Seminar on Affirmative Action and Social Inclusion of Marginalised: Conundrums and Opportunities in India (December 17 & 18, 2015), excluding the inaugural and valedictory sessions, six plenary sessions were conducted in two days. In this seminar major finding emerged from the discussion were - Indian democratic system has pedagogy and within structure making a community visible depends upon the political aspirations and imagination of the marginalised communities in the national forum. Indian state provide a lop sided political inclusion among scheduled caste, depending upon the numerical strength of the particular communities and still majority of the scheduled castes have not asserted their presence in the Indian democratic system.

The scheduled tribe communities in India are still lagging behind and they still have to catch up with the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward classes, though their presence are there in the reserved position, their active participation the empowerment process has not achieved to the desired extent. The financial capital is very much important to engendering capacity among the SC/ST students and it is found that RGNF fellowship have



enhanced cultural capital among the SC/ST research scholars. The scheme has not only enhanced the opportunities' for them to get higher education but also facilitated them to convert these opportunities to other forms of capitals necessary for their empowerment. Due to reservation in the Panchayati raj institutions the effective representation of Women is increased in the democratic process of India. Though, the quality of women leadership is not encouraging outside the PRIs in the long run it can de-construct the patriarchal structure of the Indian Democratic system. The Dalit women's narratives unfold the challenges before them in a patriarchal structure strengthening their capacities assert themselves. Their narratives state that their ostracisation in the caste society leading their empowerment. Thus, the current need of the hour is to re-look the reservation system and a special reservation for most deprived and invisibles should be provided under the reservation and affirmative action policies. The seminar was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi. The seminar was convened by Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



National Seminar on Emerging Trends of State Politics in India: Retrospect and Prospect

(January 21-22, 2016)

The two processes unfolding in recent India namely the politics of identity and market oriented economic reforms have led to the emergence of the regional states of India as the arena where politics and economy unfolds increasingly having a national impact. It is in the above context of the surge of the regional states as important political and economic units for developing a theoretical framework for analysis of India's democratic politics and economy. First, what have been the factors that have been critical to the political and economic processes? Second, how one can explain the academic neglect of the regional states as analytical units for a considerable period of time in India studies? Third, what was lacking in the first generation of academic studies that came up centering regional states? Fourth, what can be the arguments in favour of undertaking comparative study of regional states? What are the commonalities? How do the comparisons help? Fifth, should the comparativists studying inter-state variation move beyond regional states and start looking for intra-state variations as well? By exploring the above questions for possible answers, the seminar has a modest aim to add to the ongoing discussion on state politics. Keeping in view the significance of the subject the following themes were indentified for paper presentation: - theoretical and methodological format of state politics in India; historical and traditional form of state politics in India; mobility of party politics in state and regional parties; new determination of state politics: politics of good governance, development and economic change; state and electoral politics: with reference to parliamentary and assembly election; and impact of state politics on national politics and its assessment.

Besides an inaugural session and a valedictory session, there were five plenary sessions wherein 25 papers were presented on different sub-themes of the seminar. The major issues emerged from the seminar were in terms of the increasing influence of market forces and economic reforms in shaping the regional and state politics and eventually impacting the national politics. There is a need to understand the state in the wider connotation of national polity and economy and not merely confining to a geographical area. In the present context no state is ready to accept the sub-group status of national politics and therefore need of the hour is to come out with a consortium of similar nature states to address the common problem and bring the change at a faster pace. The seminar was sponsored by NRC-ICSSR, New Delhi. The convener of the seminar was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the seminar was coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt.



National Seminar on Implementation of Educational Policies and Programmes in India: Stocktaking and Ways Ahead

(March 10-11, 2016)

MPISSR organised a two-day national seminar on Implementation of Educational Policies and Programmes in India Stocktaking and Ways Ahead on 10-11 March, 2016. The Seminar discussed threadbare issues of primary importance on Education in respect of Educational Policies and Programmes being implemented in India since Independence. The main objectives of the seminar were - Accessibility of primary schooling in remote areas, Teacher's quality and their strength in villages and urban areas and its related outcome, Impact of various government schemes in increasing the enrollment and reducing the drop outs, Quality differences among the students of State and Central Boards, Infrastructure in Government and Private Schools, Effect of private coaching centers on students and schools, Language of Education in Schools with its impact on students performance and Motivation of students towards education in general and professional education in particular.

