

VIKAS SAMVAD

Annual Report 2016-2017

1. Thematic Premise

Like the preceding years, Vikas Samvad's Annual Report for year 2016-17 rests on the following thematic premises:

Theme I: Nutrition and Health

Theme II: Child Protection

The theme-wise array of activities by resource partnerships are presented below:

Theme I: Nutrition and Health

1. Poshan Initiative

The initiative, POSHAN (**P**artnership and **O**pportunities to **S**trengthen and **H**armonize **A**ctions for **N**utrition in India), is led by International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). It is a 4-year initiative that aims to build evidence on effective actions for nutrition and support the use of evidence in decision making. The Initiative ends in the current year 2016-17.

The overall goal of POSHAN is to improve and support policy and programme decisions and actions to accelerate reduction in maternal and child undernutrition in India, through an inclusive process of evidence synthesis, knowledge generation and knowledge mobilization.

During the year 2016-17, Poshan Initiative has been taken up in tribal district, Mandla. The Anganwadi Workers from the select sectors came together and deliberated upon the prevalent community practices on health and nutrition, shared their success stories and discussed issues, problems and prospects pertaining to health and nutrition service deliverance. The deliberations bring out certain positive developments as well as highlight some key unfinished agenda. These are summarised below:

- It is encouraging that complete immunisation of pregnant women is showing up.
- Pregnant women are getting the complete ANC and PNC health check-ups. The development is noteworthy.
- It is a matter of concern that some families initiate complementary feed even before the child' completes 6 months of age.
- Mostly, the working women get back to wage work after 1 month of delivery and take along their infant with them. It is important to point out here that crèche families are made available at the work sites and that the mother should have flexibility to breast feed the child as and when the child needs.
- There are instances that the Severely Acute malnourished children who are admitted to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) relapse in to malnourished state after getting back home. Therefore, the Community-based Management of Moderately

Acute Malnourished children needs to be instituted and sustained; with forward and backward linkages with the NRCs.

- The field workers reported that they do not receive their honorarium regularly and that at times the arrears run in to 4 months. They also expressed their concern that their honorarium is not consistent with the amount and hours of work that they put in. This aspect needs to be addressed with sensitivity so that the morale and motivation of Anganwadi Workers and other field workers is kept up.

2. Partnership with terre des hommes Deutschland

The Project on “Right to Food, Health and Nutrition for Newborns and Infants from the marginalised communities in Madhya Pradesh, India” is being conducted in 100 select villages across 4 districts. The Baseline Study has been completed.

Average two meetings per village were held with members of all 5 community institutions regarding their constitutional role in monitoring and implementation of government programmes and schemes in all 100 villages.

Across 4 districts, 502 meetings and trainings were held with the committee members on different issues and their mandatory roles to strengthen access to services, regular monitoring, planning and implementation having attended by 3920 members. So, almost 44 percent members of community institutions have been informed about their role.

Village Profiles of all 100 villages have been made using PRI tools which incorporate village resources also. This exercise can be termed as initial baseline to take stock of the situation and mapping target group and their ability to access the services. The Village Profiles render a deep insight about the resources and access to the community and helped in making an appropriate intervention strategy and set the agenda for meetings and consultations with community institutions.

A host of nutrition and health related publications were transformed in to e-books during the year.

3. Public Discourse on Key Issues of Children & Women – Cooperation Agreement with UNICEF

The intervention, titled, “Enhancing Media & Public Discourse” on critical issues related to children with focus on school education, New Born Care, and Stunting” is being undertaken. It includes the following endeavours:

- Five Media Fellows have been selected and oriented.
- Two Media Forum consultations were held.
- With analytics in to NFHS-4, Info Packs were developed and shared with Sagar, Vidisha, Katni, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Gwalior districts.
- More than 20 relevant stories were published.

- Media Writing Workshop was held for CSOs and 30 participants were imparted training and skills in media writing.
- 3 Media Assignments were completed, and 15 stories were published.

4. Resource Partnership with Child Rights and You (CRY)

The range of services and success stories revolve around the following Key Result Areas:

- Media Consultant's work and testing of TB in all NRCs
- Mandla CNNA Activity Findings & Achievements
- Advocacy for System Strengthening and Accountability
- Engagement with State Government
- Exposing the Exposed Data with a "Perspective" – Use of Census 2011, NFHS 4 and Sample Registration System
- Expose of Corruption in THR through RTI, Grassroots Analysis and 10 Years long Consistent efforts
- Nutritional Security for Dalits (Scheduled Caste)

Towards the above, requisite materials have been developed, publications brought out and dissemination of the same undertaken with a host of stakeholders.

