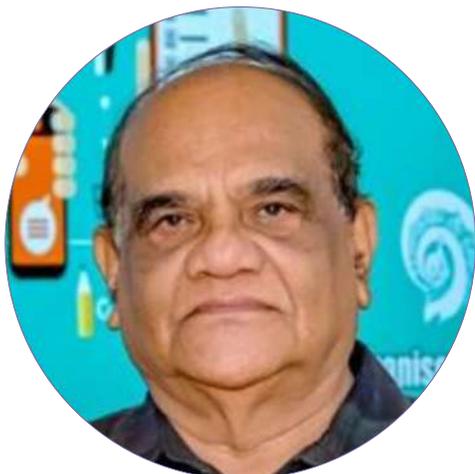




# MPISSR ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



## FOREWORD



**MPISSR**

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I am feeling privileged to place the Annual Report (2023-24) of M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain among the academic fraternity. In this academic year, MPISSR has undertaken a significant number of research projects to unfold social reality both for the creation of knowledge and for policy prescriptions. Apart from research projects, I am happy that MPISSR has organised training programmes related to research methodology in social sciences. Seminars and symposia are the platforms which disseminate the knowledge generated through research and outreach activities. It is a great pleasure for me that MPISSR has been continuously organising seminars and conferences related to contemporary issues of Indian society, which are filling the gaps for policy formulation for the betterment of the society at large.

During the academic year 2023-24, MPISSR has organised three national seminars, three one week research methodology programmes, one capacity building programme, one training course on research methodology in social sciences, one workshop on output

of short-term empirical research, two special online lectures, and one memorial lecture, the total number of participants in these events were approximately 1100.

Keeping in view the meagre human and financial resources at our disposal, I feel that the faculty members of MPISSR have played their laudable roles to strengthen and popularise social science research in Madhya Pradesh as well as in India for which they deserve huge appreciation. Social science research institutes in India are struggling due to a lack of adequate patronage and handholding by the stakeholders. MPISSR is also facing a paucity of financial as well as human resources for achieving its envisaged objectives. I am thankful to all the well-wishers for their kind support for the smooth functioning of the institute and urge all of them to provide academic as well as moral support for the future academic endeavours of the institute.

**Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma**  
President

## FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR



It is with great pleasure that I present to you the MPISSR's Annual Report for the fiscal year 2023-24. The Annual Report is a reflection of the Institute's numerous goals, efforts, and accomplishments. The MPISSR attempts to provide meaningful output on themes of contemporary relevance through various academic endeavours for policy input. The academic environment of the institute this year was full of vibrancy and efficacy with numerous activities.

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

During this academic year, MPISSR completed four research projects whereas six research projects are ongoing. The Institute has completed five training courses/workshops on research methodology. Publication of two books and another two at the final stage of publication from reputed publishers is a significant contribution to academics by the faculty. The doctoral programme is one of the prime activities of the Institute and most of the research scholars are enrolled under the various fellowship schemes of UGC and ICSSR. The research scholars are working at different stages of their work. The faculty members of the Institute have made a sizeable contribution in terms of academic writing in edited books and peer-reviewed journals. This year has also evidenced significant academic laurels earned by faculty in terms of academic visits. Both the journals of the Institute are being published regularly and the English Journal has entered into the 27th year and Hindi Journal into the 19th year.

I would like 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 Institutes's envisioned aims.

**Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia**

## OVERVIEW

The Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain established in the year 1983 is a premier research institute supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Ministry of Education, Government of India and Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

MPISSR is concerned with research, evaluation, monitoring 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.

The Institute is governed by the Governing Body. The Governing Body is the highest decision-making and executive body. It has 17 members consisting of reputed social scientists, representatives of ICSSR and Government officials from Madhya Pradesh. Besides this, the Institute has a General Body and a Finance and Administration Committee. The academic activities are planned and monitored through IQAC of the Institute. MPISSR is registered under section 6(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act, 1976, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. Donations made to MPISSR are qualified for exemption under section 80-G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

## OBJECTIVES

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



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

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

## THRUST AREAS

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

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

## Studies in 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 the proper functioning of panchayat raj institutions and to examine their current problems. Enactment of innovative and people-friendly amendments has 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 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 are 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 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 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 an 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. Experience of working in 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. The informality observed in the forming of various stakeholders' committees could make them surrogates 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 the participation of marginalised groups- ST, SC, 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, the participation of weaker sections and women in the development process is almost negligible. The main reason for this is the lack of space for local institutions to decide 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.

To relate panchayat raj to community development, it is desired to have a fresh look at rural management which is a multi-sectoral activity that includes the

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 the 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 the 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. Despite all these efforts to accelerate the pace of their all-around progress, their position is not satisfactory. Their social status is highly deplorable, especially in the rural areas. 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 a 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 in 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. 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.

## Studies in Democracy and Electoral Behaviour

After experimenting with political democracy for over six decades we find that we have not been able to democratise our society. Politically, we have created 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 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 SCs 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.



## Studies in Social Justice and Human Rights

Development and its imperatives have been, and still are our core concerns. Earlier studies have tried to evaluate the impact of state interventions on different segments of society and the societal response to the developmental interventions. Through studies like poverty alleviation programmes and development and displacement, the Institute has pursued this thrust area. Institute has added new studies to this, especially relating to the 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 the 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 civil society. Studies such as equitable and sustainable use of commons, technology transfer in a 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 the 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 the interests of the larger mainstream beneficiaries are more pressing, while the project has its own priorities over the needs of local communities. The rehabilitation of traditional communities is a complex process. The 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 built into 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. The 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 which characterises almost 40 per cent of our population. India offers a veritable ground for empirical research on various aspects of education. Moreover, 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

promoting discussion and dialogue on educational problems facing the country, the MPISSR identified it as an area for research. The Institute is involved in several national-level studies and is playing a catalytic role in 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 to explore the manifestation of power relationships in the basic unit of 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 for 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 the 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 their lack of control over their own life make them utterly incapable of participating in affairs outside their families. In the power structure, women find a lower status than 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 society which is governed by the interplay of traditional, cultural, social and economic forces. The identity and the role of women are rooted in the social and cultural construct of Indian society as norms are forged through personal interaction in daily practices. Support for gender justice and equity has not been accepted within the family and workplace. 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 the urban areas in the jet craft age. Poverty, caused by underdevelopment and pollution due to unsustainable development, is 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 are taking place with the 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 unplanned urban growth in the far-flung areas coupled with population explosion, grim poverty and polluted environment, have made our cities and villages unhealthy, unsafe, and more polluted. Such developments finally culminated in industrial disasters like the one that occurred in Bhopal in the year 1984.

Environment has become a part of the tapestry of mankind's political, economic, developmental and survival relationships. However, the studies on various problems of environment and development are yet to pass the 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 the environment so that development and environment can be geared to the needs of human survival and well-being.

The watershed programme has assumed a major significance in the recent past. The uneven nature of the monsoon, the frequent droughts and the depletion of natural resources are creating havoc with the lives of human beings. Animals have come to the stage of extinction. These factors have perpetuated the danger of desertification in 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. Ecological conservation in the 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.



## Studies in 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. The sociology of markets, work and leisure would be rewritten if this revolution took 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.

## Studies in New Economic Policy and Society

Though the situation on the economic front is changing rapidly, the development scenario in the country is extremely unsatisfactory. The long-term performance of the Indian economy is too moderate to influence the equity considerations. The first-generation reforms initiated in the early 1990s did influence the pace and pattern of performance of the economy. The growth has also been accompanied by a 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 be reduced, 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 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 the lower middle class of society will be eroded. It is also likely that the performance of the 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 the micro level may be impressive, the gains of the new policy may not be distributed evenly in 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

## An Assessment of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) in Western Tribal Belt of India (A Study of Select Areas of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat State)

Sandeep Joshi, Manu Gautam, Sunil Singh Chandel, Amit Tiwari and Manish Gyani

In India, different studies estimated the rural poverty rate at different levels. Despite the numerous efforts, rural poverty continues to be a major challenge to governments at all levels. The upliftment of the poor by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development has been one of the crucial aims of the Government of India. The DAY-NRLM aims at eliminating rural poverty through the promotion of multiple livelihoods for each rural poor household; to reach out to all rural poor households and impact their livelihoods significantly by 2024-25

in a phased manner. It aims to achieve it through universal social mobilisation, inter alia, organising one woman member from each rural poor household into Self-Help Groups, their training and capacity building, facilitating their micro-livelihoods plans, and enabling them to implement their livelihood plans through accessing financial resources from their institutions and banks. It not only addresses the importance of enhancing women's status but also aims at well-nourished SHGs and their federations to emerge as institutions facilitating the diversification of livelihoods and

empowerment of women. As is evident from the various studies undertaken in tribal regions the status of tribal women in terms of education, work, and health is poor, not just when compared to the status of tribal males, but also when compared to their non-tribal counterparts. Various studies have revealed that while tribal women are more likely than scheduled caste and general population women to participate in the labour force, their livelihoods are neither stable nor fixed. Against this backdrop, the study was an attempt to understand the situation of tribal women in the



western tribal belt where tribal women have been facing a variety of problems in meeting their day-to-day needs.

The study was carried out in select areas of nine tribal dominant districts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Rajasthan states, which form a geographical area called 'the Western Tribal Belt'. Efforts were made to assess, inter alia, the key processes adopted and emerging results in different component areas, viz., social inclusion, institution building, financial inclusion, livelihoods promotion, and entitlements and convergence, keeping in view the objectives as set for the study.

An attempt was made to describe the various issues about the implementation of NRLM. Also described methodology, followed by a discussion of findings, the preliminary findings, and recommendations for better implementation of the policy. The present study mainly focuses on the assessment of the implementation of the programme in the chosen study area as per the objectives of the study. The total sample size of the study was 2757 respondents belonging to various categories. It has been found and observed during the field investigation that the interventions made under NRLM have contributed significantly and positively to improving the efficiency of women SHG members in several areas. Financial assistance motivates women to come up and participate with equal opportunities and start their enterprises. SHG members can easily access low-cost financial facilities and grow their savings. Now, most of the members are making decisions independently. 71 per cent of our respondents are

now operating their bank accounts without the help of any other person. 34 per cent of members are using their savings for the better education and health condition of their children. Economic independence has also led to fewer incidences of domestic violence. Self-help group members also come together to solve common problems through mutual help.

Recommendations made based on the findings of the study aim to foster a comprehensive and inclusive approach to rural development, specifically tailored to the tribal belt in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. Effective convergence with various government departments and programmes is essential to maximise the impact of DAY-NRLM in tribal communities.

The study has been completed, and the final report of the study was submitted. The study was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.



## 'Status of Policing in India: 2023' Survey in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Manish Gyani

Lokniti and Common Cause carried out the study on the Status of Policing in India Report (SPIR 2023). The study sets out to ask hard questions about law enforcement in 22 states across India and tries to study and evaluate policing in India. The study is a combination of performance and perception about policing through an analysis of official data and an elaborate perception survey. It also highlights the gaps and systemic inefficiencies which have become endemic in almost all states even though these have been flagged by CAG reports year after year. SPIR 2023 study also aims to spark national conversations around police-community relations as they exist in various Indian states. In fact, the analysis in this report is arranged primarily in terms of best or worst-performing states. The information is also given on parameters like age, gender, caste, community, urban/rural or economic/

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

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



## Madhya Pradesh Assembly Elections 2023: Post-Poll Survey

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Manish Gyani

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

India. In continuation of earlier election surveys, the Madhya Pradesh assembly election 2023 post-poll survey was aimed to map the behaviour and opinion of the voters; to understand the participation of the people in electoral activities; to muster information on development, governance and economic issues; to predict electoral outcome and underlying reason, to examine state-specific issue; and to collect information on socio-cultural and economic background of the respondents. The sample was drawn using multistage stratified random. A three-stage stratified sampling was drawn. In the first stage, a sample of assembly constituencies was chosen by simple circular sampling. In the second stage, the sampling of polling station areas within each

assembly constituency was done. Four polling stations were selected from each assembly constituency using the systematic random sampling procedure. The third and final stage of the sampling was the selection of respondents. It was done by drawing the sample from the later electoral rolls of the selected polling stations. At randomly chosen 30 constituencies, 3050 randomly selected respondents were interviewed. The survey was carried out using a structured interview schedule. The data generated from the survey were mostly used for academic writing in print media and also used for visual media reporting to explain the outcome of the election. The study was done in collaboration with Lokniti-CSDS, Delhi.



