



MPISSR ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21



FOREWORD



I am feeling privileged to placing the Annual Report (2020-21) of M. P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR) among the academic fraternity. Amidst the COVID-19 surge, the institute has undertaken significant number of research projects to unfold social reality for both for creation of knowledge and for policy prescriptions. Apart from research projects, I am happy that MPISSR has organised awareness and capacity building programmes on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a great pleasure for me that MPISSR has been continuously organising seminars and conferences related to contemporary issues of Indian society even in the time of COVID-19 pandemic through online mode.

During the academic year 2020-21, MPISSR has completed three research projects related to National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Childline. In this year, three national level webinars on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, COVID-19 and child and forced marriage, and safeguarding well being and security of children were successfully organised by MPISSR. Apart from these five content orientations and

training programmes on CCDRR and research methodology in social sciences were organised by the institute in online mode. Keeping in the view the meagre human and financial resources at our disposal, I feel that faculty members of MPISSR have justifying their roles to strengthen and popularise social science research in Madhya Pradesh as well as in India even in the time of spread of COVID-19.

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 financial as well as paucity of human resources for achieving its envisaged objectives. Last year was a challenging year for the institute due to COVID-19 surge. The institute has justified its role in the state of Madhya Pradesh through its awareness generation and content orientation programme. I am thankful to the governing body and general body members for their kind support for 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



Overview	4
Research Projects Completed	13
New Research Initiative	25
Doctoral Programme	28
Publication by Faculty	30
Academic Participation by the Faculty	31
Books	35
Journals	39
Training Programmes	41
Seminars	50
Library and Information Service	57
Infrastructural Facility	58
Governing Body	59
Faculty and Staff	60
Audited Financial Statement	62

FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR



It is with great pleasure that I present to you the MPISSR's Annual Report for the fiscal year 2020-21. The Annual Report is a reflection of the Institute's numerous goals, efforts, and accomplishments. The MPISSR tries to provide meaningful output on themes of contemporary relevance through various academic endeavours for policy input. This year's academic activities at the institute were productive with a variety of events despite the COVID-19 pandemic which hindered the routine life and academic activities to a great extent.

This report is a testament to MPISSR's intellectually rigorous activities in the fields of research projects, publications, training programmes, seminars, faculty

academic activity, and the doctoral programme.

During this academic year, MPISSR finished three research projects whilst six research projects are ongoing at different stages. The Institute has completed five training courses/workshops. Two seminars were held this year, all of which went off online without a hitch. The Institute's doctorate programme is one of its main operations, and the majority of its research researchers are funded through UGC and ICSSR fellowship programmes. The research scholars are in various levels of their research. In terms of scholarly articles in edited books and peer-reviewed journals, the Institute's faculty has made a significant contribution. Academic laurels obtained by faculties in terms of online academic participation have also been important this year. Both of the Institute's journals are published on a regular basis, with the English Journal now in its 25th year and the Hindi Journal in its 18th.

I would want to express my

heartfelt gratitude to the MPISSR's Governing Board for its unwavering support in pushing the Institute's agenda. Despite the faculty's small size, the amount of work completed in this academic year is a result of their admirably devoted efforts. MPISSR's smaller support staff also merits praise for their unprompted assistance in a variety of ways. MPISSR's research team and research scholars are a true source of strength for the Institute's academic operations, and they deserve to be recognised.

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

I would like to take this occasion to request the academic community and well-wishers to provide their important inputs and suggestions for the growth of MPISSR's operations in order to realise the organisation's envisioned aims.

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.



RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

Food Security of the Marginalised and Implementation of National Food Security Act in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Manu Gautam

The objective of the Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department is to ensure availability of essential commodities and check malpractices in supply and trade of food grains, petroleum products, sugar and other notified items. The thrust nowadays is on ensuring 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 at the District level.

Department encourages consumer protection movement through the registered and recognized 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. Second Quarter was done in Jhabua, Alirajpur and Barwani. Third Quarter field work was done in Harda, Burhanpur and Khargone and fourth quarter monitoring of NFSA was done in Umaria, Shahdol and Narsinghpur districts of Madhya Pradesh.

For the data collection, survey of five FPS from each district was conducted. 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 urban area.

Public distribution system in Madhya Pradesh initially faced problems with e-pos machines at FPS. The inadequacy of 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 advanced in its working. The issue of poor internet connectivity still poses a challenge in the smooth functioning of e-pos machines.

Many ration card holders faced the problem of wrong entries in their ration cards. These wrong entries were in the form of ration numbers, name of beneficiary or year of birth of ration card holder. It was found during the survey that to resolve these mistakes was very difficult for the card holders. The fall out of this anomaly is experienced by the card holder at the time of purchase of ration. With the wrong credentials the information feeded in e-pos machines do not match with the credentials/biometrics of the card holder. As a result the person is denied to lift the ration.

Other important issues which 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 transaction to the card

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

One of the important features which was inserted recently was Aadhar enabled PDS (AePDS).

Under this system, a card holder can nominate members to lift the ration. It is significant step towards increasing the lifting of ration items for specifically physically disabled card holders who find it difficult to reach ration shops in due course of time. Secondly the inclusion of system of portability

has also significantly enhanced the chances of taking ration by all the card holders. This system is specifically helpful for those card holders who were living far from the ration shops. This system ensures that ration card holder can take the ration from any FPS within the city.



Implementation of Public Distribution System: An Evaluation Study with Special Reference to Ujjain District

Manu Gautam

Food security ensures physical and mental development which gets reflected in overall socio-economic development. The system of public distribution ensures fulfillment of adequate foodgrains particularly towards economically marginalized sections of the society. The study was conducted to evaluate the system of public distribution in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh under the National Food Security Act 2013. The study further explored the benefits and facilities of PDS received by the beneficiaries along with ways to increase its effectiveness.

The study was conducted in all six development blocks of Ujjain district to evaluate the performance of public distribution system. From each block two urban and four rural fair price shops were selected. Thus from each block six FPS and therefore a total of 36 shops were selected for the study. From each shop three members of the nigrani samiti were interviewed to analyze their role and responsibility in the functioning of FPS. Ten ration card holders were

selected from each shop to assess the effectiveness of the system of PDS among beneficiaries. Out of these ten card holders five men and five women beneficiaries were interviewed.

The major findings of the study were The road connectivity of majority of Fair Price Shops was found to be satisfactory. Out of 36 FPS, 34 were having proper road connectivity with the nearby habitation. The system of cleanliness was found poor in the shops. The constructed area of the shop was also found to be in dilapidated condition in most of the cases. E-pos machines were found to be working in all the shops. With the inclusion of these machines, transparency of work done has increased but its effectiveness is marred by poor net connectivity. The members of nigrani samiti were not at all found concerned with their duties. Many fair price owners have more than one shop due to which they are not able to give sufficient time to each of their shops. The issues concerned with patrata parchi needs to get resolved. The level of

awareness among the beneficiaries is very less and a drive to increase their awareness level regarding their family wise ration allocation needs to be raised. The transportation of food grains up to the fair price shops should be effective as it was observed that delayed reach of ration items serious decreases the effectiveness of ration delivery. The system of one nation one card has been initiated. Efforts should be made to increase the allocation of ration in each shop to ensure the effectiveness of this system.

Activities undertaken in CHILDLINE Nodal Agency at MPISSR

Sandeep Joshi

CHILDLINE gives service to the every needy children includes 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 meeting, 12 coordinator meetings with collaborative organisation and railway childline, 6 Director

Meetings and 2 Volunteer meeting were successfully organized. Similarly, meeting with Allied system (District administration, Police, CWC, JJB, Labour Department, Social Justice Department, Railway Department, 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 several child beggars were rescued and presented before CWC. 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 organizations working for the welfare of children are also actively associated in dealing with issues relating to children in need of protection and care. During the year the Resource Directory of Resource Organizations working in Ujjain is updated in order to ensure the utilization of available resources.

An attempt was made with Women Empowerment department to effectively stop child marriage and child begging. Being vulnerable, children involved in begging gets into trap of illegal and clandestine forms such as prostitution, drug trafficking, pornography and other illicit activities. Networking against child begging under JJ Act was done. Training was imparted to team members on and about issues relating to POCSO, educational needs of vulnerable children and child begging. In house trainings for childline team members were also organized including training on PSS Manual wherein a total number of 21 members from collaborative organizations attended the event. The CHILDLINE project is being financed by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi.



RESEARCH 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 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 in

practice. While prescribing such wide ranging powers to "Gram Sabhas or Panchayats at 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 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 good number of studies have been carried out dealing with different aspects of decentralization, specifically the issue of tribal empowerment and governance at 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 an insight along with problems and prospects of the new system from the point of view of tribal self governance.

After pilot testing of the two separate interview schedules, the addition and alteration in the questions have been made accordingly. Survey work is in midway in all the three states viz., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat wherein both quantitative and qualitative data are being collected. Simultaneously, attempts are being made to gather information from state capital and district headquarters about the initiatives taken up by the State Governments. After the data collection, all the interview schedules will be coded and data will be entered in the SPSS software for analysis.



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

Tapas Kumar Dalapati



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

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

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

(ii) understand the present livelihood structure among Sahariyas (iii) comprehend the livelihood transition being faced by deforestation and depletion of natural resources in Sahariya habitat (iv) understand livelihood vulnerability and coping mechanism ushered by them to manage their livelihood, and (v) understand the process of marginalisation due to changing livelihood structure and its concomitant impact on social and cultural life. At present, data collection process is in progress among the Sahariya PVTG group. The study is sponsored by 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 percent short than the 100-year average. Yet, despite an agriculture economy growth of 4.1 percent, the farmers failed to make profits. The failure of farmers in reaping benefits from agriculture has increased manifold. Despite of the fact that more than 50 per cent of the Indian population is dependent on the agriculture, the crisis in the sector is looming large. A decline in the community of agriculture farmer from an agriculturist state cannot be neglected. In this perspective, an effort is being made to analyze 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 Malwa region, to analyze the cause of farmers unrest in the predominant agriculture state of Madhya Pradesh, to find out Issues of labour, wages, MSP and sustainable employment in agriculture, to ascertain the relationship of irrigation, Ground water, power and other technological advancement 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 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 Human Development Report of Madhya Pradesh. Vital indicators regarding agricultural productivity, land holding details, status of irrigation and others will be significant in sorting the villages.

In this way a total of 8 districts, 16 blocks and 64 villages will be sampled. The unit of observation from each village will be two

peasant families from small, medium and large farm holdings. Thus from each village total 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 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.

Data collection process is undergoing for the research project. The research project is being sponsored by IMPRESS-ICSSR.