5. Partnership with MP Lok Sangharsh Sajha Manch (MPLSSM)

The KRAS were as follows:

- ✓ Working towards improving the status of health facilities, understanding the status of mortality through death audits and advocating for the same at different levels for reduction in MMR, IMR and CMR.
- ✓ Advocating for improvement in the status of ICDS with emphasis on implementation of ICDS mission and inclusion of ECCE.
- ✓ Building understanding of alliance members on FSA and working towards improvement of nutrition status of children through advocacy on implementation of NFSA in the state and promoting kitchen gardens.

6. Resource Support by Ford Foundation

A Ford Foundation-supported "e-Suposhan-cum-e-Swasthya" (e-Nutrition-cum-e-Health) Project was undertaken. It pertains to the domain of empowerment of field functionaries of the National Health Mission (NHM) under the Department of Public Health and Family Welfare (DoPH&FW) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) under the Women & Child Development (WCD), Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) from the perspective e-platform and digitalisation. The pilot project was taken up in the rural areas of one block each from 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh. These are (i) Shivpuri (Block Pohri), (ii) Khandwa (Block Khalwa), (iii) Panna (Block Panna), (iv) Rewa (Block Jawa-Tehsil Dabhaura) and (v) Balaghat (Block Baihar).

The ICDS/WCD has a massive plan under the ISSNIP districts, 30 out of state's 51 districts. With the ISSNIP closing on 31st December 2016, and with very limited project movement,

envisaged digitisation-focused empowerment of field functionaries does not appear to be in the near sight. Moreover, the focus of digitisation is virtually limited only to reporting and programmatic monitoring.

However, the department has instituted E-Sanchayika under the MP Health Sector Reform Programme. The E-repository is managed by the Communications Resource Centre of the ICDS Directorate. The E-resources need regular updation and continued enrichment. It has a huge significance and value for use of the field functionaries, provided they can access it!

The NHM/DoPH&FW has taken vital measures in rendering functionary-focused e-resources. However, their sustainability is suspect, given the fate of the CUG sim introduced about 2 years ago. A lot of credit goes to the GoI for providing the e-resource push.

The measures have a profound potential impact. However, both the departments have performed poorly in delineating the measures from the perspective of convergence. With the case for investment in ICT-enabled field functionaries transformed in to a reality, the prospects are good and that they can become excellent in a fast forward mode once the beginning is made.

Theme 2: Child Protection

1 Cooperation with TDH Netherland on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism and Online

The initiative has helped in bringing out better insight in to child issues on their security and education. It deals with issues pertaining to child labour, child exploitation, abuse and trafficking vis-à-vis role of various government bodies in securing sustainable child protection.

2 Partnership with Hifazat

The range of activities included meeting of volunteers on child-friendly Simhastha, training of vendors, auto and taxi operators and NGOs on issues of child protection, training on drafting of SOP on child protection measures to be undertaken by Child Welfare Committees and conduct of a host of activities by the Hifazat Network at district, block and village levels for weaning the children away from harmful indulgences including beggary.

2. Major Contributions of Vikas Samvad During the Year 2016-17

1) Feeding the Updated Analytics on Public Health Nutrition

With a view to equip all stakeholders updated analytics, Vikas Samvad keeps undertaking action research and documentation across the priority issues. In this process, it has been coming up with Info Packs, Policy Notes, White Papers and Field Study Reports. In this endeavour, it brought out a Paper, titled, “Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health & Nutrition in Madhya Pradesh -An Integrated Insight and Policy Implications” in November 2016 to serve as an exercise mirroring the White Paper for the State.

The Paper seeks to attempt to unravel the complex situation of maternal and child malnutrition, morbidity and mortality in Madhya Pradesh and renders some candid, swift

and yet comprehensive analytics of the state's performance. It flags the context of urgent, formidable and intertwined issues that haunt the state vis-à-vis the canvas of inertia across the dimensions of 'political will', policy, systems and programmatic choices and actions.


Towards this end, the Paper calls for an Integrated Action Framework that ought to be steered by the State Government in a convergent manner to ensure that the composite causality of malnutrition is effectively addressed. It underlines the conceptual framework on the causality across three levels of causes of undernutrition, namely, **basic, underlying** and **immediate**.

