



# MPISSR ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20





# FOREWORD



I am feeling privileged in placing the Annual Report (2019-20) of M. P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR) before the academic fraternity. In this academic year, MPISSR has undertaken a significant number of research projects to unfold social reality both for creation of knowledge and for policy prescriptions. Apart from research projects, I am happy that MPISSR has organised capacity building programmes and training programmes related to research methodology in social sciences. Seminars and symposia are the platforms which disseminate the knowledge generated through research and outreach activities. It is great pleasure for me that MPISSR has been continuously organising seminars and conferences related to contemporary issues of Indian society, which are filling the gaps for policy formulation for the betterment of the society at large. Faculty participation in various academic forums is also a very important activity and this year has also witnessed sizeable participation of the faculty in different events along with one international visit by the faculty as an invited speaker.

During the academic year 2019-20, MPISSR has completed 10 research projects related to educational inclusion of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), National Election Studies, livelihood constraints of beggars, evaluation of

National Food Security Act (NFSA), and monitoring of the implementation of flagship rural development schemes. In this year, three national-level seminars on Mahatma Gandhi, social development of vulnerable groups, and policies and programmes on social security were successfully organised by MPISSR. Apart from these four orientation and training programmes for Ph.D. scholars and faculty members of social sciences were conducted. Keeping in view the meagre human and financial resources at our disposal, I feel that the faculty members of MPISSR have played their laudable roles to strengthen and popularise social science research in Madhya Pradesh as well as in India.

Social science research institutes in India are struggling for their existence due to lack of adequate patronage and handholding by the stakeholders. MPISSR is also facing the paucity of financial as well as human resources for achieving its envisaged objectives. I am thankful to the governing body and general body members for their kind support for the smooth functioning of the institute and urge all of them to provide academic as well as moral support for future academic endeavours of the institute.

Professor Nalini Rewadikar  
President



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## FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR



It is indeed a great pleasure to place before you the Annual Report of the activities of MPISSR for the year 2019-20. Annual Report is a mirror contemplating various aspirations, initiatives, and achievements of the Institute. In the determination of its core values, the MPISSR strives to offer valuable output on the issues of contemporary relevance through various academic endeavours. The academic environment of the institute this year was full of vibrancy and efficacy with numerous 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 10 research projects whereas four research projects are ongoing. The Institute has completed four training courses/workshops on research methodology. This year witnessed the successful organisation of three seminars and one very important memorial lecture was organised by the MPISSR with full triumph and a deep sense of gratitude and remembrance towards its visionary founder Professor Ramsakha Gautam. The doctoral programme is one of the prime activities of the Institute and most of the research scholars are enrolled under the various fellowship schemes of UGC and ICSSR. The research scholars are working at different stages of their work. The faculty of the Institute has made a sizeable contribution in terms of academic writings in edited books and peer-reviewed journals. This year has also evidenced significant academic laurels earned by faculty in terms of academic visits. Both the journals of the Institute are being published regularly and English Journal has entered into the 24th year and Hindi Journal into the 17th year.

I would like to place on record my gratitude towards the Governing Board of MPISSR for its wholehearted support in the 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 fewer support staff of MPISSR also deserves appreciation for their spontaneous support extended in more than one way. Research staff and research scholars of MPISSR are indeed a source of strength for carrying out all the academic activities of the Institute and they truly deserve appreciation.

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

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

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia

## OVERVIEW

The Institute was established in the year 1983. It is an autonomous, non-profit and non-political organisation. After its establishment, MPISSR carried its research activities with its own financial-human resources for nearly a decade. The Institute expanded its activities in 1993-94 when it was included in the Grant-in-Aid Scheme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Institute is governed by (a) General Body, (b) Governing Body,

(c) Research and Academic Committee, and (d) Finance and Administration Committee. The Governing Body is the highest decision-making and executive body. It has 15 members consisting of reputed social scientists and Government officials. MPISSR is concerned with research and training in the areas relating to social, economic, cultural, administrative, and civic aspects. MPISSR's core activities are addressed to problems and issues of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining states. Looking into the importance and relevance of the researchable issues, the MPISSR has identified the following thematic areas to pursue its research activities - Panchayat Raj and Rural Development; Gender Studies; Caste and Tribes; Development and Deprivation; Environment; Social Justice, Democracy and Human Rights; Information Technology and Society; New Economic Policy and Society; and Education.

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

## OBJECTIVES

- (a) To undertake and promote research in such areas that are identified as thrust areas due to their socio-economic significance, current relevance, and policy implications with particular reference to the developmental problems of Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) To develop a specialisation in research on tribal development, panchayat raj, rural development, environmental issues, and to conduct evaluation studies on developmental programmes and schemes.
- (c) To provide facilities for research, training, and extension work related to the development of scheduled castes, women, and other weaker sections of the society.
- (d) To extend training facilities to panchayat representatives and functionaries, and to contribute to the promotion of participatory development in rural areas through action research and cooperation with NGOs.
- (e) To undertake studies on problems of industrial





development in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to regional disparities and labour issues.

- (f) To create institutional infrastructure for empirical research, survey work, and data analysis.
- (g) To offer consultancy services to the state and central governments.
- (h) To undertake development studies and research projects sponsored by governmental and non-governmental organisations, international agencies, and foundations.
- (i) To invite social scientists and researchers to the Institute to pursue their own advanced research and/or to contribute to research and other activities of the Institute.
- (j) To organise seminars, symposia, workshops, and special lectures on developmental problems and burning national and state-level issues.
- (k) To publish research works of a high standard in the form of books, monographs, research papers, and occasional papers.
- (l) To bring out Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (English) and Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan

Journal (Hindi) (biannual) for the advancement of knowledge in social sciences and to encourage dialogue on developmental problems.

- (m) To conduct doctoral and post-doctoral research at the Institute, and to institute fellowships and awards in honour of distinguished social scientists.
- (n) To develop a professionally managed well equipped Social Science Library and Documentation Centre with a database to fulfill a long-standing demand for the establishment of a Social Science Resource Centre in Madhya Pradesh.
- (o) To forge close functional relationships with sister institutes, centres of higher learning, and research foundations in India and abroad.
- (p) To accept any grants, gifts, donations, and subscriptions whether in cash or securities and of property, either movable or immovable, in furtherance of the objectives of the institute.
- (q) To undertake all such lawful activities as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives.



## THRUST AREAS

Creation of knowledge that facilitates social transformation is the primary concern of M.P. Institute of Social Science Research. Over the years, from decentralised governance, MPISSR has diversified its activities to social justice, tribals in modern world, poverty alleviation and rural development, food security and agrarian policies. Failing paradigm of development and increasing policy failures in reaching rural masses have found its manifestation in diversifying our activities. Realising that understanding of the process of marginalisation is only a necessary

condition for transforming the society, a deliberate attempt was made in creating political awareness and awareness about rights of the deprived sections. Consequently, MPISSR side by side developed training modules for grassroots functionaries and started sensitising the functionaries of decentralised governance. Notwithstanding the spectrum of activities, the research being undertaken could be categorised in the following thrust areas.

## Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

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

Role of the civil society in bridging the gap between the state and communities has become significant. The nature and pattern of emerging rural leadership and its relations with the traditional social structure is also required to be investigated with a proper socio-political perspective.

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





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

For an equitable and just development, people's participation is a prerequisite. Despite all achievements, participation of weaker sections and women in development process is almost negligible. The main reason for this is lack of space

for local institutions in deciding the pace, pattern and direction of the development efforts. In the context of social transformation and development, health, education and social security are second to livelihood and shelter. Gram Panchayats are responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring these schemes and making them available to the masses. These issues are also taken up for the studies to understand the processes of decentralised governance.

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

## Studies in Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

Tribal studies have remained one of the core concerns of the Institute; decentralised governance

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

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



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

Indian Constitution directs the states, depending on their capacity as well as within the overall limits of development, to provide employment and education to

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

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

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





themselves in the form of lack of social equality, social harmony, social solidarity and feelings of social and political alienation among the underprivileged sections of our society.

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

## Development and Deprivation

Development and its imperatives have been, and still are our core concerns. Earlier studies have tried to evaluate impact of state interventions on different segments of the society and the societal response to the developmental interventions. Through studies like poverty alleviation programmes and development and displacement, Institute has pursued this thrust area. Institute has added new studies in this, especially relating to social implications of state policies in the era of liberalisation and openness. There are strong

indications that in a changed economic environment the role of state in development planning shall shrink. Consequently, the implications of market driven processes on deprivation, equity and ecology shall remain largely unmonitored. The state withdrawal will have to be compensated by the efforts of the community and the civil society. Studies such as equitable and sustainable use of commons, technology transfer in changed economic environment and PDS as an agency of redistributive justice fall in this thrust area.

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

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



## Studies in Education

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

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

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

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.



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# RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

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

Sandeep Joshi

The study was conducted in two states of India viz.; Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. Madhya Pradesh has a high percentage of tribal population, whereas Karnataka represents a low percentage of tribal population. There are three PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh and two in Karnataka. Therefore the districts having the majority of PVTGs have been purposively selected for the study. The study observed that government primary and upper primary schools are managed by Tribal Welfare Department or by the education department in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Since the chosen districts being tribally dominated, 52.2 per cent of the total visited schools were reported to be managed by the tribal welfare department, and the remaining 46.6 per cent of schools were being managed by Education Department. It was reported by the teachers that students of the PVTG community find it difficult to focus on their studies due to various socio-economic reasons which act as an obstacle in the education of PVTG

children. According to them, three main reasons in order of their occurrence are responsible for creating an obstacle in the learning of these children. Firstly, children are engaged in agricultural and household activities. This is common in both households either ST or non-ST and for children studying in primary or upper primary classes. Girls have to take care of siblings and perform other household tasks and boys are sent to fields or cattle grazing. The second important reason was the celebration of too many festivals. In villages whether it is tribal or non-tribal community each one has their own social customs and rituals to which they give utmost priority. Lastly, the environment at home is also responsible, especially in those families where the parents are illiterate. As far as the opinion of teachers regarding the interest of students of the ST community in learning is considered it is observed that the majority of teachers (86.1%) were of the view that students of the ST community show interest in learning. While on the other hand, only 13.9 per cent

of interviewed teachers explained that the students from the PVTG community do not show interest in learning. It is due to the reasons as these children are engaged by their parents in other activities. Secondly, most of the PVTG students are first-generation learners, due to which they do not easily understand whatever is taught to them in class. At home also the environment is not suitable for learning. However, due to multiple efforts by the governments in the form of incentives and other attractive measures change has been witnessed regarding the education of ST children.