Status of Child Labour, Reasons, Role of Institutions and Challenges: An Analytical Study

Sandeep Joshi

Childhood is a susceptible phase where one is naïve and easily prone to exploitation. Owing to such manageable nature of a child it is pertinent to note that a special care and protection is to be awarded to the child. Child labour is by far the most crucial and abhorrent form of violation of child rights. It not only deprives a child from his childhood but, also clouds all the prospective opportunities of

his education and intellectual growth. r reports reveal that government statistics on the child labour population show that India has over 20 million child labourers. NGO estimates are higher and these suggest that this number is as high as 60 million in India and can extend upto a 100 million if all out of school children are part of the labour force. The census of 2011 reveals that an estimate of 10.1 million children are employed in the country. Seven states of the country, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, with 62.8 per cent of child population, account for 64.7 per cent of total child workers.

In the above backdrop the present study is being undertaken to

understand the magnitude of the problem of child labour. The study will try to understand the reasons and also the role of the various institutions in dealing with the problem of child labour in three districts of Madhya Pradesh where the number of child labour is more. This micro level study will look into the various issues relating to child labour in the chosen districts. For an in-depth understanding 39 stakeholders, including the children engaged in labour, will be interviewed with the help of structured interview schedules. The preliminary preparations for the initiation of the study are in final stage. The study is being financed by M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.





Capability and Feasibility of Local Taxation by Gram Panchayats: An Evaluation Study with Special Reference to Ujjain District

Ashish Bhatt

The development of rural areas and the people have been of primary concern in the economic planning and development process from the very beginning. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1993 ushered in a new era of democratic decentralization, in which both powers and responsibilities are devolved upon elected panchayats at the District, Intermediate and Village levels.

The spirit of Part IX of the Constitution is that the panchayats are expected to be constituted and to function as units of rural local self-government. The emphasis is to empower them with certain functional mandates, give them a significant degree of autonomy and impart to them an element of self-reliance and self-sufficiency through fiscal transfers, taxation powers and tax assignments. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government.

Under Article 243-G, the Constitution has given authority to state governments to endow panchayats with necessary powers to carry out their functions. States are empowered under Article 243-H to authorize panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees apart from giving them grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of the State. Article 243-H speaks of the funds of the panchayats and their powers to impose taxes. Here too, the Legislature of a state may by law, authorize and set out procedures for panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls, and fees. The state legislature may assign to a panchayat taxes, duties, tolls, and fees levied and collected by the state government. Subject to certain conditions and limits, it may provide for making grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the state. The state can also provide for constitution of funds for crediting all such money received, and for its withdrawal. Another provision, that of Article 243-I, provides for the constitution of a State Finance Commission (SFC) every five years

to review the financial position of panchayats and to recommend ways of implementing the provisions of Article 243-H so as to improve the financial position of the later.

The pace of the devolution of power in most of the states is slow where they are not yet sharing funds, functions and functionaries with rural local self governments. The Amendments left important matters such as implementation, service delivery (including local capacity building) and transfer of responsibilities and powers to rural local bodies at the discretion of the state legislatures. Consequently, while expenditure responsibilities of local bodies are extensively

enhanced, there is no law to ensure a corresponding assignment of funds to match the additional responsibilities. Rural governments are not empowered to raise loans on their own except loans from the state government while they must keep their expenditure strictly within their income sources so that a situation of deficit budget does not arise. This requirement results in postponement/ avoidance of certain essential expenses, particularly capital, and makes the PRIs even more dependent on the state government.

Finance is the first and foremost necessity of any institution for its successful working. It is important

to make panchayat raj institutions financially sound and self-sufficient. Panchayats have two resources (i) funds from government and (ii) local tax collection. It is observed that majority of the panchayats depend on funding from state government but do not levy local taxes for political reasons. The State Governments allocate the money to the three tiers meant for rural development. These bodies are provided finances to implement government schemes.

Madhya Pradesh was the pioneer state, which implemented the 73rd Amendment by enacting panchayat law and has been making continuous efforts towards financial devolution to Panchayats. Keeping the fact in view this study will inculcate an in-depth study of Panchayatiraj finance with following objectives: (i) to assess the statutory assignment of the taxes to panchayats and the extent to which they are exercising their revenue raising powers in the Madhya Pradesh, (ii) to identify the

factors that contributes to poor fiscal performance of panchayats in the Madhya Pradesh, (iii) to explore the scope for improving the ability and willingness of panchayats to mobilize local tax revenue to the optimum level and the measures needed to be taken for achieving the desired improvement and capacities, (iv) to examine the efficiency of attractive and appropriate incentives to the panchayats to motivate them to make new endeavours for tax collection, (v) to comprehend the awareness level, attitude towards imposition and utility of local taxes among panchayat functionaries and Gram Sabha members for development of Panchayats, and (vi) to suggest the rationalization of taxes, rate structure, mode and machinery of tax collection, system of incentives so as to make the panchayats more and more financially viable. The study is being funded by M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.



Politics of Bipolarity: Madhya Pradesh since 1990

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Madhya Pradesh was not having a background of political and administrative homogeneity when it came into being in 1956. The state has a history of the continued dominance of the descendants of princely states in state politics. The state was carved from the erstwhile princely states and princely states covered either wholly or partially 32 districts out of 43 districts of the undivided Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh of today is a conglomeration of Madhya Bharat (a union of states in the Malwa Plateau region), Vindhya Pradesh (a union of states in the Vindhya Mountain region), Bhopal (a centrally administered princely state), and the Hindi-speaking portion of the Central Provinces, and Chambal-Gwalior region. Madhya Pradesh today is a collection of left out portions of different states combined into one heterogeneous unit.

Madhya Pradesh polity has largely been a two-party system with other parties not having succeeded in making their mark in electoral politics in the state since its

formation in 1956. Madhya Pradesh is part of India's Hindi heartland and yet its society and polity are decidedly different from the Hindi-speaking northern states. The elitist social profile of the state's political class is a reflection of the domination of Congress and more recently the BJP. Indeed, the Congress till 2003 had over dominated the political history of Madhya Pradesh. The long period of Congress domination, later the emergence of the two-party system, and the absence of any provincial party of consequence are also related to the geography of the state. Nevertheless, the steady erosion of the Congress party and of the socialists gradually gave birth to a two-party system with the Jan Sangh and thereafter the BJP gaining momentum from the 1960s onwards, without modifying substantially the conservative overtone of the state political scene.

Actual bipolarity has happened ever since the arrival of the Janata Party and later the BJP which challenged the Congress domination of politics in the state. The state witnessed Congress

predominance from 1956. Later there was an effective emergence of Bharatiya Jana Sangh and The Praja Socialist Party which toppled the Congress Government in 1967 and formed a non-Congress Government for the first time. The election of 1977 heralded a new phase in state politics with the arrival of the Janata Party with opposition unity. The vast spread of the state comprising disjointed regions not only physically but also culturally divides the state into different zones having their own political dynamics. The Congress party ruled pre-2000 Madhya Pradesh continuously since its formation in 1956 except for the three short periods in 1967 (Samvid Sarkar as non-Congress Coalition), 1977-79 (the Janata phase) and 1990-92 (when the BJP briefly took over). With its sizable population of backward communities, particularly the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), governments led either by the Congress or the BJP have always focused on state-sponsored social reforms and welfare schemes. This has often addressed the

aspirations of the backward and marginalised sections of the population resulting in not allowing any third front to emerge significantly on the political scene of the state. Further, the state of Madhya Pradesh is a classic example of the thesis of stable two-party political competition. The elections of the last two and half decades are testimony to this fact of party political competition. The elections in the state created every time a new political metaphor and narrative from the perspective of state and national issues. Congress returned to power subsequently and continued till 1990. In 1990, it was for the first

time BJP was able to form the Government on its own. This was also a time of three major political contestations- Mandal, Mandir, and Market the national panorama but due to the peculiarities of the state and nature of state politics, unlike other Hindi speaking states, the response of the state was different from others. The state witnessed two major social movements during this time namely- Bhopal Gas Tragedy and Narmada Bachao Andolan. Madhya Pradesh even after the creation of Chhattisgarh remains one of India's largest states both in terms of area and population. Madhya Pradesh has 230 seats in State Legislative Assembly. The state also sends 40 members to the Parliament of India: 29 are elected to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and 11 to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House).

Two trends are conspicuous in elections after elections in Madhya Pradesh. The first trend reflects maturity on the part of the voting behaviour of the public so far as they differentiate between national and state politics while exercising their franchise. The second, it has been firmly cast in the two-party system mould. The regime of Digvijay Singh was known for the institutionalisation of local government and implementation of different development projects in mission mode. Social engineering was pushed through a politics of

welfare model. The creation of Chhattisgarh from the state in Madhya Pradesh in 2000 made a significant change in the state electoral politics as a sizeable tribal pocket went out of the fold of the state which was a resource-rich zone. The arrival of BJP in state politics after more than a decade in 2003 was due to a huge anti-incumbency. This was an exceptionally different example of the emergence of OBC leadership in BJP. Regional and personal loyalties impeded the growth of a homogeneous Congress party in the state. This period was known for the delivery of political goods through the Shivraj Singh model of governance. The major focus was to address all major sections of the society. This was a time of a sizeable shift of SC/ST towards BJP. State electoral polity witnessed re-emergence of Congress after 15 years in state politics although with a wafer-thin majority and thereafter a comment on the toppling of the Congress Government by a fraction of Congress MLAs and by-election 2020 making the comfortable majority possible for BJP.

The state had been formed by assimilating four pre-existing different political entities which had their different political and socio-economic background. This left an unmitigated legacy of regionalism in the state and never allowed a sub-national identity to



emerge. Even today Malwa-Nimar, Vindhya, Mahakoshal, Baghelkhand, and Gwalior-Chambal regions of the state have their autonomous political dynamics often veering around satraps of different parties having strongholds in their respective regions. Factionalism is a natural corollary of regionalism in the state. The prevalence of a two-party system in the state testifies to the domination of the traditional elites in politics. However, Madhya Pradesh is an outlandish case of democratic politics wherein the patron-clientele model of governance worked efficiently in electoral politics for a long.

Keeping this background in view this project, a report will be generated which can be converted in a book which will deliberate upon two very specific aspects-state politics and electoral politics in Madhya Pradesh from the 1990s and beyond. The book will have two introductory chapters wherein the introduction and background will be discussed; the social, cultural and economic history of the state will be analysed; and the

nature and development of state politics and electoral politics will be unraveled from 1956 to 1990. The second portion of the book will have a chapter of Congress regime of 10 years from 1993 to 2003 wherein both the electoral outcome of assembly and lok sabha elections will be discussed and also narrate the pattern and processes of state politics of that time. Thereafter, two chapters are proposed on the arrival of BJP in 2003 and thereafter continuation in power until 2018 through the elections of 2008 and 2013 assembly elections will be analysed. Here an attempt will be made to bring out the modus operandi of state politics during this time. These two chapters will have an analysis of the lok sabha elections in 2004, 2009, and 2014. At the end of the book, a chapter will be on the 2018 assembly election and thereafter emerged political scenario in the state and also the outcome of 2019 lok sabha elections will be discussed. The book will have a concluding chapter in the end with briefly narrating the state politics of Madhya Pradesh. Lokniti election survey data for the elections from

1996 to 2019 will be used for developing the four chapters of the book as these rich empirical evidences will strengthen the arguments and discussion. Besides election survey data, the data of research studies carried out in Madhya Pradesh by the writer will also be appropriately used.



