



MPISSR ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25



FOREWORD



MPISSR

Overview	4
Research Projects Completed	13
Research Projects Ongoing	24
New Research Initiative	34
Doctoral Programme	37
Senior Fellowship (ICSSR)	39
Publications by the Faculty	40
Academic Participation by the Faculty	41
Books	47
Journals	51
Training Programmes	55
Seminars	61
Memorial Lecture	68
Special lecture & Symposium	70
Library and Information Service	71
Infrastructural Facilities	72
Governing Body	73
Faculty and Staff	74
Audited Financial Statements	76

I feel honoured to present the Annual Report (2024-25) of M. P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, to the academic community. This academic year, MPISSR has initiated numerous research projects aimed at revealing social realities for both knowledge creation and policy recommendations. Besides research initiatives, I am pleased to note that MPISSR has conducted training programmes focused on research methodology in social sciences. Seminars and symposia serve as platforms for sharing the knowledge generated through our research and outreach efforts. It brings me great joy that MPISSR continually organises seminars and conferences addressing contemporary issues in Indian society, which help bridge gaps in policy formulation for the overall improvement of society.

Throughout the 2024-25 academic year, MPISSR hosted three national seminars, three week-long research methodology programmes, one research

methodology course in social sciences, two special online lectures, and one memorial lecture. Considering the human and financial resources available to us, I believe that the faculty members of MPISSR have commendably contributed to the advancement and popularisation of social science research in Madhya Pradesh and across India. Social science research institutions in India are facing difficulties due to insufficient support and guidance from stakeholders. MPISSR is also experiencing a shortage of both financial and human resources necessary to accomplish its ambitious goals. I express my gratitude to all our supporters for their generous assistance in enabling the smooth operation of the institute, and I encourage them to continue providing academic and moral support for the institute's future academic pursuits.

Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma
President

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



I am delighted to present the Annual Report of MPISSR for the fiscal year 2024-25. This report reflects the myriad goals, efforts, and achievements of the Institute. MPISSR strives to deliver impactful insights on issues of current significance through a range of academic initiatives aimed at informing policy. This year, the academic atmosphere at the institute was vibrant and effective, characterised by a multitude of activities.

This document serves as evidence of the intellectually stimulating endeavours that MPISSR engaged in, particularly in the fields of research projects, publications, training programmes, seminars, faculty academic participation, and doctoral programme.

Throughout the academic year, MPISSR successfully completed nine research projects, while five

additional projects are currently in progress. The Institute conducted four training courses and workshops focused on research methodology. This year also saw the successful organisation of four seminars. The faculty made noteworthy contributions to academia with the publication of two books, with another two nearing completion from reputable publishers. The doctoral programme stands as a key initiative of the Institute, with most research scholars enrolled in various UGC and ICSSR fellowship schemes. These scholars are actively engaged in different phases of their research. The faculty has significantly contributed to academic writing, both in edited volumes and peer-reviewed journals. Furthermore, this year showcased the faculty's academic achievements through various visits. The Institute's two journals continue to be published consistently, with the English Journal now in its 29th year and the Hindi Journal in its 22nd year.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the Governing Board of MPISSR for their steadfast

support of the Institute's mission. Despite having a limited number of faculty, the volume of work accomplished this academic year is a testament to their dedicated efforts. The smaller support staff of MPISSR also deserves recognition for their proactive assistance in various capacities. The research team and scholars are invaluable assets to the academic endeavours of the Institute, and they should be acknowledged for their contributions.

MPISSR expresses its appreciation for the financial backing received from the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and the Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

I would like to take this opportunity to invite the academic community and our supporters to share their valuable feedback and suggestions to further the growth of MPISSR's initiatives to achieve the organisation's envisioned objectives.

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.

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 do socio-economic studies and provide policy recommendations to PSUs and other orgs as per their CSR or other policies/ requirements.
- To create institutional infrastructure for empirical research, survey work and data analysis.
- To offer consultancy services to the state and central governments.

OBJECTIVES

- To undertake and promote research in such areas which are identified as thrust areas due to their socio-economic significance,



- 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.

Studies in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a mandatory obligation under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, requiring eligible companies (net worth \geq ₹500 crore, turnover \geq ₹1,000 crore, or net profit \geq ₹5 crore) to spend at least 2% of their average net profits of the preceding three years on Schedule VII activities such as education, healthcare, rural development, environmental sustainability, and disaster relief. MPISSR, a research institute focused on socio-economic, tribal, rural, and environmental issues, partners with PSUs, companies, and foundations to conduct need assessments, third-party impact evaluations, policy research, project implementation, training, monitoring, and related activities.



RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

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 has been done at the household level in all three categories of resources. The category-specific (Case and Control) analysis provided a list of different adaptation strategies of the communities. It helped understand the adaptation

decision-making process of the society. Also, this analysis made 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 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 was carried out in Madhya Pradesh. The villages having the highest and lowest CPRs from each agro-climatic zone of the state were the universe of the study. The sample was drawn from two agro-climatic zones of the state. The study was based on both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data were collected via a micro-level sample survey. The criteria for selection were based on both quantitative

and qualitative assessments. In all, two districts from the state were selected for a detailed survey. The selection of districts was 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, and 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 were generated for the state. This was based on data obtained from the web portal (Land Use Statistics) and the forest department. A two-stage stratified sampling technique was employed, with the administrative blocks, gram panchayats (GPs) and villages serving as the sampling units. Two blocks were selected from each district, and in each block, two Gram Panchayats (GPs) and from each GP, two villages from each of the two strata (highest and lowest

percentage of land covered) were selected based on the information provided by the Revenue Inspectors regarding the coverage of common property land.

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

Subsequently, the schedule was revised based on the knowledge acquired, and a major field survey was carried out. Besides, the structured surveys and questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Key Informant Interview (KII) tools were used to collect the field-based primary data. In addition to these approaches, secondary source information was collected by discussions with officials in government, non-officials and local leaders in the area. The study employed statistical tools (e.g., SPSS) to analyse survey data. This was to involve descriptive statistics to summarise data and inferential statistics to identify correlations or patterns to understand general trends and relationships among variables. Interview transcripts, field notes, and observations underwent thematic analysis and coding to identify recurrent themes, patterns, insights, management strategies, conflict resolution mechanisms, and community participation. Primary and secondary findings were compared and integrated to provide a comprehensive analysis that offers a holistic perspective on CPR management, practices, laws, and challenges.

The major outcome of the study unravels the fact that CPRs play a vital role in the livelihoods of rural communities in Madhya Pradesh, particularly for economically

disadvantaged households. To enhance the governance and sustainability of CPRs, several key recommendations are proposed. First, CPR records should be digitised, regularly updated, and made publicly accessible to improve transparency, facilitate monitoring, and prevent manipulation. Community involvement in record-keeping is essential to ensuring accuracy and preventing corruption. Furthermore, CPR records should be made available online with a grievance redress mechanism to address misuse and encroachment, along with awareness campaigns to educate local communities about their rights and CPR management. A robust legal framework is also necessary to protect CPRs from encroachment and exploitation, with strict enforcement of laws such as the Forest Rights Act, PESA, and the Land Revenue Code. Empowering local communities through the formation of Community Resource Management Committees and providing training and capacity-building will help develop tailored management plans and promote sustainable resource use. Promoting practices such as rotational grazing, controlled fuelwood harvesting, and water conservation, alongside rehabilitation projects to restore degraded CPRs, will protect biodiversity and ensure their long-term viability. Integrating CPR



management with existing government schemes, such as MNREGA, and incorporating it into Panchayat Development Plans (PDPs) will provide necessary funding and create employment opportunities. Continuous monitoring and periodic impact assessments will help track the condition of CPRs and allow for timely adjustments. Collaboration with academic and research institutions will bring technical expertise, using tools such as GIS and remote sensing to support informed decision-making. Training key officials, such as patwaris and panchayat sachivs, in CPR management and technical tools will enhance the accuracy of

records and monitoring. Decentralising CPR management to village panchayats will foster local ownership and accountability, with the full implementation of the PESA Act in tribal areas ensuring that Gram Sabhas have the authority to manage CPRs and protect tribal rights. These recommendations aim to ensure the sustainable and equitable management of CPRs, ultimately supporting the socio-economic development of rural communities. This project was sponsored by the BN Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.



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 the 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

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-livelihood 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 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. We have also described our methodology, followed by a discussion of our 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 own 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 to the ICSSR, New Delhi. The study was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.



Baseline Study for Executing CSR Activities in Peripheral Area Villages of Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai, SAIL

Manu Gautam, Amit Tiwari and Manish Gyani

The baseline study has been undertaken to critically assess the socio-economic conditions of peripheral villages of SAIL Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) to guide the design and execution of CSR interventions for the period 2024-25 to 2028-29. The study covered 43 villages across eight project sites Bhilai, Nandini, Dalli Rajhara, Rowghat, Hirri, and Kuteshwar selected from a total of 167 peripheral and mining villages.

The central objective is to map community needs and perceptions

with respect to education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, rural infrastructure, environment, women's empowerment, livelihood and skill development, and social security. The baseline is expected to serve as a benchmark against which future CSR performance can be measured, while also identifying gaps requiring urgent intervention.

An extensive situational review reveals that while BSP has contributed significantly in areas such as school infrastructure, mid-day meals, healthcare facilities, drinking water, and women's empowerment programmes, several challenges persist. Illiteracy and school dropouts remain high in many villages, healthcare access is uneven, and infrastructure such as roads, irrigation, and sanitation facilities require strengthening. Women's participation in income-generating activities is increasing but remains constrained by low skills and limited access to credit. Environmental concerns such as deforestation, mining-related

degradation, and waste management were also reported by local communities.

The study employed a mixed-methods design involving household surveys, socio-economic profiling, focus group discussions, and interviews with Panchayat representatives, teachers, health workers, and CSR functionaries. At present, comprehensive data from all 43 villages has been collected and analysed, highlighting both achievements and critical gaps. The findings suggest that while CSR initiatives of BSP have made visible contributions, more systematic, inclusive, and participatory approaches are needed to ensure sustainability and equity.

The baseline report is being finalised and will provide strategic recommendations for future CSR planning, enabling SAIL BSP to consolidate its role in fostering inclusive and sustainable development in its surrounding communities. This research study is sponsored by Bhilai Steel Plant, Steel Authority of India Ltd.





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National Election Study 2024: Post-Poll Survey

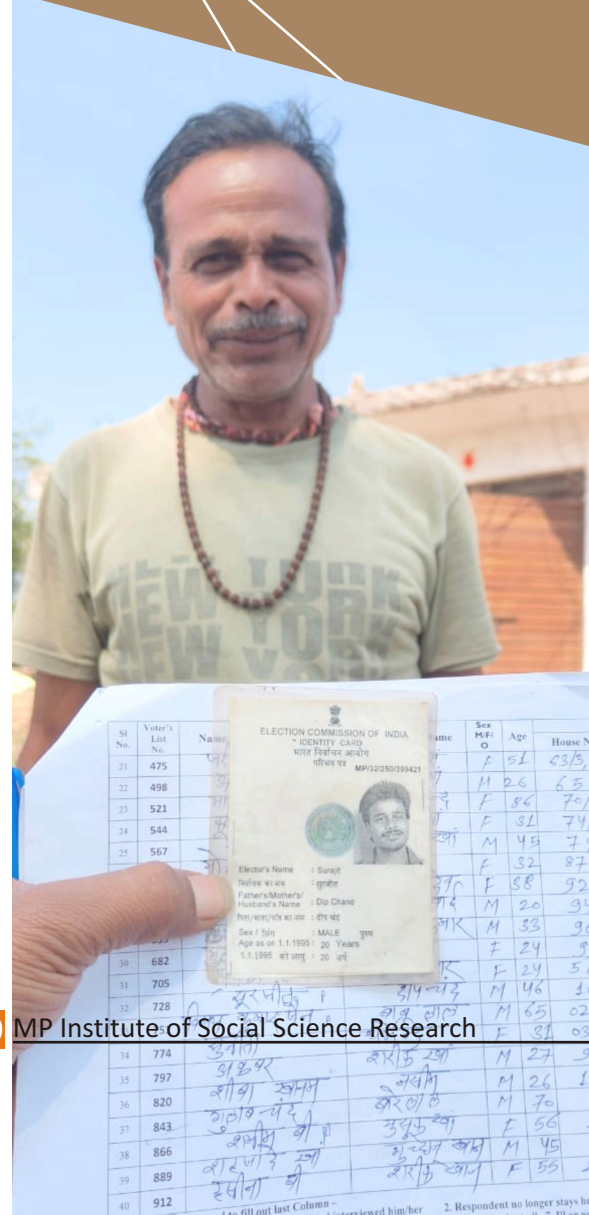
Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Manish Gyani

National Election Studies during the Lok Sabha elections have a special significance. This tradition has emerged as a veritable wealth of data regarding the political and social attitudes and choices of the Indian citizen around election time. Most studies on Indian politics today would be incomplete without the wisdom and insight that these National Election Studies have provided.