The Findings of State of Karnataka with regard to the availability of infrastructure in sample schools it was found that more than 50 per cent of the schools in Udupi district do not have pucca buildings. Only 26 per cent of schools in Mysuru and 6.7 per cent of schools in Udupi have boundary walls. The fence is available in 63.30 per cent of schools in Mysuru and 76.60 per cent of schools in the Udupi district. In the rest of the schools,



there is neither wall nor a fence. There is no proper maintenance in the schools. According to the Headmasters of some of the schools, funds are not adequate to maintain the schools. Though the availability of drinking water is observed in all the schools; water is not purified. Some companies have installed water purifiers in some schools under CSR spending in both Mysuru and Udupi districts. But, none of them reached sample schools in tribal areas. Teachers have reported that they take extra teaching in classes for the benefit of PVTG students. While many teachers (86.6%) said that they conduct extra classes, 26.7 per cent of teachers in Udupi said so. It appears that in the Udupi district

majority of the teachers have reported to have taken special classes (73.3%) to address the needs of PVTG children.

The study found that very few students from PVTG are admitted to private schools under RTE. Only three students from Udupi got admitted under RTE in private schools. According to the parents, the procedure is very complicated. Though parents do not involve much in the academic activities of their children, several of them said that they are not always satisfied with the quality of teachers. During the discussion, parents revealed that the teachers do not come on time and spend less time in the class. The parents think that this kind of behaviour of the teachers would not help their children to learn. Parents of the tribal children pay very little attention to the education of their children as they themselves have to struggle for livelihood and sometimes they think that they don't know anything about the curriculum as

they are uneducated. According to only 5 per cent of the teachers in Mysuru and Udupi districts, the parents come themselves to meet the teachers, and 76 per cent in Mysuru and 88 per cent in Udupi said that parents come when they are called. But 18 per cent in Mysuru and 6 per cent in Udupi said that parents would never come to school despite repeated requests. As per the majority of the teachers, local festivals and celebrations are the main reason for the poor learning of the PVTG students. As parents also do not know the value of education, they also don't force children to go to school after the festival. Only very few teachers said that the burden of household work and migration of the family are influencing factors for higher absenteeism among PVTG students. The study has been completed and the final report of the study was submitted to the ICSSR, New Delhi. The study was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.





## National Election Study 2019: Pre-Poll Study in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

**T**he election study is a social scientific study of the political behaviour, opinion, and attitudes of the electorates in India developed at the Lokniti-Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) Delhi. As part of its National Election Study, Lokniti, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi, conducted a Pre-Poll Survey spread across 19 states of India.

The immediate objective of the study was to map the behaviour and opinion of the voter and help explain the electoral outcome but it also has a wide range of secondary objectives that continue to be of relevance to researchers of democratic politics in and outside India.

In continuation of earlier election surveys, this survey was aimed to map the behaviour and opinion of the voters; to understand the participation of the people in electoral activities; to muster information on development, governance, and economic issues; to predict electoral outcome and underlying reason to examine the state-specific issue, and to collect

information on the socio-cultural and economic background of the respondents. The sample was drawn using multistage stratified random. A three-stage stratified sampling was drawn. In the first stage, a sample of parliamentary constituencies was chosen by simple circular sampling and thereafter assembly constituencies within them. In the second stage, the sampling of polling station areas within each assembly constituency was done. Four polling stations were selected from each assembly constituency (AC) using the systematic random sampling procedure. Third and final stage of the sampling was the selection of respondents. Thereafter, four polling stations were selected from within each of the sampled ACs using the systematic random sampling method. Finally, 38 respondents were randomly selected using the systematic method from the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. Of these 38, a target of 25 interviews per polling station was set. Once identified sample among the electorate, trained field investigators or FIs (a training workshop for them was

conducted) were sent to meet them. They were asked to interview only those whose names had been sampled. At randomly chosen 5 constituencies, 519 randomly selected respondents were interviewed. The survey was carried out using a structured interview schedule. The data generated from the survey were mostly used for media reporting as the main purpose of this work was to gauge the mood of the electorate before the election.

The study was done in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.

## National Election Study 2019: Post-Poll Study in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

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

democratic politics in and outside India. In continuation of earlier election surveys, the NES 2019 was aimed to map the behaviour and opinion of the voters; to understand the participation of the people in electoral activities; to muster information on development, governance, and economic issues; to predict electoral outcome and underlying reasons, to examine the state-specific issue, and to collect information on the socio-cultural and economic background of the respondents. The sample was drawn using multistage stratified random. A three-stage stratified sampling was drawn. In the first stage, a sample of 8 parliamentary constituencies was done and within them, 16 assembly constituencies were chosen by simple circular sampling. In the second stage, the sampling of polling station areas within each assembly constituency was done. Three polling stations were selected from each assembly constituency using the systematic

random sampling procedure totalling 48. Third and final stage of the sampling was the selection of respondents. Finally, 38 respondents were randomly selected using the systematic method from the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. Of these 38, a target of 25 interviews per polling station was set. Once identified sample among the electorate, trained field investigators or FIs (a training workshop for them was conducted) were sent to meet them. They were asked to interview only those whose names had been sampled. 954 randomly selected respondents were interviewed. The survey was carried out using a structured interview schedule. The data generated from the survey were mostly used for media reporting as the main purpose of this work was to gauge the mood of the electorate before the election.

The study was done in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.





# A Study of Beggars in the Religious City of Ujjain

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

**B**eggary is a common phenomenon in an underdeveloped country like India. In Madhya Pradesh, elderly persons, destitute, disabled, orphaned children, mentally ill are involved in begging for their livelihood. Ujjain is a religious city and beggars are preponderant around its temples, religious places, and river banks (ghats). It is observed that, due to the religious importance of the Shipra River, the floating beggar's population increases with the full moon, new moon, solar and lunar eclipse day. The begging activities were more witnessed during the *Shravan* when a large number of devotees flock to Mahakal temples. Due to the religious importance of the city, beggars are preponderant around the various religious places in the city.

In this empirical study, it is inferred that salient factors behind begging are impoverishment, ageing, helplessness due to accident or demise of a main earning member, and physical disability in Ujjain. Apart from these major factors, other minor causes of begging are widowhood, disease, and mental illness, which caused alms seeking

activities among some beggars. As impoverishment, old age is the major cause of beggary, beggary problem can be arrested with the eradication of poverty and minimising helplessness faced by the aged and disabled persons with proper policy prescriptions in the Ujjain district.

Major challenges for the beggars in Ujjain are highly unpredictable and meager earning from their profession. Collection from the begging is very erratic and beggars lead very unsystematic and impoverished life. The urban beggars usually target places having more transit populations like railway stations, bus stands, temples, markets, etc., while rural beggars have to walk a long distance to collect alms. Diseased and disabled beggars from rural areas face challenges in the rainy and summer season as they could not commute to begging destinations and have to manage without skipping meals in the income scarce season. From this study, it is inferred that a significant proportion of beggars manage their livelihood by taking only one meal per day throughout the year. Another major

vulnerability in a beggar's life is homelessness. It found that majority of beggars do not have any house over their heads. The findings of the study posit that the beggary problem of the religious city of Ujjain can be eradicated through a comprehensive approach inculcating: (i) preventive approach (ii) rehabilitation approach and (ii) community awareness approach.

The study was sponsored by M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.



## State Democracy in South Asia (SDSA): Survey in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt

The State of Democracy in South Asia (SDSA) study was conducted in five countries of South Asia—Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—to gauge citizens' understanding of democracy as a concept and as a process. It also aimed to assess citizens' experience of delivery of public services and their trust in public institutions. The objective of the SDSA was to measure the change and continuity from a decade ago. The study was anchored by Lokniti, Centre for the

Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) in collaboration with an esteemed research organisation of each surveyed country.

The survey was conducted at different locations in randomly selected Assembly Constituencies (ACs). Each AC was located in a different Parliamentary Constituency (PC). The sample size targeted was an AC-wise target of about 80-85 interviews. The sampling design adopted was multi-stage random sampling. The ACs where the survey was conducted were randomly selected using the probability proportional to size method. Thereafter, four polling stations within each of the sampled constituencies were selected using the systematic random sampling method. Finally, the respondents were also

randomly selected using the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. Once we identified our sample of the electorate, trained investigators were sent to meet them. Our investigators sat down in the homes of people whose names were selected from the electoral roll and asked them a detailed set of questions that could take up to 35-40 minutes. The achieved sample is broadly representative of the population, in terms of the general demographic profile. It has nevertheless been weighted by gender, locality, caste group, and religion in each State as per Census 2011 percentages.

The survey was carried out in Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.





## Concurrent Evaluation of the Implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in Madhya Pradesh

Manu Gautam

The objective of the Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Protection Department is to ensure the availability of essential commodities and check malpractices in the supply and trade of food grains, petroleum products, sugar, and other notified items. The thrust nowadays is on ensuring the supply of essential commodities to the targeted population i.e., people living below the poverty line. In the field of Consumer Protection, the department is entrusted with the smooth functioning of Consumer Grievances Redressal Forums at the State and the District level.

Department encourages consumer protection movement through the registered and recognised NGOs. To carry out these functions, the Department has along with *Mantralaya* setup; Directorate of Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Protection, Office of the Controller, Weights, and Measures, Madhya Pradesh, *Rajya Upbhokta Pratitoshan Ayog*, and two Corporations-Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation and Madhya Pradesh State

Warehousing Corporation.

The survey of NFSA in the year 2019-20 was done in four quarters. First-quarter was done in three districts. These districts were Rajgarh, Shajapur, and Guna. The Second Quarter was done in Jhabua, Alirajpur, and Barwani. Third Quarter fieldwork was done in Harda, Burhanpur, and Khargone, and fourth quarter monitoring of NFSA was done in Umaria, Shahdol, and Narsinghpur districts of Madhya Pradesh.

As per the sampling given by the Ministry, the monitoring institution conducted a survey of five Fare Price Shops (FPS) from each district. From each FPS 15 respondents were interviewed. The total number of respondents from one district was thus 75 and 225 from all three sampled districts. Out of 225 respondents, 180 were from rural area and the remaining 45 respondents were from the urban area.

Monitoring of public distribution system in Madhya Pradesh in its two-year term has given many insights regarding the working of this system. The system initially

faced problems with e-pos machines at FPS. The inadequacy of the maintenance engineer for the e-pos machine was a matter of concern in the initial years. The problem was later strengthened by changing the e-pos machines which were advance in their working. The issue of poor internet connectivity still poses a challenge in the smooth functioning of e-pos machines.