DOCTORAL PROGRAMME

MPISSR is a recognised research centre of Vikram University, Ujjain for research leading to Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Geography and Sociology. The Institute offers 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 open category, and also under various UGC Fellowships.

Currently 23 research scholars are pursuing Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Commerce and Sociology. Four scholars have been awarded and two scholars have submitted their doctoral thesis from MPISSR Ujjain during 2020-21. During this year two scholars have submitted their Post Doctoral thesis sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

Ph.D. Awarded

Mr. Tariq Sheikh

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

Mr. Vikas Dixit

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

Mr. Shivraj Singh Rathod

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

Mr. Jitendra Sen

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

Post-Doctoral Study Completed

ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

Dr. Om Prakash

Loktantrik Vikendrikaran, Swasahan evam Anusuchit Janjatiyon ke Rajnitik Samajikaran ka Badalta Paridrishya
(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)

Ms. Nayana Shakya

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

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 Madhhya
Ubharti 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 Khetron mein
Vrastachar Niyantran 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. Lavkush Patidar

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

Ms. Khusbu Alune

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

Mr. Satish Mahor

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

Ms. Basanti Alawa

*Anusuchit Janjaati ki Mahilaon ke
Vikaas Mein Shaskiya Yojnao ki
Bhumika (Dhar Jile ke Vishesh
Sandarbh Mein)*
(Dr. Ashish Bhatt)



Mr. Ishwar Vyas

*Krishi evam Krishak Janit Rajniti:
Madhya Pradesh ke Malvanchal ki
Rajniti ke Sandarbh mein ek
Adhyayan*
(Dr. Ashish Bhatt)

Post-Doctoral Fellowship (UGC)

Dr. Jagdish Masodkar

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

PUBLICATION BY THE FACULTY

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- 'Madhya Pradesh Assembly Elections 2018: Decoding the Electoral Outcome', Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 24, No.1, June 2019.
- 'Lok Sabha Elections 2019: BJP Swamped Congress in Madhya Pradesh', Politico, Vol. 11, No. 1, 2019.
- 'Lok Sabha Chunav 2019: Madhya Pradesh mein Bhajapa ki Vyapak Jeet ke Nihitharth', Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal, Vol. 17, No. 2, 2019 (with

Ashish Bhatt).

- 'Tribal Development and Governance in India: An Analysis of Policy, Perspective, and Performance' Towards New India: Trends and Transitions edited by Priyanka Singh and Aishwarya Upadhyay, National Prints, New Delhi (2020)
- 'Inclusion of Women amidst COVID-19 Outbreaks: Accessing Implementation of MGNREGS in Madhya Pradesh', Research Report, MPISSR-UNICEF, 2020 (with Tapas Kumar Dalapati)

Rastriya Ajeevika mission ki Bhumika ka Tulanatmak Adhyayan: Amaravati Jile ke Vishesh Sandarv mein', Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal, Vol 18. No 1-2, 2020 (with Amit Tiwari).

Ashish Bhatt

- 'Lok Sabha Chunav 2019: Madhya Pradesh mein Bhajapa ki Vyapak Jeet ke Nihitharth', Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal, Vol. 17, No. 2, 2019 (with Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

- 'Inclusion of Women amidst COVID-19 Outbreaks: Accessing Implementation of MGNREGS in Madhya Pradesh', Research Report, MPISSR-UNICEF, 2020 (with Yatindra Singh Sisodia).

Sandeep Joshi

- 'Impact of Indian Third Sector Interventions on Capabilities of Women and Social Change', Asian Journal of Development Matters, Vol.14, No.1, 2020.
- 'Gramin Mahilayon ke Samajik evam Arthik Samabesikaran mein



ACADEMIC PARTICIPATION BY THE FACULTY

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- Participated as a nominated member in the Research Advisory Committee of Political Science and Public Administration of Vikram University, Ujjain on 26 March, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on "Political Empowerment at the Grassroots: Conundrums and Possibilities" in the Refresher Course organized by HRDC, North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, Meghalaya on 23 March, 2021.
- Participated as Subject Expert to conduct Comprehensive Viva-Voce of M. A. (Political Science) of Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 18 March, 2021
- Participated as a nominated member in the Board of Studies Meeting of Social Science, Arts and Humanities of Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore on 17 March, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Democratic Decentralisation in India: Challenges and Ways Forward' in Gyan Ganga Programme 2021 for Teaching Learning Excellence in Political Science organised by Government College, Jodhpur on 23 February, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Language of Research and Report Writing' in the Faculty Induction Programme organized by HRDC, Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 22 February, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on "Contemporary Context of Democratic Decentralisation" organised by Government PG College, Khandwa on 18 February, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on "Publication Ethics and Research Writing" in the National Workshop on Research Methodology organized by HNB Garhwal Central University, Srinagar (Uttarakhand) on 12 February, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on "Academic Report Writing" in the Research Methodology Course organized by Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad on 8 February, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Report Writing' in the Workshop on Research Methodology organized by Government Girls PG College, Sagar on 5 February, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture in an Online Workshop on Research Methodology organised by S. N. Government PG College, Khandwa on 4 February, 2021.
- Spoke on "Sustainable Development Goals, Rural Development and Grassroots Governance: Issues and Concerns" as a distinguished speaker in the International Congress (Sanmantrana-2021) organised by Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore on 3 February, 2021.
- Delivered a lecture on "Women Empowerment and Grassroot Governance in Rural India: Conundrums and Possibilities" organized by Samrat Prithviraj Chauhan Government College, Ajmer under Gyan Ganga Programme-2021 on 29 January, 2021.
- Delivered a Talk on 'Contemporary Context of Research' in a National Webinar organised by Government PG College, Katni on 22 January, 2021.
- Attended a meeting as a Subject Expert on Curriculum Development Workshop for Masters of Arts in Public Policy and Development (MPD), Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT) Jaipur, on 22 January, 2021.
- Delivered a talk on "Rural Women Empowerment: Issues and Concerns" organized by Mata Jijabai Government Girls Post

Graduate College, Indore on 15 January, 2021.

- Participated as Subject Expert in the Research Degree Committee of Political Science at Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 13 January, 2021.

- Delivered a lecture in the Online Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Sciences organized by Mata Jijabai Govt. P. G. Girls College, Indore on 7 January, 2021.

- Delivered a lecture on "Contemporary Indian Context of Rural Development and Democratic Decentralisation" organised by Government PG College, Dhar (MP) on 28

December, 2020.

- Delivered a lecture on "Rural Development, Local Governance and Decentralised Planning" in the Refresher Course organised by HRDC & School of Economics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 17 December, 2020.

- Presented a Policy Paper on Madhya Pradesh in the Online National Webinar on 'MGNREGA as Humanitarian Response: Policy Insights' organised by M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain in the joint collaboration of UNICEF and Government of Madhya Pradesh on 4 December 2020.

- Attended an Online Meeting of the Mentoring and Monitoring committee (MMC) constituted for UGC sponsored (Research Project for Capacity Building and Human Resource Development) as a member at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow) on 22 October, 2020.

- Delivered a lecture on Preparing Research Proposal in the One Week Online Orientation Programme on Research Methodology at MPISSR, Ujjain on 7 October, 2020.

- Addressed the participants of Online Refresher Course in Humanities and Social Sciences in the Inaugural as Special Guest and also delivered a lecture on

Methodological Concerns of Research in Social Science and Humanities organized by Iswar Sharan College, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj on 16 September, 2020.

- Addressed in a National Webinar on "Challenges before Indian Democracy" organized by Samrat Prithviraj Chauhan Government College, Ajmer on 4 September, 2020.

- Delivered lectures in two sessions on "Possibilities of Research in Madhya Pradesh" to the invited faculty members of all the Government Colleges organised by the Department of Higher Education (Personality Development Cell), Government of Madhya Pradesh on 27 August, 2020.

- Delivered a lecture in the Inaugural Session of Workshop on Research Methodology organised by Mahatma Gandhi Central University of Bihar, Motihari on 24 August, 2020.

- Participated as Resource Person in the Interdisciplinary Refresher Course on Data Analysis Using Statistical Method and interacted with Participants organised by UGC-HRDC, Dr. H.S. Gour Central University, Sagar on 19 August, 2020.

- Participated in the Special Plenary Session as Key Speaker in



the National Conference on Contemporary Polity and Governance organized by Department of Political Science, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar in collaboration with IPSA on 28 July, 2020.

- Participated in one of the Plenary Sessions as Key Speaker in the National Conference on Contemporary Polity and Governance organized by Department of Political Science, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar in collaboration with IPSA on 27 July, 2020.

- Participated as Key Speaker in the 'National Webinar on Research Awareness in the Contemporary World', organized by BRB, College, Samastipur, NLM, University, Darbhanga, Bihar and spoke on 'Identification of Research Problem and Preparing Research Proposal' on 20 July, 2020.

- Participated as Guest in the Inaugural of the National e-Seminar on 'Challenges before Economy, Society and Nation in Present Scenario' organized by Government Tulsi College, Anoopur (MP). Spoke on 'Panchayati Raj Institutions, Present Scenario of Public Health System and Expected Changes in Post-COVID Period' on 17 July, 2020.

- Delivered a lecture in Faculty Development Programme in Social Sciences organized by Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur on 13 July, 2020.

- Delivered a lecture in Online Short Term Course on Research Methodology organized by HRDC, Devi Ahilya University, Indore on 4 July, 2020.

- Delivered a lecture on research methodology in an online Faculty Development Programme organized by Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak on 30 June, 2020

- Participated as a Special Guest in Webinar on Managing Post Covid-19 Pandemic: Global and Local Challenges and Opportunities in India organized by Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani and Society for Social Development, New Delhi on 25 May 2020

- Participated as a Panelist in the International Webcast on "The New Normal Post COVID 19" organized by Tapan Chourey Foundation on 16 May 2020.

- Chairman of Research Council, AGRASRI, Tirupati (2020-22).

- Member, Board of Studies in Political Science, SNDT University, Mumbai (2018- 2021).

- Member, Board of Studies in - Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts (Including Journalism and Mass Communication), Shri



Vaishnav Vidyapeeth
Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (2018-2021).

