

Name of Applicant: Dr. Manika Kamthan

Designation: Assistant Professor

Affiliation: Symbiosis Law School, SIU, Pune

I. Broad Thematic Area: Agriculture and Rural Development / Law

II. Title: Law, Gender and Disasters: A Case Study of Drought in Bundelkhand

III. Duration of the Study: 12 months

IV. Aim of the Project:

It aims to elaborate the effect of disasters, droughts in particular on agriculture and what is the impact on women. The study proposes to do a case study of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Bundelkhand is suffering from successive droughts since a decade. This needs special attention and it is the aim of the project to highlight the aggravated vulnerabilities of women in the midst of a drought.

V. Statement of the Problem and Literature Review

When disaster strikes, agriculture is the worst hit sector of the economy. The emergencies database (EM-DAT) operated by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) classifies an event as a disaster if at least '10 people are killed and/or 100 or more are affected and/or an appeal for international assistance is made or a state of emergency declared' (CRED 2000). Clearly, for agricultural purposes only the last part of this definition is applicable. According to a 1992 disaster training programme, United Nations (UN) defines a disaster as 'a serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the capacity of the affected society to cope using only its own resources'(UNISDR 2009:130). With suitable interpretation of some parts, this definition could be used by agriculture.

Natural disasters of all kinds like floods, earthquake, drought or hurricane deplete the soil of its top most alluvium layer of the soil. It directly affects the fertility of the soil. Because agriculture relies on the weather, climate, and water availability to thrive, it is easily impacted by natural events and disasters. Agricultural impacts from natural events and disasters most commonly include: contamination of water bodies, loss of harvest or livestock, increased susceptibility to disease, and destruction of irrigation systems and other agricultural

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infrastructure. These impacts can have long lasting effects on agricultural production including crops, forest growth, and arable lands, which require time to mature (EPA-USA).

The impact of natural disasters on agriculture, rangeland, and forestry can be direct or indirect in their effect. Direct impacts arise from physical damage on crops, animals, and trees caused by the extreme hydro-meteorological event. The impacts may be considered in terms of short-term, temporary damage at a particular crop stage to complete crop loss. Within hours of their occurrence, natural disasters produce direct damage to agriculture in terms of total or partial destruction of farm buildings, installations, machinery, equipment, means of transport, storage as well as damage to crop land, irrigation works, dams, and destruction of crops ready for harvesting. Disasters also cause indirect damage, that is loss of potential production due to disturbed flow of goods and services, lost production capacities, and increased costs of production. Such indirect impacts appear progressively as a result of low incomes, decreases in production, environmental degradation, and other factors related to the disaster (Das 2003:7-8).

Agriculture still forms the backbone of many developing economies. The share of agriculture in total GDP of India has fallen from 51.73% in 1954–55 to mere 13.9% in 2013–14 (CSO). However, given the fact that still 47% of the population is involved directly or indirectly in agriculture, the share of agriculture in GDP seems to be inadequate (World Bank). The reasons for this decrease are manifold, but we will concentrate on one of the major factors, i.e. decrease in the agricultural land in India. The agricultural land has decreased from 180487 (1000H) in 2001 to 179300 (1000H) in 2012. Apart from government's acquisition of arable land for developmental purposes, natural disasters are also one of the reasons for such a decrease. Floods make land unsustainable for agricultural production until waters recede, while hurricanes might wash out arable land or permanently increase its salinity through storm surges and flash floods (Sivakumaret al. 2005: 8). The poorest in the rural areas occupy the most marginal lands and this forces people to rely on precarious and highly vulnerable livelihoods in areas prone to natural disasters such as droughts, floods, etc. (UNDP, 2004). The ability to adapt to extreme weather events is lowest in the poorest segments of society and in countries where resources, information, and skills are limited; technology is often unavailable; institutions are unstable or weak; and empowerment and access to resources is inequitable (Smit *et al.* 2001: 104). The decrease in the agricultural land also leads to migration of majorly male population from rural areas to urban areas.