The paper laments that so far, the State has been oscillating its combative actions between the immediate and underlying causes only, and that too with inadequacy in terms of coverage, access, service package, regularity in availability of services and quality of service deliverance. Further, the 'connect' between the 'immediate' and the 'underlying' causes have not been realised from the perspective of systemic continuum.

The 'basic' causes, on the other hand, have rather been addressed evasively. The delayed enactment of the National Food Security Act and its half-hearted and partial/sub-optimal implementation is a case in point. Political, legal and cultural factors may defeat the best efforts of households to attain good nutrition and these are described as **basic causes of undernutrition**.

These refer to what resources are available (human, structural, financial) and how they are used (the political, legal and cultural factors). These can be thought of as the real reasons behind the underlying causes. The tenets of its Action Framework are the following:

Broad Action Agenda

 Building an enabling environment and securing preparedness for structural change.

Key Action Imperatives

- ✓ Politics and Governance: Respect to constitutional principals in development planning, decision making by Gram Sabha and implementation of PESA Act, implementation of social audit, and transparency in decision making etc.
- ✓ Community rights over natural resources; implementation of Forest Rights Act, land distribution to SCs and STs, land ownership to women.
- ✓ Ensure that resources used/involved in food production and resources of natural environment are NOT sacrificed/doomed in the name of development; a political-social commitment is urgently needed.
- ✓ Knowledge and evidences: Promotion of and protection to safe and responsible agriculture, no use of harmful chemicals, community ownership over seeds and production technology etc.
- ✓ Policy for responsible use of natural resources: Water, soil, minerals etc. (analyse the impact of present form of use on nature and society in next 50 and 100 years).
- ✓ Leadership, capacity, and financial resources: No targeting approach in food, employment, nutrition, health, education and social protection programs, equal leadership from gender perspective.
- ✓ Budget Utilisation: Transparent reviews and fixation of accountability, no diversion from health, education, employment, nutrition and SC/ST allocations.

- ✓ Understand the impact of violence on malnutrition, morbidity and mortality. Public education on caste and gender-based violence in Pre-School, Schooling and Higher Education; as well as through public discourses.
- ✓ Social, economic, political and environmental context (national and global): Responsible citizenship programme to be implemented. No compromise on the interests of farmers and labourers, even in the name of development. Decisions regarding WTO should be approved by Legislature, etc.
- ✓ Responsible and Accountable implementation of laws related to SCs/STs, Women, Labour, Children and Persons with Disabilities.

Action Pre-Requisites

- ✚ Regulation, accountability and transparency
- ✚ Investing in capacity building and leadership development in social justice
- ✚ Domestic resource mobilisation
- ✚ Modalities for intra- and inter-sector convergence and coordination.
- ✚ Rigorous independent evaluations

The Paper also presents year-wise budget analysis of the Health and WCD departments over the years 2002-03 to 2016-17. It highlights that the Department of Public Health & Family Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh had an overall of unspent amount of Rs. 2351.15 Lakhs.

Likewise, the WCD Department left an amount of Rs. 2504.86 Lakhs over the period. Needless to state that unspent amount against the budget estimates is a speaking indicator government’s functional efficacy.

2) Analytical insight in to the Programmatic Intervention of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)

The Concept

WHO classifies Below -2 SD as moderate malnutrition and below -3 SD as severe malnutrition. Likewise, Acute Malnutrition is classified into Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) as per the degree of wasting and the presence of oedema. Children with SAM with medical complication are at risk of several life-threatening problems like hypoglycaemia, hypothermia, serious infection and severe electrolyte disturbances and have 9 times higher risk of death than the normal children. Because of this vulnerability, they need careful assessment, special treatment and management with regular feeding and monitoring. On the other hand, children with SAM but without medical complications and those with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) can be managed in community. Whilst the protocol has been instituted for children with SAM, that for taking care of children with MAM has yet to be established.

It is Moderate Acute Malnutrition if:

- W/H between -3 and -2 SD or
- MUAC between 11.5 to 12.5 cm and/or
- No bilateral pitting oedema
- Clinically well with good appetite

It is Severe Acute Malnutrition if:

- W/H < -3SD or
- MUAC < 11.5 cm and/or
- Bilateral pitting oedema

Consequently, when children with MAM contract infection, their slide in to vulnerability to risk sets off and if not checked the vicious circle of infection-disease-malnutrition pushes the children to life-threatening situations.