## CHILDLINE Project

Sandeep Joshi

**C**HILDLINE is the largest project in the world that offers various types of services to every child in need of care and protection including street children, child labourers, children who have been abused, child victims of the flesh trade, differently able children, child addicts, mentally ill children and children infected by HIV/AIDs. During the year following awareness, outreach and other activities were undertaken by the Institute - 11 weekly meetings, 4 coordinator meetings with collaborative organisation and railway childline, 1 Directors Meeting and 4 Volunteers meetings. Similarly, meetings with Allied system (CWC, District Administration, Education Department, Police, Juvenile Justice Board, Labour Department, Railway Department, TWD, WCD, WED, Local Administration, Health Department, Children Home staff, Municipal Corporation, RPF, GRP Police and Railway staff,) and NGOs were conducted to provide information relating to CHILDLINE services and seek their support to remove hurdles faced by the

CHILDLINE during the various activities undertaken by it. Rescue operations were undertaken along with JJB, CID, SJPU, and 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 District Administration, Police, Women Empowerment Department, Special Juvenile Police Unit, GRP, RPF, Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board. Several NGOs and other organisations working for the welfare of children are also actively associated with dealing with issues relating to children in need of protection and care. During the year the Resource Directory of Resource Organisations working in Ujjain is updated in order to ensure the optimum utilisation of available resources. Attempts were made with the Women Empowerment Department to effectively stop child marriage and child begging. Being vulnerable, children involved in begging get into the trap of illegal and clandestine forms such as

prostitution, drug trafficking, pornography and other illicit activities. Networking against child begging under the JJ Act was done. Childline nodal also imparted training to the stakeholders on and about the various processes for the betterment of children in need of care and protection. The CHILDLINE project is being financed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi.



# RESEARCH PROJECTS ONGOING

## Rural Transformation in Changing Socio-Political Dynamics through Decentralised Governance: A Study of PRIs in Villages of Madhya Pradesh (Major Research Project)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

The essential pre-requisite for quality decentralised governance is that the system should be good and suited to the needs, aspirations, background and ethos of the local people concerned and that those selected for operating the system should be endowed with character and competence and motivated by

the spirit of public service. The issue of local governance is more crucial from the point of view of grassroots democracy and rural development since at the local level the decisions taken by the elected bodies have direct implications on the life of the major chunk of the population. After the passing of the 73rd Amendment Act, one-quarter century has elapsed and indeed much has changed in terms of rural development patterns and also enormous change in socio-political dynamics. This proposal is postulated on two basic propositions. First, the society with its structural rigidities has got a legal and institutional space through panchayat raj in order to operate in an accountable as well as meaningful manner at the grassroots level. Secondly, the policymakers, at the macro level, have shown little faith in the new

system's capability to deliver, and the development process, thus, has been more responsible as well as dependable than any of the earlier tested systems of governance. It could be argued that with 25 years of its operation, it would be practical to evaluate all that has been constructed in the preceding analysis. The practicality of evaluation notwithstanding, the purpose for which the insights and process document would be generated, calls for an early evaluation of the system from the perspective of rural development and also the social-political environment. Process documents providing insights on reasons for success and failures in decentralised decision-making could identify the role of awareness of the rights of stakeholders, and their notions of participatory decision-making, exclusion, development, equity



**MPSSR**



and justice in the decision-making process. The proposal, as the practicality of purpose warrants, is also premised on the assumption that the sooner the process is documented for decentralised governance and rural development is analysed, the better it would be for policy input and action. This will also help in making midcourse corrections in the system of local governance and rural development.

The study is aimed to find out the processes and mechanisms working in terms of decentralised governance and rural development in Madhya Pradesh. The study will try to seek answers to basic questions like: How the community participation in the local governance? How concerns of the most vulnerable in society are being taken into consideration in decision-making? How well the different interest groups are reaching a broad consensus for rural development? What is in the best interest of the whole community for sustainable human

development? Whether all the members of the community feel that they have a stake in and feel included in the decision-making? How well PRIs produce results that meet the needs of society and rural development? How the socio-political dynamics of village institutions are accountable to those who will be affected by their decisions or actions? The major concern of the proposed project is to study the process and pattern of decentralised governance and rural development at the grassroots level in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is a huge state with different socio-cultural and political regions. Looking into the specificity of different regions, Madhya Pradesh can be broadly divided into four regions viz., Vindhya Pradesh, Chambal and Gwalior, Mahakaushal, and Malwa & Nimar. To survey a large sample representing the plurality of a vast state such as Madhya Pradesh, it is proposed to take one district from each socio-cultural region to study intensively. For proper special coverage from each selected

district, 10 Gram Panchayats will be chosen for the in-depth study, thus the study will be carried out in 40 Gram Panchayats and the size of the sample will be 720. The review of literature and tool construction is on the verge of finalisation. The study is sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi



## Politics of Bipolarity: Madhya Pradesh since 1990

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

**M**adhya Pradesh did not have 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 overdominated 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 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's 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 that the 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 different political and socio-economic backgrounds. 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 of this project, a report will be generated which can be converted into 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 unravelled from 1956 to 1990. The second portion of the book will have a chapter on the Congress regime of 10 years from 1993 to 2003 wherein both the electoral outcome of assembly and Lok Sabha elections will be discussed

and will also narrate the pattern and processes of state politics of that time. Thereafter, two chapters are proposed on the arrival of the BJP in 2003 and thereafter continuation in power until 2023 through the elections of 2008, 2013 and 2018 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, 2014, 2019 and 2024. At the end of the book, a chapter will be on the 2018 assembly election and thereafter the emerging political scenario in the state and also the outcome of the 2019 Lok Sabha elections will be discussed. The book will have a concluding chapter in the end briefly narrating the state politics of Madhya Pradesh. Lokniti election survey data for the elections from 1996 to 2024 will be used for developing the four chapters of the book as this rich empirical evidence 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.

## Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ka Kriyanvayan evam Gramin Samaj mein Vyavhargat Parivartan: Madhya Pradesh ke Ujjain Sambhag ke Gaon ke Sandarbh mein Ek Adhyayan

Ashish Bhatt and Manish Gyani

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a concept related to everyone's life. Mahatma Gandhi had appealed in this regard in his call for a clean India. He believed that cleanliness was equal to divinity. For him, it was not just an idea but a lifestyle. He not only taught the lesson of cleanliness but also followed it himself. Keeping in view the status of cleanliness and awareness in rural and urban areas, this campaign was divided into two parts: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for Urban and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for Rural areas. The aim of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for Grameen is to improve the general quality of life in rural areas by promoting cleanliness. On 2 October 2019, it was aimed to achieve the target of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in rural areas. The

dream of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019, on the day of Gandhi Jayanti promotes sanitation coverage in rural areas. The communities were motivated to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness generation and health education. Attempts were made to promote cost-effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation. Attempts were also made to develop community-managed sanitation systems as per need with an emphasis on scientific solid and liquid waste management to bring complete sanitation in rural areas. All the best possible efforts were made to have a significant positive impact on gender and promote their integration into society, especially

by improving sanitation in marginalised communities. The focus of the study is on the implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin and behavioural change in rural society in the context of villages in the Ujjain division of Madhya Pradesh. The objectives of this study are as follows. To evaluate the concepts and principles of Swachh Bharat



Abhiyan related to cleanliness, health, and other measures of cleanliness. An attempt will be made to assess the level of knowledge and cleanliness among rural grassroots workers and villagers. An assessment will be made to know the impact of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in terms of changes in the level of sanitation, health, and quality of life of rural people. The endeavours will be made to analyse the usefulness of various provisions and facilities provided under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin and the status of their use by the villagers. The study will explore the behavioural changes in rural society through Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin

and evaluate various factors of change. The progress of the effective implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin will be assessed and suitable suggestions will be given.

The overall study area will be the Ujjain division of Madhya Pradesh. All seven districts of the division, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Agar and Dewas will be included in the study. Considering the subject matter and scope of the study, the entire village has been considered as the unit of observation. Five types of villages will be selected for the study, Scheduled Caste populated villages, Scheduled Tribe Populated villages, backward class population dominated villages, Villages dominated by general category population and villages with mixed population. One village of each category from each district will be

selected through a purposive sampling method, thus 35 villages will be selected from seven districts. From each village, 5 Gram Panchayat representatives, one Sarpanch, one Deputy Sarpanch, three Panch, and five personnel working in the field of cleanliness activities, which will include Sanitation Homes, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, teachers etc. will be selected for the study along with 10 villagers from each village. Five women and five men will be selected for the study. In this way, 175 Panchayat representatives, 175 personnel working in the field of sanitation, 175 male villagers and 175 female villagers from 35 villages will be selected for the study and the total sampling size will be 700. This research project is sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.



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

Ashish Bhatt and Manish Gyani

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 decentralisation, 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 the necessary powers to carry out their functions. States are empowered under Article 243-H to authorise 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, authorise 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 to improve the financial position of

the latter.

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 the 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



for loans from the state government, and they must keep their expenditure strictly within their income sources so that a situation of deficit budget does not arise. This requirement results in the 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 the government and (ii) local tax collection. It is observed that the majority of the panchayats depend on funding from the 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 with finances to implement government schemes.

Madhya Pradesh was the pioneer state, which implemented the 73rd Amendment by enacting the panchayat law and has been making continuous efforts towards financial devolution to panchayats. Keeping the fact in view this study is inculcating 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 mobilise 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 rationalisation of taxes, rate structure, mode and machinery of tax collection, system of incentives so as to make the panchayats more and more financially viable.

Two blocks of the Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh were selected for the study. Out of the two blocks, four Gram Panchayats were chosen from each block. Keeping in mind the subject matter and scope of the study, the entire village was considered the unit of observation. Thus, 8 Gram Panchayats were selected from two blocks. Four Gram Panchayat representatives and one Gram Secretary or Gram Sahayak were chosen from each village. Also, 10 villagers (five women and five men) were selected from each village. Thus, 40 Panchayat Representatives and Gram Secretaries, 40 male villagers, and 40 female villagers were chosen for the study from 8 Gram Panchayats. Thus, the total sample size was 120. This study is being funded by the M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.



## Efficacy of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in Agricultural Development: An Appraisal in the State of Madhya Pradesh Manu Gautam

Over the previous years, the governments have come up with several policies and schemes to address agrarian distress. Of prominence among these schemes is Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to farmers' respective bank accounts. Things started taking shape on 1st January 2013 when a direct benefit transfer scheme was introduced to improve the situation. With the help of information technology, leakage-proof cash transfers have become a reality in most of government-run schemes. The money directly reaches the last beneficiary and this process completely bypasses the middle-man route. The digital India campaign effectively implements financial transactions with complete transparency, less official work and saves significant timing as compared to the previous lengthy processes. Within a short span of its implementation, the Digital India Campaign has become a crucial tool for the entire ministries involved in providing cash transfer benefits.

The main characteristics of DBT can be highlighted as the - Transfer of subsidies to the beneficiaries through the DBT has reached about Rs 5.5 trillion so far in the 2022-23 FY; DBT transfers

surpassed Rs 6.3 trillion achieved in FY 2021-22; Fertiliser subsidies worth Rs 1.9 trillion have been provided to farmers so far in the current financial year. This is 53% higher than Rs 1.24 trillion in the whole of FY22 as input costs and global prices of fertiliser doubled in a year or so. Apart from this, subsidies worth Rs 1.5 trillion were transferred to beneficiaries via foodgrains under the public distribution system (PDS) so far in FY23. The food DBT through PDS will be likely at the end of the year at around Rs 2.2 trillion in FY23, the same as in FY22. The elevated food DBT is due to the Government of India providing free ration to 81.35 crore poor people under the National Food Security Act (NFSA). Also, under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana-Rural (PMAY-R), the DBT benefits have reached Rs 38,638 crore.

Despite the benefits of this scheme, there are certain hurdles which are very prominent. Complex and multi-layered governance machinery The operations of DBT require an extensive network of professionals from government offices, the banking sector and from people at village level panchayat. Proper coordination among all these

layers is crucial for the success of this programme. There are many areas in different states where digital access is a distant dream. As a result, the population living in such areas are not in a position to get the benefit of DBT. The government is making all efforts to include such areas under the digital umbrella.