The Seminar was attended by delegates from, Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and New Delhi. A total of 27 conference papers were presented in this seminar. The two days of the seminar saw very enthusiastic participation with undiminished intensity and lively discussions. The whole seminar was divided into six technical sessions apart from the inaugural and valedictory function on various issues of Educational Programmes and Polices. The Keynote address was delivered by an eminent educationist Professor Krishna Kumar .



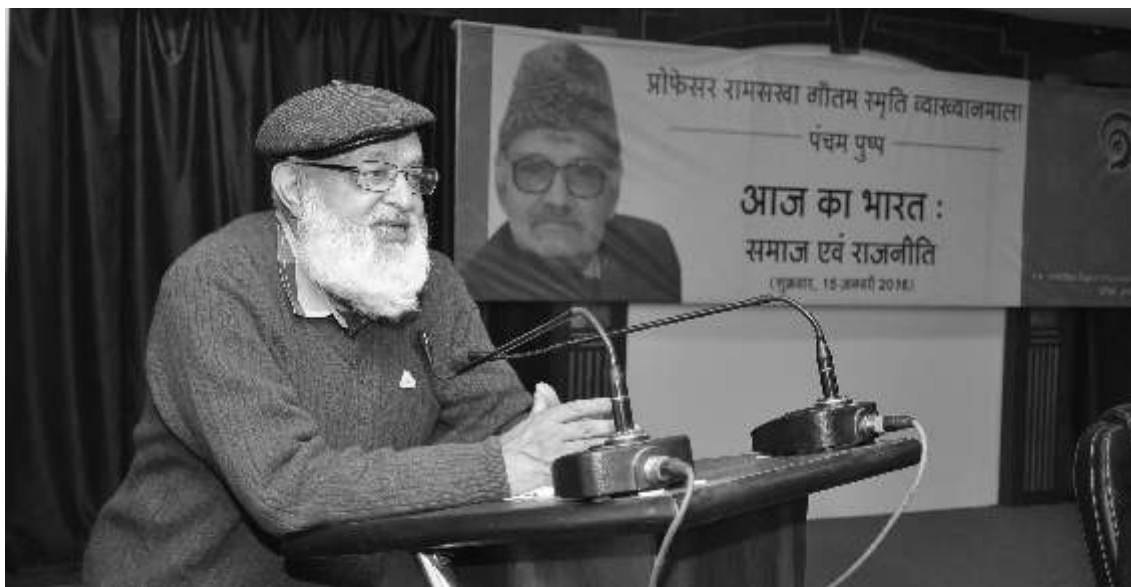
Memorial Lecture

Fifth Professor Ram Sakha Gautam
Memorial Lecture

Aaj Ka Bharat : Samaj evam Rajniti
(15 January, 2016)

Professor Pushpesh Pant

In the Fifth Professor Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture Professor Puspesh Pant highlighted the paradox between cultural identity and politics of identity. In this memorial lecture Professor Pant reiterated to nexus between vote-bank politics and populist stand of the governments. Professor Pant also added that our today's India is divided over grotesque politics and actual national aspirations. He highlighted for a real democratic political culture far from criminalisation of politics, pacification of vote banks and to ensure equal opportunity for all for building modern nation.



Infrastructural Facilities

Main Campus

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

Auditorium

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

Seminar Hall

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

Guest House

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





Library

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

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

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

During this year, 511 new books on various topics broadly related to the Social Sciences have been added to the existing collection. Apart from this, the Institute has received 190 journals and periodicals on exchange/subscription basis.

Governing Body

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





Faculty and Staff

Director

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia

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

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

Professor

Professor Sandeep Joshi

M.Com., Ph.D.

