

Name of Applicant: Dr. Shashikala Gurpur (Principal Investigator)

Designation: Director, Symbiosis Law School, Pune
Dean, Faculty of Law, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune (SIU)
Board of Management Member, SIU

Affiliation: Symbiosis Law School, SIU, Pune

Co-Investigator: Dr. Manika Kamthan, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Pune

I. Broad Thematic Area: Politics, Law and Economics

II. Title: LAW, DISASTER AND TRAFFICKING: TRACING THE INTER LINKAGES

III. Duration of the Study: 24 months

IV. Aim of the Project: Human trafficking has been an issue of concern whenever disaster strikes. Disasters never restrict to administrative boundaries and do not recognize international borders. These areas therefore become the most vulnerable from that point of view. During a disaster, women move across the countries in search of livelihood options and therefore become even more vulnerable to trafficking for sexual exploitation. The proposed study aims to do highlight the interlinkages between disaster and trafficking by doing a field study of Gorakhpur in U.P. and Sonagachi in West Bengal. These are border towns and suffer from perennial floods every year.

V. Research Proposal

Abstract

Human trafficking has been an issue of concern whenever disaster strikes. Disasters have never restricted to administrative boundaries and do not recognize international borders. The most vulnerable areas are therefore the borders and international boundaries where laws differ across the administrative borders. Therefore these areas become the most vulnerable. Women who move out in search of livelihood options become easy prey to trafficking for sexual exploitation and hardly have any knowledge on safe migration policies. India, Bangladesh and Nepal have been identified as the major source countries for women and children being trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, involuntary domestic servitude and bondage of debt.



Symbiosis Law School, Pune
SLS, PUNE

Introduction

The world today is a witness to the mass exodus of people migrating from one place to another due to conflict, war, natural calamities, ethnic cleansing, terrorism and insurgency or simply in search of livelihood options. Such regions that are in the grip of extreme poverty, human rights violation, conflict ridden and war torn have enhanced the risk and vulnerability of women and children to trafficking. There seems to be a thin line between migration, human smuggling, human trafficking and other related issues.

Statement of Problem

Human trafficking has been an issue of concern whenever disaster strikes. Disasters never restrict to administrative boundaries and do not recognize international borders. These areas therefore become the most vulnerable from that point of view. During a disaster, women move across the countries in search of livelihood options and therefore become even more vulnerable to trafficking for sexual exploitation. The slender collection of laws which are difficult to implement across the countries and international borders are often unable to protect the cross border victims. Field visits have shown that most of the victims of human trafficking are often lured or abducted from one country or from their homes and subsequently forced into prostitution, bonded labourer in agricultural and manufacturing settings, domestic services, organ trade and other trans-national crimes and servitude in another country or a place where the victims are a complete alien. Human trafficking has been prevalent in areas which reel under abject poverty, food insecurity, insensitive social and cultural milieu and displacements due to natural and man-made disasters. Disaster only doubles the hardships faced in such areas. Although human trafficking can take different forms in different regions and countries around the world, but most human trafficking cases follow a similar pattern, i.e., traffickers use acquaintances or false advertisements to recruit men, women, and children in or near their homes and then transfer them to and exploit them in another city, region or country (Palermo Convention, 2000).

South Asia happens to be a home to the second largest numbers of internationally trafficked persons, estimated to be around 150,000 persons annually (UNFPA, 2006). India, Bangladesh and Nepal have been identified as the major source countries for women and children being

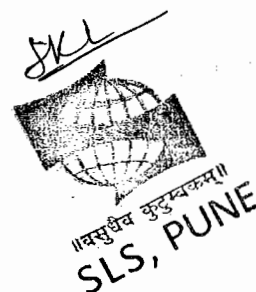


trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, involuntary domestic servitude and bondage of debt. South Asian region in particular has witnessed exploitation of women and children under the garb of fraudulent marriages, false job promises, culture and religious beliefs and deceit. They become even more vulnerable in a situation as a result of a disaster which takes away their land, house and the few livelihood options that were prevalent in their places of residence.