Against this backdrop, the study is planned to look into the implementation and impact of direct benefit transfers among farmers so as to gauge the efficacy of this laudable scheme of Government. The area of the study will be 12 villages of four blocks from two districts in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh.

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

Tapas Kumar Dalapati

**T**ransition in livelihood structure is a crucial challenge for 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 depended on food gathering and hunting for their livelihood. Due to the depletion of forest-based resources, they are now forced to migrate out for labouring in agriculture and quarrying activities. In the changing scenario, they are

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

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

Sahariyas (iii) comprehend the livelihood transition being faced by deforestation and depletion of natural resources in Sahariya habitat (iv) understand livelihood vulnerability and coping mechanism ushered by them to manage their livelihood, and (v) understand the process of marginalisation due to changing livelihood structure and its concomitant impact on social and cultural life. At present, data collection is completed from the villages of northern Madhya Pradesh. The report writing work is in progress for the study. The study is sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.



# New Research Initiative

## Research Study on Common Property Resources: Practices, Laws, and Challenges in Madhya Pradesh

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Sumit Kumar Jha

In India, Common Property Resources (CPRs) can be categorised into three major types. The first type is common village land or commons, which are located within the village boundaries and are owned by the village panchayat or community. This includes village panchayat grazing land/pasture land, village forest and woodlot (not under Forest/Revenue Department), van panchayat and village sites and threshing floor. The second category refers to government-owned forests, which include reserved forests, protected forests, and unclassed forests. The third one refers to common water resources. Water sources are either constructed by or fall under the jurisdiction of a government department and are collectively owned by a community.

Analysis of the CPRs will be done at the household level in all three categories of resources. The category-specific (Case and Control) analysis will give a list of different adaptation strategies of the communities. It will be helpful for understanding of adaptation decision-making process of the

society. Also, this analysis will make it easier to examine what went wrong with the institutional mechanisms in terms of laws, acts, policies and schemes into practice.

The Planning Commission of India has recommended the division of the country into 15 major agro-climatic zones, as reflected in the NSSO (54th Round Survey- 1998). The regions are divided into 72 sub-zones, which consider the physical attributes and socio-economic conditions. Madhya Pradesh is divided into three zones: Central Plateau & Hills (CHg), Eastern Plateau & Hills (EHg), and Western Plateau & Hills (WHg).

The study will be carried out in Madhya Pradesh. The villages having the highest and lowest CPRs from each agro-climatic zone of the state will be the universe of the study. However, the sample will be drawn from two agro-climatic zones state. The study will be based on both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data will be collected via a micro-level sample survey, a case study based on a field survey in the state i.e., Madhya Pradesh. The criteria for selection would be

based on both quantitative and qualitative assessments. In all, two districts from the state will be selected for a detailed survey. The selection of districts will be based on the common property land areas found in each agro-climatic zone. A comprehensive list of districts with the highest area in hectares which includes Forests, Areas under Non Agricultural Uses, Barren and Unculturable Land, Permanent Pasture and other Grazing Land, Land under Misc. Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown, Culturable Waste Land, Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows, Current Fallow, and Net Area Sown, for land use statistics will be generated for each of the chosen state. This will be based on data obtained from the web portal (Land Use Statistics) and the forest department. A two-stage stratified sampling technique will be employed, with the administrative blocks, gram panchayats (GPs) and villages serving as the sampling units. Two blocks will be selected from each district, and in each block, two Gram Panchayats (GPs) and from each GP, two villages will be picked from each of the two strata

(highest and lowest percentage of land covered) based on the information provided by the Revenue Inspectors regarding the coverage of common property land.

Structured surveys and questionnaires will be used to collect primary data. In this approach, a household will be considered as the unit of investigation. The pertinent information and data will be collected with the help of a pre-tested specially designed questionnaire administered in person among the sample households. A preliminary pilot field survey will be carried out in the initial stage, using a pre-designed questionnaire, in a few

chosen households to test the tool. Subsequently, the schedule will be revised based on the knowledge acquired, and a major field survey will be carried out. Besides, the structured surveys and questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Key Informant Interview (KII) tools will be used to collect the field-based primary data. In addition to these approaches, secondary source information will be collected by discussions with officials in government, non-officials and local leaders in the area.

The study will employ statistical tools (e.g., SPSS or R) to analyze survey data. This may involve descriptive statistics to summarize data and inferential statistics to

identify correlations or patterns to understand general trends and relationships among variables. If applicable, qualitative data analysis software (e.g., NVivo, ATLAS.ti) will be used. Interview transcripts, field notes, and observations will undergo thematic analysis and coding to identify recurrent themes, patterns, insights, management strategies, conflict resolution mechanisms, and community participation. Primary and secondary findings will be compared and integrated to provide a comprehensive analysis that offers a holistic perspective on CPR management, practices, laws, and challenges. The study is sponsored by CRS LBSNAA, Mussoorie.



## Impact Assessment Study of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives taken by SAIL, Bhilai Steel Plant in Last Five Financial Years (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Manu Gautam, Amit Tiwari and Manish Gyani

**B**hilai Steel Plant (BSP) is the flagship unit of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), the Government of India undertaking, it produces high strength Rails, heavy structural, wide and heavy steel plates of different grades, merchant products, wire rods etc. Bhilai became the first integrated steel plant in the country to surpass the 5 MT mark in crude production in the year 2005-06. The Raw Materials Division (RMD) of Steel Authority of India Limited, the mining unit of SAIL, operates seven iron ore mines and three flux mines in three different states. Simultaneously, keeping sustainable development as the central agenda, RMD has taken

several developmental works for the villagers in key areas like health, education, income generation, women empowerment, infrastructure development, sports and culture etc. These works are meant for the overall upliftment of the socio-economic status of peasants and villagers living in the vicinity of these steel plants. RMD has been working on several CSR projects to bring a meaningful change in the lives of people who live in the surrounding villages of mines. Major CSR initiatives include the development of Model Steel Villages, making provision of adequate drinking water, construction of roads, employment enhancement through technical

training of local youth etc. Through the activities of SAIL, there is widespread enhancement of socio-economic upliftment of the villagers along with other necessary infrastructural developments of the area. The scope of work under BSP has been



in the villages located at the periphery of Bhilai, Nandini, Dalli Rajahara, Rowghat, and Hirri in Chattisgarh and also situated in Kuteshwar of Katni district in Madhya Pradesh. There are 167 villages located at the periphery of eight sites of steel plants, mining, iron ore and others.

In the present study, 25 per cent (43 villages ) of the total 167 villages were sampled for impact assessment and baseline survey with the objectives of assessing the social, environmental and economic impact of BSP's CSR initiatives through gathering and analysing quantitative and qualitative data; To map stakeholder's perception w.r.t.

BSP's CSR initiatives, to analyse and present the findings along with recommendations to improve existing initiatives and also to guide in the future decision making w.r.t. CSR projects; to calculate social return on investment on CSR activities and to direct CSR for taking up new projects and assignments with a futuristic (New India) vision.

An impact assessment of the works done by BSP in the above-mentioned sites was conducted on education, health, environment, social security, cleanliness and hygiene, infrastructural development, and other related indicators. It was witnessed during the visit to various sites that a substantial amount of work has been done in most of the places. These works have effectively impacted the socio-economic status of villagers living on the periphery of construction sites. Work done in health establishment facilities like monthly free medical camps, mobile medical ambulance services, Tuberculosis elimination programmes, nutrition support of children, health education and awareness programmes, etc., have shown progressive and qualitative increases in vital health indicators among the villagers.

Among infrastructural works, increasing the community toilets with proper hygiene and sanitation, installation of solar

pumps for continuous power supply and boring facility for accessing underground water, development of proper playground and nurturing sports culture along with monitoring the utilisation of funds provided to local administration has also created a meaningful impact among the lives of people living nearby.

Women's empowerment and skill development through works like sanitary pad production, imparting training to women for stitching and sewing activities, poultry farming, goat farming, bee farming, and mushroom cultivation have increased the stake of women in enhancing their economic freedom. Social empowerment has also been one of the potential areas of BSP-CSR, where they have provided residential facilities, nutritious meals, and recreational and social activities for the local residents. BSP-CSR has also taken steps in environmental sustainability projects and reduced carbon emissions from their respective sites through various measures. Apart from these various works done by BSP-CSR, they have also worked for the development of the tourism infrastructure of the area where they are working. These works done by them are positively impacting the lives of people living in nearby areas. The study is sponsored by SAIL.



## Regional Variation in the Nature, Level and Processes of Development: A Comparative Study of the Western and Central Tribal Belt of Madhya Pradesh

Y.G. Joshi and Amit Tiwari

**M**adhya Pradesh with a tribal ratio of 21.1 per cent is the home of the largest tribal population among all the states. The tribal belt is spread over 89 tribal development blocks of 21 districts. It represents a total of 43 designated scheduled tribe groups, including two from particularly vulnerable groups. Besides cultural diversity geographically and agro-ecologically, the tribal belt can perceptibly be divided into four geographic regions, namely the Saharia Patch, Western Belt, Central Belt and the Eastern Belt. The geographical variations within the above-mentioned regions in

terms of topography, agroecological conditions, resource base, availability of water for irrigation, and feasibility of contact with the outside world have a direct bearing both on the level of development, the process of transformation, and its dynamics. Therefore, for the planning of the programmes for the development of tribal communities in the country, besides overall considerations, area-specific requirements and limitations must be kept in mind. The proposed small study is aimed at analysing the nature and dynamics of tribal development in two agro ecologically and culturally diverse

tribal areas, taking an example of Barwani and Betul tribal development blocks, respectively from western and central tribal belts of Madhya Pradesh.



# DOCTORAL PROGRAMME

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

Currently, 22 research scholars are pursuing Ph.D. in Political Science- 10, Economics- 4, Commerce- 6 and Sociology- 2. Three scholars have been awarded and four

scholars have submitted their doctoral thesis from MPISSR Ujjain during 2023-24. During this year two scholars have submitted their post-doctoral thesis sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.

## Ph.D. Awarded

### ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

#### Mr. Sunil Barde

*Narmada Bandh Pariyojana se Adivasiyon ke Vikas, Visthapan evam Punarbasahat ki Rajniti: Badwani Jile ka Adhyayan* (Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

### SVSGC

#### Ms. Lopamudra Sahu

*Health Expenditure Pattern among urban slum dwellers in Odisha: With Special Reference to Balasore District* (Dr. Manu Gautam)

## Ph.D. Submitted

### ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

#### Ms. Naina Shakya

*Madhya Pradesh ke Krishi Vikas par Narmada-Jhabua Granmin bank Bhoomika: Ujjain evam Shajapur jile ke madhya tulanatmak adhyayan* (Dr. Manu Gautam)

#### Ms. Shobhna Shukla

*Gramin Mahilayon Ka Swasthya Star Ka Samaj Shastriya Adhyayan: Uttar Pradesh ke Lucknow Zile ke Vishesh Sandarv Mein* (Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati)

## Ph.D. Ongoing

### ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

#### Mr. Sher Singh Deepak

*Anusuchit Jati Mahila Varg ka Samajik evam Rajnitik Samaveshikaran: Dewas Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein ek Adhyayan* (Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

#### Mr. Krishnapal Singh Rathore

*Krishi vikas mein sansthaगत saakh ki bhumika: ek adhyayan (Ratlam jile ke sandarbh mein* (Dr. Manu Gautam)

#### Ms. Rashmi Tatwal

*Kamkaji Mahilayon ke Madhya Ubharta Bhumika Sangharsh: Ujjain Sahar mein Anusuchit Jati ke Mahilayaon ke Sandarbh mein ek samaj Sashtriya Adhyayan* (Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati)

### Madhya Pradesh Government SC/ST Doctoral Fellowship

#### Mr. Mahesh Bharti

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



**MPISSR**

## UGC-NSC Doctoral Fellowship

### Mr. Satish Mahor

*Grameen Vikak evam Gram Swaraj ka Vartman Swaroup aur Gandhiya Sankalpana ki Prasangikta: Ek Vishleshnatmak Adhyayan* (Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

## Open Category Scholar

### Ms. Khushbu Alune

*Madhya Pradesh mein Anusuchit Tati ke Vikas ka Parisrshya evam Iska Rajneetik Vimarsh: Morena Zille ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein ek Adhyayan* (Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