(Education; Rural Development; and Social Justice)

Associate Professor

Dr. Ashish Bhatt

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

(Rural Development; Decentralised Governance; and Tribal
Issues)

Dr. Manu Gautam

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

(Watershed Development; Food Security; and Education)

Assistant Professor

Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati

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

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

Honorary Faculty

Professor Yogesh Atal (Professor Emeritus)

Professor Nalini Rewadikar (Honorary Professor)

Professor Y.G. Joshi (Professor Emeritus)

Professor D.C. Sah (Professor Emeritus)

Dr. Neeta Tapan (Visiting Faculty)

Senior Documentation Officer

Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel

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

Library Associate

Mr. Ram Mohan Shukla

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

Computer In-charge

Dr. Sudeep Mishra

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

Office Assistant

Mr. Bhanwar Lal Sharma

M.Com.

Mr. Puneet Gautam

M. Lib. & Inf. Sc.

Research Officer

Dr. Amit Tiwari

Mr. Rajesh Padihar

Mrs. Ashwini Gyani

Ms. Amrita Soni

Dr. Madhav Prasad Gupta

City Coordinator Childline

Mr. Shersingh Thakur

Support Staff

Mr. Babulal Waghela

Mr. Prakash Bamniya

Mr. Rajesh Bamniya

Mr. Purushottam Waghela

Mr. Ramchandra Dagar





Audited Financial Statements (2015-16)

Receipts

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grants A/c		
Opening Balance	- Cash in Hand	8312
	- Cash at Bank	2168566
		2176878
Grants from ICSSR, New Delhi (Plan)		
Development Grant		4000000
Salary Grant		5500000
Add. Development Grant		100000
ICSSR Ph.D Fellowship		1035000
Publication of Journal		80000
Post Doctoral Fellowship		262400
Grants from Govt. of M.P.		
Maintenance and Development [Non Plan]		180000
Salary Grant		2700000
Interest from Bank A/c		65617
Other Receipts		54775
Salary Contribution from Society		5125295
UGC Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship		358382
UGC Senior/Junior Research Fellowship		19197
ICSSR Senior Fellowship		125604
Project A/c		
Opening Balance	- Cash in Hand	833
	- Cash at Bank	1250954
Income from various Govt. Deptts. (Annexure A)		5255224
Advance to Project Director (Account Submitted)		1427600
Interest from Bank A/c		59934
		7994545
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Opening Balance	- Cash in Hand	0
	- Cash at Bank	54226
TDH Programme Project		372880
ECPAT Project		383253
Interest from Bank A/c		3065
		813424
	Total	3059117

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

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

Payments

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grants A/c		
Pay and Allowances	13552015	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	414549	
Research Publication	363650	
Printing & Stationery	98142	
Postage, Telephone & Internet	132410	
Travelling Expenses	18430	
Campus- Maintenance & Repairs	409351	
Library- Books & Journals	410731	
Meetings	79840	
Audit & Consultancy Fees	15000	
Vehicle- Maintenance and Repairs	28404	
Equipments	208000	
Furniture & Fixture	242898	
Computer/Software & Peripherals	285869	
Power & Electricity	235600	
Affiliation Fees	64000	
Remuneration to Part Time Staff	164110	
Contingency	170861	
Prof. R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture	48392	
ICSSR Ph.D Fellowship	1023613	
ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellowship	252000	
Lease Rent to UDA	24382	
Civil Work of Auditorium	300000	
Furnishing Work of Auditorium	217285	
UGC SRF	435200	
UGC RGNF	358382	
UGC RGNF	519200	
Closing Balance	51343	
- Cash in Hand		
- Cash at Bank	2178691	21783148
Project A/c		
Expenditure (Annexure B)	7201867	
Closing Balance	833	
- Cash in Hand		
- Cash at Bank	791845	7994545
Foreign Contribution A/c		
TDH Programme Project	251580	
ECPAT Project	330497	
Closing Balance	0	
- Cash in Hand		
- Cash at Bank	231347	813424
Total		30591117

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

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







Guest House of MPISSR