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The 2011 Census mentions that it for the first time since independence that absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. The Census of India (2011) mentions 'migration' as one of the major reasons for such increase (Chandramouli, 2011)

Table 6.1: Growth Rate of Population (in %)

	1991-2001`	2001-2011	Difference
India	21.5	17.6	-3.9
Rural	18.1	12.2	-5.9
Urban	31.5	31.8	+0.3

Source:Census 2011

Moreover, recurrent disasters in the same geographical area might lead to reduced investment due to the perceived risk of asset loss or emigration from stricken area (Sivakumaretal.2005: 14). The migration which occurs due to recurrent disasters is majorly 'forced' and 'male' in nature.

**TABLE 6.2: REASONS FOR MIGRATION OF MIGRANTS BY LAST RESIDENCE
WITH DURATION (0-9 YEARS) INDIA 2001**

Reason for migrations	Number of Migrants			Percentage to Migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total migrants	98,301,342	32,896,986	65,404,356	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration : Work / Employment	14,446,224	12,373,333	2,072,891	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1,136,372	950,245	186,127	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	2,915,189	2,038,675	876,514	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	43,100,911	679,852	42,421,059	43.8	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6,577,380	3,428,673	3,148,707	6.7	10.4	4.8
Moved with households	20,608,105	8,262,143	12,345,962	21.0	25.1	18.9


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Other	9,517,161	5,164,065	4,353,096	9.7	15.7	6.7
Source: Table D3, Census of India 2001						

The table clearly shows that out of the total migrated women only 3.2% migrate for work, whereas 37.6% of men migrate in search of work or employment. Disaster causes poverty, unemployment and ultimately results into large scale migration of males towards urban areas. When men are away in search of employment, women are left behind to take care of the destroyed households. Most disasters place an undue burden on women and girls who are responsible for unpaid work such as providing care, water and food for households (UNDP/BCPR)

Women in Agriculture & Disasters:

Women have always been at the central realm of all the agricultural activities. *'In the Indian Himalayas a pair of bullocks works 1064 hours, a man 1212 hours and a woman 3485 hours in a year on one hectare farm, a figure that illustrates women's significant contribution to agricultural production'* (Shiva et al). According to Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO 2011: 4), in India the female share of the agricultural labour force has remained steady at 30% from 1980–2010. The same study mentions that out of the total employed female population in South Asia which is just over 20%, more than 15% are involved in agriculture. This means that more than 65% of the total female employed population in South Asia is involved in agriculture. As per the Agriculture Census 2010–11, the total number of operational holdings in the country have increased from 129 million in 2005–06 to 138 million 2010–11, i.e. an increase of 6.61%. The percentage share of female operational holders has increased from 11.70 in 2005–06 to 12.79 in 2010–11 with the corresponding operated area of 9.33 and 10.36. This amounts to a mere .89% increase which is quite unsatisfactory keeping in view the contribution and participation of women in agriculture. Moreover, the increase is only in the operational holding which means all land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location. So, if a woman is an operational holder that does not mean that she is the owner of the land. So, there is a contrast between the participation of women in agriculture and her entitlements to benefit out of it. She is still the labourer in the field and not a 'farmer'.

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burdened. Women themselves being vulnerable are left destitute in case of destruction of their homes and become far more vulnerable to hazards. Many families are forced to relocate to shelters. Inadequate facilities for simple daily tasks such as cooking means that women's domestic burden increases at the same time as her economic burden, leaving her with less freedom and mobility to look for alternative sources of income. The migrant from the lower strata moves to find work in the city without any specific abilities. He is seldom in a position to support the village based family which maintains itself with whatever work is available in the village. The woman who is left behind becomes the 'head of the family' (Jetley, 1987: WS51). It has been suggested that women who are left behind when men migrate may suffer a double impact from male migration. They may be left waiting for money that may never arrive, as the general literature around migration suggests some men may never send money or may start a new life and new family elsewhere. This may be compounded by the fact the household may have sold what little they had to finance the migration, leaving the woman without any means of survival (Bradshaw and Fordham 2013:21). As farmers, women are doubly jeopardised. They are left behind as caretakers of the farms and are not given any autonomy with regard to decision making. The decisions like which crop to be grown, what needs to be done with the destroyed farms, how earnings need to be spent, etc., continue to be taken by the men of the households. The migrated males are seldom in a position to support their families in villages. Disasters affect the fertility of the soil and need nourishment in form of fertilisers. The investment is required. Women face major hurdles in securing loans for investing back in the fields. Because of lack of security they are regarded as unworthy of credit (Jetley 1987: WS51).