### Mr. Brajesh Kher

*Sthaniya Swa-Shasan ke Madhyam se Garibi aur Berojgari Unmulan Karykramon ki Bhumika: Ujjain Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein ek Adhyayan* (Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

### Ms. Chandani Gupta

*Janjatiya Mahila Netrutva evam PESA Kanoon se Sthaniya Abhishasan mein Parivartan evam Prabhav ka Vishleshan: Badwani Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein ek Adhyayan* (Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

### Mr. Sumit Jha

*Changing Dynamics of Democracy and Development in Present Context: A Study in the Malwa Region of Madhya Pradesh* (Yatindra Singh Sisodia)

### Ms. Abha Chaurasia

*Ujjain ka arthik vikas evam rojagar ke avasar* (Prof. Sandeep Joshi)

### Mr. Prakash Ahirwar

*Jila udyog vyapar kendra ke antargat sanchalit rojagar yojanaon ka gramini vikas par prabhav: Rajgarh jile ke sandarbh mein* (Prof. Sandeep Joshi)

### Mr. Hemant Rathore

*Demonetization and its impact on Rural Economy* (Prof. Sandeep Joshi)

### Mrs. Shaifali Mangal

*Performance Appraisal of Employees of Textile Industry (A Study in Indore District)* (Prof. Sandeep Joshi)

### Ms. Sneha Kriplani

*A Study of Economic Impact of Religious Tourism in Ujjain* (Prof. Sandeep Joshi)

### Mr. Dinesh Chandra Amphal

*Mahilaon ke Aarthik Sashaktikaran me Shaskiya Yojanao me Sw-Sahayata Samuhon ka tulanatmak Adhyayan : Ujjain Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh me* (Prof. Sandeep Joshi)

### Mr. Lavkush Patidar

*Madhya Pradesh Khadyann ki bhandaran vyavastha ka ek arthik vishleshan (Ujjain sambhag ke sandarbh mein)* (Dr. Manu Gautam)



### Mr. Pravin Gurjar

*Madhya Pradesh mein Saur Urja Upayog ka Arthik adhyayan : Indore Jile ke Vishesh Sandarbh mein* (Dr. Manu Gautam)

### Mr. Lakhan Sharma

*Krishakon ki Arthik Sthiti par fasal Beema Yojana ka Prabhav (Madhya Pradesh ke Ujjain Jile ke sandarbh mein ek adhyayan)* (Dr. Manu Gautam)

## SENIOR FELLOWSHIP (ICSSR)

### Dimensions of Jeevan Anand (Happiness) in Indian Socio-Cultural Heritage: A Sociological Study

Professor Shailendra Parashar

The socialising Indian culture is blissful. Our culture teaches the patterns of internal and external behaviour of human beings. Man establishes and communicates mutual relations in society through socio-cultural values. The human being expands their lifestyle, attitudes, interests and knowledge through culture. India's global social, and cultural outlook has been delightful. The message of living life with joy, peace, non-violence, harmony and love all over the world is delivered through our culture and tradition. The culture is the reflection of spiritual development in the field of mind, interests, character, thought, art, skill, civilization and pleasure of the citizens of any country. Culture is the music of the soul. The basic instinct of all human is to get happiness in their life. They want to lead a life which is happy, healthy, pleasant and blissful in the world.

The concept of "Satyam, Shivam and Sundaram" in the Indian social structure is very meaningful and relevant to all human beings all over the world. The system and activities of happiness in the era of globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation are the subject of intense research at present at the global level. It is the right of all humans to remain happy in life since their birth. It is a major

problem today how humans can keep their life happy in the 21st century. The biggest heritage of human society is its own culture. At present, the processes of Westernisation, Industrialisation, Modernisation, Liberalisation, Marketisation and Globalisation have affected the social moral values very rapidly. Due to this, there is a decrease in happiness, gaiety, festivity and joy in human life. The number of depression and suicide statistics in India is increasing day by day. It is necessary to know the parameters of change between cultural life values and life happiness values through research. The main objective of this study is to create a global framework for the coming generations to understand the dimensions of life happiness from Indian social and cultural values.

Indian cultural values include the spirit of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam". Spiritual methods can be able to guide the next generation to get happiness in life. The power, skill, strength and ability to remain blissful are inherent in human beings. For this, the joy of life is achieved by performing the duties in all walks of life through Indian spiritual practice methods. How to get ecstasy, happiness, pleasure and joy through spiritual practices in a

person suffering from feelings of stress, loneliness etc. is a need of the hour. For this, spiritual methods, rules and parameters should be made to put them into practice.

For this, the present research will have interviews, observation and personal interviews of social, religious and spiritual thinkers, psychologists, social workers, social reformers, thinkers, educationists, leaders and experts of Indian culture for the present study. The conclusions will be drawn after studying experiences and observations on the basis of primary and secondary sources which will pave the way for the country's plans, policies and reforms. A format will also be prepared for the parameters of life's happiness according to Indian cultural values, which will bring happiness by putting them into practice. The suggestions of the study will also be presented to keep the blissful environment alive. The research work aims to establish Indian socio-cultural values globally. For the usefulness of research, suggestions, criteria and format will be prepared in the study. This Senior Fellowship is conferred by ICSSR.

# PUBLICATION BY THE FACULTY

## Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- Explaining the BJP's Triumph in the 2023 Madhya Pradesh Elections, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 59, Issue No. 13, 30 March, 2024.
- तृणमूल स्तर की राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में महिला सशक्तिकरण : मध्यभारत के राज्यों की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं का एक विश्लेषण, सामाजिकी (गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान, प्रयागराज एवं राजकमल प्रकाशन का संयुक्त प्रकल्प) अंक 4, जुलाई 2022- जून 2023.
- जनजातीय विकास और पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का समकालीन सन्दर्भ : मध्यभारतीय राज्यों के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के मुद्दे, चुनौतियां और संभावनाएं, सामाजिक विमर्श (कौंसिल फॉर सोशल डेवलपमेंट, नईदिल्ली द्वारा सेज पब्लिकेशंस से प्रकाशित) वॉल्यूम 5, अंक 2, दिसम्बर 2022.

- 'How BJP worked to retain Madhya Pradesh?', The Hindu, (with Sanjay Kumar, Suhas Palashikar & Sandeep Shastri) (7 December 2023). (<https://www.thehindu.com/elections/madhya-pradesh-assembly/lokniti-csds-survey-how-the-bjp-worked-to-retain-madhya-pradesh/article67610975.ece>).
- 'Seven Regions, Two Corners', The Indian Express (27 October 2023). (<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/in-madhya-pradesh-expect-neither-a-bjp-wave-nor-a-congress-sweep-8999619/>)

## Manu Gautam

- 'Agrarian Crisis and Farmer's Unrest in Malwa Region of Madhya Pradesh' in Festschrift volume for Professor S.R. Dastane, Former Director, Wadia Institute of Management, Pune (Forthcoming)

## ACADEMIC PARTICIPATION BY THE FACULTY

### Papers presented in Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, and Symposia

#### Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- Presented a paper on Madhya Pradesh Assembly Election 2023 as an invited speaker and chaired a session on 26 March 2024 in a seminar on Analysing Assembly Elections 2023 at Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur.
- Attended Consultation Workshop for Research Study on 'Common Property Resources, Practices,

Laws and Challenges in Madhya Pradesh and Odisha' on 14 February 2024 in Consultation Workshop for Research Study sponsored by BN Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie at Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad.

- Participated as a Panellist in a One-Day Workshop on Electoral Innovations at the Local Level, organised by the (19 January 2024) One-Day Workshop on Electoral Innovations at the Local Level Centre de Sciences Humaines (Centre for Social Sciences, CSH) and the Max Weber Forum-South Asia in New Delhi.
- Interview with Rediff.com on new Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, 'BJP writing new grammar of electoral politics' (20 December 2023) Rediff.com ([https://www.rediff.com/news/interview/politics-cant-be-a-part-time-job/20231205.htm?fbclid=IwAR0ayMcd4\\_CkQZ3tHE0DWU1MIYFab8rGa7GFJ4\\_SIKd6JpzTRIYMjXZTU3Y](https://www.rediff.com/news/interview/politics-cant-be-a-part-time-job/20231205.htm?fbclid=IwAR0ayMcd4_CkQZ3tHE0DWU1MIYFab8rGa7GFJ4_SIKd6JpzTRIYMjXZTU3Y)).
- Participated in Prime Time Debate on Electoral Politics (13 December 2023) - TV9 Bharatvarsh.
- Participated as a Panelist for the Analysis of Assembly Election 2023 Results (4 December 2024) - Times Now Navbharat Studio, New Delhi.

- Participated as Panellist in a Panel Discussion on the 'Assembly Elections - 2023 (Five States): High Stakes and Trends' (26 November 2023) Panel Discussion on the Assembly Elections - 2023 (Five States): High Stakes and Trends at Department of Political Science, Bangalore University.
- Times of India Podcast on Madhya Pradesh Assembly Election 2023 (17 November 2023) ([https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/podcasts/the-times-of-india-podcast/in-madhya-pradesh-an-electoral-race-too-close-call/videoshow/105269914.cms?fbclid=IwAR2SQWhKqoNgY8t5o9OSH3OCbAdqqf--NkI2vQ\\_Ws0T4c1ZFJ9R1Z3tNck](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/podcasts/the-times-of-india-podcast/in-madhya-pradesh-an-electoral-race-too-close-call/videoshow/105269914.cms?fbclid=IwAR2SQWhKqoNgY8t5o9OSH3OCbAdqqf--NkI2vQ_Ws0T4c1ZFJ9R1Z3tNck))
- Participated as Panellist in a Panel Discussion on the 'The Semi-Final States: Do Assembly Election Results Matter for Lok Sabha' (10 November 2023) Panel Discussion on the Assembly Elections - 2023 Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi.
- Participated as a Panelist on a debate on पाँच राज्यों में चुनावी बिगुलरू विधानसभा चुनाव 2023 (9 अक्टूबर 2023) अमर उजाला.
- मध्यप्रदेश की निर्वाचकीय राजनीति पर चुनाव आज तक पर श्री आशीष रंजन के साथ की गई बातचीत (13 सितम्बर 2023) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pjnUHYGNfs0>) चुनाव आज तक.



- Participated in the International Seminar and delivered the keynote address in the Plenary Session on 'Ensuring Democracy with Development' (10 June 2023) on International Seminar on 'Ensuring Democracy with Development' School of Social Science, Devi Ahilya University, Indore.
- Recorded a lecture on पंचायतों का अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार (पेसा कानून) : अवधारणात्मक विचारबंध और विधान (7 June 2023) Lecture Series for the YouTube Channel of the University Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University, Bhopal.
- Recorded a lecture on पंचायतों का अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार (पेसा कानून)रू जनजातीय समाज में धरातलीय वास्तविकता और विकासात्मक परिवर्तन (7 June 2023) Lecture Series for the YouTube Channel of the University Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University, Bhopal
- Delivered a Special Lecture on 'Empowerment and Inclusive Development of Specially Abled Children'(7 April 2023) Lecture Series on G20 Connect and Department of Public Administration, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur Vidya Niketan Hostel for Especially Abled Children, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.

### Manu Gautam

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Procedure' during 'Ten Days Training Course on Research

Methodology in Social Sciences (July 18 to 27, 2023) on 19th July, 2023 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain.

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Procedure' during 'Orientation Programme on Research Methodology in Social Science for Research Scholars. (29 January to 2 February, 2024) on 30th January, 2024 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling in Survey Research' during 'One Week Research Methodology and Data Science Course for Ph.D./PDF Scholars in Social Sciences. (28 March-03 April, 2024) on 29th March 2024 at INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL TRIBAL UNIVERSITY, AMARKANTAK (M.P.) (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
- Delivered a lecture on 'Data Collection in Survey Research' during 'One Week Research Methodology and Data Science Course for Ph.D./PDF Scholars in Social Sciences. (28 March-03 April, 2024) on 29th March 2024 at Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (M.P.) (A Central University).