Many ration cardholders faced the problem of wrong entries in their ration cards. These wrong entries were in the form of ration numbers, the name of the beneficiary, or the year of birth of the ration cardholder. It was found



during the survey that to resolve these mistakes was very difficult for the cardholders. The fall out of this anomaly is experienced by the cardholder at the time of purchase of ration. With the wrong credentials, the information fed in e-pos machines does not match with the credentials/biometrics of the cardholder. As a result, the person is denied to lift the ration.

Other important issues that were posing obstacles and hindrances in the smooth functioning of FPS were difference of rate in the price of kerosene, not giving printed receipts of the transaction to the

cardholder, shortage of manpower at FPS, not matching fingerprints of old age customers, and no contact with vigilance committee members were some of the main bottlenecks.

One of the important features which were inserted recently was Aadhar enabled PDS (AePDS). Under this system, a cardholder can nominate members to lift the ration. It is a significant step towards increasing the lifting of ration items for specifically physically disabled cardholders who find it difficult to reach ration shops in due course of time.

Secondly, the inclusion of a system of portability has also significantly enhanced the chances of taking ration by all the cardholders. This system is specifically helpful for those cardholders who were living far from the ration shops. This system ensures that ration cardholders can take the ration from any FPS within the city.

The study was sponsored by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, New Delhi.





## National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes (Phase I, 2019-20) in Akola and Amravati Districts of Maharashtra

Sandeep Joshi

The purpose of the study was to help in strengthening all the rural development programmes so as to ensure the effectiveness, transparency, and progress of implementation in the two districts of Maharashtra. The objectives were to ascertain the following: Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry; whether the selection of beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent; unbiased and fair. Whether the assets created are genuine and useful to the community; whether the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MC) Meetings are held regularly; the views of the villagers on the programmes and

their suggestions for improvement. An attempt was made to analyse the implementation of the programmes vis-à-vis the guidelines, interaction with the officials, verification of the assets created and interviewing the villagers, and finally, prepare a report related to the various components of the programmes. The findings revealed that villagers are aware of the important provisions of MGNREGA like provision for 100 days employment on demand, unemployment allowance, and acknowledgment receipt. Moreover, awareness about bookkeeping and record management was found to be very low among the SHG members. The implementation of all the four schemes under NSAP was

satisfactory in the villages of Akola as well as Amravati districts. The findings of the study are suggestive of the fact that there is a strong need to make efforts to enhance the awareness levels to help out the vulnerable families.

The assignment was sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.





## National level Special Monitoring of Mission Antyodaya and People's Plan Campaign (Gram Panchayat Development Plan 2019-20 in Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg Districts of Maharashtra

Sandeep Joshi

The purpose of the study was to carry out Special monitoring of Mission Antyodaya (MA) & People's Plan Campaign (PPC)/Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra as per the instructions of the Government of India.

The fieldwork was carried out from 25th December 2019 to 3rd January 2020. It was required to be ensured that the GPDP planning process should be comprehensive based on a participatory process that involves full convergence with schemes of all related Central Ministries/Line Departments related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes/ programmes on subjects of National Importance for the transformation of rural India. The NLM team visited selected GPs as per the instructions of the Ministry to monitor various aspects of implementation during the campaign and interacted with the various stakeholders to find out the effectiveness of the campaign at the grass-roots level administering structured schedules and interviews. The findings revealed that the State and District administration issued necessary circulars/ instructions in order the

hold a comprehensive special Gram Sabha where all developmental needs and gaps would be discussed. It has also been observed that the survey under MA was conducted within the prescribed time limit. An attempt was made to ensure that an active eligible person is appointed as Facilitator. They were given one-day training at the block level wherein the issues like how to conduct the survey and pointwise training on the format were imparted. They also stated that the information collected by them was using survey schedule in Marathi language but at the time of uploading they had to take help from block officials as the format to be uploaded was in the English language. The GP officials/representatives made adequate efforts to propagate the information regarding special gram sabha amongst people belonging to SC/STs/other weaker sections and SHG members.

The assignment was sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.







## National Level Monitoring of Rural Development Programme, Regular Monitoring (I Phase, 2019-20) in Solapur and Osmanabad District of Maharashtra

Ashish Bhatt

**N**ational Level Monitoring (First phase 2019-20) of the implementation of the flagship schemes under the Central government was undertaken in the Solapur and Osmanabad districts of Maharashtra. During this monitoring process, implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA); Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana NRLM (DAY-NRLM); Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G); National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP); Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY); Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna- Watershed Development (PMKSY); and Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) was evaluated in the 20 villages in Solapur and Osmanabad districts of Maharashtra. In these two districts, it is found that in the majority of Gram Panchayats PMAY convergence works were undertaken under MGNREGS. In DAY- NRLM awareness about

bookkeeping and record management was found to be average among the SHG members in the visited Gram Panchayats. However, SHG members are contributing to regular saving and lending funds as and when needed for their use. While evaluating the Prime Minister's Awas Yojana, it is inferred that the majority of beneficiaries received house building amount in four to five instalments. During the visit, no evidence of contractors was found during the house building process. In these two districts, above 95 per cent of PMAY beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of house construction and help received from the government. During the study, it is found that an amount of Rs. 600.00 per month (including State contribution) is paid to pensioners in the two districts. The majority of beneficiaries opined that the social security pension should be enhanced to Rs. 1000 to manage the livelihood of these vulnerable groups. During the NLM visit, the functioning of Gram Panchayat institutions were also analysed, and found that Gram Sabha meetings are being

organised regularly but the number of members participating in the Gram Sabha meetings was very low. The reasons mentioned by the officials were the low level of awareness among the villagers regarding the importance of Gram Sabha. It is found that most of the Gram Panchayats are getting development funds from scheme based centrally sponsored schemes like MGNREGA, SBMG, PMAY, etc. The Panchayats are receiving untied funds in the form of the Fourteenth Central Finance Commission for its maintenance and development purposes.

The monitoring work was sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

## RESERACH PROJECTS ONGOING

### Panchayati Raj Institutions under PESA in Fifth Scheduled Areas in Two Decades: An Assessment in Tribal Regions of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

The enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and the subsequent state-wise panchayat raj acts in India have brought to the fore the significance of grassroots democratic processes. Looking into the peculiarities of the tribal people, Bhuria Committee was formed by the union government

to suggest a separate system of local governance for tribals. Many of the principal recommendations of the Bhuria Committee were accepted by the union government and the legislation was passed, known as Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA). Accordingly, the states having Fifth Scheduled Areas amended the concerned state legislations. The catalogue of powers of scheduled area panchayats should convince anyone that they have not only been empowered to manage their local affairs but also equipped with special powers for the preservation of tribal identities. More than two decades have passed since the new system of governance was put into practice. While prescribing such wide-ranging powers to "Gram Sabhas or Panchayats at the appropriate level", PESA has further warned that, "the State legislation that may endow Panchayats with powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as

institutions of self-government. It also contains safeguards to ensure that Panchayats at a higher level do not assume the powers and authority of any panchayats at the lower level or the Gram Sabha". The States were suggested to amend their respective Panchayat Acts to extend the provisions of the Panchayat to Scheduled Areas of their respective States within a year keeping in mind the letter and the spirit of the Central Act of 1996. The PESA has been recognised by many activists and scholars as a progressive law because it gives some crucial rights to village level communities to manage their lives and resources. The efforts towards analysing PESA in the field clearly indicate the need for improving the coordination of the PRIs with the Department of Tribal Affairs and with the line departments. The quantum jump required from "representative democracy" to the political realm of "participatory democracy" is possible only if the Panchayati Raj Departments and



the PRIs in the PESA States imbibe on an understanding of this and make an effort towards operationalising this. In this backdrop, it has clearly emerged out that a good number of studies have been carried out dealing with different aspects of decentralisation, specifically the issue of tribal empowerment and governance at the local level but comprehensive empirical studies with adequate coverage of locale are still lesser in number and therefore it is important to conduct a research study in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat which will try to understand the ground realities of the tribal empowerment in panchayat raj system from the point of view of participation and performance and tribal development. It will provide insight along with problems and prospects of the new system from the point of view of tribal self-governance.

At the present extensive review of literature has been done and based on the literature two separate interview schedules are almost on the verge of finalisation. The schedules are broadly divided into two parts. Part first will deal with the socio-economic background of the respondents. The second part will give emphasis on the awareness and exposure of the respondents and their perception and impact on participation and performance in panchayat raj institutions. In the coming months, it is proposed to have pre-testing of the tool. Survey work is to be finished in all the three states viz., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat in the coming months. Simultaneously, an attempt will also be made to gather information from the state capital and district headquarters about the initiatives taken up by the State Governments. Informal interviews and discussions will also be

arranged with senior officials to illicit related information.

The study is supported by ICSSR-IMPRESS.





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

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

**T**ransition in livelihood structure is a crucial challenge for the primitive tribal communities. The Sahariya community is the most vulnerable among PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) residing in Madhya Pradesh. Traditionally, this forest-based community totally depended on food gathering and hunting for their livelihood. Due to the depletion of forest-based resources, they are now

forced to migrate out for labouring in agriculture and quarrying activities. In the changing scenario, they are facing a crisis as their traditional livelihood has been shattered due to deforestation. Further, they are more vulnerable to exploitation as they are not skilled and educated enough to be accommodated in the available employment structure of the informal and formal sector existing around them. In this changed scenario, they are facing marginalisation in all facets of life.

Keeping in view the vulnerable position of the Sahariya community, the objectives of the study are to (i) understand the historical background of Sahariya

livelihood (ii) understand the present livelihood structure among Sahariyas (iii) comprehend the livelihood transition being faced by deforestation and depletion of natural resources in Sahariya habitat (iv) understand livelihood vulnerability and coping mechanism ushered by them to manage their livelihood, and (v) understand the process of marginalisation due to changing livelihood structure and its concomitant impact on social and cultural life. At present, the data collection process is in progress among the Sahariya PVTG group.

The study is sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.





## Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Unrest in Madhya Pradesh: A Study with Special Reference to Malwa Region

Manu Gautam

The rain-dependent nature of the agriculture sector continues to pose a major problem for the agrarian community. The Ministry of Agriculture noted, "Deficient and uneven rainfall in the last two agricultural years adversely affected overall agricultural production." Despite government interventions, only 66 million hectares against 140 million hectares in India have access to irrigation. Further, overuse of ground and borewell water have now left the land parched. Unlike Tamil Nadu, last year Madhya Pradesh received normal rainfall, only three per cent short of the 100-year average. Yet, despite an

agriculture economy growth of 4.1 per cent, the framers failed to make profits. The failure of farmers in reaping benefits from agriculture has increased manifold. Despite the fact that more than 50 per cent of the Indian population is dependent on agriculture, the crisis in the sector is looming large. A decline in the community of agriculture farmers from an agriculturist state cannot be neglected. In this perspective, an effort is being made to analyse factually the issues and challenges concerned with agriculture in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. The objectives of the Study is to assess the status of agriculture in the state of Madhya Pradesh and

specifically in the Malwa region; to analyse the cause of farmers unrest in the predominantly agricultural state of Madhya Pradesh; to find out Issues of labour, wages, MSP and sustainable employment in



agriculture; to ascertain the relationship of irrigation, Groundwater, power and other technological advancements for agriculture in terms of crop productivity; to investigate the inter-linkage of crop productivity and market and its repercussions on the economy of farmers and to comment on the issues related with agricultural banking, loans, crop insurance and its impact on sustainable agriculture.