The most vulnerable households are those that rely on access to land with insecure tenure. These include sharecroppers, farm labourers, or informal settlers. Secure land tenure allows claims to land to be validated easily and underpins the return of displaced people to their livelihoods, to food production and to activities aimed at rebuilding their lives. The most vulnerable family members include women, children, the elderly and those with disabilities. In many of the developing countries that are most at risk of natural disasters, a vast majority of the population have insecure land tenure. This presents a problem when a disaster occurs and decisions concerning restitution need to be made quickly, to allow the rebuilding and resumption of livelihoods. In many countries, legally-recognized land titles do not exist; other records or verification from community elders may be needed to provide evidence of property rights. Property rights existing before the disaster can be very complex and involve



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overlapping or communal rights. There may be little protection for property rights in land policies or in the legal framework. When a disaster occurs, groups whose rights to land are informal yet socially legitimate (such as tenants, or sharecroppers, or farm labourers), or those who have been occupying land illegally (e.g. in informal settlements or as squatters), are vulnerable to land grabbing or resettlement without compensation (Mitchell, 2010:5)

As already discussed above women farmers in India majorly hold “operational holdings”. When disaster strikes and massive male migration takes place from rural to urban areas, the farms are left to women and leads to increase in number of female headed households. It is very important that they have secure land titles, so that in absence of men they are able to secure credits for investing back in lands. Equitable land rights may help to improve planning in areas vulnerable to natural disasters. They can encourage landowners to invest in windbreaks, better home construction and flood barriers, and provide the necessary collateral to make such investments. After all, people are much more likely to invest in their land if they are confident those investments will remain with them and that they can pass them on to their children. Likewise, personal or collective ownership may help to reduce the environmental degradation that increases vulnerability to natural disaster (Brown *et al.* 2006:4)

Women and Drought:

Rural communities in developing countries have historically been challenged with the perennial problem of lack of infrastructure and social services. This makes basic human needs, such as clean water, very hard to meet in many rural communities. Drought intensifies these problems. Drought is a phenomenon that exists when rainfall falls significantly below normal recorded levels, causing serious imbalances in ground water supplies. Drought has a negative impact on agricultural activities (Arku & Arku, 2010). Women walk miles to ensure that the water requirements of their households are fulfilled. Women share a special relationship with water. They are at the centre of the village life. If water in house gets exhausted, women are the one who travel to fetch water. In the wake of droughts women are doubly burdened. They need to look after the fields which are left behind by men who migrate to greener pastures in search of livelihoods and also the house.

Bundelkhand:

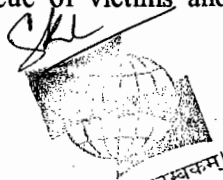

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Bundelkhand is spread over seven districts of Uttar Pradesh and six districts of Madhya Pradesh. The Drought Crisis Management plan, 2015 of Government of India recognizes a more than three-fold increase in drought occurrence in Bundelkhand region to once in 5 years. Bundelkhand region has a long standing history of droughts and famines. The region witnessed “The Panic Famine” of 1873-74 (Loveday, 1914, p.138). The Indian famine of 1896–1897 began in Bundelkhand early in 1895 and spread across many parts of the country, including the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, parts of the Bombay and Madras presidencies, and the Hissar district of Punjab, in addition to the princely states of Rajputana, Central India Agency and Hyderabad. The Bundelkhand district of Agra Province experienced drought in the autumn of 1895 as a result of poor summer-monsoon rains. When the winter monsoon also failed, the provincial government declared a famine early in 1896 (Imperial Gazetteer of India Vol. III 1907, p. 490-91). According to the report on drought mitigation strategies for UP and MP Bundelkhand by the Inter-ministerial Central Team headed by Dr. J. S. Samra, the region experienced a major drought in every 16 years during the 18th and 19th centuries, which increased by three times during the period 1968 to 1992 (Samra, 2008). Bundelkhand is still suffering from drought since seven years. There is absolute loss of livelihood in the agrarian economy of the region.