### Sunil Singh Chandel

- Delivered a lecture on the Use of E-Resources in Research on July 19, 2023, at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
- Delivered a lecture on the Application of Mendeley on July

24, 2023, at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain

- Delivered a lecture on the Use of E-Resources in Research in the National Training Workshop on Application of Research Tools, Techniques and Use of E-Resources in Social Sciences on October 11, 2023, organized between 09 to 13 October 2023 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
- Delivered a lecture on The Use of E-Resources and Sources of data in Social Science Research on December 16, 2023, In Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members from 11 to 22 December, 2023 at M.P. Institute of Social

Science Research, Ujjain.

- Delivered a lecture on Managing References, Bibliography and Academic Writing Skills Using Mende-ley on December 21, 2023, In Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members from 11 to 22 December, 2023 2023 at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.
- Participated in the One-day online thematic workshop on how to prepare replies to RTI queries held on December 20, 2023, organised by V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida.
- Evaluation of research proposal on January 22, 2024, in the Refresher Course in Library and

Information Science on "Library Management in ICT Era: Challenges and Prospects" being organized by UGC-MMTTC, Dr. Harisingh Gour V.V., Sagar, M.P.

- Delivered a lecture on Unlocking Tech-Driven Knowledge: Maximizing Information Technology for Advanced Research Harnessing on February 13, 2024, in the National Training Workshop on the Unlocking Research Potential: Navigating Data, E-Resources, and Contemporary Research Tools in Social Sciences at M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain.

### Invited Lectures and Chairmanships at national or international conferences/seminars etc.

#### Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- United Consciousness Conclave (15th 16th 17th December 2023) Chaired and Moderated the sessions on 'Spirituality and Mental-Social Development' of the Conclave, (16 December 2023) United Consciousness Conclave 2023, United Consciousness, India
- Delivered lecture on Preparing Research Proposal (16 March 2024) ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members at Department of Political Science, University of Kalyani (West Bengal)
- Delivered lecture on Academic Writing and Research Report (16 March 2024) ICSSR sponsored

Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members Department of Political Science, University of Kalyani (West Bengal)

- Delivered lecture on Writing a Research Proposal (7 March 2024) Research Methodology Workshop for Ph.D. Scholars at Centre for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi,
- Delivered lecture on Elements of Writing (7 March 2024) Research Methodology Workshop for Ph.D. Scholars at Centre for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi,
- Delivered lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Developing Research Proposal(29 February 2024) ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members at School of Social Sciences, Devi Ahillya University, Indore.
- Delivered lecture on Academic Writing and Research Report (29 February 2024) ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members at School of Social Sciences, Devi Ahillya University, Indore.
- Delivered lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Preparing Research Proposal (30 January 2024) ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on Research Methodology in Social Science for Research Scholars at MPISSR, Ujjain.
- कार्यशाला के समापन सत्र में अतिथि एवं प्रमुख वक्ता के रूप में समाज विज्ञानों में शोध प्रविधि और अनुसंधान लेखन पर व्याख्यान (12 जनवरी, 2024) समाज



विज्ञानों में शोध प्रविधि विषय पर आयोजित सात दिवसीय कार्यशाला माधव कला एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, उज्जैन

- Delivered lecture on Developing Research Proposal (13 December 2023) ICSSR sponsored Two Weeks Capacity Building Programme for Social Science Faculty Members at MPISSR, Ujjain.
- Delivered lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Developing Research Proposal (24 November 2023) ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members at Department of Economics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
- Delivered lecture on Procedures and Precautions in Research Writing (24 November 2023) ICSSR sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members at Department of Economics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
- Delivered online lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and the Contemporary Context of Social Sciences (20 November 2023) Inter-Disciplinary Refresher Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences at Department of Sociology and UGC-HRDC, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj (UP)
- Delivered Inaugural Lecture in the Faculty Development Programme on Interdisciplinary Horizons: Advancing Methodology in Social Science (15 November

2023) Faculty Development Programme on Interdisciplinary Horizons: Advancing Methodology in Social Science Hansraj College, University of Delhi.

- Delivered a special lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Preparing Research Proposal, (17 October 2023) Special Lecture Series at Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Manipal University, Jaipur.
- Delivered lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Developing Research Proposal (24 August 2023) Workshop on Research Methodology Government at DB Girls' PG College, Raipur (CG)
- Delivered lecture on Doing Survey Research (24 August 2023) Workshop on Research Methodology at Government DB Girls' PG College, Raipur (CG).
- Delivered lecture on the Language of Research and Report Writing (24 August 2023) Workshop on Research Methodology at Government DB Girls' PG College, Raipur (CG).
- Delivered a lecture on Basic Tenets of Research in Social Sciences (12 August 2023) at ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Workshop at Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari (Bihar).
- Delivered a lecture on Writing Research Report in Social Sciences (12 August 2023) ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Workshop at Mahatma Gandhi Central

University, Motihari (Bihar).

- Delivered lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Preparing Research Proposal (20 July 2023) ICSSR sponsored Ten Days Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences at MPISSR, Ujjain.
- Delivered lecture on Developing Research Proposal (7 June 2023) ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Workshop for Research Scholars at Department of Continuing Education, Barkatullah University, Bhopal.
- Delivered lecture on Language of Research and Academic Writing (7 June 2023) ICSSR sponsored Research Methodology Workshop for Research Scholars at



Department of Continuing Education, Barkatullah University, Bhopal.

- Delivered lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and How to Make Research Projects (29 May 2023) Online Workshop on How to Make Research Projects at CSSP, Kanpur (UP).
- Delivered lecture on Social Science Survey Research (12 April 2023) National Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Science at Pt. S. N. Shukla University, Shahdol.
- Delivered lecture on Report Writing (12 April 2023) National Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Science at Pt. S. N. Shukla University, Shahdol.

## Other credentials and significant contributions by Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- Associated with Current Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities as a Managing Editor (Since May 2023) (<https://journalofsocialsciences.org/editorial-board/>).
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Magazine 'Sansdiya Salila' published by Pt. Kunjilal Dubey Rashtriya Sansdiya Vidyapeeth, Bhopal.
- Academic Assignment with Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi as Expert on 8 & 9 November 2023.
- As the Editor brought out the first and second issues of 2023 of MPISSR's bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences (UGC-CARE-Group-I) during this period.
- As the Editor brought out the second issue of 2022 and first issue of 2023 of MPISSR's bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal during this period.
- Attended meetings as a member of the Board of Studies in Political Science, SNDT University, Mumbai (2023).
- Attended meetings as a member of the Board of Studies in Political Science, St. Aloysius College (Autonomous) Jabalpur (2023).

- Attended meetings as a member of the Academic Council, Jagran Lakecity University, Bhopal (2023).
- Evaluated a Book Proposal from Routledge (2023)
- Evaluated a Book Proposal from Pearson (2023)
- Evaluated Ph.D. theses from JNU, New Delhi, Delhi University, Delhi, IGNOU, New Delhi, Panjab University, Chandigarh, Shanti Niketan, Vishwa-Bharti, Guru Ghansidas Central University, Bilaspur, JN Vyas University, Jodhpur, ML Shukhadia University, Udaipur, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Devi Ahilya University, Indore, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, RD University, Jabalpur, Bhupal Nobles University, Udaipur, Banasthali Vidyapeeth.

## Sunil Singh Chandel

- Evaluated Ph.D. theses from Rabindra Nath Tagore University Raisen Bhopal, Mandsaur Institute of Technology University, Mandsaur (M.P.)
- Attended meetings as a member of the Board of Studies in Zonal Training Institute, EPFO, Ujjain(M.P.)



## BOOKS

### Political Communication in Contemporary India: Locating Democracy and Governance

Routledge (Forthcoming)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Pratip Chattopadhyaya



### POLITICAL COMMUNICATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

LOCATING DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Edited by  
Yatindra Singh Sisodia and  
Pratip Chattopadhyay



**T**he book examines the influence of context in which elections in contemporary India take place. It explores the interplay of elements of democracy and governance in electioneering a process of the conglomeration of everything related to the election, including campaigns, the approach of political parties, the approach of the election commission, code of conduct, election manifestos,

voting and message-design of electoral communication in India. The volume: Is founded on a variety of conceptual approaches: political economy approach, public sphere approach, community and context approach, federalism approach, institutional approach, and cultural approach. Draws on qualitative and quantitative analysis of rigorous field data. Underscores the contexts, contours, and cultures of elections

in India; Analyses the 'narratives' inherent in electoral campaigns and electoral marketing; Studies complex, overlapping and multidimensional ways elections can be studied; Explicates the goal of electioneering in contemporary India whether it is an 'institution-driven' or an 'actor-driven' process. The volume will be essential reading for students, teachers and researchers of Indian politics and South Asian studies.

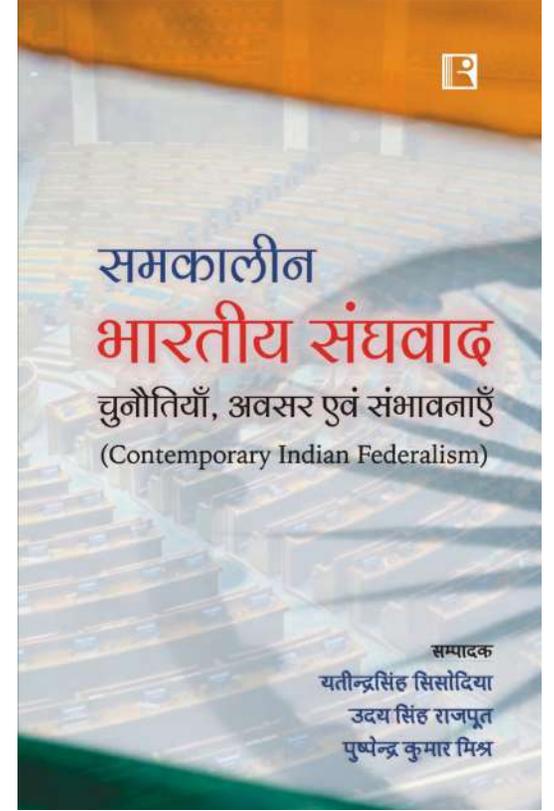
## भारतीय संघवाद का बदलता हुआ समकालीन सन्दर्भ :

### चुनौतियाँ, अवसर एवं संभावनाएँ

रावत पब्लिकेशन्स, जयपुर (प्रकाशनाधीन)

यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया, उदयसिंह राजपूत एवं पुष्पेन्द्र मिश्रा

**स**ंघवाद का आशय केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के मध्य विधायी, वित्तीय और कार्यकारी शक्तियों का विवेकसम्मत विभाजन है ताकि प्रत्येक सरकार अपने क्षेत्र में स्वतंत्र रूप से काम कर सके। भारत जैसे देश में संघवाद का महत्व इसलिए भी अधिक है क्योंकि यहाँ वैविध्यपूर्ण पृष्ठभूमि और संस्कृति के लोग एक साथ रहते हैं। आधुनिक युग में संघवाद दो अलग-अलग प्रवृत्तियों, साझा हितों की बढ़ती सीमा और स्थानीय स्वायत्तता की आवश्यकता के बीच



सामंजस्य का सिद्धांत है। प्रस्तुत पुस्तक 'भारतीय संघवाद का बदलता हुआ समकालीन संदर्भ रू चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ' विषय पर आयोजित एक राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में किये गए गंभीर बौद्धिक विमर्श के चयनित लेखों का सम्पादित संग्रह है। यह पुस्तक, केंद्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों को आकर देने वाले संवैधानिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक कारकों, राजनीतिक दल, बहुदलीय व्यवस्था और गठबंधन सरकारों का संघीय व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव, नीति आयोग, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर, वित्त आयोग तथा कोविड-19 महामारी का संघीय व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव जैसे कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं, जिन्होंने एक जीवंत अकादमिक बहस को जन्म दिया है, का प्रभावकारी विश्लेषण करती है। यह पुस्तक भारत जैसे जटिल और विविधताओं से भरे हुए समाज के लिए लोकतंत्र की सफलता और राष्ट्र की एकता के लिए संघवाद के मूलभूत मूल्यों को रेखांकित करती है तथा भारतीय संघवाद के विभिन्न पक्षों पर सूक्ष्म स्तर से लेकर व्यापक स्तर