As part of the National Election Study (NES) 2024, Lokniti conducted a post-election survey (post-poll). The survey was conducted between April and June 2024. A total of 19,663 respondents spread across 23 States of India Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Delhi, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Telangana. The survey was conducted in 772 polling stations (PSs) spread across 193 Assembly Constituencies (AC) in 191 Parliamentary Constituencies (PC).

The sampling design adopted was multi-stage random sampling. This procedure ensures that the selected sample is fully representative of the cross-section of voters in the country. The PCs where the survey was conducted were randomly selected using the probability proportional to size method (adjusting the probability of choosing a particular constituency according to the size of its electorate). Then, one AC was selected from within each sampled PC using the PPS method again (except for Goa, where 4 ACs were selected from 2 PCs by the same probability proportional to size method).

Thereafter, four polling stations were selected from within each of the sampled ACs using the systematic random sampling method. Finally, 40 respondents were randomly selected using the systematic method from the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. Of these 40, we set a target of 25 interviews per polling station. The institute's team engaged in surveying Madhya Pradesh. The survey was carried out in collaboration with Lokniti.



National Election Study 2024: Pre-Poll Survey

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Manish Gyani

National Election Studies during the Lok Sabha elections have a special significance. This tradition has emerged as a veritable wealth of data regarding the political and social attitudes and choices of the Indian citizen around election time. Most studies on Indian politics today would be incomplete without the wisdom and insight that these National Election Studies have provided. As part of the National Election Study (NES) 2024, Lokniti conducted a pre-election survey (pre-poll). The survey was conducted between

March and April 2024. A total of 10019 respondents spread across 19 States of India - Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Telangana. The survey was conducted in 400 polling stations (PSs) spread across 100 Assembly Constituencies (AC) in 100 Parliamentary Constituencies (PC). The sampling design adopted was multi-stage random sampling. This procedure ensures that the selected sample is fully representative of the cross-section of voters in the country. The PCs where the survey was conducted were randomly selected using the

probability proportional to size method (adjusting the probability of choosing a particular constituency according to the size of its electorate). Then, one AC was selected from within each sampled PC using the PPS method again. Thereafter, four polling stations were selected from within each of the sampled ACs using the systematic random sampling method. Finally, 40 respondents were randomly selected using the systematic method from the electoral rolls of the sampled polling stations. Of these 40, we set a target of 25 interviews per polling station.. The institute's team engaged in surveying Madhya Pradesh. The survey was carried out in collaboration with Lokniti.



Impact Assessment Study of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives shall be taken by SAIL, Bhilai Steel Plant in the last five financial years (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Manu Gautam, Amit Tiwari and Manish Gyani

The impact study has been undertaken to critically assess the social, economic, and environmental outcomes of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives implemented by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), in its peripheral and mining villages during the five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23. The study covered 43 villages drawn from a total of 167 across six project sites Bhilai, Nandini, Dalli Rajhara, Rowghat, Hirri, and Kuteshwar representing both township peripheries and mining areas.

The central objective is to evaluate the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of CSR interventions in key thematic areas such as education, health and nutrition, rural infrastructure, water and sanitation, environment, women's empowerment, skill development, and social security. The assessment also aims to understand community perceptions, the sustainability of created assets, and the extent to

which CSR interventions have contributed to inclusive growth in the region.

The fieldwork for the study has been fully completed. Data were collected from all selected villages through household surveys, focus group discussions, institutional interviews, and direct observation of assets. Preliminary analysis indicates visible achievements in several areas: educational initiatives such as Bhilai Ispat Vikas Vidyalayas and Mid-Day Meal support have improved enrolment and retention; health services, including medical camps and mobile vans, have strengthened outreach; and infrastructure interventions such as roads, electrification, and drinking water supply have improved living conditions. At the same time, gaps persist in terms of uneven coverage, limited awareness, weak market linkages for livelihood activities, and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure.

At present, the data entry, tabulation, and preliminary

analysis have been completed, and the final report is being prepared. The forthcoming report will highlight programme strengths, systemic gaps, and actionable policy recommendations. It is expected to generate robust empirical evidence on the transformative potential of BSP's CSR initiatives and to provide guidance for strengthening future CSR strategies for inclusive and sustainable community development. This impact study was sponsored by the CSR Department, Bhilai Steel Plant, Steel Authority of India Ltd.

National Level Monitoring of Major Rural Development Programmes 2024-25 Phase-I in Churu District of Rajasthan

Sandeep Joshi and Amit Tiwari

National Level Monitoring (NLM) in Churu district, Rajasthan, was conducted to assess the effectiveness, transparency, and progress of implementation of major rural development schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The study sought to examine whether programmes were implemented as per guidelines, whether beneficiary selection was transparent and fair, whether assets created were genuine and useful, and to document the perceptions of villagers along with the functioning

of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The methodology included field verification of assets, interviews with beneficiaries, focus group discussions, and consultations with officials across ten Gram Panchayats. The monitoring was done in October 2024.

The findings under MGNREGA revealed that almost all job card holders were aware of their entitlements, and 98% confirmed receiving wages within the stipulated period. Most works verified were related to water conservation, rural connectivity, and land development, and their quality was satisfactory. However, villagers expressed dissatisfaction with the low wage rates compared to local market wages. Social audits were conducted, but awareness of provisions such as the unemployment allowance and the Annual Master Circular was limited.

Under DAY-NRLM, 163 SHGs were active in the visited villages. Members contributed savings regularly and engaged in inter-lending, though awareness about bookkeeping and financial management remained limited. SHGs functioned on the principles of Panch Sutra, and 60-80% of funds were productively utilised, reducing reliance on moneylenders.

PMAY (G) was implemented satisfactorily, with most houses

completed, occupied, and found to be of good quality. Beneficiaries expressed high satisfaction, although some had to supplement government funds with personal investment. Under NSAP, 62% of beneficiaries were women, but pensions were delayed by 3-4 months, and the amount of ₹1150 was considered insufficient, with demands for enhancement to ₹2000-2500.

Other programmes such as PMGSY, RSETI, DDU-GKY, SAGY, and SVAMITVA were implemented with mixed success—roads inspected were of good quality, SHG products required better market linkages, and SVAMITVA surveys were completed in most GPs, though awareness remained low. Gram Panchayats displayed balanced gender representation, but poor participation in Gram Sabhas and limited awareness of roles and responsibilities hindered effectiveness.

Overall, the study concludes that while implementation of schemes in Churu district is broadly aligned with guidelines, persistent gaps in awareness, timely pension disbursement, PRI training, and SHG capacity building require urgent attention. The monitoring study was sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.



National Level Monitoring of Major Rural Development Programmes 2024-25 Phase-I in Tonk District of Rajasthan

Sandeep Joshi and Amit Tiwari

National Level Monitoring (NLM) in Tonk district, Rajasthan, was carried out to critically examine the performance of rural development schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The study assessed whether the programmes were implemented in accordance with prescribed guidelines, the transparency of beneficiary selection, the usefulness of created assets, and the extent of community satisfaction. The findings highlight important gaps that require urgent attention.

Under MGNREGA, villagers were aware of their entitlements, and beneficiaries confirmed that wages were received on time. However, most job cards were old and not updated, and in several cases, the entries did not match the muster rolls. The replacement of job cards was progressing very slowly. No social audits were held in FY 2022-23 in the visited Gram Panchayats, which undermined transparency and accountability. Villagers also lacked awareness of key provisions such as the unemployment allowance and acknowledgement

receipts. Beneficiaries consistently demanded an increase in wage rates, stating that the existing rates were far below the prevailing market wages in nearby towns and industrial areas.

Implementation of PMAY (G) was satisfactory, with beneficiaries expressing satisfaction with the houses provided. Yet, transparency measures were not fully enforced, as logos and display boards with beneficiary details were absent in almost all Gram Panchayats.

The performance of NSAP was found to be weak. Beneficiaries reported that pensions were irregular and often delayed by three to four months. The current pension amount of ₹1150 was widely considered inadequate, and almost all beneficiaries demanded an enhancement to ₹2000-2500 per month. Awareness about the different central and state components of the scheme, as well as the National Family Benefit Scheme, was very low among both villagers and Panchayat functionaries. In addition, records of NSAP beneficiaries were not properly maintained at the Gram Panchayat level.

Overall, the study concludes that while rural development programmes in Tonk are functional, systemic weaknesses in record management, social audits, awareness generation, and pension delivery continue to hinder effectiveness. Strengthening transparency mechanisms, revising wage and pension rates, and building the capacity of Panchayat representatives are essential for improving outcomes.

The monitoring study was sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.

RESERACH 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 prerequisite 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 lives of a 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 changes 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 and 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 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 will 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 aims 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 does the community participate in local governance? How are the concerns of the most vulnerable in society 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? Do all the members of the community feel that they have a stake in and feel included in the decision-making? How well do 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, one district from each socio-cultural region was chosen to study intensively. For proper special coverage from each selected district, 10 Gram Panchayats were chosen for the in-depth study; thus, the survey was carried out in 40 Gram Panchayats, and the size of the sample was 480. The survey

work is over, and all the data have been entered into SPSS software. After doing the consistency checks, the cross-tabulations are generated on a region basis. Now the report writing is underway. This is a major research project funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.



Politics of Bipolarity: Madhya Pradesh since 1990

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

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, the later emergence of the two-party system, and the absence of any provincial party of consequence are also related to the geography of the state. 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 a half decades are testimony to this fact of party political competition. The elections in the state created 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- in 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 the Bhopal Gas Tragedy and the 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 is that it has been firmly



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cast in the two-party system mould. The regime of Digvijay Singh was known for the institutionalisation of local government and the 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 society. This was a time of a sizeable shift of SC/ST towards the 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 the BJP.

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 the 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 at 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. This is the MPISSR Institutional Project.



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 the 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 a village 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 the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin and the status of their use by the villagers. The study will explore the behavioural changes in rural society through the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin and evaluate various factors of change. The progress of the effective implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Gramin will be assessed, and suitable suggestions will be given.

The overall study area of the project was the Ujjain division of Madhya Pradesh. All seven districts of the division, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Agar and Dewas were covered in the study. Keeping in view the subject matter and scope of the study, the entire village has been considered as the unit of observation. Five types of villages were selected for the study: villages with SC population, villages with ST population, villages with OBC population, villages with general category population and villages with mixed population. One village from each category was selected from each district by the purposive sampling method; thus, 35 villages were selected from seven districts. From each village, 5 Gram Panchayat representatives, one Sarpanch, one Deputy Sarpanch, three Panchs and five employees working in the field of sanitation activities, including sanitation workers, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, teachers, etc., were interviewed. Thus, 175 Panchayat representatives, 175 employees working in the field of

sanitation, 175 male villagers and 175 female villagers from 35 villages were selected for the study, and the total sample size was 700. The work of tabulation and analysis of the data obtained has been completed by SPSS software, and the final report is under completion. 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 of 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 the 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 will inculcate an in-depth study of Panchayatiraj finance with following objectives: (i) to assess

the statutory assignment of the taxes to panchayats and the extent to which they are exercising their revenue raising powers in the Madhya Pradesh, (ii) to identify the factors that contributes to poor fiscal performance of panchayats in the Madhya Pradesh, (iii) to explore the scope for improving the ability and willingness of panchayats to mobilize local tax revenue to the optimum level and the measures needed to be taken for achieving the desired improvement and capacities, (iv) to examine the efficiency of attractive and appropriate incentives to the panchayats to motivate them to make new endeavours for tax collection, (v) to comprehend the awareness level, attitude towards imposition and utility of local taxes among panchayat functionaries and Gram Sabha members for development of Panchayats, and (vi) to suggest the rationalization of taxes, rate structure, mode and machinery of tax collection, system of incentives so as to make the panchayats more and more financially viable.

Two blocks of the Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh were selected for the study. Out of the two blocks, four Gram Panchayats were selected from each block. Keeping in view the subject matter and scope of the study, the entire village was considered as the unit of observation. Thus, 8 Gram Panchayats were selected from the

two blocks. Four Gram Panchayat representatives and one Gram Secretary or Gram Sahayak were selected 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 selected for the study from the 8 Gram Panchayats. Thus, the total sample size was 120. The tabulation and analysis of the data obtained have been completed using SPSS software, and the final report is nearing completion. This study is being funded by Madhya Pradesh Social Science Research Institute, 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 the direct benefit transfer scheme was introduced to improve the situation. With the help of information technology, leakage-proof cash transfer has become a reality in most of the government-run schemes. The money directly reaches the last

beneficiary, and this process completely bypasses the middleman route. The digital India campaign effectively implements financial transactions with complete transparency, less official work, and saves significant time as compared to the previous lengthy processes. Within a short span of its implementation, the Digital India Campaign has become a crucial tool for all the 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 Direct Benefit Transfer (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 likely be 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 rations 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 that 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 people at the village-level panchayat. Proper coordination among all these layers is crucial for the success of this programme. Digital divide - There are many areas in different states where digital access is a distant dream. As a result, the population living in such areas is not in a position to get the benefit of DBT. The government is making every effort 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 the Government. The area of the study will be 12 villages of four blocks from two districts in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Fieldwork of the project has been completed, and the report writing is in progress.