The selection of farmers for the study will be from the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh comprises of Shajapur, Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Dhar, Ratlam, and

parts of Sehore and Jhabua districts. Two blocks from these districts will be the sample area of the study. From each block, four villages will be selected based on the agricultural diversity. The selection of districts and villages will be done with the help of the Human Development Report of Madhya Pradesh. Vital indicators regarding agricultural productivity, landholding details, the status of irrigation, and others will be significant in selecting the villages.

In this way, a total of 8 districts, 16 blocks, and 64 villages will be sampled for the study. The unit of observation from each village will be two peasant families from small, medium, and large farm holdings. Thus from each village total of six families will be sampled

for the study. Apart from the peasant family one panchayat raj representative will also be interviewed. Thus a total of seven people from each village will form the unit of observation. In this way, 384 peasants will be interviewed from 64 villages of the Malwa region. Apart from them, 64 panchayat raj representatives will also be interviewed. The total sample of the study will be 448 to assess the intensity and situation of agricultural distress. Interview schedules for this study are being prepared. Fieldwork will be initiated once the situation of covid-19 subsides.

The study is sponsored by IMPRESS-ICSSR, New Delhi.







## Activities undertaken in CHILDLINE Nodal Agency at MPISSR

Sandeep Joshi

**C**HILDLINE gives service to every needy child including street children, child labourers, children who have been abused, child victims of the flesh trade, differently able children, child addicts, mentally ill children, and children infected by HIV/AIDs. During the period following awareness and outreach activities were undertaken: (a) Total 29 weekly meetings, 12 coordinator meetings with the collaborative organisation and railway childline, six Director Meetings, and two Volunteer meetings were successfully organised. Meetings with District Administration, Police, CWC, JJB, Labour Department, Social Justice Department, Railways, TWD, WCD, WED, Local Administration, Health Department, Children Home staff, Municipal Corporation, NCLP, Education Department, MSW Department, Local Media, RPF, GRP Police, and Railway staff, NSS Department, District Legal Aid Services and District Court and NGOs were conducted to provide information relating to CHILDLINE services and seek their support to remove hurdles faced during the CHILDLINE work. Rescue operations were undertaken along with Juvenile Add Bureau/CID

Ujjain, SJPU, WED in which 13 child beggars were rescued and presented before CWC. Moreover, Wall paintings with the support of WED at different places have been done to initiate a campaign against the sexual abuse of children. Anti begging slogans were also painted at important locations. District Child Labour Task Force has been constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector. To address the various child protection issues and concerns relating to the children, CHILDLINE Ujjain actively and closely worked with the Police, District Administration, Women Empowerment Department, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Juvenile Aid Bureau/CID, GRP, RPF, Child Welfare Committee, and Juvenile Justice Board. Several NGOs and other organisations working for the welfare of children in need of protection and care. Six training workshops were organised (Swacchha Bharat Abhiyan) wherein a total number of 2500 vulnerable people of various slums have been benefitted. During the year the Resource Directory of Resource Organisations working in Ujjain is updated in order to ensure the utilisation of available resources.

An attempt was made with Women Empowerment department to effectively stop child marriage and child begging. Being vulnerable, children are involved in begging to get into the trap of illegal and clandestine forms such as prostitution, drug trafficking, pornography, and other illicit activities. Networking against child begging under Juvenile Justice Act was done. The training was imparted about issues relating to POCSO, the educational needs of vulnerable children and child begging.

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



# DOCTORAL PROGRAMME

**M**PISSR is a recognised research centre of Vikram University, Ujjain for research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Geography, and Sociology. The Institute offers three ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellowships, annually to pursue Ph.D. on topical issues of social sciences. Apart from scholars under ICSSR Fellowship, MPISSR also offers guidance and research facilities to scholars under the open category, and various UGC Fellowships.

At present 31 research scholars are pursuing Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Commerce, and Sociology and two scholars are

pursuing post-doctoral research work. Five scholars have been awarded Ph.D. and four scholars have submitted their doctoral thesis from MPISSR Ujjain during 2019-20.

## Ph.D. Awarded

### Mr. Karunendra Kumar

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

### Mr. Rakesh Patel

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

### Mr. Arif Ahmad Nengroo

Emerging Trends in State Politics in Jammu and Kashmir  
(Dr. Ashish Bhatt)

### Mr. Mudasir Amin

Role of Small Scale Industries in Economic Development of Kashmir Valley  
(Dr. Manu Gautam)

### Mr. Younis Ahmad Seikh

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





## Post-Doctoral Study Completed

### ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

#### Dr. Bhavna Jyotishi

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

## Ph.D. Ongoing

### ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

#### Mr. Atul Singh Baghel

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

#### Mr. Shivraj Singh Rathod

Gramin Rajnitik Sajakta evam Abhuruchi ke Badalta Pridrishya me Gramin Sthaniya Sashan ki Bhumika  
(Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

#### Mr. Vikas Dixit

Police Karmiyon ki Karyapranali tatha Sewa Santushti ka Adhyayan  
(Dr. Ashish Bhatt)

#### Ms. Nayana Shakya

Madhya Pradesh ke Krishi Vikas par Narmada-Jhabua Granmin bank Bhoomika  
(Dr. Manu Gautam)

#### Mr. Jitendra Sen

Brudhjanon ki Samajik Samashya ek Samaj Karya Adhyayan  
(Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati)

#### Mr. Kamlesh Pawar

Asthibadhit Nishakt Jano ki Samajik Arthik Sashaktikran mein Madhya Pradesh Sashan ka Vivinna Yojanayon ka Adhyayan  
(Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati)

#### Ms. Tanuja Kumari

Lokkalyankari Rajya mein Gramin Kaushal kendron mein Rojgar Srijan mein Bhumika  
(Dr. Ashish Bhatt)

#### Ms. Shobhna Shukla

Gramin Mahilayon ka Sasthwa Star Ka Samajsashtriya Adhyayan  
(Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati)

#### Ms. Rashmi Tatwal

Kamkaji Mahilayon ke Madhhyha Ubharta Bhumika Sangharsh  
(Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati)





**Mr. Sunil Barde**

*Narmada Bandh Pariyojana se Adivasiyon ke Visthapan, Punarbas evam Vikas ki Rajniti*  
(Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

**Madhya Pradesh  
Government Fellowship for  
Doctoral Scholar**

**Mr. Mahesh Bharti**

*Prashasanik Khetra mein Vrastachar Niyamtran hetu Madhya Pradesh Sarkar ke Prayaso ka Saidhantik aur Vaicharik Adhyayan*  
(Dr. Ashish Bhatt)

**Swami Vivekananda Single  
Girl Child Scholarship for  
Research in Social Sciences  
(UGC)**

**Ms. Lopamudra Sahu**

*Health Expenditure among Urban Slum Dwellers in Odisha*  
(Dr. Manu Gautam)

**Open Category Scholars****Mr. Tariq Ahmad Sheikh**

*Role of Government Policies in Controlling Human rights Violation in Kashmir*  
(Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

**Ms. Khusbu Alune**

*Gramin Vikash evam Gram Swaraj ki Gandhiya Sankalpana ki Prasangikta: Ek Vishsheshanantmak Adhyayan*  
(Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

**Mr. Lavkush Patidar**

*Madhya Pradesh mein Khaddyanno ki Vitaran Vyavastha ka ek Arthik Vishleshan*  
(Dr. Manu Gautam)

**Mr. Satish Mahor**

*Madhya Pradesh mein Anushuchit Jati ke Vikas ka Paridrishya evam Iska Rajnitik Vimarsh*  
(Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

**Post-Doctoral Fellowship  
(ICSSR)**

**Dr. Om Prakash**

*Loktantrik Vikendrikan, Swashasan evam Anusoochit Janjatiyon ke Rajnitik Samajikaran ka Badalata Paridrishya*  
(Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

**Post-Doctoral Fellowship  
(UGC)**

**Dr. Jagdish Masodkar**

*Adiwasi Kshetro mein Badhta Naxalvad: Chhattisgarh evam Madhya Pradesh Rajya ka ek Vyavharik Adhyayan*  
(Prof. Gopal Krishna Sharma)





## No honeymoon: Kamal Nath gov't. falls in popularity charts

Modi Factor added to the BJP's stupendous win



MADHYA PRADESH

Just five months after narrowly being sworn in the Congress in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly election, the BJP remains dominant by a wide margin in the Lok Sabha election by winning 28 out of 32 seats and securing a vote share that is 17 percentage points higher than that of its last incumbent.

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### Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh Assembly election, 2019

Party	Seats	Percentage
BJP	28	87.5%
Others	4	12.5%

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## दिल्ली में निर्णायक होगी मध्य प्रदेश की हार-जीत

भाजपा की जीत का देश में प्रभुत्व में हार-जीत का प्रतीक बन सकता है



दिल्ली में निर्णायक होगी मध्य प्रदेश की हार-जीत का प्रतीक बन सकता है। भाजपा की जीत का देश में प्रभुत्व में हार-जीत का प्रतीक बन सकता है।

## उमरते समीकरणों के संकेत

दिल्ली में निर्णायक होगी मध्य प्रदेश की हार-जीत का प्रतीक बन सकता है



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## EXPERT VIEW

It is difficult to predict the poll outcome in MP



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Madhya Pradesh Assembly election, 2019. The BJP's victory in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly election, the BJP remains dominant by a wide margin in the Lok Sabha election by winning 28 out of 32 seats and securing a vote share that is 17 percentage points higher than that of its last incumbent.

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It is difficult to predict the poll outcome in MP. The outcome will depend on the performance of the government in the state.

## Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- 'Explaining the BJP's Comprehensive Victory in MP', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 54, No. 34, 24 August 2019.
- 'The 2019 Lok Sabha Verdict', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 54, No. 32, 10 August 2019. (with Sandeep Shastri, Ashutosh Kumar)
- 'Tribal Development and Governance in India: An Analysis of Policy, Perspective, and Performance', Tribal Economy, Culture and Society in India, edited by Nilakantha Panigrahi, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi (2019).
- 'No Honeymoon: Kamal Nath Government falls in Popularity Charts in Madhya Pradesh', The Hindu (25 May 2019).