Drought is the combined effect of meteorological (reduced rainfall) and hydrological (reduced available water supply) factors. In the UP part of Bundelkhand, drought became evident in 2004-05 with a 25% short fall in monsoon rains. The rainfall deficit increased further to 43% in 2006-07 and 56% in 2007-08, leading to severe (metrological) drought conditions in Mahoba, Jhansi and Chitrakut districts. Except Tikamgarh and Datia districts, drought in the Bundelkhand region of MP commenced from 2006- 07 (Gupta, Ghosh, Singh & De:2014,3-4).

Law and Disasters:

Many of such studies remain unattended in the absence of a law, which is the first and foremost factor in providing a preventive measure in risk reduction process towards the disaster related victims who have been forced to leave their hearth and home in search of livelihood options. The purpose of any law is manifold. It establishes and maintains the order, resolves disputes if there are any and finally it protects the rights and liberties of people. The disaster law or more appropriately called as “disaster response law” also aims for serving these purposes. It aims for mitigation of disasters, protection and rescue of victims and


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VII. Research Methodology

(A) Universe of the study: Bundelkhand (four districts based on rainfall data)

1. Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh
2. Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh
3. Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh
4. Datia, Madhya Pradesh

(B) Methodology: The descriptive method will be used to assess the real position. Focussed Group discussions, Personal interviews with authorities will be used. Secondary sources in form of available literature, studies and government reports will be used.

Quantitative Method:

- (I) Selection of respondents:** The snowball sampling method will be used. An eligible respondent will be identified, the same respondent will then help to identify other respondents.
- (II) Selection of groups for focused group discussions:** Opinion leaders with a distinct social status, respected person or social worker or both, were selected for more in depth interviews.

(C) Instruments:

Several instruments were developed and pre tested before canvassing. The instruments developed included: questionnaire for respondents; separate FGD guidelines for different groups like women and men, opinion leaders and so on; FGD data sheets; interview schedules for NGO workers, government officials and authorities.

VIII. Tentative budget

S.NO.	ITEM	DETAILS	AMOUNT
1.	Research Staff	Research Assistant @20,000 per month for 8 months=1,60,000 Field Investigator @15,000 per month for 4 months= 60,000	2,20,000
2.	Fieldwork	Travel @ 10,000 per person each visit for 4	40,000

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		40,000 , Travel for 2 persons= 80,000 Boarding for one person @1000 each day for 4 weeks, Boarding for two persons= 56,000 Books/Journals=38,000	
3.	Equipment and Study Material	Printer = 6,000 (approx.) Laptop and Softwares= 40,000 (approx.) Data Analysis Softwares (SPSS etc)= 3,000 (approx.)	49,000
4.	Contingency	Stationery, RTIs, Food during travel etc	24,950
5.	Publication	Publication by ICSSR	24,950
6.	TOTAL	TOTAL	4,92,900
7.	Institutional overheads	Institutional overheads	24,950

IX. Bibliography:

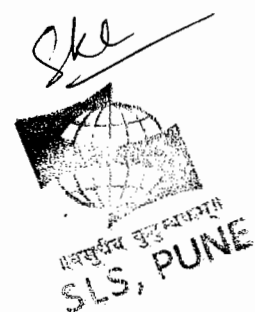
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File No. IMPRESS/P3493/2018-19/ICSSR

Dated: 8th July, 2019

Subject: Award Letter of IMPRESS Project

Dear Dr. Manika Kamthan,

Please refer to your project grant under the IMPRESS Scheme:

Title: Law, Gender and Disasters: A Case Study of Drought in Bundelkhand

Budget Approved: Rs.525000/- plus overhead charges @5% or maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/- whichever is less for the study including publication.