- Member, Board of Studies in Political Science, Sarojini Naidu Government Girls College, Bhopal (2019-2021).

- Member, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) under Sub-Commission on Social Sciences constituted by Ministry of HRD (2013-2019, 2019-2021).

- Reviewed two book proposals of Routledge Publications.

- External Examiner for Evaluation of Doctoral Thesis of various Universities including; Jawaharlal

Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi; Panjab University, Chandigarh; Delhi University; Central University of Hyderabad; IGNOU, New Delhi; University of Madras, Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur (CG), J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur; M.L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur; Jiwaji University, Gwalior; Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Devi Ahilya University, Indore, Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur, Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur.

Manu Gautam

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Procedure' in 'One Week Online Programme on Research Methodology (October 7 to 13,

2020) organized by M .P. Institute of Social Science Research Ujjain (MPISSR), Ujjain on 09th October 2020.

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

- Delivered one lecture on 'Research Proposal Writing' in the 'Inter Disciplinary Refresher Course on Cognitive Economics' (6-19 January, 2021) organised by Human Resource Development Centre, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar. (08 January 2021).
- Delivered one discussion session on 'Conceptualisation of Research and Review of Literature' in 'National Level Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Sciences' (03-09, January 2021) organised by Department of Geography, Mata Jijabai Government P. G. College, Indore. (06 January 2021)
- Delivered one discussion session on 'Review of Literature: Identification of Research Gaps and Designing of Research Problem' in Faculty Development Programme on Research Methodology and Statistical Analysis (16-22, Dec 2020) jointly organised by IIMT College of Management, Meerut and Dr. B R Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Mhow.
- Delivered one discussion session on 'Reopening of Schools: School Safety and Rebuilding of Trust' in

the 'Online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction' (02-04, November, 2020) jointly organised by National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi and M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.

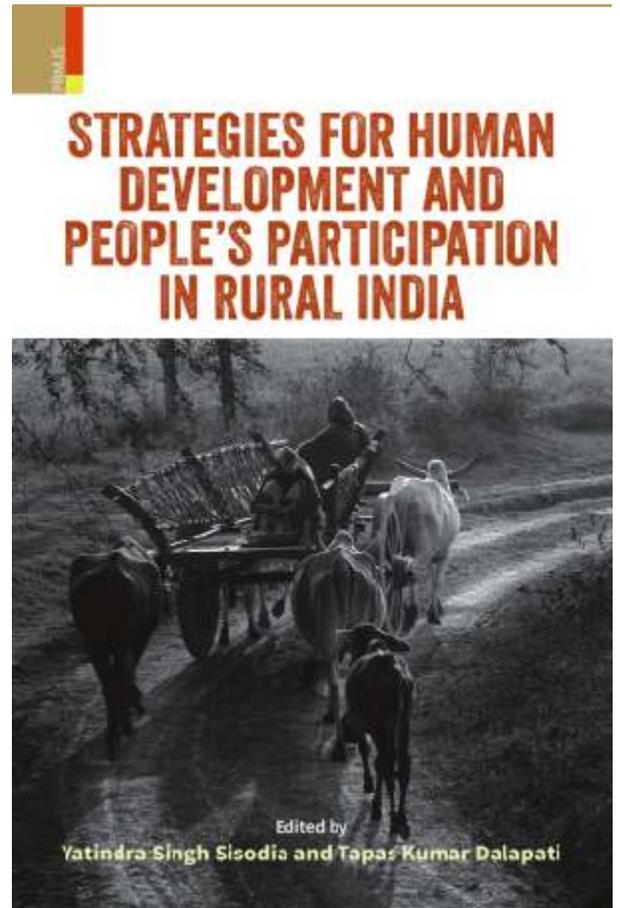
- Delivered one discussion session on 'Responsible Conduct after Reopening of Schools' in the National webinar on 'Behavioral Changes after Reopening of Educational Institutions' (26 October, 2020) organised by Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction Centre of National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi.
- Delivered one lecture on 'Literature Review in Social Science Research' on 02 September, 2020 in 'Weekly Workshop and Development of Skill in Research' (01-07 September, 2020) organized by Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Madhav University, Pindwara, Rajasthan.
- Delivered one lecture on 'Introduction to Social Science Research' on 24 August 2020 in 'National Level Online Workshop on Research Methodology in Science' (24 August -04 September, 2020) organized by Department of Economics, Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore, Tamilnadu.



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

Primus Books (2020)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Tapas Kumar Dalapati



Human 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 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.

Electoral Dynamics in the States of India

Routledge Publications (Forthcoming)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Sandeep Shastri and
Ashutosh Kumar



ELECTORAL DYNAMICS IN THE STATES OF INDIA

Edited by
Sandeep Shastri, Ashutosh Kumar
and Yatindra Singh Sisodia



This manuscript presents a holistic picture of the electoral process in Indian states and the return of the BJP to power. Drawing on the 2019 elections, it presents ground-level data to understand various aspects of elections: the nature of campaigning, caste, class and identity politics, electoral issues, poll strategies of different parties in the fray, electoral issues, electoral verdicts, the contestants, the leadership factor, the

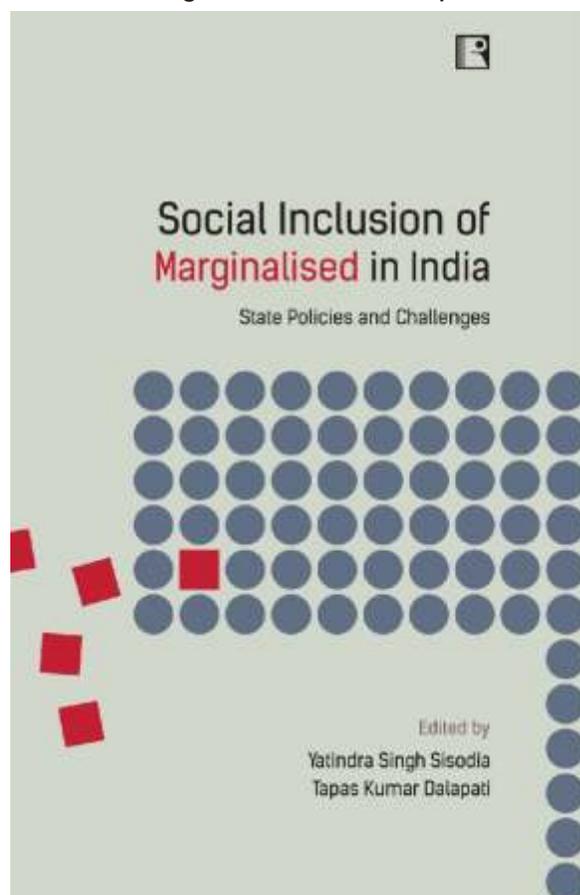
formation of government, among other empirical details. The essays included in the manuscript underline the determinants of electoral behaviour by looking into the correlation between the background variables of voters and their voting choices. The essays also compare and contrast the 2019 election verdicts from the earlier elections held in the state under study.



Social Inclusion of Marginalised in India: State Policies and Challenges

Rawat Publications (Forthcoming)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Tapas Kumar Dalapati



The process of social inclusion is enmeshed with the forms and nature of social exclusion in India. The ultimate goal of social inclusion process is to establish an inclusive society. An inclusive society balances social structures and abolishes hierarchies and ensures everyone's participation in social,

economic, and political life of the country. The book on Social Inclusion of Marginalised Groups in India unravels the in-depth processes of social exclusion, processes of implementation of inclusive policies by the state and its impacts upon the marginalised sections in India. The book includes macro level perspectives on

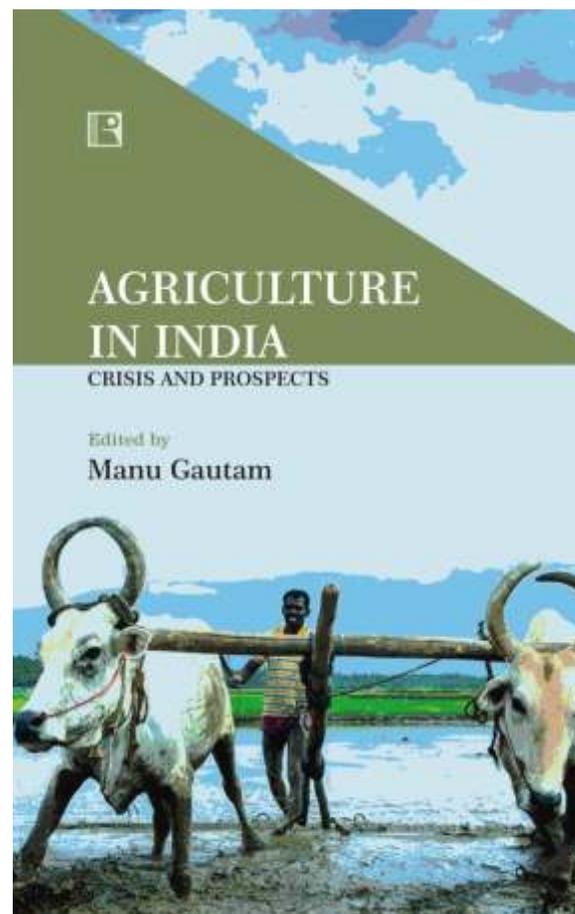
socially inclusive policies and micro realities of social inclusion processes at the grassroots level. Social Inclusion of Marginalised in India will be of immense interest to researchers, policy makers, planners, practitioners, academia, and those especially interested in social development of marginalised sections in India.

Agriculture in India

Rawat Publications (Forthcoming)

Manu Gautam

Agriculture has been main source of livelihood for millions of Indian. India is second largest producer of agricultural products. India accounts for 7.68 percent of the total agricultural output. Contribution of agricultural sector in Indian economy is higher than world's average (6.1 per cent). Despite these significant figures, the status of agriculture in India has not been so encouraging in



recent two and three decades. Shifting of agriculture due to urbanisation, start of commercial cropping ventures by business houses and recent phenomenon of drastic climate change have raised many questions. These factors along with reduced benefit to farmers have resulted in changing the agricultural fabric of the country to some extent. The small and medium agriculturalists have been affected mostly due to these

factors and as a result they are not willing to continue agriculture as their primary occupation. The edited book *Agriculture in India: Crisis and Prospects* deciphers the macro and micro realities agriculture in India. The book will be of immense interest to researchers, policy planners and academic fraternity those who are interested to study Indian agriculture.



Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

(Editor: Yatindra Singh Sisodiya, Associate Editors: Manu Gautam and Tapas Kumar Dalapati)

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences is a peer-reviewed (UGC CARE listed in Group I) 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 2020 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences.