## राज्यों में भाजपा के पराजयों के निहितार्थ

राज्यों में भाजपा के पराजयों के निहितार्थ. The BJP's defeat in several states indicates a shift in the political landscape.

- 'Congress ne Ghutane Tek Diye Modi ki Bhajapa ke Aage', Rashtriya Sahara-Hastkshep (25 May 2019).
- 'Congress Needs to Revisit Strategy and Organisation', MINT-Hindustan Times (24 May 2019).
- 'Utharate Sameekarano ke Sanket', Rashtriya Sahara (22 May 2019).
- 'Dilli mein Nirnayak Hogi Madhya Pradesh ki Haar-Jeet', Dainik Hindustan (15 May, 2019).
- 'It is Very Difficult to Predict the Poll Outcome in MP', MINT-Hindustan Times (14 May 2019).
- 'Rajyon mein Bhajpa ke Parabhavon ke Nihitarth', Rashtriya Sahara-Hastkshep (28 December 2019).

दिल्ली में निर्णायक होगी मध्य प्रदेश की हार-जीत का प्रतीक बन सकता है। भाजपा की जीत का देश में प्रभुत्व में हार-जीत का प्रतीक बन सकता है।

## Sandeep Joshi

- 'An Informative Study on Refurbished Electronic Products' in Naveen Shodh Sansar, January-March 2019, Vol. II. (with B.R. Nalwaya and Deevya Agrawal)
- 'Udyamita Vikas Me Audyogik Prashikshan Sansthan Evam Udyamita Vikas Kendra Kee Bhumika Ka Adhyayan (Ujjain Sambhag Ke Sandarbh Me)', in Divya Shodh Samikshya April-June 2019, Vol. I. (with Neetu Suryawanshi)
- 'Udyamita Vikas Me Takneekee Shiksha Evam Kausal Vikas Kee Aavashyakta Ka Adhyayan (Madhya Pradesh Ke Vishesh Sandarbh Me)', in Naveen Shodh Sansar, April-June 2019, Vol. I. (with Neetu Suryawanshi)
- Tapas Kumar Dalapati
- 'Contentious Identity and Exclusion: A Study of Nahal Community in Madhya Pradesh' Tribal Economy, Culture and Society in India, edited by Nilakantha Panigrahi, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi (2019).
- 'State of Education among Sahariyas of Madhya Pradesh' (2019) Tribal Development in India edited by Rajkumar Nagwanshee, Writer's Choice, New Delhi.

# ACADEMIC PARTICIPATION BY THE FACULTY

## Yatindra Singh Sisodia

### International Participation

- Participated as Invited Speaker in the 1st International Conference of the Department of Government and Politics on Governance in the 21st Century in South Asia: Challenges and Ways Forward and also chaired a session organised by the Department of Government and Politics, Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka, Bangladesh to attend during July, 7 and 8, 2019.

### National Participation

- Attended the Board of Studies Meeting (Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts including Journalism & Mass Communication at Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore as a member on 18 March 2020.
- Delivered two lectures in 'Refresher Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences' as resource person organised by HDRC, DAVV, Indore and School of Economics, DAVV, Indore on 29 March 2020.
- Delivered two lectures in 'Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences for Research Scholars' (February 10 to 19, 2020) at MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Attended Valedictory Session of 'National Seminar on Contribution of Clean India Mission in Reconstruction of India' as Chief Guest at Government College Ghattiya, District, Ujjain on 8 February 2020.
- Attended the meeting of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) re-constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) as a member in the Sub-Commission on Social Sciences on 30th January 2020.
- Delivered two lectures in the 'Research Methodology Programme' as a Resource Person at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Social Science University, MHOW on 28th January 2020.





- Delivered two lectures as a Resource Person in the 'Capacity Building Programme for Young Social Science Faculty' sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi and organised by Department of Business Management, Aliah University, Kolkata (West Bengal) on 17th January 2020.
- Delivered two lectures as a Resource Person in the 'Capacity Building Programme for Young Social Science Faculty' organised by Department of Political Science, University of Kalyani (West Bengal) and sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi on 14th December 2019.
- Delivered one lecture as a Resource Person in the 'Academic Writing Workshop' organised by Dr. Ambedkar Peeth, Vikram University on 12th December 2019.
- Attended 'Conclave on Local Governance: Child Centric GPDP in Madhya Pradesh' organised by UNICEF and Samarthan, Bhopal as a Panelist on 2nd December 2019.
- Attended review meeting to discuss Research Awards on Parliamentary System to be given by Pandit Kunjilal Dubey Rashtriya Sansdiya Vidyapeeth, Bhopal on 7th November 2019.
- Delivered two lectures in 'Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Young Social Science Faculty Members' (14 to 25 October 2019) at MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Delivered a lecture as Resource Person in the 'Orientation and Assessment Programme' under Transforming India through Strengthening PRIS for Certification Programme of Master Resource Person Regional Training Centre of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Ujjain on 24th September 2019.
- Attended the Board of Studies Meeting (Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts (Including Journalism & Mass Communication and Fine Arts) at Shri Vaishnav

Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore as a member on 18 September 2019.

- Attended review meeting to discuss Research Awards on Parliamentary System to be given by Pandit Kunjilal Dubey Rashtriya Sansdiya Vidyapeeth, Bhopal on 22 August 2019.

- Delivered a lecture as Resource Person in the 'Orientation and Assessment Programme' under Transforming India through Strengthening PRIS for Certification Programme of Master Resource Person Regional Training Centre of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Ujjain on 23rd July 2019.





- Delivered two lectures as Resource Person in 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for Women Research Scholars' (22-26 July 2019) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain.
- Attended a Workshop on Release of SAMAGRA Process Documentation UNICEF, Madhya Pradesh, and IIT, Indore at IIT, Indore on 10th June 2019.
- Attended Research Degree Committee Meeting of Political Science as External Expert at Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 31st May 2019.
- Attended Golden Jubilee Celebration of ICSSR at India International Centre, New Delhi on 13th May 2019.

- Attended interaction meeting for Research Project under IMPRESS Scheme of ICSSR on 24th April 2019.

### Manu Gautam

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Methods and Techniques' (17 October 2019) in Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Young Social Science Faculty Members (14 to 25 October 2019) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

### Tapas Kumar Dalapati

- Delivered three lectures on Literature Review, Qualitative Research Method and Data Analysis using SPSS during 24 and 25 May 2019 in 'Ph.D. Course Work on Research Methodology' organised by Sant Gahira Guru University, Sarguja, Ambikapur.
- Delivered two lectures on Literature Review and Content Analysis in 'Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for Women Research Scholars' (22 to 26 July 2019) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Delivered three lectures on Literature Review, Content Analysis and Focused Group Discussion in the 'Ten Days Research Methodology Course for M.Phil/Ph.D/PDF Scholars in Social Sciences' (September 5-14, 2019) organised Department of

Economics, IGNTU, Amarkantak sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

- Delivered lectures on 'Literature Review' and Content Analysis in 'Capacity Building Programme for Young Social Science Faculty Members and Research Scholars' (14 to 25 October 2019) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Delivered keynote address at 'National Seminar on Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribal in Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges' (8-9, November 2019) organised by Govt. Rajmohini Devi Girls P.G. College, Ambikapur, sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Delivered a lecture on Content Analysis in 'Training Workshop for Application of Emerging Innovative Technology and Use of Digital Resources in Social Science Research' (9 to 13 December 2019) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Literature Review and Writing of References' and 'Research Paper writing' in a Workshop on Academic Writing (December 11-13 2019) organised by Ambedkar Chair, Vikram University, Ujjain.
- Delivered three lectures on Foundation of Social Research, Literature Review and Content Analysis in 'Training Course on Research Methodology in Social



Sciences for Research Scholars' (February 10 to 19, 2020) organised by MPISSR, Ujjain sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

- Delivered three lectures on Introducing SPSS, Data Analysis through SPSS and Presentation of Research Findings in 'Four Day Workshop on SPSS' organised by Ambedkar Chair, Vikram University, Ujjain.
- Delivered three lectures on Research Proposal Formulation, Literature Review and Writing of Research Paper in Two Day Workshop on Research Methodology and SPSS' (29 Feb-1 March 2020) organised by Faculty of Business Administration & Commerce, Mandsaur University, Madhya Pradesh.

### Y.G. Joshi

- Delivered two lectures as a resource person on 'Challenges of Empirical Research' and 'Designing of Schedule' in the ICSSR sponsored training course of Research Methodology at MPISSR, Ujjain on 23rd July 2019.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Designing of Tools in Social Science

Research' in ICSSR sponsored research methodology workshop organised by MPISSR, Ujjain, 14-16 October 2019.

- Delivered Keynote address in the Seminar on 'Environmental Sustainability and Conservation: Issues and Challenges' organised by B.L.P. Government Post Graduate College, Mhow on 14th November 2019.
- Attended 41st Indian Geography Congress as Resource Person, organised by Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur 21-22 November 2019.
- Attended 41st National Geographical Meet at H.S. Gaur Central University, Sagar and delivered a lecture as a panelist on 'Climate Change: Impact and Adaptation in Tribal Areas' also chaired one technical session on 28-30 October 2019.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Status of Agriculture and Development Dynamics in the Tribal Belt of Madhya Pradesh' in the National Seminar organised by Government Bilasa Girls P.G. College, Bilaspur on 7-8 January 2020.



- Delivered a guest lecture on 'Experience of Development in Tribal India' in a Seminar organised by the Department of Geography and Savitribai Phule Girls P.G. College, Sikar on 7-8 February 2020.
- Delivered two lectures on 'Challenges of Empirical Research' and 'Designing of Schedule' in the workshop at MPISSR, Ujjain, 11-12 February 2020.