First Instalment: 40% of the awarded grant, detailed Budget in break-up will be sent along with the sanction order.

The above has been approved by the Competent Authority on the recommendations of the Steering Committee.

You are requested to commence the study immediately. You are required to give an undertaking on a non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 100/- (copy enclosed), and send us the grant-in-aid bill (copy enclosed) of 40% of the awarded grant. All Payments and Transfers are to be done through EAT module hence the institution has to open a dedicated account for all IMPRESS Receipts (Projects and Seminars)

You are once again required to go through the eligibility criteria in the guidelines and make sure you fulfil them in all respect both in case of individual and institution. In case you have awarded a project under IMPRESS and sanction letter for the same has been issued you are requested to continue with earlier sanction and inform accordingly. This award in that case will not stand operational. In case you have already been awarded a project and sanction letter has not been issued you may make an option between the two awards and inform us clearly which project you would like to start. If there is any change in terms of original proposal you need to clarify and take approval from ICSSR in the beginning itself.

Kindly send us all the desired documents (**attached herewith**) to the undersigned within **seven days** to enable us to issue the formal sanction order as per the checklist enclosed.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Abhishek Tandon)

Dr. Manika Kamthan
Symbiosis International (Deemed University)
Maharashtra





Dr. Abhishekh Tandon,
Development)
Deputy Director (Research)
IMPRESS
Tel #011-26716690
E-mail: impress201819@gmail.com

Indian Council of Social Science Research
(Ministry of Human Resource)

JNU Institutional Area, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg
New Delhi – 110067
Website: www.icssr.org

SANCTION ORDER

F.No. IMPRESS/P3493/324/2018-19/ICSSR

Dated: 27-08-2019

The Registrar,
Symbiosis International (Deemed University),
Pune-411014
Maharashtra

Subject: Sanction of Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) Research Project entitled "Law, Gender and Disasters: A Case Study of Drought in Bundelkhand" under domain Agriculture and Rural Development to **Dr. Manika Kamthan**

Dear Sir,

1. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) considered the above Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) research project submitted by **Dr. Manika Kamthan, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Maharashtra**. Co-Project Directors of the study are: NIL.
2. The study, as proposed by the researcher, is to be located at and financially administered by your institution as per the guidelines of this award.
3. The ICSSR has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs.525000 /- (Rupees five lakh and twenty-five thousand only) for the above research project and the grant will be released as follows:

First instalment	:Rs. 210000/-
Second instalment	:Rs. 157500 /-
Third instalment	:Rs. 105000 /-
Fourth Instalment	:Rs. 26250/-
Publication cost*	:Rs. 26250/-
Total	:Rs. 525000/-

Overhead charges over and above

5% or maximum Rs.1,00,000

: Rs. 26250/-**

* ICSSR would publish it subject to recommendation by the expert and relevant Committees for the purpose, from the overall budget, so to be retained by the ICSSR.

**will be released on successful completion of project after evaluation.

(The break-up budget approved by the ICSSR of Rs.525000/- is enclosed.)

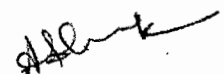
4. The First installment of the approved grant-in-aid will be released after receiving the grant-in-aid bill duly filled in, stamped and signed by the Project Director as well as the affiliating organization. (GIB already received).