पर कार्य कर रहे अध्येताओं के बौद्धिक और अकादमिक विमर्श को जगह देती है।

पुस्तक को एक सुस्पष्ट संपादकीय परिचय से आरंभ करते हुए इसे चार भागों- प्रथम संघवाद की वैचारिकी एवं सामयिकी; द्वितीय सहकारी संघवाद, विकेंद्रीकरण, समन्वय एवं सहकार; तृतीय केंद्र-राज्य संबंध, और चतुर्थ वित्तीय संघवाद के शीर्षकों में विभाजित किया गया है, जिसमें परिचयात्मक अध्याय सहित कुल 18 शोधपरक आलेख हैं।

भारतीय संघवाद के समकालीन विमर्श पर आधारित यह पुस्तक अकादमिक सृजन की अनवरत धारा में कुछ नया जोड़ने का विनम्र प्रयास है। यह पुस्तक शोधकर्ताओं, नीति निर्माताओं, योजनाकारों, शिक्षाविदों, राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधियों, मीडियाकर्मियों और भारतीय राज व्यवस्था और विशेषकर केंद्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों से सरोकार रखने वाले सभी पाठकों के लिए अत्यधिक रुचिकर आगत होगी।

# JOURNALS

## Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

Editor: Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Associate Editor: Manu Gautam

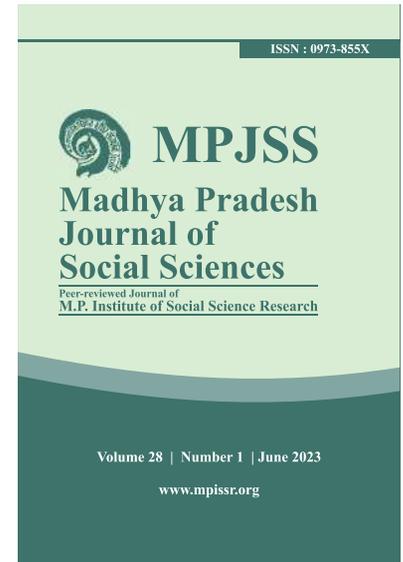
**M**adhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences is a peer-reviewed (UGC CARE listed in Group I) journal published biannually by MPISSR in English. The journal incorporates research papers/articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative and contemporary relevance. The Institute brought out the first and second issues of 2023 its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences during 2023-24.

### Vol. 28(1), June 2023

- Impact of Gender Budgeting Practice on Women Empowerment: A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh (Rojalin Behera and Aditya Kumar Patra)
- Is GDP a Good Measure of People's Well-Being? Evidence from BRICS Nations (Neeraj Kumar and P. Mahendra Varman)
- Development, Value and Border: A Theoretical Exploration (Biswajit Mohanty)
- WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) in Schools' in India and SDG Target 4.a: An Analysis of the Localizing Process in Assam (Poonam Kakoti Borah, Vikas Tripathi and Minakshi Koch)

- Changing Nature of West Bengal Politics: 2021 Assembly Election and Unreason (Pratip Chattopadhyay)
- Objectification and Psychological Well-Being across Gender: A Study on Urban Indian Adults (Anika Yadav and Suruchi Bhatia)
- Making Bottom-Up Governance Work: Revival of Panchayati Raj, Inherent Problems in its Working and the Latest Innovative Initiatives of Local Governance in Kashmir (Aijaz Ashraf Wani, Imran Ahmad Khan and Syed Jaasirah Syedain)
- The Basic Structure Doctrine, Democracy and Administration (Giriraj Singh Chauhan)
- Gender Bias to Domestic Violence: A Qualitative Study of

- Women Panchayat Functionaries in Uttar Pradesh (Madhu Bala, Divya Sharma and Gyana Ranjan Panda)
- Union Territory and Political Parties Demand on Delhi Statehood (V.K. Sridhar)
- Transition of Children from Pre-school to Primary: Policy, Factors, Challenges and Recommendations (Amandeep Kaur and Veenu Wadhwa)
- Happiness across Political Regimes: The Role of Religiousness and Political Orientation in the Context of Other Values, Attitudes and Demographics (Suraj Sharma)
- Book Review
- Eunuchs in Politics or Politics in Eunuchs? (Nirmal Kumar)



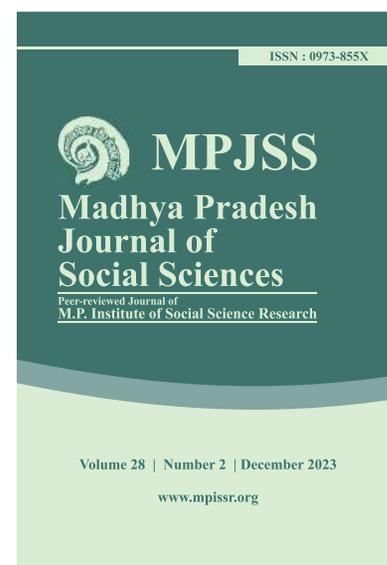
## Vol. 28(2), December 2023

- Estimating Key Economic Determinants of Services Trade Flows for India: Panel Data Estimation (Bimal Jaiswal and Ananya Dixit)
- Political Parties and Gender Sensitivity in Uttar Pradesh (Shashi Kant Pandey and Ranjana Upadhyay)
- Gandhi's Satyagraha in South Africa: A Less than Accurate Account of Gandhi's Struggle in South Africa (Nishikant Kolge, Biplab Debnath and Lenin C.C.)
- Employability Landscape of Indian Higher Education (Ajay Singh and Shashi Singh)

- Max Weber's Value-free Bureaucracy and Its Effectiveness in Modern Society in Light of the Human Aspect of Administration: An Introspective Analysis (Gugulothu Srinu)
- Citizens' Participation in Political Processes: A Way forward towards Reforming Democratic Order (Vishavdeep Singh and Rohil)
- State of Tribal Health and Nutrition in India: Current Issues and the way forward (Minaketan Behera and Subasini Maharana)
- Socio-Economic Consequences of Climate Change in Rural Madhya Pradesh: A Comprehensive Analysis (Bhawna Srivastava and Reddy P.B.)
- Exchange Rate and Inflation in India (Abin T. Mathews)
- Theoretical Perspectives of Colonialist View of Indian History:

An Introduction (Ravindra Pratap Singh)

- A Study on the Evolution of Diverse Parallel Insolvency Laws in Pre and Post-Independence India (Harsh Goel and Manoj Kumar Agarwal)
- Online Privacy and Children in India: A Socio-Legal Study of Parental Concerns, Regulations, and Education (Varda Mone and Abhishek T.)
- Complexities of Agency Formation in Domestic Work Relationships: Theorising Negative Agency (Sanchi Jain)
- A Feminist Critique of Development Discourse (Anshu Srivastava)
- The Resilience of Sikh Womanhood: Exploring Devotion and Defiance (Jaswinder Singh)



# Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal

Editor: Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Associate Editors: Ashish Bhatt and Sudeep Mishra

**M**adhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISSR in Hindi. The journal includes research papers/articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative and contemporary issues, problems and processes at state, national and international levels. The Institute brought out the first and second issues of 2022 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal during 2022-23.

## Vol 20(1), June 2022

- पहचान की राजनीति एवं पहचान की बौद्धिकता (विश्वनाथ मिश्र एवं कुलदीप शर्मा)
- हिन्द-प्रशान्त क्षेत्र में भारत-चीन सामुद्रिक प्रतिद्वन्द्विता (राजीव रौशनकुमार)
- स्वच्छता पर गाँधीवादी दृष्टिकोण (गुलशन कुमार)
- उत्तर प्रदेश में भाजपा के चुनावी गणित का समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण (निशान्त यादव)
- जनजातीय समाज में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन : एक समाज वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण (अरुण कुमार उपाध्याय)
- भारत में वस्तुओं का वायदा बाजार में व्यवसाय : एक अध्ययन (दिलीप कुमार एगोरे एवं पी.के. सनसे)

• महिलाओं के व्यक्तित्व विकास में योग की भूमिका का अध्ययन (मिलिन्द्र त्रिपाठी)

• पुस्तक समीक्षा

आदर्श भारतीय समाज की संकल्पना (शोभा सुद्रास)

## Vol 20(2), December 2022

• आदर्श राज्य की संकल्पना : भारतीय लोक कल्याण के विचार की समकालीन प्रासंगिकता (संजीव कुमार शर्मा, चंचल एवं अनसुइया नैन)

• राजनीतिक इतिहास लेखन में सन् 1942 का बलिया (कुँवर प्रान्जल सिंह)

• पूर्व माध्यमिक स्तर के सामान्य एवं दिव्यांग विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक रुचि एवं समायोजन का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (संजीव कुमार शुक्ला)

• पहचान और विकास के लिए संघर्ष : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का निषाद समुदाय (विपिन पटेल)

• गौ रक्षा और गौ सेवा की तीखी बहस : गाँधी के आईने से (कोमल)

• चुनाव सुधार की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास (सुधाकर कुमार मिश्र)

• महात्मा गाँधी का मानव प्रकृति का सिद्धान्त (हरीश दत्त)

• वृद्ध विमर्श से सम्बन्धित कहानियों पर दृष्टिपात (सोनिया माला)

• संगोष्ठी प्रतिवेदन

भारतीय संघवाद का बदलता हुआ समकालीन सन्दर्भ : चुनौतियाँ एवं सम्भावनाएँ (विकास)

• पुस्तक समीक्षा

महात्मा गाँधी इक्कीसवीं सदी का भारतीय एवं वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य (संजय कुमार)



## TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

(11-22 December 2023)

**M**adhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a two-week capacity building programme for social science faculty members from 11 to 22 December 2023. The programme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. The course was aimed to enhance the capability of the faculty members to pursue research and to build the strength of research writing. The course was inaugurated by Professor D.K. Verma, BRAUS,

Mhow as chief guest. He gave a motivational address to the participants with an emphasis on doing research with objectivity. He urged the participants to make use of this unique learning opportunity the most and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in their respective fields. Why, what, and how are the crucial research questions to be answered? He pointed out that this kind of programme also offers an opportunity to unlearn many things which are prevalent in research and require to be discarded. He stressed the fact that research should emanate out of curiosity and inquisitiveness for the betterment of society. Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, President of the Institute, presided over the programme. He appealed to the researcher to make use of the learning of the programme in the research and teaching in the academic careers. He also emphasised the importance of such a faculty development programme for faculty members. At the beginning of the programme, Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Director of the

Institute gave the welcome address and provided details about the programme. He explained this capacity-building programme is a generic module that will offer all the basic nuances of research methodology in social sciences. The programme was designed to cover a range of issues pertaining to research methodology in social science. There were 31 participants from the disciplines of Political Science, Economics, Sociology, and Public Administration. The faculty members were representing the state of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, New Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Over the two weeks, 20 distinguished resource persons from across India conducted 42 sessions, delving into various facets of research methodology. These sessions aimed to enhance the skills of participants and provide them with a robust foundation for contributing meaningfully to the field of social science research.

The Course Convener of this programme was Prof. Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Co-Convener was Dr. Manish Gyani.



## Ten Days Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences (July 18 to 27 2023)



**A** Ten Days Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences was organised between 18 & 27 July, 2023. This course was sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

The participants were selected from six states and two union territories. Their disciplines ranged from economics, sociology, and political science to home science, social work, anthropology, and others. The research work of the participants was at various stages.

The 10-day course witnessed 32 lectures from various resource persons. Resource persons for this

course were drawn from MPISR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with a strong background in specific topics. The faculty specialised either in different aspects of social science research including its theoretical and philosophical foundations or were specialists in sociology, education, economics, political science, and computer science.

During the initial phase of the workshop, introductory lectures were arranged to give an overview of the philosophical background of social science research. Question-answer sessions and group discussions followed the lectures. In the second phase, lectures on

specific features of quantitative and qualitative research processes were organised. This was followed by a series of lectures on data generation and reliability and validity were discussed. The last phase was entirely devoted to data analysis, report writing, bibliographic techniques and language of research.

The Course coordinated by Dr. Manu Gautam.



## Five Days Orientation Programme on Research Methodology in Social Science for Research Scholars (January 29 to February 2, 2024)

**F**ive days 'Orientation Programme on Research Methodology in Social Science for Research Scholars', January 29 to 02 February, 2024, Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi was organised at MPISSR, Ujjain. The Course was intended to provide introductory guidance regarding the research methods used in social science research. 32 participants were invited from 6 states of the country. The participants were



from nine disciplines viz., Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Commerce, Journalism and Mass Communication, Public Administration, Economics, Hindi, History.