Significance of Disaster Law in Combating Trafficking

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 rehabilitation of the victims. A disaster response law framework consists of international treaties, municipal laws of countries which provide guidelines for mitigation, protection, rescue and rehabilitation work. *“International disaster response law is found in treaties, municipal law and regulations. Its development is facilitated through resolutions adopted by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the UN, other intergovernmental organisations, and learned societies, and through public and private codes and standards adopted to guide humanitarian action ”* (IFRC,2003). In India, we have “Disaster Management Act” which forms the bulwark of the disaster response law. However, in this paper we are looking into the problem of trafficking of women, which is accelerated during disasters. Thus, the anti trafficking laws will also be included in the disaster response laws. Thus, the disaster response laws scope is much wider than merely those laws which directly relate to disasters. It contains various other laws which become useful in different circumstances created by occurrence of natural disasters.

In countries where gender discrimination is tolerated, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards. Not only is the percentage of women and girls who die higher in these countries, but the incidence of gender-based violence—including rape, human trafficking and domestic abuse—is also known to increase exponentially during and after disasters (UNDP, 2010). Their extreme vulnerability can be made from the fact that during



Tsunami in the Karakai region of Puducherry, adult female fatalities outnumbered adult male fatalities nearly 2:1 (WHO,2013)

It is often suggested that women and girls post disaster will be forced into sex work. However, sufficient (reliable and robust) studies do not exist to support the extent of this outcome. The post-earthquake period in Haiti was linked with a rise in the number of women and girls engaging in sex work. In May 2011 UNHCR conducted several focus groups with women and adolescent girls in a selection of internally displaced people (IDP) camps. Based on the testimonies of participants, the study found that the practice of women and adolescent girls engaging in 'transactional sex' in Port-au-Prince was 'widespread' (McLoughlin, 2011). There are several other examples of 'transactional' or 'survival' sex following disasters and conflict where women and girls are coerced into providing sex in exchange for food and other relief items or 'protection'(IRFC, 2012). However, it is not clear the extent to which levels of such sexual exchanges increase post-event, or if the nature of these change in terms of with whom women engage in sex, or which women engage in such transactions (Bradshaw et al, 2013)

A pioneering report developed by the Lawyers Collective (2003) supported by UNIFEM examines the role and function of law enforcement and the adjudication machinery in dealing with the problem of trafficking for commercial sex exploitation (CSE), the lacunae specific to each component namely, the police, the prosecution, the judiciary and the correctional institutions, those that are responsible for the ineffective functioning of the criminal justice system (CJS) and suggest that changes can be made to improve the functioning of various components of the CJS in dealing with the issue. The report presents vast data from two metropolitan cities of India, namely, Mumbai and Delhi, which hosts a significant proportion of the victims for sexual exploitation. The respondents include police, advocates, officials of the state homes, and analysis of reported cases under Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA) in Kamla Nagar Police station, New Delhi and Nagpada police station Mumbai. The report presents profile of law enforcement machinery in the two cities for CSE cases registered under the ITP Act. It analyses the procedures for reporting CSE cases and sections of ITP act used for booking the cases and highlights excessive use of section 8 and 20 of ITP act which criminalizes the victims. The report suggests reasons for acquittals of criminals like unworthy witnesses, lack of collaboration, discrepancy in witnesses, procedural problems, absence of women officers. It also highlights the demographic, social, economic and spatial



characteristics of victims staying in government shelter homes and the innumerable problems faced by the victims in these homes including poor living conditions and other associated survival coping mechanisms. The research report suggested invaluable recommendations for improving the law enforcement machinery especially the effective training for police and prosecution.

Factoring in Gender Perspective into Hyogo Framework for Action

“A gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management and education and training.” (UNISDR, 2005-2015) In addition UNISDR adopted the twenty-third special session of the UN General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century,” calls for gender-sensitive approaches to disaster prevention, mitigation and recovery strategies and natural disaster assistance.

Gender priorities were integrated into the report of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, January 2005 in Kobe, Japan and the Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters: now abbreviated to HFA (Hyogo Framework for Action). In the opening section, the HFA states that a gender perspective should be “integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training” (UNISDR, 2005-2015). However, while it has been suggested that this provides the ‘most explicit reference to gender of any other international policy frameworks for DRR’ (UNISDR, 2009) it is not without limitations. Most importantly its call to integrate gender into all areas of DRR did not result in gender being integrated even into the HFA itself, and in the remainder of the document gender/women are mentioned only twice: once when discussing early warning systems and once when discussing the need to ensure equal access to appropriate training and educational opportunities. This suggests a lack of real commitment to adopting a gender perspective that has not changed much in the intervening years.