Vol. 25(1), June 2020

- Economic and Social Consequences of Technological Modernization in Agriculture: Evidences from Madhya Pradesh (S.N. Chaudhary)
- Public Health and Education System in Odisha: A Perspective (Radhakanta Barik)
- Civil Society in India and Aspects of Good Governance (Giriraj Singh Chauhan)
- Experiencing Dalit Children in Schools: A Sociological Study in Telangana (Silveru Harinath)
- Apprehension and Development among Indigenous People: An Analytical Study (Jayanta Kumar Behera)
- Work Life Balance: A Step towards Wholesome Life - A Case Study of Coaching Institutes in Kota (Aparna Sharma, Vishwas Pandey

and P.K. Sharma)

- Reproductive Rights and Women's Health: Challenges in India (Preeti Dwivedi)
- Status and Challenges of Education amongst the Bhabha of Madhya Pradesh: Reality from the Field (Sunil Kumar Yadav)

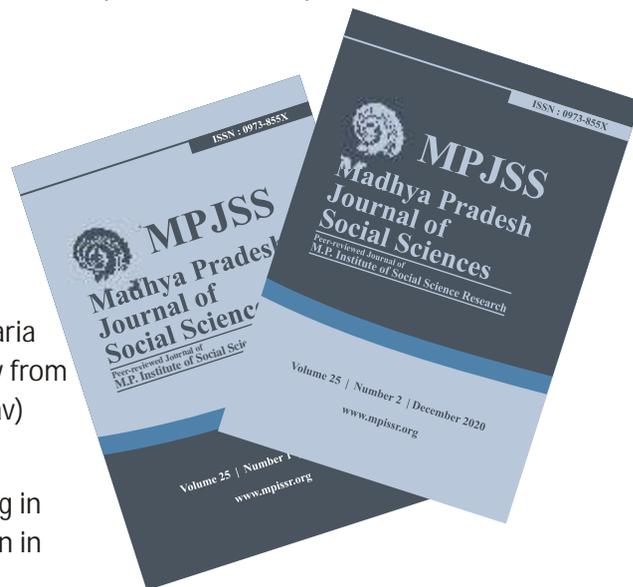
• Book Reviews

Open and Distance Learning in Secondary School Education in India (Motilal Mahamallik)

Rural Local Governance and Development (Madhav Prasad Gupta)

Vol. 25(2), December 2020

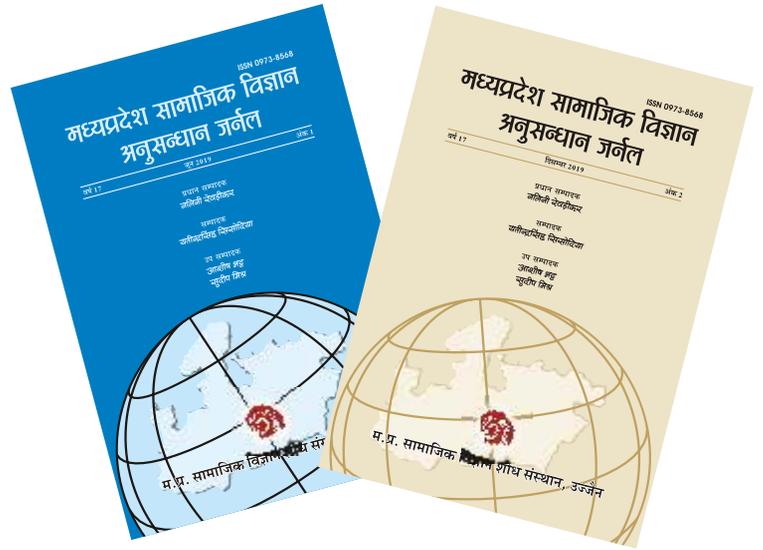
- Role of NAAC Assessment in Improving the Institutional Quality: An Experience of Mohanlal Sukhadia University (Sanjay Lodha and Neha Paliwal)
- Nature and Extent of Climate Change in the Catchment Area of River Chambal: An Empirical Investigation (Ganesh Kawadia and Era Tiwari)
- Economic Inequality and the Risk of Child Mortality and Malnutrition in India (Sachin Kumar Jain)
- Problems of E-waste Recycling Units in Organised Sector in Developing Countries: The Case of Indian E-waste Recyclers (Namrata Jain and Santosh Dhar)



- Education and Empowerment: A Case Study of Mid-Day Meal in West Champaran and Madhepura District of Bihar (Pravin Kumar Jha)
- High Anticipation with Low Healing: The Issue of MSMEs in India during COVID-19 (Motilal Mahamallik and Ranjeet Kumar)
- COVID-19 and Migrant Workers in Odisha (Minaketan Behera)
- Decentralised Planning and Role of Panchayats in India: A Study of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha (T.G. Ramaiah and Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra)
- MGNREGS and Migrant Labour: An Overview during COVID-19 (Anjana Gupta)
- Book Review
Disguised Labour Force under Unpaid Care Work (Anand Sugandhe)

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISSR in Hindi. The journal includes research papers/ articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative and contemporary issues, problems and processes at state, national and international levels. The Institute brought out the first and second issue of 2019 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal during 2020-21.



Vol. 17(1), June 2019

- *Gramin Kshetron men Balika Shiksha ke Chhunautiyan evam Sarakari neeti* (Arsi Prasad Jha)
- *Shaskiya Sevanivritta Vyaktiyon kee Parivar evam Samaj men Bhageedaree ka Samajshastreeya adhyayan* (Prakashini Tiwari)
- *Apda aur Vikas ke Sandarbha men Uttar Pradesh ke Baharaich Jile men Ajeevika ka Adhyayan* (Keyur Pathak and Bidhu Bharadvaj)
- *Nirman Kshetron ke Shramikon ke Adhikar evam Yojanaon ka Samalochanatmak Adhyayan* (Monika Chaudhary)
- *Samajik Chetana men Santa Sahitya kee Bhoomika* (Archana Mehata)
- *Grameen Kshetra men Awas kee Sthiti evam Samasyaen : Dhar Jile men Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana Gramen ke Vishesh Sandarbh men* (Mamta Panwar)
- Pustak Sameeksha

Vartaman Hindi Patrakarita kee Nabja Pahachanane kee Koshish (Ashish Dashottar)

Vol. 17(2), December 2019

- *Loksabha Chunav 2019 : Madhya Pradesh men BJP kee Vyapak Jeet ke Nihitharth* (Yatindrasingh Sisodia and Ashish Bhatt)
- *Bharat men Atmahatya : Pichhale Pachas Varsha ka Pariprekshya* (Nilesh Dubey)
- *Bhartiya Chunav ka Ethnographic Adhyayan : Delhi Vidhansabha Chunav 2020 ke Vishesh Sandarbh men Tathyatmak Sachchae ya Koree Bayanbaji* (Praveen Kumar Jha and Pankaj Kumar Jha)
- *Asangathit Kshetra ke Shramikon ke liye Samajik Suraksha Yojanaon ka Aaklan* (Ganpat Lal Mali)
- Sangoshtthi Pratedan
- *Mahatma Gandhi : Ikkeesaven Sadi ka Bharatiy evam Vaishvika Pariprekshya* (Ajay Kumar)
- Pustak Sameeksha
- *Hindu-Ekta Banam Gyan kee Rajneeti* (Madhv Prasad Gupta)

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

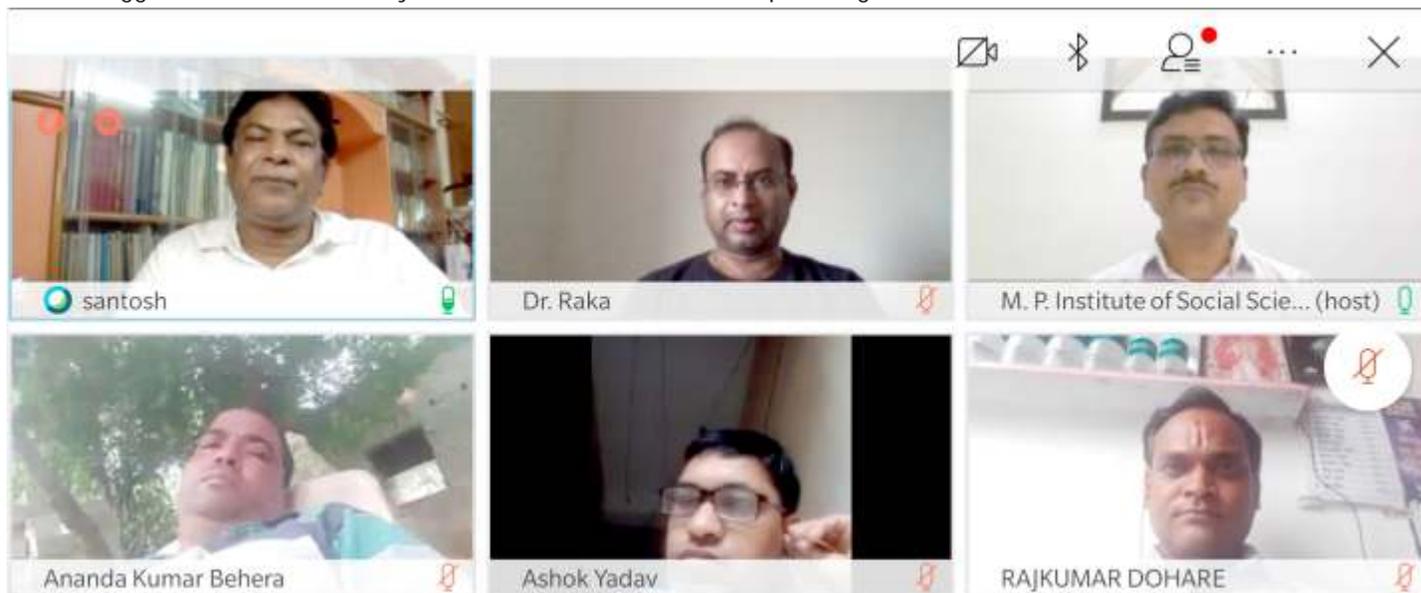
Online Content Orientation Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction

(17 to 19 March 2020)

Children are often perceived as passive or helpless 'victims' in times of disasters, with limited potential to safeguard themselves, their families and communities against natural hazards. However, a growing body of research shows that children can, and do, play an active role in reducing disaster risks. The concept of Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) has been receiving increasing focus in literature and in the practice of child-focused agencies as a term to encompass the values and commitment to involving children. At the time of COVID 19, children are the biggest victims affected by

the global pandemic. Shreds of evidence posit that a range of health and psychological risks engendered due to closures of school and children related services. Moreover, the impacts of harmful effects of COVID 19 are most damaging for children belonging to the marginalised sections who are already in a vulnerable situation. Children and their families are experiencing a range of ordeals due to the lockdown of the economy, closure of institutions meant for children and limited or no access to healthcare and other essential services required for children. In India, to contain the upcoming

exigencies by forthcoming disasters a proper training and capacity building related to Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction is the need of the hour. Keeping in view the increasing vulnerability of children to disasters M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management (Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India) have conducted 'Online Content Orientation Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction' (COT-CCDRR) for the northern states during 17 to 19 March 2021.