The subject experts were from Political Science, Sociology, Commerce, Journalism and Mass Communication, Public Administration, Economics, and Library Science disciplines. The faculties invited for this programme followed an interdisciplinary subject approach

while delivering the lectures. The experts could deliver knowledge related to theoretical and practical backgrounds. In this workshop, 18 lectures excluding the inaugural and valedictory sessions were delivered by various resource persons. Resource persons for this course were drawn from MPISSR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with a strong background in specific topics.

Dr. Manu Gautam coordinated the workshop.





## One Week National Training Workshop on the Application of Research Tools, Techniques and Use of E-Resources in Social Sciences

(October 9 to 13, 2023)

**M**.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a one-week national-level training workshop on Application of Research Tools, Techniques and Use of E-Resources in Social Sciences during October 9-13, 2023. The Course was intended to provide introductory guidance regarding the use of tools and techniques in social science research.

34 candidates were selected to participate in the training course. The participants were from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Delhi. The participants were from the disciplines of Political Science, Sociology, Media Studies,

Education, Economics, Geography, History, Library & Information Science.

The subject experts were from computer science, social sciences and library science disciplines. The faculties invited for this programme followed an interdisciplinary subject approach while delivering the lectures. The experts could deliver the knowledge relating to computers, software and its use in browsing social science information including its theoretical and historical background. In this workshop, 20 lectures including the inaugural and valedictory sessions were delivered by various resource persons. Resource persons for this course were drawn

from MPISRR's internal faculty as well as from external institutions with a strong background in specific topics.

Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel coordinated the workshop.



## One Week National Training Workshop on Unlocking Research Potential: Navigating Data, E-Resources, and Contemporary Research Tools in Social Sciences (February 12 to 16, 2024)

**T**he one-week national training workshop on Unlocking Research Potential: Navigating Data, E-Resources and Contemporary Research Tools in Social Sciences was held from 12 to 16 February 2024. The workshop aimed to equip participants with essential skills and knowledge to enhance their research capabilities in the field of social sciences. Through

interactive sessions and hands-on activities, participants gained insights into utilizing various data sources, e-resources, and modern research tools effectively.

31 candidates were selected to participate in the training course. The participants were from Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The participants were from the disciplines of Political Science, Sociology, Economics, Education, Yoga, Commerce, Library & Information Science, History and Geography.

Faculty for this programme was from MPISSR as well as from external institutions. The subject experts were from computer science, social sciences,

management and library science disciplines. The faculties invited for this programme followed an interdisciplinary subject approach while delivering the lectures. The experts could deliver the knowledge relating to computers, software and its use in browsing social science information including its theoretical and historical background. The whole workshop was divided into two parts i.e., theoretical and practical. As per the schedule, four lectures in a day in four sessions were organised. Every day at the end hands-on experience or library visit was scheduled. For all sessions, resource persons from different disciplines were invited.

Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel coordinated the workshop.



**National Training Workshop on  
The Unlocking Research Potential:  
Navigating Data, E-Resources and  
Contemporary Research Tools in  
Social Sciences  
(12 to 16 February 2024)**

Sponsored by  
ICSSR, New Delhi

Organized by  
MPISSR, Ujjain



## SEMINARS



### National Seminar on Comprehensive and Sustainable Rural Development and Unnat Bharat Abhiyan: Challenges, Opportunities, and Prospects (21-22 March 2024)

**M**adhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain unveiled a National Seminar on "Comprehensive and Sustainable Rural Development and Unnat Bharat Abhiyan: Challenges, Opportunities, and Prospects. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Arun R. Joshi, Vice Chancellor, Dr.

C.V. Raman University, Khandwa as the Chief Guest. He delivered a poignant address that underscored the root issues plaguing rural India. Dr Joshi highlighted the absence of a precise definition of "rural" and emphasised the distance from mainstream economic activities as a significant challenge. He called upon the Indian academia to pioneer an indigenous



development model, focusing on the trio of local institutions, leadership, and planning to address rural India's unique needs effectively. Following Dr. Joshi's insightful remarks, the keynote address was delivered by Dr. Anil Dutt Mishra, a distinguished Gandhian scholar and former Deputy Director of the National Gandhi Museum, New Delhi. Dr. Mishra's discourse traversed the historical and philosophical landscapes, advocating for a paradigm shift in rural development strategies. He elucidated the Central Government's post-2014 emphasis on infrastructural development in

villages, drawing inspiration from the ideologies of Swami Vivekananda, Tilak, Gandhi, Nehru, and Deen Dayal Upadhyay. Dr. Mishra passionately called for bridging the disparity between urban and rural areas, advocating for equitable access to facilities and resources. He stressed the imperative of real decentralisation and grassroots-level changes in the economic and political structures, highlighting the importance of enlightened participation. Dr. Mishra echoed Gandhi's sentiment that the soul of India resides in its villages, cautioning against urban exploitation of rural resources. In his presidential address, Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, President of MPISSR, lauded the thought-

provoking insights shared by Dr. Joshi and echoed concerns raised by Dr. Mishra. Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Director and Convener of the seminar, offered a welcome address and elaborated on the context of the seminar. The inaugural session was followed by six plenary sessions, wherein distinguished speakers such as Dr. Rahul Banerjee, Professor B.S. Bibhuti, Professor Rekha Acharya, and Professor Neeta Tapan offered nuanced insights and solutions. In all 34 papers were presented followed by a valedictory session.

The seminar was convened by Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Manish Gyani and Sumit Kumar Jha.



## National Seminar on Contemporary Context of State Politics in India: Conundrums and Possibilities (22-23 February 2024)

**A** two-day National Seminar was organised by MPISSR, Ujjain and sponsored by ICSSR on 22 & 23 February 2024. The inaugural session was chaired by Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, President, MPISSR. Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia as convener offered a welcome address and Dr. Pratip Chattopadhyay, as co-convener introduced the theme of the seminar and conducted the inaugural session. Professor K.C. Suri, Distinguished Professor, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, GITAM University,

Vishakhapatnam and Former Professor of Political Science, Central University of Hyderabad delivered the keynote address. In the keynote address, Professor Suri highlighted the major underpinnings of the seminar under the rubric of the definition of state politics, and the context and conundrums of it in contemporary times in India in the first technical session, the key speaker was Dr. Hilal Ahmed from CSDS, New Delhi who talked about the position of Indian Muslims in India's federal democracy. The next speaker Professor Biswanath



Chakraborty from Rabindra Bharati University Kolkata talked about the historicity of violence in the Bengal political landscape having roots in freedom struggle and Great Calcutta Killings. Dr. Khushboo Mahajan from Punjab University tried to explain rajadharma in the context of contemporary conduct by state governments in the Indian Federation. The next speaker Dr. Ranjan Upadhyay discussed the evolution of the voting pattern of women in UP assembly polls with their role getting transformed from silent voters to silent revolutionaries. Dr. Manisha Madhava from SNTD Women's University, Mumbai highlighted three welfare models of BJP, AAP and TMC without any significant

differences trying to find inter-linkages between ideologies, political choices and leadership claims, she argues that these are all neoliberal parties and hence the challenge is to find out how they design their beneficiaries. In the second technical session, Dr. Ashis Mistry from Calcutta University started from the theoretical background of post-democracy as enunciated by Colin Crouch and highlighted a categorisation from mercantilised, nationalised to transnational phase. The second one to join the session was Dr. Ajit Phadnis from the School of Public Policy, IIM, Indore. He made a comparison between central and state government attitudes towards budget allocation for development-related programmes. Dr. Vikas Tripathy from Guwahati University Assam linked the dominant party system idea with that of autonomy of political leadership taking Assam as a case. In the third session, the first speaker was Professor A.K. Verma from CSSP Kanpur who focussed on the 'forced' choice of regional political parties between anti-BJPism and anti-Congressism in the

present era of Indian politics and how these parties try to somehow find an autonomous space between these two extreme strategic points. The next speaker, Dr. Neeta Tapan spoke on the economics of state politics in India. Taking a comparative study method, she analysed the manifestos of all political parties in Madhya Pradesh in the last three assembly elections to find that a beneficiary culture has evolved in state politics where competitive welfare in the name of dole or freebies are being floated before the electorate. Dr. Gyanaranjan Swain spoke on the democratic governance of Odisha and the role of civil society therein. Dr. Pradipta Mukherjee from H.M.M. College for Women Kolkata talked about the reasons behind the continuing winnability of Trinamool Congress in Bengal despite the general media perception of overall angst of the public against the state from the theoretical point of salience theory. Ms. Himanshi Mallick, a research scholar from Punjab University spoke on the state politics of Haryana from the theoretical point of Peter Mayer



generated party leadership ideas and how three Lal's have shaped the socio-economic situation of the state so far. In the fourth session, Professor E. Venkatesu who discussed the political process, conundrums and way forward in Telegu states. He gave a historical account of political experiments as colonialism. Monarchical, Congress system, parliamentary left system, radical politics, regional politics, caste identity and demerging of state. Dr. Madhukar Sharma dealt with the centralised apparatus of the Chief Minister's offices in BJP-ruled states and whether this is a surprising or a strategic move on the part of BJP is the central question on which the presentation was based. Ms. Shrishte Parganiya who took up the rural caste organisation of Chattisgarh, identified phases and limitations of caste associations by examining the socio-political solidarity before and after elections. Dr. K.N. Kavitha examined the balance between central authority and state autonomy in our times of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. In the fifth session, Professor Ashutosh Kumar from Panjub University gave an evolutionary trajectory to state politics readership in India and asserted that the discipline of state politics has acquired an autonomous status by now. Professor Sanjay Kumar of CSDS New Delhi talked about the reason for the decisive voting of the electorate in favour of any political

party in a given election. Professor Ramkrishna Dharmar from Madurai Kamraj University Tamil Nadu highlighted in his paper the culture, language, and casteism of the Dravidian model of ideological history. Dr. Kunal Debnath from West Bengal mentioned that the caste mobilisation pattern is not the same across time in West Bengal. Mr. Sumit Jha who presented a joint paper with Professor Yatindra Sinh Sisodia of MPISSR Ujjain who dealt with the reason behind the impressive victory of BJP in the Madhya Pradesh assembly election depending on the consolidation of women voters, personality factor of Shivraj Chauhan and soft Hindutva factor. In the sixth and last session, Dr. Priyanca Mathur from Jain University Bangalore who narrated her field-level experience of the post-Myanmr coup period of 2021 and the role of Myanmarese migrants sheltered in Northeast states of Manipur and Mizoram and how they affected the approach of political parties in governing them and making it an electoral use in a comparative perspective. Dr. Biplab Debnath from Tripura Central University also related the state politics of Tripura from the perspective of the international border between India and Bangladesh. Dr. Datesh Parulekar from Goa University highlighted the uniqueness of identity politics in Goa which went counter to trends of national political phases. Dr. Harsh Meena

from Pondicherry University took a comparative case study between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to discuss the functioning, performance and influence of tribal political parties in the overall state politics from the vantage point of discourses on tribal studies. Dr. H. Vaghesan from NALSAR Hyderabad argued both from the theoretical and practical points of the issue of autonomous space of state politics in the present genre of federalism raising a question of whether the centre is really conscious of regions or not. The final wrap-up session was held at the end.

The seminar was convened by Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Pratip Chattopadhyay.



## National Seminar on Concerns for Regional Issues in Contemporary India (2-3 November 2023)

India is a vast and diverse country marked by pronounced ecological, socio-economic, cultural, and political heterogeneity, resulting in complex regional disparities and developmental imbalances. Challenges such as floods, droughts, natural disasters, border-area vulnerabilities, geographical inaccessibility, insurgency, ethnic conflicts, migration pressures, and uneven economic growth manifest differently across regions. Consequently, these issues cannot

be effectively addressed through uniform policy prescriptions. Within India's federal framework, regional distributive justice forms the cornerstone of inclusive development. However, despite sustained planning efforts since Independence aimed at reducing regional imbalances, significant inter-state and intra-regional disparities persist in income levels, human capital formation, infrastructure development, and access to opportunities. These inequalities often generate regional discontent and political tensions, underscoring the need for context-specific, region-sensitive planning and policy interventions.