UNISDR (2013) makes scant mention of gender matters; in fact the word ‘gender’ is not mentioned at all; neither is ‘girl’; and ‘women’ is mentioned three times in 288 pages. The



three occurrences of 'women' are all in the same place: They concern the after effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011 in which employment for women recovered more slowly than for men, due to the slow recovery of the female-dominated food processing sector, while the many new employment opportunities in the construction sector were mainly for men. This is disappointing considering the 2011 Global Assessment Report (UNISDR, 2011) had previously noted that gender was still not being adequately addressed in disaster risk reduction.

However, we are unable to trace any imprints of these guidelines when it comes to law making. The disaster management laws have turned a blind eye to the specific needs of women and especially women in agriculture. In India, the Disaster Management Act' 2005 do not even mentions the word "women" or "gender". There are no gender specific post-disaster studies and the special needs of women are not highlighted. While gender mainstreaming has entered the disaster rhetoric, gender is far from mainstreamed in policies and gender is still not part of mainstream disaster risk reduction and response practice (Bradshaw et al, 2013).

Human trafficking is usually exacerbated by the lack of legal assistance services available to victims and by the lack of awareness concerning the existing legal protection available to victims of trafficking. Victims and witnesses of human trafficking are often not aware of the mechanisms available to obtain justice and redress. On the other hand, law enforcement officials and judicial organs may not have adequate resources and training to ensure full victim protection. The issue of trafficking and displacements caused by disasters is closely related. It is the displacement caused by natural disasters which result into massive trafficking. It has been estimated by WHO that women and children are particularly affected by disasters, accounting for more than seventy five percent of displaced persons..

A composite disaster response law is still trying to be developed which addresses the problem of trafficking during disasters. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 in India neither mentions anything about special needs of women nor addresses the problem of trafficking during disasters. A well meaning disaster law shall address the problem of trafficking and shall also aim for its control. The basis for such a law lies in the positive rights of citizens. There are two kinds of rights, positive rights and negative rights. A positive right bestows a positive



duty upon the State to do something, whereas, a negative right bestows a negative duty upon the State to not to do something. For example, right to education bestows the duty upon the State to provide compulsory primary education to every child of India. The right to religion on the other hand bestows the duty upon the State not to interfere with the religion of the citizens of India. In case of disasters it is the positive duty of the State to protect its citizens from the disasters and also during and post disasters. Thus there exists a right against disasters in the citizens. Since we are focussing on the problem of trafficking we shall widen the scope of the disaster response law to include the anti trafficking laws and the guidelines for the displaced persons for the purpose of providing an unbreakable shield against the traffickers.

Factors of Vulnerability post Disaster

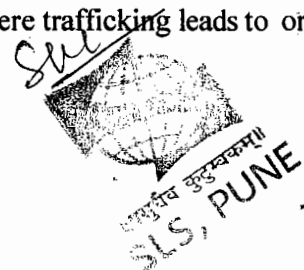
Disasters do not occur in vacuum. Disasters affect everyone differently depending upon the different vulnerabilities. The different vulnerabilities are shaped by existing discriminatory socio- economic conditions. Disasters result from the combined factors of natural hazards and people's vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities take the form of physical exposure, socioeconomic vulnerability, and limited capacity to reduce vulnerability and disaster risk. Capacities to reduce vulnerabilities and risks arise out of a complex mix of factors, which include poverty, social class, age group, ethnicity and gender relations. Women are made more vulnerable to disasters through their socially constructed roles. "*Gender shapes the social worlds within which natural events occur.*"(Enarson, 2012). Women are tied down by the gender roles ascribed to them by the society. They are responsible for the children and elderly people at home and are doubly 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 less freedom and mobility to look for alternative sources of income. They are less informed and do not possess skills (including literacy) which act as life saving mechanisms in times of disasters.