In the first day of the CCDRR programme two discussion sessions were organised. In first discussion session, COVID 19 related safeguards for example

social distancing, wearing of mask, and washing of hands and maintaining standard hygiene practices were discussed in an elaborate manner for safety of children. In the second discussion session important concepts related to disaster management for example hazard, vulnerability, risk, capacity, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response were discussed to make aware the participants about key issues related to disaster management.

In the first session of second day, important components of Child Centric Risk Reduction were discussed and it was highlighted that how active participation children is important for disaster preparedness and its response. The second session is focussed on the factors that lead to exposure to psychological problem among children during disaster. This lecture inculcated processes and stages of psychological problems among children during a disaster and advocated how effective communication with children can ease out their stress during a disaster.

In the last day, two discussion sessions are organised, the first session is focussed on impact of the disaster on the life cycle of children. The discussion point out that disaster risk can be minimized if the situational analysis is undertaken for the formulation of

schemes inculcating considerations for age and gender-related needs of children. In the last session of the last day, discussion was undertaken on how to ensuring school safety while reopening of school during COVID 19. It is emerged from the discussion that mutual trust among the stake holders and adequate preparedness is a pivotal pre requisite for resuming school for children in a safe manner.

In this Online Content Orientation Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction, 216 participants from the northern states of India participated in the online mode. The online programme was sponsored by CCDRR centre of National Institute of Disaster management. The proceeding of the content orientation programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



Online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (Chhattisgarh)

(2 to 4, November 2020)

Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has issued guidelines for re-opening of school from 15 October 2020 after the first wave of COVID 19. At this time of COVID 19, children are the biggest victims affected by the global pandemic. Shreds of evidence posit that a range of health and psychological risks engendered due to closures of school and children related services. Moreover, the impacts of harmful effects of COVID 19 are most damaging for children belonging to the marginalised sections who are already in a vulnerable situation. Children and their families are experiencing a range of ordeals due to the lockdown of the economy, closure of institutions meant for children and limited or no access to healthcare and other essential services required for children. In India, to contain the upcoming exigencies during this unlocking procedure a proper training and capacity building related to Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was the need of the hour.

Keeping in view the increasing vulnerability of children to disasters M. P. Institute of Social

Science Research, Ujjain in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management has conducted 'Online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction for the northern states during 2 to 4 March 2020.

In the first day discussion sessions were revolved around Dos and Don'ts during the COVID 19 and highlighted the preventive measures for COVID 19 infections i.e. social distancing, wearing of mask, and washing of hands regularly with soaps and maintaining standard hygiene practices at home as well as in working places. The discussion ended with underlining the necessity for protecting children from infections through hygienic practices and social distancing measures. The second discussion unfolded the important concepts related to Disaster Risk Management. The discussion underlined that to manage disaster like situation a basic idea of its components like vulnerability, exposure and capacity needed to be understood. The session highlighted that the impact of COVID 19 can be minimised with

the adequate preparedness and enhancing our capacities for tackling the COVID 19 outbreaks.

On the second day sessions were organised on Child Centric Risk Reduction and mental health of children during disaster. It is highlighted in the first session that CCDRR approach is about (i) understanding specific risk faced by the children in the time of disaster and measures taken for their protection (ii) secondly, it emphasizes the involvement of children in disaster reduction efforts and (iii) third, CCDRR approach is about for the children and with the children. In the second session, it is highlighted that children are more prone to stress during the disaster in



comparison to others. It is therefore advocated that parents should aware of their emotional physical needs and give them adequate information, attention, quality time and affection to overcome their stress during a disaster.

On the last day two important discussion sessions were organised on challenges of reopening of schools and impact of disaster on the life cycle of children. The first session highlighted that before the reopening of schools, it is necessary to understand the learning eco-system of schools, which consists of the school ecosystem, educational ecosystem,

community ecosystem and home ecosystem. COVID 19 has shattered the physical, social, and temporal environments of the schools and it is needed to restore trust among the stakeholders to open the schools smoothly. Second session underlined that the loss of lives for children has been higher than adults during disasters. The spiraling effect of disaster may lead to child labour, child marriage, and child trafficking. It is emphasised that disaster risk can be minimized if the situational analysis is undertaken for the formulation of schemes inculcating considerations for age and gender-related needs of children.

The Three Days online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction was organised for capacity building among service providers to

children (school administrator, schoolteachers, research scholars, students, members of CHILDLINE and other civil society organisations) and to help to build their knowledge, skills and perspectives towards child-centric disaster risk reduction at this time of COVID19 spread. The training programme has successfully expanded the knowledge related to disaster management, risk-informed planning, sectoral readiness and preparedness for emergencies for well being of the children in the state of Chhattisgarh. The online programme was sponsored by CCDRR centre of National Institute of Disaster management. The proceeding of the content orientation programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.

Republic Day 2021



One Week Online Orientation Programme on Research Methodology

(7 to 13 October, 2020)

Research requires up-gradation of theoretical understanding as well as proper orientation about epistemological and methodological issues related to contemporary issues. The earlier methodological paradigm developed by the western scholars and adapted by the researchers 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 scene. It is therefore, need of the hour to analyse our traditional epistemological bases and think over alternative methodological ways to understand issues prevalent around us in a better way.

It has been observed that many young researchers in India could not produce quality research output because they do not have the orientation to use relevant methodology or do not have the proper skill to analyse the data collected by them. The problem



has further been aggravated by lack of opportunities for the researchers to refine their methodological understanding and to get insight into new methodology in their respective fields. It has also been realised that scholars/faculties that are entering into the field of formal research needed to be given orientation for strengthening their understanding related to various facets of research methodology. Recognising this need, M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a 'One Week Online Orientation Programme on Research Methodology' during 07-13 October, 2020) in the online mode.

During the One Week Online Orientation Programme on Research Methodology (07-13 October, 2020), 18 discussion sessions were organised. The major subjects covered during the Orientation Programme were: (i) Philosophical underpinnings Research (ii) Developing research proposal (iii) Literature review (iv)

Research design (v) Quantitative research methods (vi) Qualitative research methods (vii) Sampling procedure (viii) Formulation hypothesis and testing (ix) Data analysis and presentation of findings (x) Ethics in social science research (xi) Presentation of research findings and (xii) Research paper writing. One hundred and sixty eight participants across 14 states of India attended this orientation programme through ZOOM online platform.

The online programme was sponsored by MPISSR, Ujjain. The programme director was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and the programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



Online Training Programme on Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (Madhya Pradesh) (9 to 11 September 2020)

Millions of children are affected by disasters every year. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) advocated organized approaches to counter the effects of disasters. At this time of COVID 19, children are the biggest victims affected by the global pandemic. The available evidence indicates the direct impact of COVID-19 on child and adolescent mortality to be very limited, but the indirect effects on child survival stemming from



Online Training Programme on **CHILD CENTRIC DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

(Central State Phase I)

September 09-11, 2020 | Time: 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

PATRON



Major General M. K. Bindal
Executive Director NIDM
Government of India

KEY SPEAKERS



Ms. Namrata Sharma
YWCA, New Delhi



Dr. Balu. I.
CCDRR Centre, NIDM



Mr. Ranjan Kumar
CCDRR Centre, NIDM

SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE



Prof. Santosh Kumar
Professor and HOD, GIDRR
NIDM



Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia
Director MPISSR, Ujjain

COORDINATORS



Dr. Kumar Raka
CCDRR Centre, NIDM



Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati
MPISSR, Ujjain



REGISTRATION

Click on the Meeting Registration link or scan the QR code to register in the training programme

Meeting Registration link

<https://qr.net/code/r6pJM5>



ORGANISED BY

M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
(An ICSSR Institute, Ministry of Education, Govt of India)

IN COLLABORATION WITH

National Institute of Disaster Management
(Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of India)

strained health systems, household income loss, and disruptions to care-seeking and preventative interventions like vaccination may be substantial and widespread across the world. In India, to contain the upcoming exigencies a proper training and capacity building related to Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) is need of the hour. Keeping in view the increasing vulnerability of children to disasters, M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management organised an Online Training Programme on 'Child Centric Disaster Risk Reduction' (CCDRR) for the Central States during 9th to 11th September 2020.

It is learned from this CCDRR training programme that, disaster risk reduction required basic understanding of mitigation, preparedness, prevention during any disaster planning. The presentation during the CCDRR programme highlighted the different essential behaviour for containment of the spread of COVID 19 (i) norms for physical distancing (ii) hand washing (iii) avoidance of crowded places (iv) wearing of mask (v) healthy hygiene behaviour during COVID 19 spread. The CCDRR training programme highlighted that the

Loss of lives for children has been higher than adults, therefore adequate preparedness activities should be there in places delivering services to children. It is also discussed during the programme that Children's health is more vulnerable in a disaster for a biophysical reasons and careful planning are needed to reduce casualties during a disaster. It discussed during the programme that social norms/practices such as gender discrimination, child marriages, child labour etc. get accentuated during disasters and effects different life-phases of children. Discussion during the programme highlighted that updating or development revised school emergency and contingency plans for opening of school during this post COVID 19 period is necessary. The training programme highlighted need for installations of handwashing stations with soap and water in each classroom, at entrances and exits, and near lunchrooms and toilets before opening of schools. It is also learned by the participants that sharing of information with staff, caregivers and students, providing updated information on the disease situation, including prevention and control efforts at school for trust building among stakeholders.

During this e- training programme 740 participants participated in the programme on online mode. Apart from the presentations during the online programme, all the sessions had very lively question-answer sessions to which addressed the queries and questions raised by the participants. The online programme was sponsored by CCDRR centre of National Institute of Disaster management. The proceeding of the content orientation programme was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati.



National Webinar on Improvising and Redesigning Search Strategies

(24 December 2020)

In today's world various databases are being used for different purposes like identifying the gaps in research, various databases of different disciplines for review of concerned literature, digital form of information resources and various free publications, studies are being frequently used in social sciences to improve the quality of research. EBSCO is a research database and it provides free research databases

covering a variety of subjects for students, researchers and librarians. It is a free database with records for more than 1.4 million electronic theses and dissertations from more than 320 universities around the world.

In today's world major technological transformations are ongoing in the fields of ICT, materials and manufacturing, forcing scholars to reconsider the processes of research and searching techniques. Online search is the process of interactively searching for and retrieving requested information via a computer from databases that are online.