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

Tapas Kumar Dalapati



Transition 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 totally depended on food gathering and hunting for its 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

National Rural Livelihood Mission and Changing Livelihood Patterns among Primitive Tribal Women: A Study in Madhya Pradesh

Sandeep Joshi and Amit Tiwari

The study is designed to critically assess the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and the changing livelihood patterns of primitive tribal women in Madhya Pradesh. The study focuses on three Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)-Baiga, Sahariya, and Bhariya-located in the districts of Mandla, Shivpuri, and Chhindwara. These groups represent some of the most marginalised sections of Indian

society, with acute deprivation in education, health, and income-generating opportunities.

The central objective of the study is to assess the extent to which DAY-NRLM has facilitated processes of social inclusion, institution building, financial access, and livelihood promotion among these tribal communities. Specific attention is directed towards the functioning of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Organisations (VOs) in reshaping household economies, enhancing women's bargaining power, and fostering collective capacities for sustainable development. The study also seeks to capture inter-group variations in strategies and outcomes to provide a nuanced understanding of programme impact.

The research team is engaged in an extensive review of national and international literature on rural livelihoods, microfinance, and women's empowerment. Parallel to this, structured interview

schedules and questionnaires are being developed for different categories of stakeholders, including SHG members, VO representatives, Community Resource Persons (CRPs), and NRLM staff at block and district levels. These instruments are undergoing refinement through expert consultations to ensure conceptual rigour, contextual sensitivity, and field applicability.

Subsequently, the tools will be pilot tested in select villages to validate reliability, clarity, and cultural appropriateness. The proposed fieldwork will cover 30 villages across the three districts, involving 300 SHG women, 30 VO members, and 30 CRPs. The study is expected to generate robust empirical evidence on the transformative potential of NRLM in tribal regions and contribute to policy discourses on inclusive and sustainable livelihood strategies for marginalised women in Madhya Pradesh.



Inclusive Development through Jal Jeevan Mission: An Empirical Study in Malwa Region of Madhya Pradesh

Manu Gautam, Ashish Bhatt, Y.G. Joshi,
Amit Tiwari and Manish Gyani

The ongoing Research study on Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh has been designed to critically examine the process of implementation and its socio-economic implications for rural households. JJM, launched in 2019, aims to provide every rural household with a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) supplying 55 litres per capita per day, along with mandatory measures for source sustainability, grey water management, and rainwater harvesting. Beyond water access, the mission carries important dimensions of women's empowerment, sanitation improvement, and livelihood generation, making it a comprehensive initiative for inclusive rural development.

At the current stage of the research, emphasis has been placed on developing and refining methodological tools to capture the multiple dimensions of JJM. Structured interview schedules have been prepared for diverse stakeholders, including rural beneficiary households, youth involved in JJM-linked

employment, Gram Panchayat and Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members, and officials from water, health, and allied departments. These tools focus on indicators such as potable water access, sustainability of sources, gendered impacts, employment opportunities, community participation, and awareness levels.

Pilot testing in two socio-economically diverse villages has been carried out to validate the reliability and field applicability of the tools. The pilot revealed the need for simplifying complex language, merging redundant questions, and replacing technical terms with local equivalents for better comprehension. Expert consultations have further enriched the tools by suggesting the inclusion of context-specific probes on groundwater sustainability, women's workload reduction, and inter-departmental convergence.

To prepare for the field phase, training workshops were organised for field investigators to ensure uniform understanding of ethical practices, probing techniques, and

interview administration. Detailed planning for village selection, liaison with Panchayati Raj institutions, and monitoring mechanisms has also been completed.

As an ongoing project, the study is now positioned to enter the fieldwork stage. The upcoming phase will generate empirical evidence on JJM's implementation and its role in shaping access to safe drinking water, sustainability measures, gender empowerment, and rural livelihoods in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. This research study is sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi.

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

The ongoing institutional research project aims to analyse the nature, level, and processes of tribal development in two culturally and ecologically distinct regions of Madhya Pradesh: Barwani, representing the western tribal belt, and Betul, representing the central tribal belt. The study seeks to capture how geographical and ecological contexts—such as resource availability, irrigation potential, and contact with outside markets—shape developmental trajectories, socio-economic

transformation, and the effectiveness of state-led interventions.

At the present stage, an extensive review of the literature has been completed. The review highlights that while tribal societies across India have undergone processes of socio-cultural integration and economic change, the pace and direction of transformation are highly uneven. Factors such as alienation from land and forest resources, limited educational opportunities, and ecological variations continue to create disparities. Importantly, the review underscores that in Madhya Pradesh, the western belt demonstrates relatively greater integration into market systems due to irrigation and commercial cropping, while the central belt shows slower transformation, with subsistence farming and forest dependence still dominant. These insights provide the theoretical foundation for field investigation.

Based on these findings, structured interview schedules have been prepared for multiple levels of

inquiry, including household surveys, village-level assessments, and block-level consultations. The instruments have been designed to capture socio-economic status, livelihood diversification, infrastructure access, participation in government schemes, and perceptions of development. Currently, these tools are undergoing pilot testing in select villages to assess their clarity, cultural appropriateness, and reliability. Feedback from field investigators and respondents is being used to refine sequencing, remove redundancies, and simplify language where required.

The next phase of the project will involve a full-scale field survey covering 16 villages and approximately 400 households, selected through multi-stage random sampling. The expected outcome is a nuanced, comparative understanding of regional variations in tribal development, which will contribute to more context-sensitive policy recommendations for inclusive tribal advancement in Madhya Pradesh.



DOCTORAL PROGRAMME



MPISSR is a recognised research centre of Vikram University, Ujjain, for research leading to a Ph.D. in Political Science, Economics, Geography and Sociology. The Institute offers three ICSSR Institutional Doctoral Fellowships annually to pursue a Ph.D. on topical issues of the 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, 25 research scholars are pursuing Ph.D. in Political Science-12, Economics-4, Commerce-6 and Sociology-2. Three scholars have been awarded, and four scholars have submitted their doctoral theses from MPISSR Ujjain during 2024-25.

PDF Ongoing

ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellowship

Dr. Usha Jatwa

अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं का राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण और जाति संरचना की स्थिति : मध्यप्रदेश के उज्जैन संभाग (मालवा) के विशेष सन्दर्भ में (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Dr. Satyam Samrat Acharya

वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में संघर्ष विराम हेतु अहिंसात्मक कार्रवाइयाँ : छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर क्षेत्र के विशेष संदर्भ में एक अध्ययन (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Ph.D. Awarded

ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

Ms. Tanuja Kumari

लोक कल्याणकारी राज्यों में ग्रामीण कौशल केन्द्रों की रोजगार सृजन में भूमिकारू इंदौर शहर के सन्दर्भ में ग्रामीण कौशल केन्द्रों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन (डॉ. आशीष भट्ट)

Open Category

Mr. Brajesh Kher

स्थानीय स्व-शासन के माध्यम से गरीबी और बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों की भूमिका : उज्जैन जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में एक अध्ययन (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Mr. Dinesh Chandra Amphal

महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण में शासकीय योजनाओं एवं सहायता समूहों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (उज्जैन जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में) (प्रो. सन्दीप जोशी)

Mr. Krishnapal Singh Rathore

कृषि विकास में संस्थागत साख की भूमिका: एक अध्ययन (रतलाम जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में) (डॉ. मनु गौतम)

Ph.D. Ongoing

ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship

Ms. Rashmi Tatwal

कामकाजी महिलाओं के मध्य उभरता भूमिका संघर्ष : उज्जैन शहर में अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं के सन्दर्भ में एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (डॉ. तपस कुमार दलपति)

UGC-NSC Doctoral Fellowship

Mr. Satish Mahor (SRF)

मध्यप्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति के विकास का परिदृश्य एवं इसका राजनीतिक विमर्श : मुरैना जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में एक अध्ययन (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Mr. Sher Singh Deepak

अनुसूचित जाति महिला वर्ग का सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक समावेशीकरण : देवास जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में एक अध्ययन (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

UGC-JRF

Mr. Abhishek Singh Rajpoot

निर्वाचकीय राजनीति एवं युवाओं की सहभागिता (सागर जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में एक अध्ययन) (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Mr. Prem Singh

भारत में वित्तीय संघवाद का बदलता स्वरूप एवं केन्द्र-राज्य संबंध पर प्रभाव 2014 से वर्तमान तक का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन (डॉ. आशीष भट्ट)

Mr. Balram Patidar

भारतीय जनता पार्टी शासन का निर्णय प्रक्रिया पर प्रभाव (उज्जैन जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में एक अध्ययन) (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Mr. Ajay Rathore

महिला उन्मुख कल्याण योजनाएँ एवं मतदान व्यवहार (उज्जैन जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में एक अध्ययन) (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Open Category Scholar**Ms. Khushbu Alune**

ग्रामीण विकास एवं ग्राम स्वराज का वर्तमान स्वरूप और गाँधीय संकल्पना की प्रासंगिकता : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Ms. Chandani Gupta

जनजातीय महिला नेतृत्व एवं पेसा कानून से स्थानीय अभिशासन में परिवर्तन एवं प्रभाव का विश्लेषण : बड़वानी जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में एक अध्ययन (प्रो. यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया)

Mr. Sumit Kumar 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

स्मार्ट सिटी परियोजना का उज्जैन के आर्थिक विकास में योगदान का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन (प्रो. सन्दीप जोशी)

Mr. Prakash Ahirwar

प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन (राजगढ़ जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में 01-04-2017 से 31-03-2022 तक) (प्रो. सन्दीप जोशी)

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. Ishwar Vyas

कृषि एवं कृषक जनित राजनीति : मध्य प्रदेश के मालवांचल की राजनीति के संदर्भ में अध्ययन (डॉ. आशीष भट्ट)

Ms. Basanti Alawa

अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं के विकास में शासकीय योजनाओं की भूमिका (धार जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में) (डॉ. आशीष भट्ट)

Mr. Lokesh Nirmal

बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण योजना का प्रभाव : बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा (उज्जैन) के विशेष संदर्भ में एक अध्ययन (डॉ. आशीष भट्ट)

Mr. Lavkush Patidar

मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों की भण्डारण व्यवस्था का एक आर्थिक विश्लेषण (उज्जैन संभाग के संदर्भ में) (डॉ. मनु गौतम)

Mr. Pravin Gurjar

मध्य प्रदेश में सौर उर्जा के उपयोग का आर्थिक अध्ययन : इन्दौर जिले के संदर्भ में (डॉ. मनु गौतम)

Mr. Lakhan Sharma

कृषकों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का प्रभाव : एक अध्ययन (मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले के संदर्भ में) (डॉ. मनु गौतम)



SENIOR FELLOWSHIP (ICSSR)

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

Professor Shailendra Parashar

ICSSR Senior Fellowship is conferred on. He is working on "Dimensions of Jeevan Anand (Happiness) in Indian Socio-Cultural Heritage: A Sociological Study".

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, civilisation and pleasure of the citizens of any country. Culture is the music of the soul. The basic instinct of all human is to achieve 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 for humans to keep their lives 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 and 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 "VasudhaivaKutumbakam". Spiritual methods can guide the next generation to achieve 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, 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 the 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

- Lok Sabha Elections 2024 and the Exceptional Dominance of BJP in Madhya Pradesh, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 59, Issue No. 38, 21 Sep, 2024. (<https://search.app/oPydum3yzByUoeU4A>)
- Electoral Outcome of Lok Sabha Elections in Madhya Pradesh 2024: Explanation of Continuous Ascendence of BJP, India Studies Review (UGC-CARE-Group-I) (ISSN: 2583-004X), Vol. 5, No. 2, July-December 2024.

- CSDS-Lokniti post-poll survey: Extraordinary ascendence of BJP in Madhya Pradesh. Published by The Hindu (June 08, 2024) Yatindra Singh Sisodia (https://www.thehindu.com/elections/lok-sabha/csds-lokniti-post-poll-survey-extraordinary-ascendence-of-bjp-in-madhyapradesh/article68263274.ece?Fbclid=IwY2xjawJlyg9leHRuA2FibQlxMQABHhccxqK21Hr6kztJQ24I8JhWGjObRv_eqMYGD0-1hxleirOH-4g7YgLOMhKo_aem_Zmf6dEusXgqftiND3AUKhw)

Sandeep Joshi

- 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).