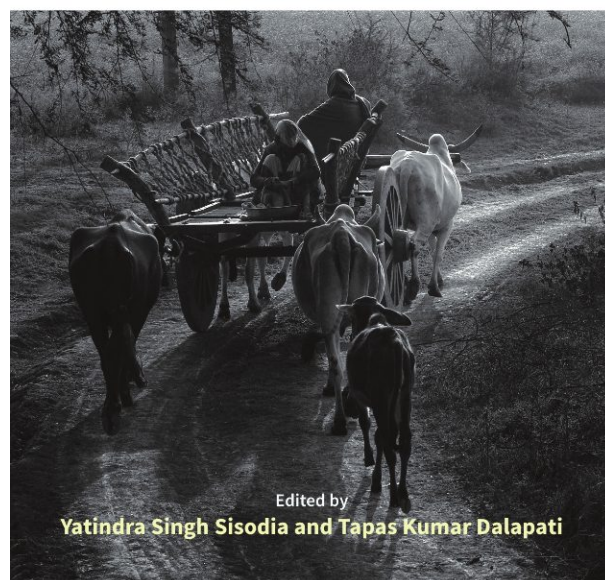
## Strategies for Human Development and People's Participation: Challenges and Prospects in Rural India (PRIMUS, India (2020))

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Tapas Kumar Dalapati

**H**uman development is the process of enlarging possibilities, to enhance human choices. In a developing country like India, several initiatives have been undertaken in rural areas to do so. However, after seven decades of planned development, several challenges still remain. One of the major factors for the successful implementation of human



### STRATEGIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN RURAL INDIA



development policies is the active participation of the people for whom the development initiatives are meant. Strategies for Human Development and People's Participation unravels the in-depth dynamics of people's participation in the processes of human development initiatives in rural India.

This book analyses contemporary perspectives and the present scenario of human development; prospects and challenges in human

development initiatives and people's participation in human development initiatives in rural India, related to education, employment, health, livelihood, nutrition, and grassroots governance.

Strategies for Human Development and People's Participation will be of immense interest to researchers, bureaucrats, policymakers, planners, practitioners, academia, and those interested in rural development and public policy.





## Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

**M**adhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISSR in English. The journal incorporates research papers/articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative, and contemporary relevance. The Institute brought out the first and second issue of 2019 its bi-annual Journal.

### Vol. 24(1), June 2019

- Elections in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh: A Postscript (Yogesh Atal)
- Performance Contracting: Enhancing Employee Performance in Goa Shipyard Ltd. (Kavitha S.J. and Sandeep Shastri)
- Remembering Teachers: Finding Key Elements to Understand the Idea of a 'Good Teacher' (Huma Ansari)
- Population Projections and Minorities: A Case Study of Bangladesh (Anish Gupta)
- It is Time to Shift: 2011 Panchayat Elections of Jammu and Kashmir (Arif Ahmad Nengroo)
- Digital Happiness: A Panorama (Rajeev Saxena and Preeti Tiwari)
- Engaging and Promoting Young Women's Entrepreneurship: A Challenge to Social Work (Praveen Varghese Thomas and Sonny Jose)

- PESA Act and Its Implications for Development in Tribal Areas of Odisha: A Study of Two Tribal Districts (Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra)
- India in the SCO: Opportunities and Challenges (Shambhu Lal Salvi)
- Protection of Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir: An Evaluation (Roohullah Sadiq and Roshni Pandey)
- Book Review

Growth and Development in India: Regional Dimensions (Vinod Sen)

### Vol. 24(2), December 2019

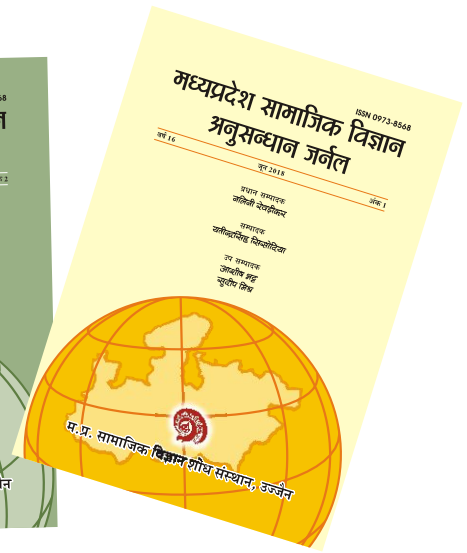
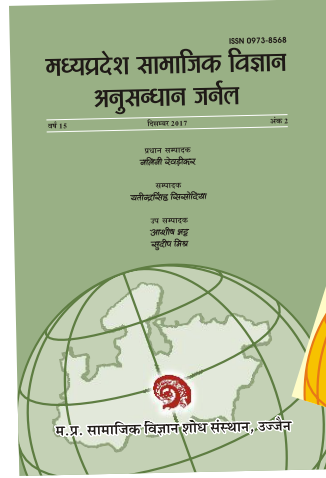
- Russia in the Arctic: Opportunities and Challenges (Bipandeep Sharma)
- Livelihood Transition among PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh (Tapas Kumar Dalapati and Preeti Kathuria)
- Examining E-Governance: A Study of Land Records Management System in India (Gaurika Chugh)
- Political Vision of Gandhi: An Overview (Ajmeera Shankar)
- Changes in Demographic Nature in the Fringe of Kolkata City: A Case Study of Pujali Municipality (Sushobhan Majumdar)

- Perceiving Women Security in Neo-liberal State: Indian Context (Bharti Sehta)
  - Assessment of Ladli Laxmi Yojana in Madhya Pradesh (Yogesh Mahor, Ramesh Kumar Shrivastava and Chitranshan Tyagi)
  - Police in India: A Case Study of Constabulary of Jhalawad District in Rajasthan (Anupama Kaushik and Govind Singh Kasana)
  - Book Review
- The Rohingya in South Asia: People without a State (Tapas Kumar Dalapati)



## Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal

**M**adhya 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 issue of 2018 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal during this period.



### Vol. 16(1), June 2018

- *Badalate Gaanv evam Kisanon ka Samkaleen Sandarbh aur Yatharth* (Pradeep Bhargav)
- *Fiji ke Bharatvanshi ya Bharatvanshi Fijiyon: Katipay Aitihashik Paksh* (I.S. Chauhan)
- *Manrega dwara Mahila Shashaktikaran: Tathyatmak Sachchae ya Koree Bayanabaji* (Ambikesh Kumar Tripathi)
- *Bharat mein Aarthik Prashashan evam Samaveshi Vikaas* (Anil Kumar Pareek and Mamta Kumari Tivadi)
- *Nathdwara Vidhanasabha ki Parivartansheel Chunavee Raajneeti* (Tanmay Paliwal)
- *Karyasheel Grameen Mahilaon ki Rin Prapti, Utpadan va Vipnan Prakriya ka Adhyayan (Nimach va Mandsaur Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein)* (Shahina Parvin and Sara Atari)

### Vol. 16(2), December 2018

- *Bharat men Grameen Mahila Sashaktikaran aur Samaveshi Vikas* (Kamalnayan Kabra)

- *Madhya Pradesh men Adivasi Mahilaon men Kuposhan ke karano ka abhigyapan : Dhar Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh men* (Ganesh Kawadia and Monika Davar)
- *Mahatma Gandhi ki 150veen Jayanti aur Khadi* (Niravkumar Patel)
- *Bal Sudhar Sansthaen : Vyavasthagat Parivartan evam Srijan ke Samajik Sarokar* (Babita Mahavar)
- *Bhartiya Rajniti men Rajyapal ki Bhoomika aur Usakee Karyapranalee* (Dharmraj Sharma)
- *Apni Nadiyon ke Panee ko Lutata aur Bhooyal Bhandaron ko Uleechata - Hamara Madhya Pradesh* (Rampratap Gupta)
- *Jangal men Rahane wale Tongiya tatha Van Goojar Samuday ka ek Samajshastreeya Adhyayan : Saharanpur Van Prabhag ke Sandarbh men* (Shailja Singh)
- *Swachchh Bharat Abhiyan ke Pariprekshya men Vidarthiyon evam Shikshakon men Swachchhata ke prati Jagrookata ki Vastavik Sthiti ka Sameekshatmak Adhyayan* (Rajiv Pandya)



## Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for Women Research Scholars

(22 to 26 July 2019)

**S**ocial science research in India is passing through a transitional phase. The earlier methodological paradigm in social sciences developed by the western scholars and adapted by the social scientists in India are being questioned by the Indian scholars as the epistemological/methodological bases are not relevant enough to unfold complex facts of social reality prevailing in the Indian social scene. In the contemporary social science research scenario, most of the macro-level research is undertaken by quantitative methods keeping in view the vast geographical spread and a large population of the country. On the other hand, micro issues are studied with the help of qualitative tools with very limited scope, and their validity, reliability is very often questioned as it is very difficult to generalise their

findings in a heterogeneous country like India. The need of the hour is to maintain a balance between macro and micro-level research with appropriate methods to understand our Indian society in a better way. It has also been realised that women research scholars from educationally backward regions are needed to be given the training to unfold social realities of their respective areas with a gender-specific perspective. Recognising this need, M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain (MPISSR) organised an Orientation Programme in Social Sciences for Women Research Scholars (22 to 26 July 2019).

In this programme, 35 research scholars from all over India have participated in these five days event. The orientation programme

is divided into three parts. The first part covered philosophical as well methodological aspects of social science research. In the second part of the orientation programme, discussions on the use of appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods were organised. In the last part of the orientation programme participants were offered orientation on how to use various data analysis and bibliographical software. The workshop was very much useful for the women research scholars, who are in the initial phase of their research journey. The Workshop Director of the programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati. The workshop was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.





## Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Young Social Science Faculty Members

(14 to 25 October 2019)

**M**ethodology is the central and most crucial component, element of any research endeavour in social sciences. Continuous and on-going discourse on methodology component of research in social sciences within community of social scientists is vital exercise as there is always a scope of innovation in that sphere. With this aim 'Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Young Social Science Faculty Member' was organised to create awareness

about scientific approach and skills on various research methods during 14 to 25 October, 2019.

Deviating from conventional capacity building programmes that generally emphasises statistical techniques, this programme was designed with a view to integrating problem identification, conceptualising the issues, deduction process for moving towards testable hypotheses, operationalising concepts, data organisation, interpretation of results, language of research and report writing. In the initial phase of the capacity building programme the participants were introduced to ontological, epistemological, methodological issues in social sciences. Following this, discussion sessions were organised to unfold the nuances of quantitative methods in social science research. The programme inculcated discussion on nuances of qualitative methods and participant observation, case study, and focused group discussion method. The capacity building programme emphasised both

theoretical as well as practical training. The second phase of the capacity-building programme was devoted to writing a research paper, report writing, bibliographic techniques, and the language of research.

Twenty-two resource persons for this programme were drawn from MPISSR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with specialisation in different research methods. In all, 32 candidates were selected for participation on the basis of applications received from all over India and all attended the course. The participants comprised of young faculty members from different educational institutions of India. The capacity building programme was of significant help for updating their knowledge on new techniques in research methodology and research writing. The programme was sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

The Course Director of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.