Designation of 'November 25' in 1999 as UN International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women was of major significance. The UN in the 23rd Special Session of General Assembly clearly spelt out the action needed to address the problem of violence



against women especially human trafficking of women and children (UNWOMEN, 2000). The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was adopted in November 2000, along with two optional protocols by which countries would undertake in-depth measures to combat smuggling of migrants and the trafficking in women and children. The protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children is the first attempt to address trafficking in persons in a comprehensive manner based on the expanded understanding of the term 'trafficking' and its multiple dimensions. The protocol applies to the prevention and combating of trafficking as well as to the protection of and assistance for victims and cooperation among state parties (Palermo Convention, 2000)

The passing of the 'Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000' by the US Senate was another important development in the global process designed to address human trafficking. The act provided a good assessment framework for multiple agencies to review progress on anti-trafficking initiatives. The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report, brought out by the Government of United States of America every year is based on the assessment of government and civil society action in each country to combat trafficking. It places different countries in different tiers depending on the action their governments have taken to combat the problem of human trafficking. "UN Millennium Declaration in 2000, resolving to combat all forms of violence against women and the subsequent 2005 World Summit Outcome; the first-ever 2004 Security Council Open Debate devoted to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations (in follow up to Resolution 1325), and the momentous Security Council Resolution 1820 adopted in June 2008, establishing sexual violence as a priority global security concern have provided significant inputs for UNIFEM's role towards developing appropriate strategies for reducing human trafficking especially for women and children". Trafficking is the process of recruiting, contracting, procuring or hiring a person for commercial sex exploitation (CSE). Therefore, trafficking is a process and CSE is the result. The 'demand' in CSE generates, promotes and perpetuates trafficking which is a vicious circle. The victims of trafficking during disasters are not pushed into CSE as soon as they are trafficked. Thus, as a matter of fact, Immoral trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA) proves to be quite ineffective for curbing trafficking during disasters. The ITPA envisages only trafficking for CSE. Commercial activity need not be in a brothel, but could also occur in places including a residential dwelling, a vehicle, etc. Therefore a police officer who is acting under ITPA has powers to take steps in all such situations where trafficking leads to or



is likely to lead to CSE in any form, including those under the facade of massage parlours, bar tending, 'tourist circuit', 'escort services', 'friendship clubs', etc (Nair: 2007, 12).

The ITPA needs to be amended for making the act of trafficking per se punishable. The pushing of victims into trafficking should not be a pre requisite for applying for the prevention of trafficking. Moreover, ITPA should be made a self sufficient law and made in link with the Disaster Management Act'2005 (DMA). A separate chapter on "Trafficking during Disasters" can be added in ITPA and can establish a machinery of its own which is independent of the local police of the area where the disaster occurs, for example it can link itself with the National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF) under the DMA. The victims of trafficking during disasters should not be prosecuted under ITPA which is what ITPA actually do. The role of NDRF should be extended to preventing trafficking during disasters and the wrong doers should be harshly punished.

VI. Research objectives:

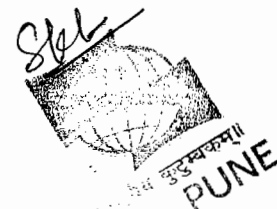
1. to identify the vulnerability to trafficking among women and girls in India for sexual exploitation, especially during a natural calamity that hits the region;
2. To establish the link between trafficking and the occurrence of disasters;
3. To examine the role of law in addressing the problem;
4. To recommend changes in disaster legal framework to address the problem;
5. To do a comparative study of legal framework of partner country and Indian legal framework.

VII. Research Methodology:

(A) Universe of the study:

The border areas of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and Sonagachi, West Bengal which share their borders with Nepal and Bangladesh respectively.

Gorakhpur is the city in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. It shares border with Nepal. It faces the perennial problem of floods every year. Similarly, Sonagachi which is a city in the state of West Bengal shares borders with Bangladesh. It faces recurrent floods and is also known as the city of sex workers.