Manu Gautam

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

Sunil Singh Chandel

- 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).

Sunil Singh Chandel

- 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).

Amit Tiwari

- 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).

Manish Gyani

- 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).



ACADEMIC PARTICIPATION BY THE FACULTY

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- Addressed in the Inaugural Session of the ICSSR-sponsored National Seminar on 'Dr. Ambedkar's Role in the Social, Economic and Political Structure of India', as Special Guest, organised by Madhya Pradesh Dalit Sahitya Akademi, Ujjain (24 March 2025).
- Delivered a lecture in the Online Workshop on NEP 2020 Orientation and Sensitisation Programme organised by MMTTC, IGNOU, New Delhi (20 March 2025).
- Participated in the Conversation on 'National Education Policy and Research' With Professor Anil Kumar Jain, Dean, Education at EMMRC Centre, Dr. H.S. Gour Central University, Sagar (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFztuaNLY4Q>) (13 March 2025).
- Delivered a lecture in the National Workshop on Research Methodology organised by Don Bosco College, Golaghat (Assam) (11 March 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on the Language of Research and Report Writing in the Two-Week Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. Scholars in Social Sciences organised by the School of Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain (5 March 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on Language of Research and Report Writing in the ICSSR-sponsored Capacity Building Programme at CPDTE, Dr. H. S. Gour Central University, Sagar (11 February 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Developing Research Proposal in the ICSSR-sponsored Capacity Building Programme at CPDTE, Dr. H. S. Gour Central University, Sagar (11 February 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on Identification of Research Problem and Developing Research Proposal at FDP on NEP 2020: Orientation and Sensitisation Programme organised by UGC-MMTTC-Jodhpur (6 February 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Developing Effective Research Proposal in the Refresher Course in Theory and Pedagogy in Humanities and Social Sciences (Interdisciplinary) (UGC-MMTTC, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur) (04 February 2025).
- Delivered Inaugural Lecture in the Refresher Course in Community-Based Curriculum, Pedagogy, and Research (Interdisciplinary) organised by MMTTC, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (MP) (18 January 2025).
- Participated in the National Seminar on "Gandhian Approach to Social Work: Prospects and Challenges" as a keynote speaker in one of the technical sessions. Shared my thoughts on 'Gandhian Approach to Community Empowerment and Sustainable Development: A Relook'. The seminar was organised by Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari (Bihar) (4 March 2025).
- Participated in the Inaugural Session of the National Seminar on Achieving Zero Hunger Goal for Vision Viksit Bharat @2047, organised under the ICSSR-sponsored collaborative project at School of Economics, Devi Ahilya University, Indore (15 February 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on 'Grassroots Democracy in India: Conundrums and Possibilities' in the Refresher Course: Social Sciences organised by UGC-MMTTC, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar (Gujarat) (13 February 2025).

- Participated and presented a paper on 'Madhya Pradesh' in the National Seminar on 'Understanding Electoral Outcomes in Indian States of Lok Sabha Election 2024' organised by the Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad (9 January 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on Developing Research Synopsis in the ICSSR-sponsored Orientation Programme on Research Methodology in Social Sciences for Research Scholars organised by MPISSR, Ujjain (31 December 2024).
- Delivered a lecture (online) on "Essence of Research Proposal Writing for Ph.D. and PDF Scholars" at Winter School Workshop on Research Proposal Writing, Large-Scale Data Analysis, and Academic Paper Publishing, organised by the Department of Economics, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow (23 December 2024).
- Participated in Oath Ceremony at Mahakal Institute of Management, Ujjain as Chief Guest (13 December 2024).
- Delivered a lecture on Research Methodology (Preparing Research Proposal) to research scholars of Bhupal Nobles University, Udaipur (12 December 2024).
- Delivered an online lecture on Research Methodology in the National Research Methodology Workshop at Maharshi Mahesh Yogi Vaidik University, Jabalpur (11 December 2024).
- Delivered a lecture on Language of Research and Report Writing in the ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences organised by the Department of Folklore, University of Kalyani, Nadia (West Bengal) (9 December 2024)
- Delivered a lecture on Research Issues and Developing Research Proposal in the ICSSR Sponsored Research Methodology Course in Social Sciences organised by the Department of Folklore, University of Kalyani, Nadia (West Bengal) (9 December 2024)
- Delivered a lecture on "Grassroots Democracy in India: Conundrums and Possibilities" at Jadavpur University, Kolkata (9 December 2024)
- Delivered a lecture on 'Basic Tenets of Research and Developing Research Proposal' in the National Workshop on Methodology and Ethics of Research at SAGE University, Bhopal (4 December 2024).
- Delivered a lecture on "Language of Research and Report Writing" in the Interdisciplinary Refresher Course on "Research, Writing and Analysis" organised by IIT, Dhanbad under UGC-MMTTC (21 November 2024).
- Delivered Keynote Address in the Workshop on Gender and Governance in Assam at Gauhati University, Guwahati (15 November 2024).
- Participated as a Panellist in the Symposium on Role of Community Organisations in Economic Empowerment of Women jointly organised by School of Studies in Political Science and Public Administration, Vikram University, Ujjain and Swami Vivekanand Bhartiya Anusandhan Sansthan, Pune (26 October 2024).
- Delivered a lecture on Research Funding and Grant Writing in Social Sciences in the Faculty Development Programme organised by National Law Institute University, Bhopal (23 October 2024).
- Participated in the Inaugural Session as Chief Guest in the UDGAM 2024 - A Two-Day National Conference (Virtual Mode) on



“Interdisciplinary Insight: Bridging Boundaries in Social Science” organised by Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalay, Indore (21 October 2024).

- Delivered an Address as the Chief Guest on the Occasion of Gandhi Jayanti and International Non-Violence Day at Bhairtiya Gyanpeeth Institute, Ujjain (2 October 2024).
- Delivered Inaugural Lecture on Basic Tenets of Research in the ICSSR-sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members organised by CISLS, SoSS, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi (30 September 2024).
- Delivered a lecture on How to Develop an Effective Funding Research Proposal in the ICSSR-sponsored Capacity Building Programme for Faculty Members organised by CISLS, SoSS, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi (30 September 2024).
- Delivered Inaugural Lecture in the Multidisciplinary Refresher Course on Recent Advances in Social Sciences at UGC-MMTTC, Iswar Saran PG College (Allahabad University), Prayagraj (UP). There were 150 participants from 21 states (12 September 2024).
- Participated in the Panel Discussion on Tribal Development in Madhya Pradesh on the occasion of the Annual Conference of Madhya Pradesh Economics Association & Conference of

Society for Pathways to Sustainability organised by School of Economics, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalay, Indore (30 August 2024).

- Participated in the Research Advisory Committee of the School of Studies in Political Science and Public Administration, Vikram University, Ujjain, as a Subject Expert nominated by the Vice Chancellor (29 August 2024).
- Delivered lectures on Language of Research and Report Writing in Refresher Course for Teacher Educators at MMTTC, DAVV, Indore (28 August 2024).
- Delivered lectures on Developing Research Proposal in Refresher Course for Teacher Educators at MMTTC, DAVV, Indore (28 August 2024).
- Participated as Subject Expert on Research in the Regional Workshop on Indian Knowledge System and Restructuring of Curriculum at Graduate/Post-Graduate Level organised by Office of Additional Director, Higher Education, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Ujjain (8 August 2024).
- Delivered a lecture on Basic Tenets of Research and Research Proposal in ICSSR-sponsored Ten Days Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences being organised by MPISSR in collaboration with IEDS, Noida (15 July 2024).



- Delivered a Lecture on preparing an Effective Research Proposal in the ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences, organised by the Centre for Social Development, Hyderabad (2 July 2025).
- Delivered Inaugural Lecture in ICSSR-sponsored Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences organised by Centre for Social Development, Hyderabad (2 July 2024).
- Delivered a lecture on Research Writing in the Short Term Course on Research Methodology for Social Science Teachers organised

by Central University of Himachal Pradesh and Madan Mohan Malviya Training Centre, Devi Ahilya University, Indore (15 June 2025).

- Participated in the Panel Discussion on “The Factors that Shaped Lok Sabha Elections 2024” organised by the Department of Political Science, Bangalore University (9 June 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on Basic Tenets of Research in a National Webinar on Research Methodology organised by Government College, Timarni, Madhya Pradesh (31 May 2025).
- Delivered a Talk on “Electoral System, Psephology and Lok Sabha Elections 2024: Major Concerns” at

Dayal Singh College, Delhi University (1 May 2024).

- Given an interview on a YouTube Channel (The Federal) on 'Low turnout in first phase: who will benefit?' https://youtu.be/V_U2MtI01Ko?si=jq-R4zQcSp65uhEz (25 April 2024).
- Participated in the Inaugural Session of the Two-Week Capacity Building Programme on 'Academic Research Writing' organised by the Department of Tourism Management, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarakantak and delivered Inaugural Address (22 April 2024).
- Participated as a Guest in a function on New Year Vikram Samvat 2081 at Ujjain, organised by Raja Bhoj Jan Kalyan Samiti (11 April 2024).
- Participated as a Guest in a function on Rastriya Krantiveer Alankaran Saharoh 2024, which facilitated two Padmashri recipients (6 April 2024).

Manu Gautam

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Techniques and Procedure' during the 'Ten Days Training Course on Research Methodology in Social Sciences (July 13 to 22, 2024) on 16th July 2024 at MPISSR, Ujjain.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Sampling Techniques and Procedure' during 'Five Days Training Programme on Research Methodology on 31 December 2024 at MPISSR, Ujjain.

Sunil Singh Chandel

- Delivered a lecture on “E-Resources and Data: Transforming Social Science Research Practices” on 16 July, 2024 (Tuesday) in Ten Days Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences (July 13 to 22, 2024), In collaboration with Institute for Educational and Developmental Studies, Noida and MPISSR, Ujjain, Sponsored by ICSSR.
- Delivered a lecture on “Harmonizing Academic Writing: Mastering References, Bibliography, and Skills with Mendeley” on 21 July, 2024 (Tuesday) in Ten Days Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences (July 13 to 22, 2024), In collaboration with Institute for Educational and Developmental Studies, Noida and MPISSR, Ujjain, Sponsored by ICSSR.
- Participated in the training course on Navigating the pathways of publishing in High-quality journals at ICSSR on Friday, 30 August 2024, in the Researcher Academy on Campus, presented by Dr. Vinita Saroha, Customer Success Manager.
- Delivered a lecture on an Online Short-Term Course on the Utility of Open resources as a special guest on September 19, 2024, organised by Dr. H.S. Gour Central University, Sagar (M.P.).



- Delivered a lecture on The Use of E-Resources in Social Science Research on September 24, 2024, National Training Workshop on Bridging the Gaps: Integrating, Analysing Data and E-Resources in Social Science Research, (23 to 27 September 2024), sponsored by ICSSR.
- Delivered a lecture on E-Resources and Data: Transforming Research Practices on November 15, 2024 in the Interdisciplinary Refresher Course (Online Mode) on "Research, Writing and Analysis" of UGC-MMTTC, Indian Institute of Technology (ISM) Dhanbad, Jharkhand, 11-22 Nov 2024, Organised by Department of Mathematics & Computing, Indian Institute of Technology (ISM) Dhanbad.
- Delivered a lecture on on November 15, 2024 on Harmonizing Academic Writing: Mastering, References, Bibliography, and Skills with Mendeley in Interdisciplinary Refresher Course on "Research, Writing, and Analysis" UGC-MMTTC, Indian Institute of Technology (ISM) Dhanbad, Jharkhand, 11-22 Nov 2024, Organised by Department of Mathematics & Computing, Indian Institute of Technology (ISM).
- Delivered a lecture as keynote speaker on Research Methodology on November 23, 2024, in the National Workshop on Research

Methodology, and Data Analysis Using SPSS Software on 23-24 November 2024, organised by MALWANCHAL UNIVERSITY, Index Institute of Management, Arts & Sciences, School of Library & Information Science, Indore, MP.