Severe Acute Malnutrition is an important contributing factor for most deaths amongst children suffering from common childhood illness, such as diarrhoea and pneumonia. Deaths amongst SAM children are preventable, provided timely and appropriate actions are taken.

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up in the health facilities for inpatient management of severely malnourished children, with counselling of mothers for proper feeding and once they are on the road to recovery, they are sent back home with regular follow up.

The Implementation

Way back in year 2007, Government of Madhya Pradesh had first established Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in district hospitals and CHCs for the treatment of severely malnourished children (Grades III and IV) identified by health workers, ICDS workers, ANMs and AWWs. Nutritional counselling to pregnant women was integral to these NRCs. This intervention was taken up as an innovation by the Government of India and states including Rajasthan, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. Under the intervention, mothers are provided information on nutrition for the preparation of low cost nutritious food for the children.

Across the State, as many as 121 NRCs were said to have been established and 7182 children were treated in year 2006-07 and that the number of treated children went up to 11953 in year 2007-08¹.

However, the analytics emerging from the compilation of district-wise reports on NRCs from 2009-10 to 2016-17 of NRHM, Department of Public Health & Family Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh, renders the status of the functionality of the NRCs in the State.

Table I presents the functionality status of the NRCs year-on-year. It is notable that it is only from the year 2014-15 onwards that the functionality of the NRCs has come of age:

Table I

Year/Attribute	Number of NRCs	Number of Under 5 Children Admitted	Total Number of Beds	Overall Bed Occupancy (%)
2009-10	22	2	305	0.03
2010-11	45	6	522	0.06
2011-12	174	29	2159	0.06
2012-13	82	16	945	0.07
2013-14	250	113	3021	0.14
2014-15	318	50096	3811	51.5
2015-16	318	71514	3811	73.6
2016-17	318	76868	3811	78.8
Total Number of Children Admitted between 2012-13 to		198607		

¹ Directory of Innovations Implemented in Health Sector, DFID, India, 2008

Year/Attribute	Number of NRCs	Number of Under 5 Children Admitted	Total Number of Beds	Overall Bed Occupancy (%)
2016-17				

The Analysis – Wide Coverage Gap

As per NFHS 4 (2015-16), Madhya Pradesh had 9.2% under-5 years children who are severely wasted (weight-for-height). Notably, the figure stands at 9.6% for the rural children. According to the data on population composition released by Census 2011, 10.6% children are below the age of 5 years. The proportion rises to 11% for the rural population. Taking the population of under-5 children at 91, 42, 292 lakhs as per the Census 2011, about 9.69 lakh children are afflicted with SAM. With reference to the data of **Table I** above, it can be observed that only about 20% SAM children may have been admitted in the NRCs. Thus, the question on coverage of all SAM children should necessarily haunt the policy makers. It must be stated here that the question on follow up and prevention of MAM children to slip in to medical treatment requiring SAM children persists.

Media Taking up the Cudgels for SAM Children and Community-based Management of SAM and MAM Children

It is the absence of a composite policy in care and treatment of SAM and MAM children and concomitant community engagement that has been targeted by the media interventions as have been facilitated by Vikas Samvad over the last 10 years. As many as 16 of the total 124 Info Packs and 26 of the 75 publications about child health and nutrition, rights, malnutrition, hunger and death have gone a long way in equipping the sector-wide stakeholders with an authentic and credible insight in to range of subjects. Needless to state that this has significantly enabled the media persons, both the budding ones and professionals to centre stage their stories with analytic and informed facts.

3) Flagging Policy Framework Issue on Supplementary Nutrition

Vikas Samvad has been seeking to promote adoption of decentralised mode of distribution of supplementary nutrition in line with the Supreme Court directives. It has also been demanding that the mechanism of intimate community monitoring should be set in place so that transparency in Take Home Ration (THR) for food distribution is ensured. Towards this end, filing of RTI applications has been a very useful tool in seeking to bring out failures in policy and programme implementation.

It is over the last 16 years that the centralised system of procurement and distribution of supplementary food is being pursued by the State. This food is for feeding the children under the age of 3 years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. However, it is because of the corrupt nexus amongst the suppliers and the government officials (political influence not excluded) that the private businesses and companies have been flourishing to the utter disregard of reaching the food to needy.