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- a) If the schedule /questionnaire for eliciting information is as per standard questionnaire, these will have to be sent to ICSSR immediately,
- b) If the schedule /questionnaire for eliciting information are to be designed afresh keeping in view the requirements of the project, these will have to be sent to the ICSSR within a period of six months in any case.
6. The Second instalment will be released after receiving a satisfactory six monthly progress report along with a simple statement of account of the account for the first instalment (Depending upon the duration of the Project).
7. The Third instalment will be released after receiving the Final Report (two hard copies and one soft copy in CD/or pen-drive) along with the executive summary (3000 to 4000 words/ten copies) and Research Papers (two) and the statement of account of the second instalment. Such data or information relating to the research project as may be asked for by the ICSSR for preservation in its Data Archives should be given by the scholar.
8. The scholar shall acknowledge support of ICSSR and MHRD (IMPRESS Scheme) in all publications resulting from the project output (Research Paper, Books, Articles, Reports, etc.) and should submit a copy of the same to the ICSSR during its course and after completion.
9. The Fourth instalment will be released on the receipt of: (a) Satisfactory book length of the Final Report in the publishable form after incorporating all corrections, suggestions of the expert; (b) Statement of accounts with Utilization Certificate in GFR of 12A form for the entire project amount duly signed by the Finance Officer/Registrar/Principal/Director of the affiliating institution (c) A certificate of statement of assets and books purchased out of the project fund issued by the affiliating institution.
10. The University/Institution of affiliation will provide to the scholar office accommodation including furniture, library and research facilities and messengerial services. For this, the ICSSR shall pay to the University/Institution of affiliation overhead charges @7.5% of the total expenditure incurred on the project only after successful completion of the project.
11. The Contingency Grant may be utilized for research and office assistance, books, stationary, computer cost, research assistance and the field work expenses of Project Director, Co-Project Directors and research personnel connected with the research work.
12. The overhead charges to the affiliating institution over and above @ 5% or maximum Rs.1,00,000 will be released only after successful completion of the project after evaluation. The accounts and the Utilization Certificate will be signed by the Finance Officer/Registrar/Principal/Director in the case of accounts of the institution are audited by CAG/AG. Otherwise, they need to be signed by the Finance Officer and the Chartered Account.
13. The Director of the research project will be Dr. Dr.Manika Kamthan, who will be responsible for its completion within 12 Months from the date of commencement of the project, which is 30th August 2019, as intimated by the scholar.
14. In case, the Project Director does not submit the periodic / final project report as per schedule with adequate justification, the scholar may be debarred from availing future financial assistance from ICSSR.

15. All grants from ICSSR are subject to the general provision of GFR 2005 and in particular with reference to the provision contained in GFR 209, GFR 210, GFR 211 and GFR 212.
16. The Project Director will ensure that the expenditure incurred by him conforms to the approved budget heads. The grant-in-aid is subject to all the conditions laid down in the IMPRESS (Impactful Policy Research in Social Science) Research Projects available in the IMPRESS website www.impress-icssr.res.in
17. The expenditure on this account is debatable to the Budget Head-IMPRESS (Scheme Code 3615); OH 31.01 Research Projects.
18. As per the information filled by competent authority of affiliated institute the following bank details with regard to said project for which this sanction letter is being issued with details as:
Bank Name: Bank of India, karve Road, Pune. , **Beneficiary Name:** Symbiosis International University Research Fund Account. **Account No.**50310210000086:
IFSC Code: BKID0000503, **PFMS Unique Code:** MHPU00014624
19. As per MHRD instruction, the amount of grant sanctioned herein is to be utilized by the end of the project duration. Any amount of the grant remaining unspent shall be refunded to the ICSSR immediately after the expiry of the duration of the project. If the grantee fails to utilize the grant for the purpose for which the same has been sanctioned/or fails to submit the audited statement of expenditure within the stipulated period, the grantee will be required to refund the amount of the grant with interest thereon @ 10% per annum.

Yours faithfully,



D.D (IMPRESS)
For MEMBER-SECRETARY

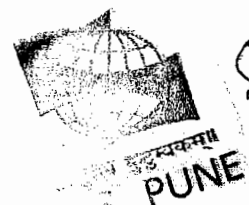
Encl: as above.