- Delivered a lecture on A to Z of Research in two days national training workshop on Research Methodology on November 23, 2024 in Two Days National Workshop on Research Methodology, and Data Analysis Using SPSS Software on 23 -24 Nov, 2024 organized by MALWANCHAL UNIVERSITY, Index Institute of Management, Arts & Sciences, School of Library & Information Science, Indore, MP.
- Delivered lecture on Application of E-resources in Social Science Research in the ICSSR sponsored Research Orientation programme for Research Scholars organised by MPISSR, Ujjain (1 January 2025).
- Delivered a lecture on The Use of E-Resources in Social Science Research on March 9, 2025 in a two-week research methodology course at the School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain.
- Delivered a lecture on Applications of AI-powered tools in Social Science Research on March 9, 2025 in a two-week research methodology course at the School of Studies in Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain



Other credentials and significant contributions

Yatindra Singh Sisodia

- Nominated as Academic Advisor for the Department of Political Science and Human Rights, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (MP) (Since February 2025).
- 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

BOOKS

Electoral Narratives of Democracy and Governance in Contemporary India

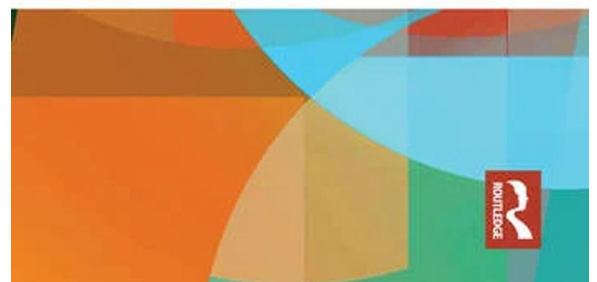
Routledge (2024)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Pratip Chattopadhyaya (Eds.)



ELECTORAL NARRATIVES OF DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Edited by
Yatindra Singh Sisodia and Pratip Chattopadhyaya



The book examines the influence of the 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

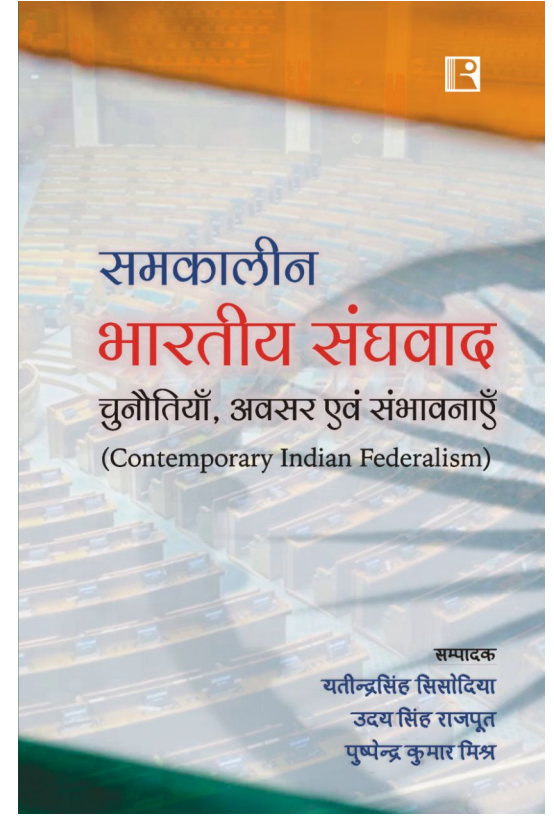
'narratives' inherent in electoral campaigns and electoral marketing; Studies complex, overlapping and multidimensional ways elections can be studied; Explicates the goal of electioneering in contemporary India—whether it is an 'institution-driven' or an 'actor-driven' process. The volume will be essential 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 (2024)

यतीन्द्रसिंह सिसोदिया, उदयसिंह राजपूत एवं पुष्पेन्द्र मिश्रा (सम्पा.)

संघवाद 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 : 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

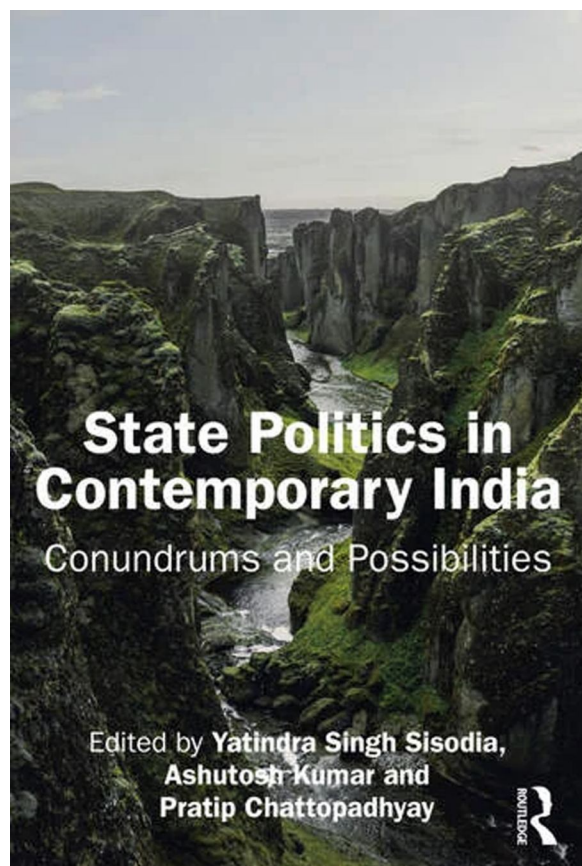
पर कार्य कर रहे अध्येताओं के बौद्धिक और अकादमिक विमर्श को जगह देती है। पुस्तक को एक सुस्पष्ट संपादकीय परिचय से आरंभ करते हुए इसे चार भागों - प्रथम संघवाद की वैचारिकी एवं सामयिकी; द्वितीय सहकारी संघवाद, विकेंद्रीकरण, समन्वय एवं सहकार; तृतीय केंद्र-राज्य संबंध, और चतुर्थ वित्तीय संघवाद के शीर्षकों में 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।

State Politics in Contemporary India: Conundrums and Possibilities

Routledge (Forthcoming)

Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Ashutosh Kumar and
Pratip Chattopadhyaya (Eds.)



This volume examines Indian states as analytical units, culminating in a comprehensive socio-political study of the country as a whole. The state-specific essays underline the federal context in which politics in India unfold at the ground level. Employing a federalist and centrist analytical

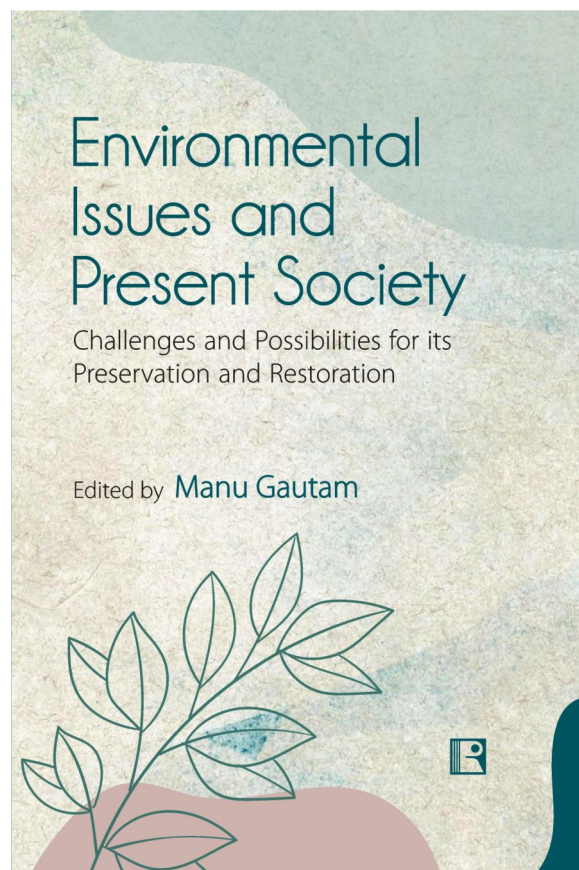
prism, this book aims to add to the existing body of work on state politics, with a particular focus on India in the last decade, which has shown visible shifts in political terms. It delineates the narratives and trends in politics at the state level and explores the range of issues and actors involved in it. It shows the myriad complex,

overlapping and multidimensional ways in which politics unfold at the state level and go on to make a national impact. The volume will be indispensable to scholars and researchers of South Asian politics, federalism and contemporary India.

Environmental Issues and Present Society

Rawat Publications (Forthcoming)

Manu Gautam (Eds.)



In the modern era, environmental issues such as climate change, deforestation, pollution, and loss of biodiversity pose significant threats to the planet and human well-being. Rapid industrialisation, unsustainable consumption patterns, and overdependence on fossil fuels have exacerbated these problems, challenging ecosystems and the health of communities worldwide. However, these challenges also present opportunities for change. Advances in green technology, increased environmental awareness, and global cooperation offer hope for

preservation and restoration. Transitioning to renewable energy, implementing stricter environmental policies, and promoting sustainable lifestyles can significantly mitigate damage and restore ecological balance. While the path forward is complex, collective responsibility and innovation can lead to a more sustainable future for generations to come. The present book compiles well-researched articles on various issues of the environment and its impact, along with sustainable measures to preserve the balance of nature.

JOURNALS

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences

Editor: Yatindra Singh Sisodia

Associate Editor: Manu Gautam

Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences is a peer-reviewed (UGC CARE-listed in Group I) journal published biannually by MPISSR in English. The journal incorporates research papers/articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative and contemporary relevance. The Institute brought out the first and second issues of 2024, its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences during 2024-25.

Vol. 29(1), June 2024

- Bharat as a Civilisational Nation: Unscrambling the Treads of Tradition and Modernity - Asis Mistry
- Complex Decentralisation: Resident Welfare Association Response to Covid-19 - Sucharita Sengupta
- Seamless Integration with Society: A Scholarly Examination of Facilitating the Care Leavers in the Indian Context - Girish Sharma
- Policy Research and Challenges of Data Collection: A Field View from the Northern Hindi Belt of India - Sanjeev Kumar
- Surface Water Management amid Regional Disparity: A Study of Vindhya Plateau and Alluvial Ganga Plain Regions of India - Anupama Dubey and R.K. Mishra

- Financial Performance of Micro Finance Institutions: A Study on their Loan Repayment Factors - Arnab Chakraborty, Nitin Kumar, Bhakti Ranjit Pawar, Utkarsh Ashish, Debjani Chakraborty and Aakash
- Unsung Technological Hero of Social Service in India: Case Study of Amateur Radio Organisations - Arunima Mukherjee
- Reconciling Unity with Multiplicity: Exploring Federal Design for Peaceful Living Together of Minorities in South Asia - Sanjay Sharma
- Conceptualising the Anatomy of Green Criminology in South Asia - Aaratrika Pandey and Stency Mariya Mark
- Ladakh's Demand for Statehood: A Quest for Recognition and Representation - Mohd Sharif and Rajeev Kumar Singh
- Impact of Entrepreneurial Skill and Competency on Business Performance: A Quantitative Study on Farm Tourism in Birbhum District in West Bengal - Arup Kumar Baksi and Subhashree Sanyal
- Unravelling the Trends and Patterns in the Field of Entrepreneurial Finance through



Bibliometric Analysis - Sonam, Kavita Chauhan and Babita Singh

- Reserved Assembly Seats and Geography of Representation for Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan: Is the Rotation of Seats a Solution? - Anubhav Singh and Seema Jalan
- The Long-Run Relationship between Chemical Fertilisers and Productivity of Major Crops in Uttar Pradesh: An Application of FMOLS and DOLS Approaches - Vijay Kumar, Mayank Kumar Singh, Indu Upadhyay and Varsha Yadav
- Book Reviews

Good Economics for Hard Times (Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo) - Lekshmi S.