The move has centre-staged the argument for decentralisation of supplementary nutrition programming, larger society has been made aware that resources allocated for children do not reach to them and that a strong case has been built for bringing in newer policy. With continued advocacy for decentralisation, need for involvement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

of women and active community engagement has been positioned such that any wilful or deceiving to negate the same does not go unnoticed!

More recently, a huge scam in the supply of Take Home Ration (THR) in Madhya Pradesh was brought to light by the Vikas Samvad. Although the State was supposedly buying the THR from the Madhya Pradesh State Food Corporation, it was found that the production and distribution was in turn being sub-contracted to private companies which were making huge profit margins for supplying this food at the cost of the deserving beneficiaries.

When the Chief Minister announced that the present policy of THR would be changed, Mahabudhey organization from Indore filed a case against the decision of CM on the plea that the present policy was good and as per Supreme Court (SC) direction! The SC has since stayed the CM's action. However, Vikas Samvad has intervened in this case on 16th December 2016 pleading that the case against the government's positive move essentially amounts to the violation of rights. The final decision of the SC is awaited.

4) Media Forum at Bhopal on Challenges in Journalism

A team of Gujarat Police reached Bhopal to serve summons to Rahul Singh, a media person, who had exposed the Lunawada massacre of 2005 (Lunawada Exhumation Case, where bodies of riot victims were found buried in a shallow pit). Rahul, as a journalist, had done his job of covering the story. The 'vibrant' Gujarat government, the police, and the ruling political party had to face a lot of criticism because of this exposé. Now, what appears to be suspect is the way in which the Gujarat Government handled the case to victimize everyone who had told the story of those graves. The goal of the State Government appears to be to target the human rights defenders and attempt to weaken the entire riot evidence against the government. According to sources, Rahul Singh has been made co-accused in the case.

There are many examples of how efforts have been made to target media about the reporting of violence in Gujarat. Rahul appears to be the latest journalist who finds himself enmeshed in the machinations of an insecure state government, which wants to send a clear message for all and sundry to fall in line.

In this context, Vikas Samvad organized a Media Forum in Bhopal to discuss issues related to free and independent media. This Forum has been attended by senior journalists of Bhopal. After the meeting, an online petition has been drafted and signed by more than 30 journalists of the State. Apart from this, UN Special Rapporteur about Human Rights Defenders released a statement in favour of Rahul Singh.

5) Political Advocacy

As a strategic tool for political advocacy on human rights with special focus on maternal and child health issues, Vikas Samvad drafted 20 questions across the spectrum of issues pertaining to malnutrition, infant mortality, maternal mortality, child labour, rehabilitation of displaced persons, shelter homes for homeless persons, education, children living with mothers in jail, etc. These questions were shared with as many as 20 MLAs belonging to different political parties. As a result, 27 questions were raised in the State Legislature. A meeting was also organized for framing the questions in the Legislative Assembly.

Outcomes

- ✓ More than 50 news stories were published on the issue.

- ✓ Questions pertaining to the other important human rights issues relating to education, livelihood, forest rights, food security & others were also taken up in the State Legislative Assembly.

6) Problems of Homeless

The Supreme Court of India issued an order dated 10th February 2010 and 20th February 2010 regarding homeless that all the governments should identify homeless peoples in the states within 6 months and arrange a Shelter Home for 100 persons near one lakh population. The Order stated that availability of mattresses, beddings, blankets, safe drinking water, functional toilets, First Aid Kit and primary health facility, de-addiction arrangements and recreational facilities (TV, newspapers, indoor games) must be ensured in these homes.

Vikas Samvad's Bhopal Team visited streets of the city on the chilling night of 23rd December 2010 to assess the status of availability and functionality of the Shelter Homes for the poor and prepared a report on the same. After this, Vikas Samvad also organized a meeting of civil society groups on the issue of the urban homeless poor. A total of 10 participants attended this meeting and prepared a note about arrangement in these shelter homes.

In January 2011, a meeting on Urban Poverty and Homeless was held in Delhi for planning a rapid assessment and analysis of the situation. Consequently, the Vikas Samvad Team accompanying the state Government officials carried out an in-situ review of the Shelter Homes in 19 districts/places namely, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Damoh, Sagar, Katni, Umaria, Rewa, Jhabua, Panna, Khandwa, Chhatarpur, Shivpuri, Barwani, Seoni, Satna and Dewas and drafted a report based on its observations, both inside and outside the shelter homes.