Copy to:

- ✓ 1. Dr. Manika Kamthan
Assistant professor
Symbiosis Law school,
Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Maharashtra- 411014
2. Finance Branch, ICSSR, New Delhi
3. Record file



D.D (IMPRESS)
For MEMBER-SECRETARY



PROJECT BUDGET

Title **Law, Gender and Disasters: A Case Study of Drought in Bundelkhand**

By: **Dr.Manika Kamthan**

S.No	Expenditure Head	Percentage Allocation to Total Budget of the Study	Actual Value as per the Study (In Rs.)
1	Research Staff Full time/Part-time/Hired Services	Not exceeding 45% of the total budget.	236250
2	Fieldwork Travel/Logistics/Boarding, etc. Including Books/Journals	Not exceeding 35%	183750
3	Equipment and Study Material Computer, printer etc. Source Material/Software and Data Sets, etc.	Not exceeding 10%	52500
4	Contingency	Not exceeding 5%	26250
5	Publication of Report*	5%	26250
6	Total	100%	525000
	Overhead Charges(over and above the total cost of the project)	5% or maximum Rs.1,00,000/- whichever is less	26250

*The five percent (5%) publication amount will be kept by the ICSSR for publication of the final report based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted by the ICSSR.

- **Remuneration and Emoluments of Project Staff**
 - a) Project staff could be engaged by the Project Director on a full/ part-time basis during the research work and the duration/consolidated monthly emoluments of their employment may be decided by the project director within the limits of the sanctioned financial allocation and as per the ICSSR rules. b) Research Associate @Rs.25, 000/- p.m. (Qualification – Post graduate in any social science discipline with minimum 55% marks and NET/SLET /M.Phil/Ph.D) c) Research Assistant @Rs.20, 000/- p.m. (Qualification-Ph.D./M.Phil./ Post graduate in social science discipline with minimum 55% marks d) Field Investigator @ Rs.15, 000/-p.m. (not exceeding 6 months) (Qualification-M.A with minimum 55% marks). e) Retrospective payment for work already done is not permissible
- **Re-appropriation:** The Project Investigator may with the permission of the Institution may re-appropriate expenditure from one sub-head to another (except publication of report) subject to a maximum of 10 % of the head which is being increased. If the study necessitates re-appropriation of beyond 10%, it may be done only after the approval of the ICSSR
- **Selection of Research Staff** should be done through an advertisement and a selection committee consisting of (1) Project Director; (2) One outside Expert (other than the institute where the project is located); (3) a nominee of the Vice Chancellor/Head of the Institution and (4) Head of the Department)/Dean of relevant faculty duly approved by the competent authority.
- **For all field work related expenses** of Project Director, Co-Director and project personnel, rules pertaining to affiliating institutes shall be followed.
- **All equipment and books** purchased out of the project fund shall be the property of the affiliating institutions. On completion of the study, the Project Director shall submit an undertaking in this regard. The ICSSR, however, reserves the right to take charge of equipment and books, if it thinks it fit in a case.
- **Purchase of equipment/ assets** for the research Project is permissible only if it is originally proposed and approved by the ICSSR and does not exceed the permissible amount.

॥बसुदेव कुटुम्बासु॥
SLS, PUNE



Manika Kamthan <manika.kamthan@symlaw.ac.in>

Grant against Research Project

Manisha Theurkar <manisha.theurkar@siu.edu.in>

Fri, Nov 1, 2019 at 12:18 PM

To: account slspune <accounts.slsp@symlaw.ac.in>

Cc: Swati Deshmukh <swati.deshmukh@siu.edu.in>, Rupal Rautdesai <rupal@symlaw.ac.in>, Manika Kamthan <manika.kamthan@symlaw.ac.in>, Anand Bhawe <anand.bhawe@symlaw.ac.in>, "Mrs Aakanksha Deshpande, Finance Officer" <fo@siu.edu.in>, Dipak Tatpuje <head_resprojects@siu.edu.in>

Dear Seema,

The amount of Rs 2,10,000/- is received in SIU's Research fund Account as on 18.10.2019.

It is mentioned in statement - **NACH CR INW- 318313-C091929150- SOL ID 01570 MUMBAI (MAHARASHTRA).**

Please give confirmation.

Thanks,

Manisha

[Quoted text hidden]

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Manisha Theurkar,

Supervisor Accounts,

Finance Department,

Symbiosis International University.

020-28116215

This email is governed by the Disclaimer Terms of SIU which may be viewed at <http://siu.edu.in/disclaimer.php>