India@75: A Changing Electoral Democracy (Sunil K. Choudhary) - Drishti Sah

The Mobile Scheduled Castes: Rise of a New Middle Class (Nandu Ram) - Mohammad Hadi

Warren Buffett and the Interpretation of Financial Statements (Mary Buffett and David Clark) - Broto Rauth and Medhavi Bhardwaj

Vol. 29(2), December 2024

- Theoretical and Conceptual Evolution of Unpaid Work: Review and Comments - Anushka Singh and Surendra Meher
- NDA's Peak and Opposition's Path: Analysing the 2024 Election Verdict in Assam - Abhinav Pankaj Borbora
- Trends in Household Cooking Energy Consumption among Rural Social Groups in Bengal: An Analysis of NSSO Data (1999-2012) - Tapas Bagdi, Sreya Ghosh,

Anuradha Sarkar and Amit Kumar Hazra

- An Investigation into the Inter-District Disparity in India using Household Consumption Expenditure Data - Malay Das
- Women Entrepreneurs and Anti-Discrimination Laws: Policy Perspectives in a Regional Context - Era Tiwari and Anjali Jha
- Telugu Labour Migration to Gulf Countries: Trends and Dynamics of Labour Emigration from Andhra and Telangana since the 1970s - Kali Chittibabu
- India's Evolving Position in Indo-Pacific: A Decade of Engagement in the Indo-Pacific through the Prism of Quad - Priyadarshini Purohit and Aakanksha Sharma
- Bribe Trafficking in Haryana: Causes and Possible Solutions - Manju Panwar and Preeti Dabas
- President's Ordinance-Making Power and Parliamentary Democracy in India: A Study of Executive Overreach Since 2014 - Maneesh Kumar and Sanjay Sharma
- Transforming Governance: Unleashing the Impact of E-Governance on Delivery of Public Service in Jaipur District - Shameena Khan, Chandan Singh and Naved Jamal
- Assessing the Influence of OBCs in the Politics of Madhya Pradesh: A Holistic Perspective - Naveen Payasi
- Understanding Millet Consumption in India: A

Comprehensive Review of Consumption Patterns, Influencing Factors and Consumer Preferences - Nivedita Negi and Gajendra Kumar Sahu

- India's Domestic Migrants and their Vulnerability to COVID-19: The Lack of Visibility of Female Migrants - Durgavati Patel, Akhilesh Kumar, Nidhi Verma, Sandip Kumar Singh and Saurabh Kumar Sharma
 - The Politics of Heritage in Varanasi: The Case of Kashi Vishwanath Temple Corridor Project - Shruti Dubey
 - Exploring Investigative Journalism's Challenges: A Meta-Analytic Review - Shweta Sharma and Parul Mishra
 - Digital Banking Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction: A Review - Umar Amin and Sarita Agrawal
 - Digital Media in the Context of Indian Knowledge Systems: Preserving Traditional Communication in a Technological Age - Abhinav Paliwal and Kuldeep Siwach
 - Book Reviews
- A Brief History of the Present: Muslims in New India (Hilal Ahmed) - Pratip Chattopadhyay
- Türkiye's Foreign Policy under APK: Implications and Challenges for India (Md. Muddassir Quamar) - Aishwarya Upreti
- The Social, Cultural and Political Discourses of Autism (Jessica N. Lester and Michelle O'Reilly) - Subham

Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal

Editor: Yatindra Singh Sisodia

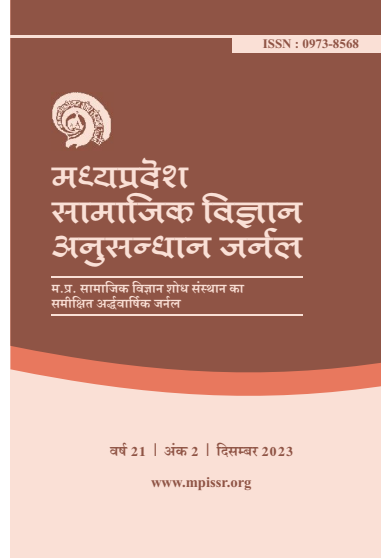
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Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal is a peer-reviewed journal published biannually by MPISR in Hindi. The journal includes research papers/articles on social, economic, political, cultural, administrative and contemporary issues, problems and processes at state, national and international levels. The Institute brought out the second issue of 2023 and the first issue of 2024 of its bi-annual Journal Madhya Pradesh Samajik Vigyan Anusandhan Journal during 2024-25.

Vol 21(2), December 2023

- उत्तर प्रदेश में सवर्ण राजनीति : क्षत्रिय बनाम ब्राह्मण वर्चस्व की उठापटक - निशान्त यादव
- हिन्दी क्षेत्र की दलित पत्रकारिता : ऐतिहासिक सन्दर्भ समकालीन प्रासंगिकता - अजय कुमार
- चीन का उदय और दक्षिण एशिया पर इसका प्रभाव - मनीष एवं अपर्णा त्रिपाठी
- इक्कीसवीं सदी में भारत में सुशासन की चुनौतियाँ - सुधीर सिंह
- ग्रामीण भारत के सन्दर्भ में छात्रों की विद्यालय से अनुपस्थिति : समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन - पंकज दास



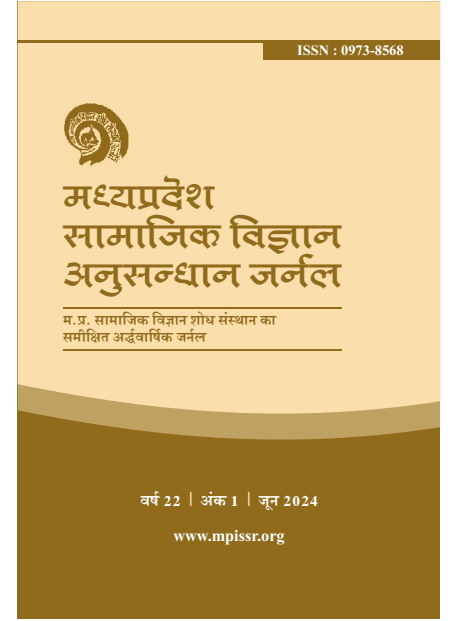
- दलित समाज और समावेशी विकास की चुनौतियाँ - किरन एवं राजीवकुमार सिंह
- डिजिटल शिक्षा और विद्यार्थियों में शिक्षण अधिगम शैली के प्रभाव का अध्ययन - जयति साहू
- उच्च शिक्षा में अध्ययनरत दिव्यांग छात्रों पर कोविड-19 के प्रभावों का एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण - दुर्गा प्रसाद यादव, बीरेन्द्र नारायण दुबे एवं ब्रजेश कुमार
- सामाजिक क्रान्ति का सशक्त माध्यम : शिक्षा व्यवस्था - सुमन मौर्य
- मण्डल आयोग : भारत में अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग की पहचान - अविनाश जाटव एवं नीता बोरा शर्मा
- भारत में बाल श्रम की समस्या एवं उसका निराकरण : एक संक्षिप्त अध्ययन - देवेन्द्र मौर्य

- एक दशक में विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश का मध्यप्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ अन्तर्सम्बन्ध : एक आर्थिक विश्लेषण - नरेन्द्र कुमार हनोते
- किसानों का आर्थिक विकास : कृषि में नयी तकनीक से ही सम्भव - सचिन यादव
- सोनभद्र जनपद का जनजातीय समाज : सामाजिक, आर्थिक जीवन का समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य - दीपक कुमार खरवार एवं विभूति भूषण मलिक
- पुस्तक समीक्षा
पोलिटिकल थॉट इन इन्डिक सिविलाइजेशन (हिमांशु राय) - नीरज कुमार झा
राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 : द गेम चेंजर (टी.वी. कट्टीमनी) - विकाश कुमार

Vol 22(1), June 2024

- भारतीय राजनीति में बहुजन समाज पार्टी का योगदान : उत्तर प्रदेश के सन्दर्भ में एक आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन - रूपेश रंजन
- मतदान व्यवहार और भारत में चुनावी अध्ययन का विकास : सैद्धान्तिक विश्लेषण - राकेश कुमार एवं सिद्धार्थ मुखर्जी
- अर्थशास्त्र और भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा : एक सिंहावलोकन - नीता तपन
- प्राचीन धर्मग्रन्थों में भारत के भौगोलिकता की अवधारणा : महाभारत एवं विष्णुपुराण के विशेष सन्दर्भ में - संगीत कुमार रागी
- सामाजिक समावेशन हेतु बहुसांस्कृतिक शिक्षा - अनामिका यादव एवं शिरीष पाल सिंह

- बच्चों की घरेलू भाषा और शिक्षक : एक समीक्षा - छाया राजोरा
- लैंगिक भूमिकाएँ, खाद्य व्यवहार एवं महिला स्वास्थ्य : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन - सौम्या पांडे
- भारतीय समाज एवं संस्कृति : एक दृष्टि (असहमति की बहुलता के विशेष सन्दर्भों में) - पुनीत कुमार
- भारत में शहरीकरण व औद्योगीकरण के कारण कृषि भूमि का ह्रास तथा कृषक समाज पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव का अध्ययन - ऋतु रानी
- प्रकृति की संरक्षक एवं पूजक बैगा जनजाति : मध्य प्रदेश के विशेष सन्दर्भ में - नूतन केवट एवं रंजू हासिनी साह
- वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में जनजातीय भाषाओं की दशा और दिशा - मनोहर भी. येरकलवार
- दुर्ग-भिलाई शहरी क्षेत्र में बाँस से निर्मित वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाली महिलाओं की आय का अध्ययन - वन्दना धुर्वे एवं चन्द्रिका नाथवानी
- अध्यापकों में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा चेट जीपीटी के उपयोग के प्रति दृष्टिकोण का अध्ययन - शिव नन्दन सिंह, नीतू पटेल एवं गौरव राव
- भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ : एक सामाजिक समस्या - हसमुख पांचाल
- कृषि पर्यटन : ग्रामीण विकास एवं पर्यटन का एक उभरता क्षेत्र - आसीन खाँ एवं अनिल कुमार यादव
- कार्ययोजित महिलाओं के कार्य एवं परिवार में असन्तुलन के कारक : विद्यालयीन



अध्यापिकाओं पर एक अध्ययन - संजय कुमार एवं पंकज सिंह

- भारतीय नारी सशक्तीकरण में डॉ. अम्बेडकर का अतुलनीय योगदान - अनिता कुमारी
- अठारहवीं शताब्दी के दौरान मेवात में कृषि उत्पादन प्रणाली : अरसत्ता दस्तावेजों पर आधारित - पूजा साहू
- पुस्तक समीक्षा
भाषा का बुनियादी ताना-बाना : एक संकलन (हृदयकान्त दीवान तथा रजनी द्विवेदी (सम्पा.)) - सुमित गंगवार
- प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा : व्यक्तित्व विकास के विविध चरण (आशुतोष दुबे (सम्पा.)) - प्रिया जौहरी
- नीला कॉर्नफ्लॉवर (वीरेन्द्र प्रताप यादव) - अमित राय

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Ten-Day Research Methodology Course for Research Scholars in Social Sciences (13-22 July 2024)

The M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, in collaboration with the Institute for Educational and Developmental Studies, Noida, organised a 10-day Research Methodology Course for Ph.D. students from July 13 to 22, 2024. The programme was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, and it was designed to provide introductory guidance on research methodology, covering both theoretical foundations and practical applications. Applications were invited through the institute's website, social science resource networks, and over 250 circulars were sent to universities and

colleges across India. A total of 133 applications were received, with participants representing six states and two union territories. To ensure diversity, candidates were selected across disciplines such as economics, sociology, political science, social work, anthropology, and home science, as well as different stages of research work. Priority was given to those who had not attended similar courses before. Ultimately, 23 outstation participants and 10 from Ujjain were selected.

The course content was comprehensive, encompassing lectures on philosophical foundations, ontological and

epistemological issues, methodological approaches, quantitative and qualitative techniques, data analysis, and research writing. Resource persons were drawn from both the MPISSR faculty and eminent external experts representing reputed universities and research institutions. 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. The structure of the course was phased: the first stage focused on philosophical and theoretical orientations; the



second stage emphasised methodological tools, sampling techniques, and qualitative methods; and the final stage dealt with data analysis, report writing, and bibliographic techniques. Sessions included interactive lectures, group discussions, and question-and-answer rounds. Practical exercises, such as the preparation and presentation of research proposals in groups, along with hands-on training in SPSS in the computer laboratory, ensured that participants gained applied knowledge alongside conceptual clarity.

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. Participants expressed satisfaction with the academic content, resource persons, and practical training. Their feedback, along with evaluations of faculty sessions, highlighted the usefulness of the programme in strengthening their research skills. Based on this

experience, the Course Director recommended that research methodology training be made mandatory for doctoral students, as many lack adequate exposure to contemporary methods. He further suggested that ICSSR support such initiatives more generously, particularly in Hindi-speaking states like Madhya Pradesh, where opportunities remain limited. Considering the overwhelming number of applications, the report also proposed that ICSSR develop new grant policies to enable institutes to conduct these courses more frequently. Regular training of this kind would significantly enhance the quality of social science research in both Madhya Pradesh and India as a whole.

The Course Convener of this programme was Dr. Manu Gautam.



Five-Day National Training Workshop on Bridging the Gaps: Integrating, Analysing Data and E-Resources in Social Science Research (23-27 September 2024)

The National Training Workshop on "Bridging the Gaps: Integrating, Analysing Data, and E-Resources in Social Science Research" was successfully organised at the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain, from 23rd to 27th September 2024. This five-day event aimed at equipping social science researchers with advanced tools and methodologies for handling large-scale data and utilising e-resources effectively. A total of 20 sessions were conducted, covering various themes, including data integration techniques, analytical frameworks, and the use of digital resources in research. The workshop featured eminent resource persons who provided hands-on training on software tools like SPSS, Mendeley, Vos-viewer, MS Excel, Turnitin, etc., essential for qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

A circular was sent to various organisations through emails and social networking groups of academia to invite participants from all over India. Out of 214 applications, 210 were received

before the due date of September 10, 2024. Only 8 applications were received via post from all over the country. The selection of the participants was based on the discipline, gender, and 35 candidates were selected to participate in the training course, and all 35 participants attended the training workshop. The participants were from Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh. The participants engaged in interactive sessions that emphasised bridging the gap between traditional and digital research methods were from the disciplines of Political Science, Sociology, Economics, Education, Commerce, Library & Information Science, History, and Geography. Out of 35 participants, 15 were women from different disciplines who participated in the workshop.