## National Training Workshop on The Emerging Innovative Technologies and Use of Digital Resources in Social Science Research Technology and Use of Library Resources in Social Science Research (9 to 13, December 2019)

In recent years, the influence of emerging innovative technologies on research scholars has grown faster than ever before. These new technologies have been impacting the research on every scale, from individuals to the global level. Information Communication Technology (ICT) which is forcing scholars to reconsider the processes of research design. In today's world content management software like Mendeley, Zotero, and Joomla, etc. are being used in various referencing styles and identifying the research gaps. This software uses various databases of different disciplines for review of concerned literature. In this digital world, statistical software for research analysis like PSPP, R, and MS Excel are also available for scholar's use. Anti-plagiarism software like Urkund and Turnitin, iThenticate, etc. are also available for checking plagiarism in academic research. Now a day, Vosviewer for Bibliometric studies are frequently used in social sciences to improve the quality of research.

Application of different research tools, techniques, and technology using computers in social sciences research is the process whereby individuals enhance their abilities to mobilise and use resources in order to achieve their objectives. Efforts to strengthen the abilities of individuals, groups, and organisations can comprise a combination of human skills development that changes the organisations and networks and also changes in governance/institutional context. Researchers belonging to social sciences lack skills in new ICT gadgets and new software. Keeping this in view the workshop was organised to train social science researchers to impart basic skills in ICT to enhance their capabilities in retrieving social science information and the use of IT for improving research quality.

In this workshop, 30 participants from different institutions of India participated for five days. The training workshop adopted an interdisciplinary approach to impart knowledge relating to

computer, software, and their use in social science research. The issues related to online data searching and use of the internet in social sciences, anti-plagiarism software, content analysis in social sciences, ethical issues, and the role of technology in social science research were discussed during the workshop. In the workshop procedures to use software i.e., WordPress, Mendeley, Zotero, EBSCO, PSPP & R and VOS Viewer was demonstrated with hands-on sessions. In the last phase of the workshop discussion on cyber security and cyber crime were also discussed in a detailed manner. The workshop was sponsored by MPISSR, Ujjain and coordinated by Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel.

## Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences for Research Scholars

(February 10 to 19, 2020)

**S**ocial science research is a hunt for new knowledge, theory building and it demands just methodology to generalise facts related to social phenomena. It is always necessary to provide training and orientation for researchers to equip them with advanced methodological skills. It has been observed that many researchers could not produce research works of high quality because they are either not in touch with the latest research tools and techniques or do not have the proper orientation to use the

traditional research methods efficiently. On the other hand, the rapid advancement of knowledge in all disciplines of social sciences has made research an activity of solving problems, which adds new dimensions and generalisations on the basis of gathered empirical evidence. Recognising this need, M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain (MPISSR) organised a ten days Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences for Research Scholars from 10 to 19 February 2020.

This programme was designed with a view to integrating problem identification, conceptualising the issues, deduction process for moving towards testable hypotheses, operationalising concepts, data organisation, interpretation of results, the language of research, and report writing. The programme introduced the participants to ontological, epistemological, methodological issues in social sciences. Following this, the participants were introduced to the nuances of quantitative methods in social science research. To capture this, survey research, data preparation, and steps for quantitative data analysis were

taught to the participants. The emphasis was on the statistical techniques, application of appropriate sampling techniques, and valid methodology. The programme also had discussions on nuances of qualitative methods (participant observation, case study, focused group discussion) with the participants. The training programme emphasised both theoretical as well as practical training. In the mid of the programme a field trip was organised to villages adopted by MPISSR, Ujjain. All the participants were divided into four groups and supplied structured interview scheduled and asked to collect data related to social security schemes in the villages. The information collected by participants were entered into SPSS and analysed and presented before the participants and resource persons. The training programme was of significant help for the participants to understand the current research as well as writing perspectives in social sciences. The Research Methodology Programme was coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt and Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati. The programme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.





## SEMINARS

### National Seminar on Social Development of Vulnerable Groups: Issues and Challenges in Contemporary India (28- 29 November 2019)

Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so that they can reach their full potential. In India, there are various vulnerable sections including women without having social support, extremely excluded Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes especially Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), orphaned children, disabled, beggars, homeless, migrants, senior citizens, people living with HIV/AIDS, transgender and many other groups who are failed to demand their entitlements as an Indian citizen due to their vulnerable

existence. In the Constitution of India, several provisions and measures were enshrined to minimise their vulnerabilities among these marginalised groups.

However, these groups are still facing multifaceted constraints for their social development as compared to other mainstream social groups. Keeping these facts in the background, Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a national seminar on 'Social Development of Vulnerable Groups: Issues and Challenges in Contemporary India' on 28 & 29 November 2019. The salient

objective of this proposed seminar was to identify and deliberate on the vulnerability faced by the vulnerable groups in contemporary



India and to suggest actionable mid-way corrections in the social inclusion policies being implemented for their social development.

The deliberation of the National Seminar was divided into six plenary sessions. In his keynote speech, Prof. Ashwani Kumar dissected the interrelation among democracy, development, and poverty. He highlighted that though, poor in India are seen as deviant, asset less and uneducated they are one of the salient components of our democratic process. According to him poor have been strengthening our democratic process through their dissenting voices from time to

time. He also highlighted that in this context vulnerable groups should be made an important stakeholder of our nation-building process. In the first plenary session, deliberation was focussed on (i) vulnerability faced by Kamar primitive tribal group of Odisha, (ii) livelihood constraints faced by Sahariya primitive tribal group of Rajasthan, and (iii) problems of children with developmental disabilities. The second plenary session of the seminar highlighted issues concerning: (i) social and political exclusions of primitive tribal groups in various states of India, (ii) dilemmas and troubles faced by the third gender in Chhattisgarh, and (iii) vulnerability from disasters faced by inhabitants of Majuli islands in Brahmaputra river. The third plenary session of the seminar was devoted to discussion on (i) multiple vulnerabilities faced by the disabled in India and (ii) politics of exclusion for the third gender. The scope of deliberation in the fourth plenary session of the seminar revolved around: (i) vulnerability faced by child beggars in Varanasi

city, (ii) problems of skill-building among tribal youths in Gujarat (iii) cultural dilemma of Chuktia Bhunjia tribe of Odisha and (iv) vulnerabilities faced by women living in slums of Indore city. The fifth plenary session of the seminar highlighted issues related to (i) development induced social exclusions of scheduled tribe, (ii) constraints faced by third gender community for higher education, (iii) bio-physical vulnerability faced by Indian farmers. The last and sixth plenary session of the national seminar underlined the development issues of (i) vulnerable population of Urban slums of Delhi (ii) Korkus tribals of Melghat regions in Maharashtra and (iii) health care problems of elderly people in India. The perspectives from the research papers put forward that micro-level studies and group-specific policies are needed for well being of these vulnerable groups.

The seminar was convened by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati and sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.







## National Seminar on Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi: India and World in the Twenty-First Century

(December 19-20, 2019)

The ideology of the father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi is immortal and relevant for every society across the world even today. The ideology of non-violence has not only achieved its objectives but inspired everybody to rely upon this tool to express their resentment in a non-violent manner for achieving the wellbeing of mankind. On the 150 birth celebration of Mahatma Gandhi, M. P. Institute of Social Science Research organised a National seminar on 'Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi: India and World in the Twenty-First Century'. The objectives of the seminar were to deliberate upon the relevance of Gandhian ideology to tackle the contemporary problem faced by the world community.

In the inaugural address, eminent Gandhian scholar Raghu Thakur emphasised that the ideals of Gandhi are inherent in the individuals and society. Gandhiji's concepts of *Swadeshi*, *Swabalamban*, and *Swaraj* are most relevant for the twenty-first century. Special guest Professor Nand Kishore Acharya emphasised that today's development is based on competition and greed which gives rise to a disguised form of violence. Gandhian model of development can minimise the exploitation of nature and can lead to the sustainable development of human society. In his keynote speech, Dr. Anil Dutt Mishra expressed his concern that Indian youth is not able to get connected with the Gandhian ideology. He

emphasised that Gandhi was the first thinker who encapsulated all the means of the Indian way of life i.e., *dharma*, *artha*, *kama*, *moksha*. He reiterated that to find a Gandhian alternative in this twenty-first Century we should





understand the Gandhian perspective of *Satyagraha* and *Sarvodaya*.

The deliberation of the seminar was divided into six plenary sessions. In the first discussion session, two papers were presented and deliberation in the session was revolved around (i) modern consumerism, development, and Gandhian ideas and (ii) environmental concern and Gandhian alternatives. In the second plenary session, three papers were presented. During this session, deliberations were related to (i) challenges to Indian democracy and relevance of Gandhian ideology, (ii) trajectory of

Indian psyche from love for Gandhian charisma to worship of Godse, and (iii) Inter-relationship between Gandhian ideology and Indian freedom struggle. The scope of the third plenary session was encapsulated in three presentations, related to (i) relevance of Gandhi and people's movement in contemporary India, (ii) Gandhian non-violence and its relevance in a global context, and (iii) relevance of Gandhian ideology in contemporary India. The Fourth plenary session consisted of three presentations based on discussion related to (i) Gandhian economics and changing pattern of the world economy, (ii) Gandhian ideology and institutions involved in its propagation, and (iii) the role of Gandhian ideology and inclusive social development. The fifth plenary session of the seminar had three presentations on the relevance of Gandhian ideology. The deliberations in this session covered: (i) Gandhian alternative and tolerance in the contemporary society, (ii) language of Swaraj in

Gandhian thought, and (iii) Gandhian ideology and feminism. Three papers were presented during the and sixth plenary session of the national seminar. The deliberation of this plenary session highlighted (i) dreams of Ambedkar and Gandhi in contemporary India, (ii) Gandhian economics and its relevance in the present time, and (iii) Gandhian ideology and emerging greediness in contemporary society.

The National Seminar on 'Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi: India and World in the Twenty-First Century' revisited the Gandhian ideology and deliberated its relevance in the social, economic, political, and cultural sphere of the world in general and India in particular. The National Seminar was convened by Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Prof. Gopal Krishna Sharma and coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt. The National Seminar was sponsored by MPISSR, Ujjain.





## National Seminar on Policies and Programmes of Social Security in India: Challenges, Opportunities and Possibilities (February 5 & 6, 2020)

India, being a welfare state, has taken upon itself the responsibilities of extending various benefits of social security and social assistance to its citizens. The social security legislation in India derives its strength and spirit from the Directive Principles of the State Policy as contained in the Constitution of India. Social Security is increasingly seen as an integral part of the development process. In the last five decades, considerable progress in the extension of social security cover at both the State and Central levels has been made. However, a universal social security programme for the country remains a distant goal. Improved health care and the resultant increase in longevity call for a redoubled effort to plan for and put in place appropriate

institutional mechanisms and programmes to cover a much wider population base. Keeping this fact in background M. P. Institute of Social Science Research organised a National Seminar on 'Policies and Programmes of Social security in India: Challenges, Opportunities, and Possibilities during' 5-6 February 2020.