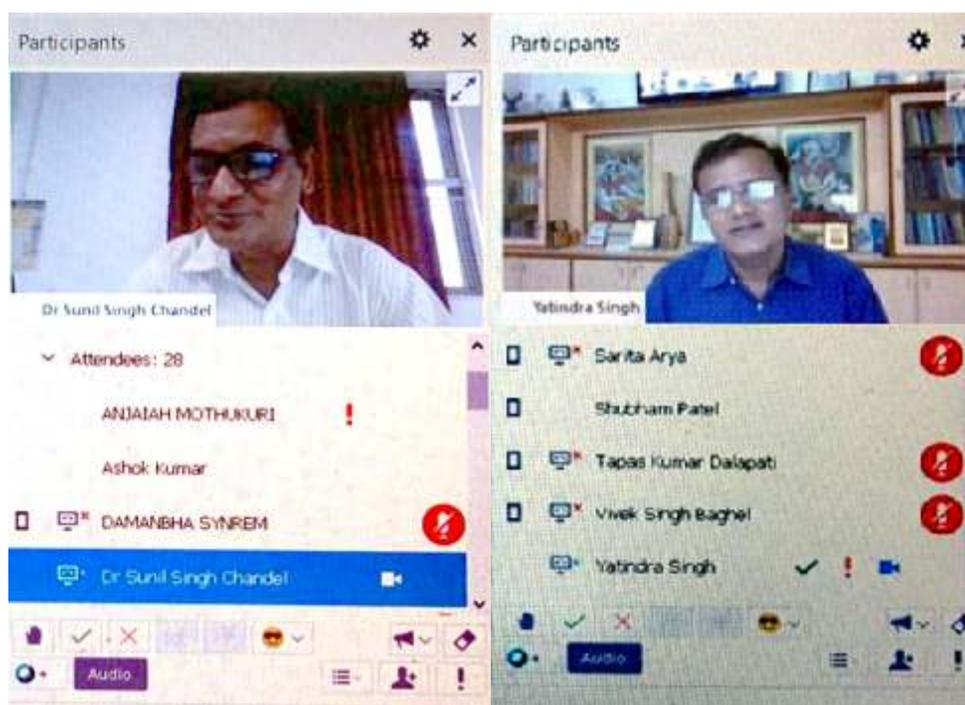
Most database interfaces include a simple search function which consists of a single box for entering search terms which will then be searched as keywords in most of the fields in the database records. The advanced search function has multiple boxes which allow you enter keywords for searching, but allow you to specify which database index is searched. Many interfaces for academic databases open in the advanced searching mode, but some open to the simple search function. Keywords

are the terms that you use to find content on the internet. Making your keywords as specific as possible will help your search engine to track down the information that you want.

For any online database there are two parts: the data set and the interface for accessing the data. Different commercial vendors make data sets available and create an interface or search engine for accessing the data. Some vendors supply many different data sets via the same interface while some interfaces are unique to a given data set. As a matter of fact that persons belonging to the categories of social sciences lack skills in new ICT gadgets as compared to the people of other categories for the research. Keeping this in view the proposed webinar is designed to train social science candidates to impart certain basic skills in retrieving social science information and the use of EBSCO for improving their research quality.

We all are very much familiar with the COVID -19. In this crisis period the use of Information Technology is playing a significant role in reading habits and otherwise. The





use of library & information resources in research is also important for having a quality of research. The technologies support the collection, managing, and publishing of contents in any form or medium. In SSR, IT is used to publish information on Web, managing institutional publications, electronic information etc. Some tools are available to organize all sorts of information (notes, articles, documents, images, files, etc.) and work more efficiently. Institutions

as well as Individual researchers can use content management tools to organize contents so that they can work more efficiently and effectively. Recognizing this fact, the M. P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain and EBSCO team jointly organized a webinar on "Improvising and Redesigning Search Strategies" on December 24, 2020.

Ninety Eight participants from different disciplines from all over India have participated in the webinar. The programme was

inaugurated by Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Director, MPISSR, Ujjain. Shri Lakhpat Singh Naruka narrated various features of EBSCO database. He explained that researchers can make better use of EBSCO database for their study and browsing concerned literature for research. Dr. S. S. Chandel explained browsing techniques in his talk and proposed vote of thanks to participants and experts of this webinar. Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel coordinated the workshop.

SEMINARS

National Webinar on MGNREGA as Humanitarian Response: Policy Insights

(4 December 2020)

The COVID-19 pandemic is both a health crisis and an economic disaster for the vulnerable section of Indian society. During the present crisis, women and children were exposed to multiple vulnerabilities like lack of access to food, shelter, and protection from exploitation. Keeping the unprecedented situation faced by the rural people in general and women and children in particular, a national webinar on 'MGNREGA as Humanitarian

Response: Policy Insights' was organised to highlight what is the humanitarian policy response of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme amidst the COVID-19 outbreaks to absorb the shocks engendered by widespread closure of economic activity and reverse migration to rural areas.

The national webinar on 'MGNREGA As Humanitarian Response: Policy Insights' was inaugurated by Ms. Misaki Akasaka Ueda, Chief Social Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, UNICEF, New Delhi and chaired by Shri Sachin Sinha (IAS), Principal Secretary, Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural

Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Shri Manoj Kumar Shrivastava (IAS), Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development, Government of M.P.

In his Keynote Address Prof. Ashwani Kumar highlighted that MGNREGA has not only provided livelihood security to millions of jobless but it has also become a viable and reliable instrument of direct humanitarian assistance in the time of COVID19 outbreaks. The MGNREGA has become the most powerful policy instrument of realizing the fundamental aims of humanitarian action i.e., saving lives, alleviating human suffering of migrants, and mitigating the

National Webinar on
MGNREGA AS
HUMANITARIAN
RESPONSE:
POLICY INSIGHTS

December 4
2020 (Friday)

11:00 AM
to
01:00 PM

Jointly Organised by
UNICEF
Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
and
MPISSR, Ujjain



unicef
for every child





economic and social impact of COVID-19 disaster.

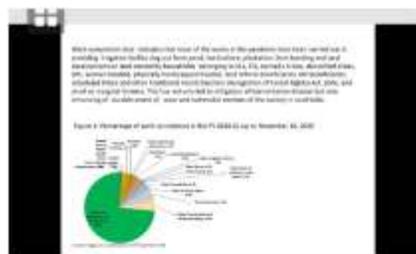
In their presentation, Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Tapas Kumar Dalapati highlighted that the implementation of MGNREGS is very important for providing social protection to the marginalised communities during the COVID-19 outbreaks. During the COVID-19 period (1 April, 2020 to 15 November, 2020)

Government of Madhya Pradesh provided MGNREGS work to 43.2 lakh households and generated 21.3 crore person days during this period. In the state on an average 49 days of employment was provided to each MGNREGS household and women's share of MGNREGS employment was almost 40 percent during this period. The tribal-dominated districts (Dindori, Dhar,

Chhindwara, Balaghat, Mandla, etc) of Madhya Pradesh have generated most MGNREGS employment during the period.

In his presentation, Dr. Yogesh Kumar highlighted that sudden lockdown due to COVID-19 had shaken the economic and social life of the people in India. The MGNREGS was a boon in disguise to provide daily wage employment to the poor with a legal provision of wage payment within 15 days. Each family gets an opportunity to earn around Rs.19000 in a year, if they work for 100 days under MGNREGS.

In his paper, Prof Sanjay Lodha analysed four perspectives regarding role of MGNREGS in the rural Rajasthan (i) many migrants have resolved not to go back to the urban areas for jobs; (ii) It is now being increasingly felt that lack of



jobs in villages and a growing agrarian crisis due to water scarcity, floods and fluctuating yields will again generate a fresh wave of outward migration; (iii) The return of the migrants worsened the conditions as a whole new army came back to their native places searching for succour and subsistence; (iv) a number of villagers who were doing different kinds of income generating activities lost their livelihood suddenly and started job under MGNREGS. All these four scenarios reflect the critical significance of MGNREGA in providing employment to different sets of villagers in these adverse circumstances.



In her presentation Ms. Dharmishtha Chauhan underlined that MGNREGS is a unique scheme for women as it is a universal,

right-based entitlement and demand-based employment programmer for rural informal sector worker. She analyzed that female participation in MGNREGS rose quickly after inception and has stabilized around 48 per cent at national level. Under MGNREGS work there is a limitation for single women (due to partner-based nature of works); women with children (due to lack of crèches); elderly, disabled and pregnant women (due to lack of soft works). Ms. Dharmistha also stressed upon that Piece rate wages are adopted from local PWD which are often gender insensitive and very often women are naturally excluded from heavy MGNREGS work.

In his chairperson's remark, Shri Sachin Sinha (IAS) highlighted the MGNREGA is the main component in the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA) and it is also implemented with the convergence of other rural



development scheme. He reiterated that dug wells, community dug wells, farm ponds, school play grounds and kitchen garden for schools were constructed under the MGNREGS, which is very crucial for agriculture and natural resource management of rural areas. The national webinar was jointly organised by UNICEF, MPISSR and Government of Madhya Pradesh.



National Webinar on COVID-19: Child, Early and Forced Marriage (22 October 2020)

Amidst the worldwide spread of COVID-19 many predictions on the impact of the pandemic on adolescent girls and young women are becoming a reality. According to global estimates by UNFPA, the COVID-19 pandemic may result in 13 million extra child marriages in the years immediately following the health crisis, with at least 4 million more girls married in the next two years, as family livelihoods evaporate and economic crises ensue, pushing families to identify other forms of income generating activities which can harm children. Media outlets and development agencies have been reporting an increase in child marriages as a result of school closures and the loss of livelihoods. Additional reports include declines in child protection and gender-based violence services; loss of social support for children and their families; lack of access to health-care services, including mental health services; and girls facing increased burdens of unpaid care and domestic work as well as a lack of access to menstrual hygiene management products. Keeping in view the impact of COVID-19 on children, a National Webinar on COVID-19: Child, Early

and Forced Marriage was organised on October 22, 2020 with the sponsorship of National Institute of Disaster Management. The major objectives of the webinar were to (i) to analyse Covid-19 impact on children, (ii) to provide knowledge on Covid-19 implications on child marriages, (iii) to discuss the Covid-19 child early and forced marriages and (iv) to discuss innovative measures to eliminate child early and forced marriages.