The Workshop began with the lighting of the lamp and garlanding of the goddess of knowledge, Devi Saraswati. Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, president, MPISSR, Ujjain, presided over the inaugural session. Professor D.K. Varma was

the chief guest. Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia welcomed the guest by garlanding them. The valedictory function was chaired by Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma. Professor Sanjeev Kumar Sharma, Choudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (U.P.) & Former Vice Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihar (Bihar) was the chief guest of this session. The President and Chief Guest distributed the certificates to the participants. Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel, coordinator of this workshop, presented the report of the Workshop and proposed a vote of thanks.

Five-Day National Workshop on Orientation of Research Scholars on Social Science Research (30 December 2024 to 3 January 2025)

The M.P. Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain, organised a five-day Research Orientation Programme in Social Sciences from 30 December 2024 to 3 January 2025, sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The programme aimed to provide introductory guidance on research methods in social sciences. A total of 133 applications were received, of which 34 research scholars were selected from across Gujarat, Uttar

Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar, and Delhi. The participants represented a wide range of disciplines, including Political Science, Sociology, Commerce, Education, Museology, and Economics. Faculty members comprised both MPISSR scholars and invited experts from other reputed institutions.

The programme adopted an interdisciplinary approach, drawing expertise from Political Science, Sociology, Management, Economics, and Library Science and Information Science. Across five days, participants engaged in 18 lectures that combined theoretical foundations with practical techniques of research methodology. The inaugural session was presided over by Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, with Professor D.K. Verma as the Chief Guest and Professor Yatindra

Singh Sisodia delivering the welcome address. Sessions explored diverse themes such as ontology and epistemology in social science, hypothesis formulation, qualitative research methods, questionnaire design, sampling techniques, SPSS-based data analysis, report writing, e-resources in research, hypothesis testing, philosophical foundations, and effective academic writing.

The programme concluded on 3 January 2025 with the valedictory session chaired by Professor Sharma. Coordinated by Dr. Manu Gautam, the orientation provided a comprehensive introduction to research methodology, blending conceptual clarity with practical skills. It equipped participants with valuable tools to strengthen their academic pursuits and enhance the quality of their research in the social sciences.





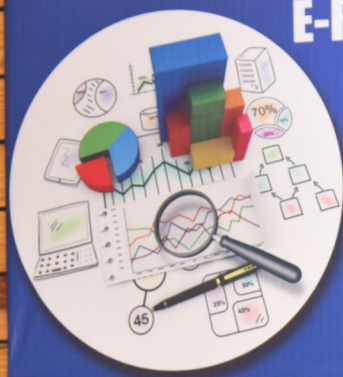
Five-Day National Training Workshop on Strategies for Integrating and Analysing Data and E-Resources in Social Science Research (3-7 February 2025)

The national training workshop titled "Strategies for Integrating and Analysing Data and E-Resources in Social Science Research" took place from February 3 to 7, 2025, at the M. P. Institute of Social Science Research in Ujjain. Its purpose was to provide participants with crucial skills and knowledge to bolster their research abilities in the social sciences. Through engaging sessions and practical activities, attendees learned how to effectively use different data

sources, e-resources, and contemporary research tools. This report outlines the workshop's key highlights, activities, and results.

A circular was sent to various organisations through emails and social networking groups of academia to invite participants from all over India. In all, 175 applications were received before the due date of January 15, 2025. Only 19 applications were received via post from all over the country. The selection of the participants

National Training Workshop on Strategies for Integrating and Analyzing Data and E-Resources in Social Science Research (3-7 February 2025)



Sponsored by
Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Organized by
M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain



was based on discipline and gender, and 38 candidates were selected to participate in the training course. All 38 participants attended the training workshop. The participants were from Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh. The participants were from the disciplines of Political Science, Sociology, Economics, Education, Commerce, Media and Mass Communication, Law, Management, Psychology, History, and Geography. Out of 38 participants, 15 were women from different disciplines who participated in the workshop.

Eminent scholars and subject experts provided deep insights into

contemporary research methodologies. Participants received practical training in SPSS, Smart PLS-SEM, VOS-Viewer, and AI-powered tools. Real-world applications of data integration and research ethics were explored. Research Scholars engaged in meaningful discussions, fostering future collaborations. Participants from across the country engaged in interactive sessions that emphasised bridging the gap between traditional and digital research methods. The workshop also focused on the effective use of e-resources such as digital libraries, open-access repositories, and online databases, enabling researchers to enhance the quality and reach of their studies. The event provided a platform for young scholars and experienced researchers alike to exchange ideas, network, and collaborate on future projects, thereby fostering a

robust research community in the field of social sciences. The comprehensive training offered practical insights into data management, analysis, and the integration of modern digital tools in social science research. The workshop successfully equipped researchers with essential skills to integrate, analyse, and publish research using modern digital tools. Participants appreciated the engaging sessions, hands-on training, and expert guidance.

The Workshop began with the lighting of the lamp and garlanding of the goddess of knowledge, Devi Saraswati. Professor Y.G. Joshi, Professor Emeritus, MPISSR, Ujjain, presided over the inaugural session. Professor D.K. Varma was the chief guest. Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia welcomed the guests by garlanding them. Dr. Sunil Singh Chandel coordinated the workshop and gave a brief account of it.



SEMINARS



National Seminar on Regional Issues of Tribal Development in India: Ground Realities, Policy Interventions and Desired Strategies (7-8 November 2024)

The two-day National Seminar on “Regional Issues of Tribal Development in India: Ground Realities, Policy Interventions and Desired Strategies” was organized by the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, during 07-08 November 2024 with the sponsorship of ICSSR, New Delhi, and it brought together scholars, researchers, and policymakers from twelve states who presented more than thirty research papers across six technical sessions to

deliberate upon the multifaceted challenges of tribal development in India. The seminar commenced with the keynote address of Professor D.K. Verma, who emphasized the “Five J Model” comprising Jal, Jungle, Zameen, Janwar, and Jalvayu as the essential foundation of tribal life and advocated sustainable and community-driven approaches for conservation, while the inaugural session also underlined the significance of indigenous knowledge, disaster preparedness,

and government initiatives such as the Janajatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan. The technical sessions explored pressing issues, including inequalities in household living



standards, adverse effects of mining and displacement, inadequate compensation and vulnerability of tribal women, and the need to strengthen constitutional safeguards, healthcare services, and political structures for Scheduled Tribes. Detailed discussions highlighted the role of the National Rural Livelihood Mission in empowering tribal women through financial inclusion, collective action, and sustainable livelihood opportunities, as well as the persistent problems of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Odisha despite massive welfare spending, thereby

emphasising the urgency of policy execution and monitoring. Other sessions reflected on the status of education, health, and employment among tribal communities, the neglected condition of the Tharu tribe in Uttar Pradesh, and the economic potential of MGNREGA in supporting tribal livelihoods, along with ecological concerns like deforestation and agricultural modernisation. The seminar also focused on broader environmental issues, including air and water pollution, excessive use of chemical fertilisers, and the importance of rainwater harvesting, stressing the need for

strict legal frameworks and social responsibility for environmental protection. The valedictory session addressed by Professor Verma, the comprehensive end report presented by Dr. Amit Tiwari, and the vote of thanks extended by Dr. Manu Gautam concluded the seminar with the collective realisation that region-specific strategies, effective grassroots implementation, and active community participation are indispensable for ensuring sustainable and inclusive tribal development in India.

The seminar was coordinated by Professor Y. G. Joshi & Dr. Amit Tiwari.



National Seminar on The Present Context of Public Policies in India: Challenges and Opportunities (18-19 December 2024)

Public policy serves as the guiding framework through which governments translate laws, regulations, and actions into strategies for achieving social and economic goals. It encompasses diverse areas such as economic development, education, healthcare, social welfare, environmental sustainability, and national security, while being shaped by political ideologies, social values, and economic conditions. In India, the trajectory of public policy reflects both continuity and change, shaped by the legacy of colonialism, the diversity of its society, and the aspirations of its people. Over the years, significant policy initiatives—from liberalisation and privatisation to Digital India, Make in India, GST, financial inclusion, women's empowerment, and

social welfare programmes—have profoundly impacted citizens' lives, fostering economic growth, social inclusion, and nation-building. Public policy thus acts as both a response to societal challenges and a catalyst for inclusive progress.

In this backdrop, the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, organised a two-day national seminar on “Contemporary Context of Public Policy in India: Challenges and Prospects” on 18-19 December 2024, sponsored by the North Regional Centre, ICSSR, New Delhi. The seminar brought together eminent scholars and practitioners who engaged in wide-ranging deliberations across six technical sessions. Discussions spanned historical perspectives, population policy, women's entrepreneurship, and

agro-environmental practices, climate change and energy transition, the role of institutions in policy-making, digital transformation in governance, public-private partnerships, and decentralisation. Keynote speakers emphasised both the importance of data-driven decision-making and



the need for policies grounded in human realities and civil society participation. The seminar highlighted emerging areas such as digital governance, data privacy, climate resilience, and health preparedness, while critically examining gaps between intent and implementation. By fostering academic exchange and policy critique, the seminar underlined the urgent need for thoughtful, inclusive, and innovative public policy to address India's contemporary challenges and future aspirations.

The keynote address of the inaugural session was given by Professor Ashwani Kumar of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. He started with the

historical context by describing Kautilya's Arthashastra as the first comprehensive treatise on public policy. Professor Alok Ranjan Chaurasia presented a comprehensive view of India's population policy in the second technical session, on the topic "Social Policies - Major Public Policy Initiatives in Contemporary India". Dr. Neeta Tapan presented her research on the topic "Public Policy Conflict in Women Entrepreneurship Ecosystem in India". Professor Rekha Acharya presented her views on the topic "Role of agro-environmental practices in enhancing livelihoods and ecosystem services: a policy perspective" in the second session. Major public policy initiatives in contemporary India were discussed in the third technical session. Dr. Rahul Banerjee presented his lecture on the topic "The need of the hour: Energy transition". He said that climate change has become the biggest challenge for human civilisation. In this session, other topics such as the One-Stop Centre Scheme, Ladli Behna Yojana, and the impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana on women empowerment were also discussed extensively. In the fourth technical session, "Contribution of institutions in policy making in

India: Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary" was discussed in depth. The fourth technical session had an in-depth discussion on the role of the legislature, executive, and judiciary in Indian public policy-making. The first keynote speaker of this session, Dr. Vidya Shankar Vibhuti, shared his views on the topic "Policies Stuck in Intentions". He underlined the regional disparities created in the implementation of major programs like family planning, Hum Do Hamare Do policy, and Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Dr. Dinesh Kumar Gehlot explained that the Constitution is the supreme guiding document of public policy, and the judiciary is its guardian. The fifth technical session focused on "Reforms and Public Policies in Various Sectors in India: Public and Private Partnership, Digital India, Education and Skill Development, Make in India". Professor Manju Singh delivered her lecture on the topic "Reimagining Governance: A Digital Transformation". The sixth technical session focused on "Implementation and Decentralisation of Public Policies in India". Dr. Giriraj Singh Chauhan identified ten key areas in his research on emerging areas of public policies in India, which are becoming increasingly important.



The two-day national seminar on Transforming Rural Livelihood Landscape in India: Challenges and Pathways (23-24 January 2025)

The two-day national seminar on "Transforming Rural Livelihood Landscape in India: Challenges and Pathways" was inaugurated today at the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR) auditorium. Jointly organised by MPISSR and the Institute of Livelihood Research and Training (ILRT), the seminar aims to explore solutions to the pressing challenges of rural livelihoods and foster sustainable development strategies. The keynote address was delivered by Shri Vijay Mahajan, Founder of BASIX and PRADAN. Shri Mahajan highlighted the critical issues surrounding rural livelihoods, including the gap between India's employment

definitions and international standards. He pointed out that women remain largely underrepresented in the workforce due to social constraints and the overwhelming presence of male job seekers in the labour market. Advocating for a significant investment of at least 3% of GDP in natural resources like Jal, Jungle, and Jameen (water, forests, and land), he argued that such efforts could generate millions of jobs annually. He further stressed the importance of equipping rural populations with on-site digital opportunities to bridge the digital divide and emphasised the need to invest in both natural and human resources for long-term livelihood sustainability. Following the

keynote address, Shri Raman Wadhwa, Director of the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) under the Ministry of Rural Development, delivered a thought-provoking speech as the Chief Guest. Shri Wadhwa underscored



the importance of skill training, regular mentoring, and collaboration among institutions to uplift rural communities. He stressed the need for larger infrastructural models that integrate aggregation frameworks to address challenges at scale. He highlighted the role of data-driven approaches and institutional partnerships in strengthening rural livelihoods. The session was chaired by Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, President of MPISSR, who praised the organisers for initiating such a meaningful discourse. He expressed optimism that the seminar's outcomes would contribute to addressing livelihood challenges and provide valuable

inputs for government policymaking. Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Director of MPISSR and convenor of the seminar, welcomed the participants and dignitaries, setting the stage for the discussions. In his welcome address, he stressed the need for collective efforts to address the multi-dimensional challenges of rural livelihoods. Dr Rajendra Singh Gautam, Dean of ILRT and coordinator of the seminar, elaborated on the objectives of the seminar. He emphasised that the event is designed to explore strategies for transforming rural livelihoods through innovative practices and emerging solutions. The inaugural session concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Sumit Kumar Jha, co-coordinator of the seminar.