Apart from the inaugural and valedictory session, the proceeding of the National Seminar was divided into five technical sessions. Prof. Bal Krishna Sharma, Vice-Chancellor, Vikram University Ujjain inaugurated the seminar and laid stress upon the responsibility of the state to address the basic minimum need of the vulnerable section of the society. The Keynote speaker Prof. Prem S. Vashista highlighted social security schemes

from the perspectives of health. He highlighted that India has very poor infrastructure and investment for providing a healthy life for its citizen. He reiterated that we should invest more in basic health care facilitates like primary health centres and preventive health care facilities to provide security against





morbidity and mortality.

In the first technical session, deliberations are revolved around, social security schemes for the aged persons, vulnerable sections of society in a pan Indian perspective and as well as security schemes implemented in the state of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttarakhand. In the second technical session, the scope of the discussions is related to the expenditure of the central and the state government on different social security schemes. In this session, critical analyses were undertaken for the social security schemes implemented for Scheduled Tribes of Odisha, Health care facilities for pregnant women

and children under the National Rural Health Mission. In the third technical session, deliberations are centered on the efficacy of Kisan Sanman Nidhi, Integrated Children Development Services, factors related to income security of farmers and farmer's suicides, and Pradhan Matri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and its implementation in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Jharkhand. The discussions in the fourth technical session were related to the expenditure pattern among various states of India and its impact on well being of the vulnerable sections, income security for the small and marginal farmers, social security for informal and construction workers, and efficacy of Public Distribution System. In the fifth technical session, elaborate deliberations

were undertaken related to financial inclusion and its impact on human development, the impact of Ayushman Bharat Yojana, state of social security among informal sector working women, and social security for disabled, old aged, and migrant workers. In this national seminar, thirty research papers were presented related to macro as well micro perspectives on the implementation of social security schemes in India and their efficacy to provide social security to vulnerable sections of society. The National Seminar was organised with the mentorship of Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and coordinated by Dr. Ashish Bhatt. The National Seminar was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.





# MEMORIAL LECTURE

## Professor R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture on *Bhartiya Kisano Ko Gussa Kyu Ata Hai* (Why Indian Farmers are getting Angry?)

(17 February 2020)

Dr. Mihir Shah

The Ninth Professor Ram Sakha Memorial lecture (17 February 2020) was delivered on 'Why Indian Farmers are getting Angry?' by Dr. Mihir Shah, renowned economist and former member of Planning Commission, Government of India. In his lecture, Dr. Mihir Shah highlighted that after independence Green Revolution has enhanced agricultural production in India using the new seed and fertiliser technology which has played a vital role for the food grain self sufficiency in the earlier time, however, the prolonged focus on the same priority has caused serious problems both in terms of agriculture and water.

He strongly opined that we have over exploited nature in last 50 years resulting in adverse situation in agriculture. This is in public domain that input cost in agriculture is over an increase which has made agriculture non-profitable. Excess use of chemical fertilizer has ruined both agriculture and health. We are leaving in an acute water scarcity scenario. 90 percent of water is used in agriculture and out of which 80 per cent is consumed only by three crops; rice, wheat and sugarcane. Therefore the time has come for the paradigm shift in the agriculture. We need to go back to the traditional agriculture again which were in practice in 60s and 70s.

He critically analysed the present state of Indian agriculture, which is dominated by rice and wheat mono-cropping. This mono-cropping has overused the chemical fertiliser and water resources and leading to an environmental emergency. On the other hand overproduction of rice and wheat is not leading to any profit for the farmers and





unnecessarily putting pressure on the government for purchasing these crops through minimum support price. According to Dr. Mihir Shah, it is high time that Indian agriculture should be diversified with other crops, viz., maize, jowar, ragi, oilseed, and pulses with water-conserving technology.

Water is a common property and its over exploration in violence with nature. Governmental policies and programmes are mostly knee-jerk reactions to the severe crisis. Therefore there is a need to understand the diversity of land, soil and water along with crop diversification. We need to create a people's movement for judicious use of natural resources for our better future.

Dr. Shah opined that government should introduce a minimum support price for these new crops to attract farmers for agricultural diversification. He reiterated that Indian farmers should shift their focus to organic farming which can save their land from being infertile and unproductive. The crux of Dr. Mihir Shah's argument was that Indian farmers are victims of

unplanned mono-cropping, the huge cost of chemical fertiliser and pesticides, marginal profit, and high-risk production processes. Dr. Mihir Shah concluded that all these myopic processes making Indian agriculture unsustainable and creating dissatisfaction and anger among the farmers.

President of the Institute Professor Nalini Rewadikar gave welcome address and Director of the Institute Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia proposed vote of thanks. Dr. Manu Gautam compeered the programme. The programme was attended by a huge gathering of academic fraternity of Ujjain and other places.

The memorial lecture was attended by 175 members of the academic fraternity of Ujjain.





# LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE



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

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

The MPISIR library has a collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, newsletters, working papers, and monographs. The library has over 16582 books and 3000 bound volumes of journals. The library receives approximately 198 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 the convenience of the scholars. The MPISIR, the library remains open to scholars on all working days from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Access to various online databases viz. JSTOR, ECONLST, EBSCO, and INDIASTAT has also been made available to library users.

During this year, 578 new books on various topics broadly related to the Social Sciences have been added to the existing collection. Apart from this, the Institute has received 198 journals and periodicals on an exchange/subscription basis.



# INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

## Main Campus

The MPISSR has three storied building having an auditorium, seminar hall, meeting hall, committee room, faculty rooms, rooms for research scholars and



computer lab. The institute is equipped with all modern gadgets and equipments including internet and intranet.

## Auditorium

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

## Seminar Hall

The MPISSR has a seminar hall with a capacity of 100 seats for organisation of seminars, workshops and training programmes.

The seminar hall is equipped with all modern gadgets for organisation of academic activities.

## Guest House

The MPISSR Guest House is located at 19 Mahashweta Nagar, Ujjain within a walking distance from the main campus of MPISSR. The guest house is located in serene surrounding having a small lawn in front of it.

The accommodation available in the Guest House comprises of five air conditioned (double) suites, three air conditioned (double) rooms and six air conditioned (three bedded) rooms.

The charges for the rooms are very nominal and scholars visiting for academic purpose can avail the guest house facilities with advance requisition.



# GOVERNING BODY



Professor Nalini Rewadikar	- President
Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma	- Vice President
Dr. Usha Srivastava	- Secretary
Dr. Mamta Rani Sharma	- Treasurer
Dr. V. D. Sharma	- Joint Secretary
Member Secretary, ICSSR	- Member (Ex-officio)
Secretary Higher Education, Govt. of M.P.	- Member (Ex-officio)
Secretary Higher Finance, Govt. of M.P.	- Member (Ex-officio)
Prof. Santishree Dhulipudi Pandit	- Member (ICSSR Nominee)
Professor A.P.S. Chouhan	- Member (M.P. Govt. Nominee)
Professor Rekha Acharya	- Member (M.P. Govt. Nominee)
Professor Asha Shukla	- Member (Governing Body Nominee)
Prof. Rameshwar Mishra 'Pankaj'	- Member (Governing Body Nominee)
Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia Director	- Member (Ex-officio)
Dr. Ashish Bhatt	- Member (Faculty Representative)

## FACULTY AND STAFF

### Director

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia  
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Political Science)  
(Decentralised Governance; Democracy; Tribal Issues;  
Electoral Politics; and Developmental Issues)

### Professor

Professor Sandeep Joshi  
M.Com., Ph.D.  
(Education and Child Related Issues)

### Associate Professors

Dr. Ashish Bhatt  
M.A. (Pol. Sc. & Sociology), M.Phil., Ph.D. (Political Science)  
(Rural Development; Decentralised Governance;  
Electoral Behaviour; and Tribal Issues)

Dr. Manu Gautam  
M.A. (Dev. Planning & Admn.), Ph.D. (Economics)  
(Watershed Development; Food Security; and Education)

### Assistant Professor

Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati  
LL.B., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (Sociology)  
(Tribal Development; Social Exclusion of Maginalised)

### Honorary Faculty

Professor 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 Staff

Dr. Amit Tiwari, Research Associate  
Dr. Manish Gyani, Research Associate

### Childline

Mr. Sher Singh Thakur, City Coordinator

### Support Staff

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



# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 2019-20

## RECEIPTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	11336	
- Cash at Bank	5302648	5313984
Grants From ICSSR, New Delhi (Plan)		
(i) Salary Grant	7648000	
(ii) Development Grant	5000000	
Grants from Govt. of M.P., Bhopal (Non Plan)		
(i) Salary Grant	3000000	
(ii) Maintenance and Development	101920	
Salary Contribution from Society A/c	3500000	
Fellowships/Projects/Seminars/Journals	1813800	
Interest from Bank A/c	146499	
Other receipts	153572	28938025
Project A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	2159920	
Income from Various Agencies	2226256	
Advances and Adjustments	660800	
Interest from Bank A/c	122042	5181432
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	100408	
Other Receipts	0	
Interest from Bank A/c	12592	113000
Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	1889034	
Grant A/c	905018	
Interest from Bank A/c	28068	2822180
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37054637</b>

-Sd-  
Director  
MPISSR  
Ujjain

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



## PAYMENTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Pay & Allowances	15216494	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	3820945	
Printing & Stationery	49776	
Postage, Telephone, Internet	131249	
Traveling Expenses	49467	
Campus-Maintenance & repairs	268901	
Library - Books & Journals	670254	
Meetings	73949	
Audit and Consultancy Fees	14500	
Vehicle Maintenance & Repair	43105	
Equipments and Furniture	331580	
Power and Electricity	329875	
Affiliation Fee	294115	
Remuneration to Part Time Staff	101638	
Professor R.S. Gautam Memorial Lecture	38615	
Lease Rent to UDA/Wealth Tax to UMC	32179	
ICSSR Fellowships	1344747	
Projects	207554	
Contingency	433347	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	14579	
- Cash at Bank	5083526	28938025
Project A/c		
Expenditure	2275255	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	2905344	5181432
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	113000	113000
Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund Account		
LIC Premium of Gratuity		
Closing Balance - Cash in FDR	1000000	
- Cash at Bank	1800000	
- Cash in Hand	22180	2822180
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37054637</b>

-Sd-  
Director  
MPISSR  
Ujjain

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







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

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