This universe is chosen keeping in mind the prevalence of sex work in both the cities. In the Central prison of Gorakhpur, most of the women inmates are accused of prostitution. Similarly, a study conducted by UNWomen established that most of the sex workers of Sonagachi are natives of Murshidabad or are refugees from Bangladesh. (Dutta,2017)

(B) Methodolgy: 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:

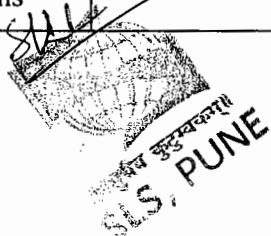
- (I) **Selection of respondents:** The snowball sampling method will be used. An eligible respondent will be identified, the same respondent will then help to identify other respondents.
- (II) **Selection of groups for focused group discussions:** Opinion leaders with a distinct social status, respected 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 15 months=3,50,000 Field Investigator @15,000 per month for 10 months=1,00,000	4,50,000
2.	Fieldwork	Travel @ 10,000 per person each visit for 8 weeks= 80,000 , Travel for 2 persons= 1,60,000 Boarding for one person @1000 each day for 8 weeks=56000, Boarding for two persons=	3,50,000

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		1,12,000 Books/Journals= 78,000	
3.	Equipment and Study Material	2 printer @ 6000 each= 12,000 data analysis softwares = 8000 (approx) printer refill = 5000 (approx)	25000
4.	Contingency	Stationery, RTIs, Food during travel etc	25000
5.	Workshops, Seminars	Part of project	1,50,000
6.	TOTAL	TOTAL	10,00,000
7.	Institutional overheads	Institutional overheads	50,000
		TOTAL	10,50,000

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File No. IMPRESS/P3824/2018-19/ICSSR

Dated: 8th July, 2019

Subject: Award Letter of IMPRESS Project

Dear Dr. Shashikala Gurpur,

Please refer to your project grant under the IMPRESS Scheme:

Title: LAW, DISASTER AND TRAFFICKING: TRACING THE INTER LINKAGES

Budget Approved: Rs.850000/- 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. Shashikala Gurpur
Professor
symbiosis law school
symbiosis international university
Survey No 227, Plot No. 11, Rohan Mithila, Opp. Pune Airport
New VIP Road, Viman Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra 411014





Dr. Anilshree Jambhale
 Deputy Project Director (Research II)
 IMPRESS
 Symbiosis International (Deemed University)
 Email: impress/201819@sgmail.com

Indian Council of Social Science Research
 (New Delhi) Impact Policy Centre for Empowerment
 P-10, Institutional Area, Jhama Road, Indraprastha
 New Delhi - 110088
 Website: www.icssr.org

SANCTION ORDER

F No. IMPRESS/ICSSR/4/7/11/2018-19/ICSSR

Dated: 16/03/2019

**The Director
 Symbiosis law school
 Symbiosis International (Deemed University),
 New VIP Road, Viman Nagar,
 Pune-411014 Maharashtra**

Subject: Sanction of Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) Research Project entitled "**LAW, DISASTER AND TRAFFICKING: TRACING THE INTER LINKAGES.**" under domain Politics, Law and Economics to **Dr. Shashikala Gurpur**

Dear Sir/Madam,

- The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) considered the above Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS) research project submitted by **Dr. Shashikala Gurpur Director, Symbiosis law School, Pune.** Co-Project Directors of the study are: NIL.
- 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.
- The ICSSR has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. **8,50,000/-** (Rupees Eight Lakh Fifty Thousand only) for the above research project and the grant will be released as follows:

First instalment	Rs. 3,40,000/-
Second instalment	:Rs. 2,55,000/-
Third instalment	:Rs. 1,70,000/-
Fourth Instalment	:Rs. 42,500/-
Publication cost*	:Rs. 42,500/-
Total	:Rs. 8,50,000/-

Overhead charges over and above 5% or maximum Rs.1,00,000 : Rs. 42,500/-**

* 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.8,50,000 /- is enclosed.)
- 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).
- in case, the study involves survey research, the finalized schedules/questionnaires (2 copies) designed to elicit information should be sent to the ICSSR as per the following schedule:
 - if the schedule /questionnaire for eliciting information is as per standard questionnaire, these will have to be sent to ICSSR immediately.

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- 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 Annual 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. Shashikala Gurpur**, who will be responsible for its completion within 24 Months from the date of commencement of the project as intimated by the scholar or the date of the sanction order, whichever is earlier.
 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 all 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.