The inaugural session was succeeded by an engaging panel discussion, chaired by Professor Somnath Ghosh. The discussion featured a distinguished panel of

experts, including Professor S.V. Reddy, Ms Mansi Shah, Mr Pranav Choudhary, Dr Anuradha Pughat, and Dr Ajit Phadnis. Together, the panellists explored innovative approaches and collaborative frameworks aimed at addressing the multifaceted challenges of rural livelihoods, placing particular emphasis on fostering inclusivity and promoting sustainability. The seminar was structured into five technical sessions over the course of two days, each designed to delve deeper into key issues such as productivity, sustainability, market access, and climate resilience in rural livelihoods. The seminar witnessed participation from over 30 academicians and researchers from across India, representing states such as Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. These scholars presented their research papers on various aspects of rural livelihood transformation.



National Seminar on Contemporary Context of Women Empowerment and Role of Developmental Schemes: Issues, Opportunities and Challenges (19-20 February 2025)

The two-day National Seminar on “Mahila Sashaktikaran ka SamkalinParidrishya aur Vikas Yojnaon ki Bhumika: Mudde, AvasarevamChunautiyan” was organised by the Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, on 19-20 February 2025, with the sponsorship of ICSSR, New Delhi, bringing together scholars and experts from eight states who presented thirty-eight research papers across six technical sessions to deliberate upon the contemporary status of women empowerment in India, its opportunities, challenges, and the role of government schemes. The seminar began with the keynote address of Professor R.C. Patel, Vice Chancellor, Gandhinagar, who emphasised that education is the fundamental tool for women's empowerment as an educated woman not only benefits herself but also empowers future generations, while pointing out that despite various schemes, traditional mindsets and infrastructural limitations still restrict girls' access to education.

The inaugural session, chaired by Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, highlighted the importance of equal rights for women in all spheres and the need for academic platforms to strengthen policy debates. The technical sessions explored critical issues such as disparities in women's empowerment indices across states, the socio-economic conditions of deserted women, their legal challenges, and the rising participation of women in elections and self-help groups. Further discussions analysed the role of NRLM, Ujjwala, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Ladli Lakshmi schemes in promoting financial inclusion, livelihood opportunities, health, and education among women, while papers also focused on entrepreneurship, higher education, maternal health, and the role of local governance in strengthening women's voices. Special attention was given to tribal and marginalised women, highlighting their struggles with trafficking, reproductive rights, employment, and digital participation. The valedictory session addressed by Professor

Kanhaiya Ahuja underlined that illiteracy, poverty, inadequate healthcare, and gender inequality remain barriers despite several welfare schemes, and that localised, transparent, and participatory implementation is essential for meaningful impact. The end report presented by Dr. Amit Tiwari and the vote of thanks by Dr. Manish Gyani concluded the seminar with the collective realisation that women's empowerment requires coordinated legal, policy, and social interventions along with active community participation for achieving sustainable development goals. The seminar was coordinated by Professor Sandeep Joshi & Dr. Amit Tiwari.

MEMORIAL LECTURE

Twelfth Professor Ram Sakha Gautam Memorial Lecture on Leadership and the Indian Knowledge System

(January 31, 2025)

Professor Himanshu Rai

The Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research (MPISSR), Ujjain, successfully organised the Twelfth Professor Ramsakha Gautam Memorial Lecture with deep reverence and a profound sense of gratitude in honour of its esteemed founder, the late Professor Ramsakha Gautam. The event took place at the MPISSR auditorium, celebrating the remarkable contributions of Professor Gautam to the field of social sciences and higher education in India. Professor Ramsakha Gautam was a distinguished academician and

visionary institution builder whose lifelong dedication to research and education has left an indelible mark on Indian academia. His pioneering efforts in advancing social science research from Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, continue to inspire scholars and researchers across the nation. The keynote address at this year's memorial lecture was delivered by Professor Himanshu Rai, Director of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore. A renowned academician, thought leader, and leadership expert, Professor Rai presented a deeply insightful

discourse on "Leadership and the Indian Knowledge System," exploring the synthesis of ancient Indian wisdom and contemporary leadership principles. At the heart of his lecture, Professor Rai delved into the timeless teachings of the Bhagavad Gita, raising a fundamental and thought-provoking question: "What is the Dharma of a person?" Drawing upon Indian philosophical traditions, he explained how leadership is deeply rooted in self-awareness, ethical responsibility, and the pursuit of righteousness. According to him, a leader's



Dharma extends beyond mere decision-making and power; it encompasses moral integrity, accountability, and commitment to the greater good. Expounding on the core qualities of leadership, he emphasised three essential attributes that define an effective leader: perseverance, kinaesthetic communication, and consciousness. He explained that perseverance is the ability to remain steadfast in the face of challenges, working with dedication and resilience towards long-term goals. Kinesthetic communication, on the other hand, refers to non-verbal and action-oriented leadership, where a leader's behaviour and actions speak louder than words, inspiring those around them. The third crucial element, consciousness, underscores the importance of self-awareness, ethical decision-making, and a deep understanding of one's responsibilities and their impact on society. Bringing his lecture to a compelling conclusion, Professor Rai made a profound observation on the evolution of leadership: "In the past, good

leaders were those who did good work, but in the future, good leaders will be those who do good work in a good way." He stressed that in an era of rapid technological advancements, socio-economic changes, and global challenges, future leaders will be distinguished not only by what they achieve but by how ethically and inclusively they achieve it. The event commenced with a warm welcome address by Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia, Director of MPISSR, who extended his greetings to all dignitaries, scholars, and attendees while paying homage to the guiding light of the institute, Professor Ramsakha Gautam. In his presidential remarks, Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, President of MPISSR, expressed deep appreciation for Professor Rai's insightful lecture. He praised the speaker's profound reflections on leadership and observed that all the qualities of a great leader were embodied in the late Professor Gautam, whose legacy continues to inspire generations of scholars. The programme was expertly

compeered by Dr Manu Gautam, faculty member of the institute. The event witnessed the presence of distinguished dignitaries, scholars, academicians, and students from various disciplines, all of whom paid homage to the enduring legacy of Professor Ramsakha Gautam while engaging in a rich and intellectually stimulating discourse.



Special Lecture & Symposium

Special Lecture on The First Happiness is a Healthy Body (Pehla Sukh Niropgi Kaya) on International Yoga Day (21 June 2024)

Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain, organised a special lecture on Pehla Sukha Niropgi Kaya on International Yoga Day on 21 June 2024 at MPISSR, Ujjain. The lecture

was delivered by Yogacharya Pandit BrijMohan Sharma, founder of Yogsudha Society at Ujjain. He explained the benefits of various yoga practices in the daily life of a human being. A practice session of various yog mudras by the

Yogacharya was shown, and the participants were encouraged to do the same by MPISSR staff and researchers. Hands-on experience was very well appreciated, and the session was concluded with a nutritious breakfast.



Symposium on 'Dimension of Jeevan Anand in Indian Cultural Heritage (8 May 2024)

Man expects to attain bliss in life. Bliss has many dimensions in Indian literature, such as literary, philosophical, physical, social, and psychological. One form of God is described as Sat-Chit-Anand Anand. Anand is attained by removing the obstructing elements of bliss, anger, greed, attachment, and jealousy. Standards of happiness are different at the global level; they cannot be compared with a country like India, which has multifaceted cultural characteristics. Foreign ancient standards of happiness should be changed and re-determined. The above expressions were expressed by the chief guest, Dr. Mohan Gupta, in the symposium organised on the topic of dimensions of life's bliss in Indian cultural heritage. Guest speaker Dr. Tulsidas Paroha said that a detailed description of

bliss is available in the Indian cultural heritage. Anand is the special name of the complete state of life. The cycle of happiness and sorrow keeps rotating in life. Guest speaker, former Vice Chancellor Acharya Balkrishna Sharma, said in a pithy address that worldly happiness is not bliss, but attaining Brahmananda is bliss. Sachchidananda form is Param Brahma. Anand is the manifestation of Brahma. Many dimensions of Anand have been described in Indian scriptures. Anand is the natural form of every living being. The welcome address was given by the Institute's Director, Professor Yatindra Singh Sisodia. Acharya Shailendra Parashar, Senior Research Fellow (ICSSR), while introducing the topic, said that many values, paths, formulas, and methods of attaining Anand have been described in

detail in the Indian socio-cultural heritage. Expressions of the deep levels of intelligence, wisdom, and inner soul make a man feel cultured and happy. Happiness is not obtained from material means; it is experienced at the level of the soul. Professor Gopal Krishna Sharma, while giving the presidential address, said that in the present times, man is facing many new problems in his life, due to which the experience of life's happiness is getting affected. Indian socio-cultural heritage has been giving the knowledge of blissful life philosophy since ancient times. Researchers, students, and intellectuals were present on this occasion. The programme was conducted by Dr. Santosh Pandya, and the vote of thanks was given by the coordinator, Acharya Shailendra Parashar.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE



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

MPISSR library offers the following services to its users: (i) Current Awareness Service, (ii) Selective Dissemination of Information, (iii) Current Content list for Journals/Periodicals, (iv) Reprographic Services, and (v) Circulation Service.

The MPISSR library has a collection of documents like books, journals, periodicals, newsletters, working papers, and monographs. The library has over 18885 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, exchange/gift.



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
Member Secretary, ICSSR	- Member (Ex-officio)
Secretary, Higher Education Govt. of M.P.	- Member (Ex-officio)
Secretary, Finance Govt. of M.P.	- Member (Ex-officio)
Professor Ram Singh	- Member (ICSSR Nominee)
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, Research Associate, IMPRESS Project
Dr. Manish Gyani, Research Associate, IMPRESS Project

Support Staff

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

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 2024-25

RECEIPTS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	277	
- Cash at Bank	3626052	3626329
Grants From ICSSR, New Delhi (Plan)		
(i) Salary Grant		9935000
(ii) Development Grant		5000000
Grants from Govt. of M.P., Bhopal		
(i) Salary Grant		9000000
(ii) Maintenance and Development		145600
Salary Contribution from Society A/c		3874753
Fellowships/Projects/Seminars/Journals		5049727
Interest from Bank A/c		189852
Other Receipts		300
Project A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	33	
- Cash at Bank	3129839	
Income from Various Agencies	780736	
Adjustment of Advances	311500	
Interest from Bank A/c	78086	4300994
Foreign Contribution A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	142601	
Interest from Bank A/c	3878	146479
Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund A/c		
Opening Balance - Cash in Hand	0	
- Cash at Bank	4319362	
Grant A/c	422171	
Interest from Bank A/c	72971	4814504
TOTAL		46083538

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

-Sd-
**Administrative-cum-
Accounts Officer**
MPISSR
Ujjain

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



MPISSR

PAYMENTS



Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	
Grant A/c		
Grant A/c	22803312	
Pay & Allowances	2981831	
Seminar/Workshop/Lectures	301313	
Printing and Stationery	26124	
Postage, Telephone, Internet	63591	
Campus-Maintenance and Repairs	672616	
Library-Books & Journals	186472	
Meetings	102353	
Audit and Consultancy Fees	19500	
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs	31563	
Equipment and Furniture	355395	
Power and Electricity	302459	
Affiliation Fee	124100	
Remuneration to Part-Time Staff	181753	
Lease Rent to UDA/Wealth Tax UMC	85886	
ICSSR Fellowships	760600	
Projects	2638660	
Contingency	401052	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	277	
- Cash at Bank	4782704	4782981
Project A/c		
Expenditure	1555384	
Closing Balance - Cash in Hand	833	
- Cash at Bank	2223277	4300994
Foreign Contribution A/c		
-Cash in Hand	0	
-Cash at Bank	146479	146479
Gratuity/Leave Encashment Fund Account		
LIC Premium Gratuity	14925	
Adjustment of Grant a/c (2022-23)	169187	
Closing Balance		
-Cash in FDR	4000000	
-Cash at Bank	630392	
-Cash in Hand	0	4814504
TOTAL		46083538

-Sd-
Director
MPISSR
Ujjain

-Sd-
**Administrative-cum-
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)

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