In view of these concerns, the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain, organized a two-day National Seminar on "Concerns for Regional Issues in Contemporary India" on 23 November 2023, with the financial support of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The inaugural address was delivered by Professor H. N. Mishra, Former Professor of Geography at the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj. He highlighted pressing global and regional challenges, including water scarcity, flash floods, deforestation, and environmental instability, emphasising that regional issues are not unique to



India but are embedded in broader global processes driven by unsustainable development patterns. Advocating the principle of “Think globally and act locally,” he stressed the importance of sustainable and balanced development approaches to bridge the gap between policy formulation and effective implementation.

Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Director, MPISSR, delivered the welcome address and reaffirmed the Institute's commitment to promoting critical academic discourse on contemporary socio-economic and regional issues. Professor Y. G. Joshi, Convenor of the Seminar, introduced the theme and emphasized the necessity of region-specific approaches that account for the distinct ecological, economic, and socio-cultural characteristics of different regions of India.

The seminar comprised six technical sessions, during which more than thirty research papers

were presented by scholars from various parts of the country. The presentations and discussions addressed a wide range of themes, including socio-economic inequalities, regional disparities, caste dynamics, political conflicts, financial inclusion, climate change, food security, organic agriculture, livelihoods, literacy levels, gender ratios, biodiversity, and local environmental challenges. The deliberations consistently highlighted the importance of localized, evidence-based policy interventions grounded in regional realities.

In the valedictory session, Professor M. S. Nathawat emphasized the transformative role of remote sensing and geospatial technologies in understanding and addressing regional and climate-related challenges. He underscored the need to integrate advanced technological tools into evidence-based policymaking for effective regional planning. Overall, the

seminar served as a significant academic platform for rigorous scholarly engagement with regional issues and contributed valuable, policy-oriented insights aimed at fostering balanced, inclusive, and sustainable development within India's federal framework.



# MEMORIAL LECTURE

## Eleventh Professor Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture on Vartaman Bharat ki Bauddhik Nirmiti

(January 31, 2024)

Professor Brijendra Pandey

In a captivating tribute to the visionary founder of the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR) Ujjain, Professor Ram Sakha Gautam, the Eleventh Professor Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture unfolded a profound exploration into the intellectual tapestry of contemporary India. The annual event, held at the picturesque setting of MPISSR auditorium, featured the erudite Professor Brijendra Pandey from Vidyant Hindu PG College, Lucknow, whose lecture on the "Intellectual Configuration of Present India" was a symphony of wisdom and insight. The inaugural ceremony was graced by the ceremonial lighting of the lamp. Professor Brijendra Pandey's eloquent discourse wove a narrative that paid homage to the late Professor Ram Sakha Gautam, recognising his monumental contribution to the establishment of the M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain and in the field of academia. Against the backdrop of questions surrounding national and religious consciousness, Professor Pandey passionately championed the cause of academic integrity, setting the stage for an intellectual journey into the heart of 'Bharat



Bodh' (Indian awakening). Professor Pandey artfully navigated through the complexities, showcasing how the essence of 'Bharat Bodh' is intricately woven into the fabric of Indian consciousness, represented by the notions of Chiti (consciousness) and Virat (manifestation). With poetic finesse, Professor Pandey reflected on the challenges faced by India during the tumultuous last 1000 years under foreign rule, particularly the arduous era of British colonialism. This period, he noted, tested the resilience of India's cultural and intellectual heritage, leading to a temporary loss of confidence. However, he drew inspiration from the emergence of various schools of thought, championed by luminaries such as Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekananda, Lokmanya Tilak, and Sri Aurobindo, which acted as beacons of rejuvenation. The heart of Professor Pandey's message centred on the imperative to revive self-confidence by embracing cultural symbols and transcending the limiting bounds

of a consumer-centric society. He fervently advocated for a broader perspective aligned with the richness of India's advanced civilisation, urging open dialogue and engagement with the global community. Throughout his enthralling discourse, Professor Pandey adorned his narrative with quotes from both international and national authors, underscoring the unique aspects of ancient Indian democracy and Vedic knowledge. He celebrated the contributions of saints and spiritual leaders like Karpatri Maharaj and Swami Parmananda, acknowledging their role in nurturing India's intellectual legacy. Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma gave the welcome address and Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia extended a vote of thanks to all participants. The event was conducted by Dr Manu Gautam. The event was witnessed by enthusiastic participation from academicians, research scholars, students, and representatives from diverse organisations, weaving together a rich tapestry of intellectual exploration.

## Special Online Lecture on Relevance of Yoga in Life on International Yoga Day (23 June 2023)

**M**adhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a special online lecture on International Yoga Day under the “Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav” programme series. The online lecture was on "Relevance of Yoga in Life" delivered by Yogacharya Rajeev Jain 'Trilok' Director, Himalaya Yog Niketan, Bhopal. He very eloquently narrated the need for yoga in modern life. He emphasised that you will only gain out of yoga. The success in life through yoga depends on the intensity through which it has been internalised by the individual. Yog has the capacity to heal both externally and internally. Yoga is not merely Asana

and Pranayama but has a bigger connotation covering all aspects of life. Yoga is a long continuous journey. Yoga should be incorporated into our daily lives because it is the science of contemporary living and right living. Yoga contains scientific techniques to help with mental clarity, resilience, balancing physical and mental energy, and personality development. It is a technique for achieving emotional equilibrium and creating mental and physical harmony. One can follow personal and social disciplines when practicable, as well as pranayama, asanas, relaxation, meditation, and pratyahara practices. The programme was presided over by

the President of the MPISSR, Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma. He emphasised the need for yoga for a healthy life and mind for a better tomorrow. At the beginning of the programme, the Director of MPISSR, Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia gave the welcome address and also introduced the theme of the event. The programme was compeered by Professor Shailendra Parashar, Senior Fellow, ICSSR, and Dr. Manu Gautam proposed a vote of thanks. This online programme was attended by scholars and faculties from various colleges and universities across the country.

The Online Lecture was convened by Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Shailendra Parashar.

## Special Online Lecture on Role of National Education Policy in Self-Reliant India

(23 June 2023)

**M**adhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain organised a special online lecture under the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' programme series. The online lecture on "Role of National Education Policy in Self-Reliant India" was delivered by Professor Neelima Gupta, Vice Chancellor, Dr. H.S. Gour Central University, Sagar (MP). She very eloquently narrated the need for self-reliant India in the context of National Education Policy 2020. There are five keys to self-reliance: economy;

infrastructure; system; demography; and demand. To achieve all five keys, the education system has a pivotal role to play. Research and innovation through academic institutions are expected to address all the problems of society. If each academic institution including university becomes self-reliant, we will eventually become a self-reliant nation. Skill is now the very prominent focus of the education system under NEP 2020. There is also a need to make society understand the difference between skill and education. Skill has enormous potential to address the issue of unemployment. Skill and entrepreneurship can make young India economically viable and sustainable to lead towards self-reliance. There is a need to have a holistic pattern of learning. We need to not only emphasise the slogan of vocal for locals but also start practising it. We need to bring vocational skills and training in rural areas through educational institutions with more sincerity, zeal and commitment. The programme was presided over by the President of the MPISSR,

Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma. He emphasised the need to thoroughly revisit the skill development for self-reliant India. He also praised Professor Gupta for doing novelty practices at the university and performing as a practising administrator. National Education Policy 2020 has a laudable promise to meet the goals of self-reliance in India and therefore we as academicians have a very promising role to unveil this policy with utmost sincerity and commitment. A small beginning at an individual level can bring change. At the beginning of the programme, the Director of MPISSR, Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia gave the welcome address and introduced the event's theme. The programme was compeered by Professor Shailendra Parashar, Senior Fellow, ICSSR, and Dr. Manu Gautam proposed a vote of thanks. This online programme was attended by more than 100 scholars and faculties from various colleges and universities across the country.

The Online Lecture was convened by Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Shailendra Parashar.



# LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE



The MPISSR library has a collection in the form of documents like books, journals, periodicals, newsletters, working papers and monographs. The library has over 18480 books, 4966 bound volumes of journals and 486 Theses submitted in various universities in different disciplines. The library receives approximately 92 journals/periodicals by way of subscription and/or exchange/gift. The library exchanges the institute's research output and publications (including journals i.e., Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences and Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal) with other

social science institutions in India. A separate section for theses and project reports is being developed for the convenience of the scholars. The MPISSR library remains open to scholars on all working days from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Access to various online databases viz., Turnitin for similarity check and remote access for JSTOR, EBSCO and INDIASTAT has also been made available to library users via NASSDOC-ICSSR, New Delhi.

During 2023-24, 340 new books on various topics broadly related to the social sciences have been added to the existing collection.



# 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 Guest House can accommodate 34

Guests.

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 Gopal Krishna Sharma	-	President
Dr. Usha Srivastava	-	Vice President
Dr. Uttam Singh Chouhan	-	Secretary
Dr. Mamta Rani Sharma	-	Treasurer
Dr. Seema Soni	-	Joint Secretary
Professor Ram Singh	-	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)
Dr. Shekhar Medamwar	-	Member (M.P. Govt. Nominee)
Dr. Neeraj Sarwan	-	Member (M.P. Govt. Nominee)
Professor Kanhaiya Ahuja	-	Member (Governing Body Nominee)
Professor Deepak Kumar Varma	-	Member (Governing Body Nominee)
Professor Ram Shankar	-	Member (Governing Body Nominee)
Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia Director	-	Member (Ex-officio)
Dr. Manu Gautam	-	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)  
(Agriculture; Food Security; and CSR)

## 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, Fellow  
Dr. Manish Gyani, Fellow

### Support Staff

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

# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 2023-24

## RECEIPTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
<b>Grant A/c</b>		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	277	
- Cash at Bank	3789986	3790263
<b>Grants From ICSSR, New Delhi (Plan)</b>		
(i) Salary Grant		9903000
(ii) Development Grant		4500000
<b>Grants from Govt. of M.P., Bhopal</b>		
(i) Salary		9000000
(ii) Maintenance and Development		182000
<b>Salary Contribution from Society A/c</b>		3234562
<b>Fellowships/Projects/Seminars/Journals</b>		5383187
<b>Interest from Bank A/c</b>		220535
<b>Other Receipts</b>		3500
<b>Project A/c</b>		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	2488358	
Income from Various Agencies	978976	
Adjustment of Advances	60000	
Interest from Bank A/c	72379	3600546
<b>Foreign Contribution A/c</b>		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	138791	
Interest from Bank A/c	3810	142601
<b>Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund A/c</b>		
Opening Balance - Cash in FDR	1800000	
- Cash at Bank	2799565	
Grant A/c	1462195	
Interest from Bank A/c	71592	6133352
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46093546</b>

-Sd-

**Director**  
MPISSR  
Ujjain

-Sd-

**Accounts Officer**  
MPISSR  
Ujjain

-Sd-

**Sanjeev Goyal**  
Partner  
For S.B.M. Goyal & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Ujjain



**MPISSR**

## PAYMENTS



Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
<b>Grant A/c</b>		
Pay & Allowances	22269728	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	4157722	
Printing and Stationery	22744	
Postage, Telephone, Internet	73603	
Campus-Maintenance and Repairs	801617	
Library-Books & Journals	467824	
Meetings	177870	
Audit and Consultancy Fees	19500	
Travelling Exp.	5919	
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs	8151	
Equipment, Furniture & Computers	583641	
Power and Electricity	300909	
Affiliation Fee	170261	
Remuneration to Part Time Staff	179851	
Institutional Publications including Journals	146561	
Lease Rent to UDA/Wealth Tax UMC	363163	
ICSSR Fellowships	355959	
Projects	2077624	
Contingency	408070	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	277	
- Cash at Bank	3626053	36217047
<b>Project A/c</b>		
Expenditure	469874	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	3129839	3600546
<b>Foreign Contribution A/c</b>		
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	142601	142601
<b>Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund Account</b>		
LIC Premium Gratuity	13990	
Closing Balance - Cash in FDR	1800000	
- Cash at Bank	4319362	
- Cash in Hand	0	6133352
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46093546</b>

-Sd-  
**Director**  
MPISSR  
Ujjain

-Sd-  
**Accounts Officer**  
MPISSR  
Ujjain

-Sd-  
**Sanjeev Goyal**  
Partner  
For S.B.M. Goyal & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Ujjain



**MPISSR**

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

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

**6, Professor Ramsakha Gautam Marg**

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