The key takeaway from webinar are: (i) parents of a child entering into a child marriage are often poor and use the marriage as a way to make her future better, especially in areas with little economic opportunities, (ii) Children facing increased anxiety, stress and fear due to COVID 19, which may have long term impact in their life, (iii) Increasing trend in number of suicides by children over the years, leading cause of death of adolescents and young people 10-24 during Covid 19, (iv) Systems are functional in suboptimal levels, 30 per cent in the first two months after lockdown; most Child Protection Conferences not operational, (v) Courts reopened but substantive

trials are being delayed (vi) Sixty five per cent of children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) were at least temporarily released to their families including children in conflict with law (145,703 Children) (vii) 232 Children in 5 CCIs in Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were affected by COVID 19 (viii) ChildLine reported 6,355 intervention calls to prevent child marriages Ministry of Woman and Child Development reported averting 898 child marriages during the lockdown (ix) UNICEF's IPs reported 104 marriages and prevented 304 marriages, (x) A study conducted in India by the International Centre for Research



on Women showed that girls married before 18 years of age are twice as likely to be beaten, slapped, or threatened by their husbands and three times more likely to experience sexual violence.

In this national webinar, Mr. Sonykutty George, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF and Professor C. Venkatachalam, Former Head of the Department, Department of Sociology, Periyar University participated as panellists. In this webinar 424 participants joined through Zoom online platform across the India. The deliberation of the webinar was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati and Dr.

Balu I. The webinar was organised in collaborations with National

Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi.

Webinar on
COVID-19:
Child, Early and
Forced Marriages

22 October 2020
15:00 - 17:00 hrs

Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda No. 8 on DRR

Patrons

- Maj. Gen. Manoj Kumar Bindal
Executive Director
NIDM, New Delhi
- Dr. Yashendra Singh Sisodia
Professor and Director
MPCRR, Ujjain

Guidance

- Prof. Santosh Kumar
Professor & Head
CCDRR, MIDM

SPEAKERS

- Mr. Sonykutty George
Child Protection Specialist,
UNICEF
- Prof. C. Venkatachalam
Former Prof & Head, Dept. of Sociology,
Periyar University

CONVENORS

- Dr. Kumar Kaka
Programme Officer,
CCDRR, MIDM
- Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati
Assistant Professor,
MPCRR, Ujjain

COORDINATOR

- Dr. Balu I.
CCDRR Centre,
MIDM

Click here for register:
<https://www.google.com/webcast/2020/10/22>

Jointly Organized by:

- Child Centre Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Centre
National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India
- and
M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain

Stay Protected from Corona
NO CARELESSNESS
UNTIL THERE IS A CLIP

WASH YOUR HANDS, USE MASK, AVOID GATHERING, AVOID TOUCHING FACE, STAY HOME, DON'T GATHER, DON'T VISIT PUBLIC PLACES, DON'T VISIT PUBLIC PLACES



National Webinar on Safeguarding Wellbeing and Security of Young Children during COVID-19

(19 September 2020)

Millions of children are affected by disasters every year. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) advocated organized approaches to counter the effects of disasters. At this time of COVID 19, children are the biggest victims affected by the global pandemic. Children have been weighed down by stress due to the COVID-19 pandemic. They are suffering from stress through increased anxiety, fear and sadness due to the closure of child-related institutions. The extended period of closure of schools, playgrounds, parks and libraries and isolation ushered by social distancing measures have to lead to stress, risky behaviours, lack of concentration towards their learning activities. On the other hand, media have reported increased cases of child marriage, child labour and child trafficking, which is a great concern for ensuring the well-being and security of children in this time of COVID 19.

In the crucial period parents, caregivers, community members and outreach workers can serve as sources of social connectedness to ensure stability,

support, and open communication for the wellbeing of children. They can also help children and young people express the many different feelings and thoughts on their mind for overcoming the stress they are facing in this time of COVID-19 for their wellbeing.

Keeping in view the challenges faced by the young children, a National Level Webinar on 'Safeguarding Wellbeing and Security of Young Children during COVID- 19 '(19 September 2020) was organised jointly by NIDM, New Delhi and MPISSR, Ujjain. The objectives of the Webinar are to have a discussion on (i) vulnerabilities being faced by the children during COVID 19 and (ii) possible measures that can be undertaken to provide a just environment for the wellbeing and security of children.

The keynote address of the seminar was given by Prof. Santosh Kumar of GIDRR Centre NIDM, New Delhi. He opined that children are the most vulnerable section of Indian society who is voiceless about their concerns. Therefore, children's well being and security must be taken care of by society during the COVID19 outbreaks.



The first key speaker of the webinar was Mr. Vibhanshu Joshi, who is a renowned advocate, writer and social worker. Mr. Vibhanshu Joshi initiated his discussion with the Sustainable Development Goals and Right to Education of Children. He highlighted that during COVID 19 situation, children are suffering from stress, exploitation and lack of attention. The widespread closure of the economy has resulted in livelihood stresses among the marginalised section of society. The ill impact of the loss of livelihood of the family members resulted in the withdrawal of children from school and lack of access to food and nutrition. For

safeguarding the wellbeing of the children he propounded four-point agenda to address children issues during COVID 19 : (i) ensuring access to health services to children (ii) ensuring food and nutrition to the children (iii) ensuring infrastructure and development of services to ensure child safety and (iv) ensuring just participation children in the processes of fighting the COVID 19.

The second speaker of the webinar was Mrs. Archana Sahay. She is Director of a Civil Society Organisation Aarambh and Collaborative Director of Childline Bhopal. In her discussion, Mrs. Archana Sahay highlighted the causes of stress among children during COVID 19 outbreaks. She

has highlighted that COVID 19 has engendered child marriages, child labour and child trafficking across the country. She also underlined that exposure online device making the children exposed to digital abuses leading to exploitation, stress and suicides. She cautioned that teachers, parents and caregivers should be extra cautious and compassionate in dealing with

the well being of children during this COVID19.

The national webinar was organised in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi. The proceeding of the webinar was coordinated by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati and Mr. Ranjan Kumar.



National Webinar
on

SAFEGUARDING WELLBEING AND SECURITY OF YOUNG CHILDREN DURING COVID 19

(PM 10-Point Agenda No. 6 & 8; SDG Goal No. 3 & 4)

September 19, 2020 | Time: 04:00 - 05:30 PM

SUPERVISING PATRONS



Major General Manoj Kumar Bindal, VSM
Executive Director, NIDM



Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia
Director MPISSR, Ujjain

KEY SPEAKERS



Mr. Vibhanshu Joshi
Ex-Member, MPPCR and National Bal Aayog



Mrs. Archana Sahay
Director, AARAMBH and CHILDLINE Bhopal



REGISTRATION

Scan the QR code to register in the webinar

GUIDANCE



Prof. Santosh Kumar
Professor & HoD GIDRR and CCDRR, NIDM



Prof. Sandeep Joshi
Professor, MPISSR and Nodal Director CHILDLINE Ujjain

TEAM LEADER



Dr. Kumar Raka
Programme Officer
CCDRR, NIDM

COORDINATORS



Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati
MPISSR, Ujjain



Mr. Ranjan Kumar
CCDRR Centre, NIDM

ORGANISED BY

M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain

(An ICSSR Institute, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)

IN COLLABORATION WITH

National Institute of Disaster Management

(Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India)



LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE



The MPISSR library is one of the best learning centres in Madhya Pradesh. The library has also a well furnished reading hall to facilitate learning atmosphere for the scholars in social sciences. The library is continuously updated through addition of new titles in social sciences and peer reviewed journals. Over the years MPISSR library has been attracting research scholars across the India for collection of useful literature. The MPISSR library has developed its collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, annual reports, newsletters, working papers and monographs. The MPISSR library offers following services to its users (i) Current Awareness Service (ii) Selective Dissemination of Information (iii) Current Content list for Journals/Periodicals (iv) Reprographic Services (v) Circulation Service.

The MPISSR library has collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, newsletters, working papers and monographs. The library has over 17230 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 convenience of the scholars. The MPISSR, library remains open to scholars on all working days from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Access to various online data bases viz. JSTOR, ECONLST, EBSCO and INDIASTAT has also been made available to library users.

During 2020-21, 1504 new books on various topics broadly related to

the Social Sciences have been added to the existing collection. Apart from this, the Institute has received 198 journals and periodicals on exchange/ subscription basis during the period.



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
Prof. Santishree Dhulipudi Pandit	-	Member (ICSSR Nominee)
Member Secretary, ICSSR	-	Member (Ex-officio)
Secretary Higher Education, Govt. of M.P.	-	Member (Ex-officio)
Secretary Finance, Govt. of M.P.	-	Member (Ex-officio)
Professor 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 - 2020-21

RECEIPTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Opening Balance		
Cash in Hand	14579	
Cash at Bank	5083526	5098105
Grants from ICSSR, New Delhi (Plan)		
(i) Salary Grant	7683000	
(ii) Development Grant		1000000
Grants from Govt. of M.P., Bhopal (Non Plan)		
(i) Salary Grant		3000000
(ii) Maintenance and Development		182000
Salary Contribution from Society A/c		4200000
Fellowships/Projects/Seminars/Journals		1698400
Interest from Bank A/c		138284
Other Receipts		11325
Project A/c		
Opening Balance		
Cash in Hand	833	
Cash at Bank	2905344	
Income from Various Agencies	1059127	
Advances and Adjustments	583500	
Interest from Bank A/c	89320	4638124
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Opening Balance		
Cash in Hand	0	
Cash at Bank	113000	
Other Receipts	7650	
Interest from Bank A/c	3077	123727
Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund A/c		
Opening Balance		
Cash in FDR	1800000	
Cash at Bank	22180	
Grant A/c	932270	
Interest from Bank A/c	3133	2757583
TOTAL		30530548

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

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



PAYMENTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Pay & Allowances 15025158		
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	186650	
Printing and Stationery	22485	
Postage, Telephone, Internet	124058	
Traveling Expenses	30724	
Campus-Maintenance and Repairs	110439	
Library - Books & Journals	202690	
Meetings	20201	
Audit and Consultancy Fees	19670	
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs	11148	
Equipment, Furniture & Computers	148613	
Power and Electricity	258072	
Affiliation Fee	200809	
Remuneration to Part Time Staff	115200	
Institutional Publications including Journals	760322	
Lease Rent to UDA/Wealth Tax UMC	32179	
ICSSR Fellowships	1201161	
Projects	1061563	
Contingency	217544	
Closing Balance		
Cash in Hand		
Cash at Bank	3262428	23011114
Project A/c		
Expenditure	2035127	
Closing Balance	120000	
Cash in Hand	833	
Cash at Bank	2482164	4638124
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Cash in Hand	0	
Cash at Bank	123727	123727
Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund Account		
LIC Premium Gratuity	500000	
Closing Balance		
Cash in FDR	1800000	
Cash at Bank	457583	
Cash in Hand	0	2757583
TOTAL		30530548

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

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





M.P. Institute of Social Science Research

(Autonomous Institute of ICSSR, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India and
Ministry of Higher Education, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh)

6, Professor Ramsakha Gautam Marg

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

Phones: 0734-2510978, 3510180

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