7) Social Audit of CRC

United Nations Fund is completing 20 years of implementation during the year and for conducting its Social Audit, Vikas Samvad is going to conduct its Social Audit in the state of Madhya Pradesh. For this purpose, its team has participated in the meetings and workshops organized for establishing the process.

8) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

NCPCR has selected 8 States based on level of malnutrition and child health in the State. Its visit in Madhya Pradesh covers 4 districts i.e., Rewa, Satna, Alirajpur and Dewas. During their visit, 2 representatives from Vikas Samvad would also accompany them to observe status of child health and rights in the districts.

9) Coping Mechanisms of the Tribal Community to Combat Food Insecurity – Building on Indigenous Knowledge and Road Ahead

It is notable that with the high prevalence of infant and child malnutrition and the consequent unacceptable mortality, the tribal community would have become extinct by now had it not been pursuing certain coping mechanisms around its traditional food and nutritional sources and such other socio-cultural practices. Therefore, keeping this in mind, Vikas Samvad Team determined to look in to these phenomena so that over time, community-specific, articulated and evidence-based knowledge premise is rendered. It is this knowledge base that can go a long way in aligning government's food, nutrition and

health programming drawing upon communities' best practices whilst affording the community with much-needed protection of its worthy legacy and enabling it to secure a better growth and healthier wellbeing.

Consequently, Vikas Samvad instituted a structured programme for Media Fellows by assigning them specific communities for each fellowship. It is noteworthy that there are 46 tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly, commencing with year 2013, each year 4 Media Fellows are being assigned one community each around which they carry out their in-depth research and report on a set of Terms of Reference. These Terms of Reference include inter alia, the following:

- Appraise community's social, economic, cultural and political aspects,
- Look up community's food and nutritional security (or insecurity) situation,
- Trace the traditional and social sourcing system of food and nutrition as has been and is being pursued over time by the community,
- See whether any foods are especially used during pregnancy, lactation or in illnesses,
- Check whether there are any protocols regarding season-specific food consumption,
- Appraise practices of food production by items and quantity,
- Look in to arrangements that the community makes for food storage,
- Find out variety of their food intake choices and their availability,
- Look for the mechanisms for food distribution amongst the consuming groups like pregnant women, lactating mothers, children and the elderly persons,
- Look for the ways and means used by the community to secure consistent quality of food items,
- Understand community's perceptions and belief system about traditional food-health-nutrition practices and changes in the same over time,
- Seek to know as to the mechanism deployed by the community to secure nutritional wellbeing of children from breastfeeding until their age of 5 years,
- Find out as to how food distribution takes place within the family and in the community;
- Appraise the dependence of the community on government-sponsored food-nutrition-health schemes and its take on the same.

Essentially, the field-research seeks to come out with conclusions that are fact-based and are free from any pre-conceived notions so that critical aspects pertaining to food and security mechanisms as have been pursued by the respective tribal communities are understood, articulated and documented.

The Media Fellows have so far rendered a total of 16 reports in the form of feature articles (each running in to about 3000 to 4000 words) from year 2013 to year 2016. The refined and consolidated learning emanating from these reports shall go a long way in understanding and preserving the rich knowledge and practices of the indigenous people. This would also pave the way for securing better relationship between the indigenous knowledge, sustainable practices and improved resource management resting on the premise of community's informed and willing inclusion and participation. The communities covered until year 2016 are as follows:

Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016
Bhil	Basod	Sahariya	Kotwal
Baiga	Bhariya	Bhilala	Balai
Gond	Kol	Pataliya	Sond
Korku	Kondar	Charmkar	Bedia

Some of the key takeaway learnings emanating from this food and nutrition security-centred research by the Media Fellows are as follows:

Baiga Community

- ✓ The community has got distanced from its traditional Bevar system of farming. No ploughing is done in the Bevar system. 16 types of seeds are embedded in the field covered with burnt bushes and leaves. It helps in getting good crop if rains are adequate and even if there is deficiency, many of the seeds would still germinate. This system is free from pesticides and renders food for 9 months from July to March. However, they now no longer take to this multiple and diverse cropping system as they have been constrained to modern 1 or 2 crop systems.
- ✓ They used to keep healthy consuming local *kand-mool* and indigenous medicines.
- ✓ Culturally, they go for community cooking of pork in rains as they can't go for hunting – realising both community solidarity and nutritious food.
- ✓ Baigas have deep affinity with the forest for food security. They had access to about 19 types of Kand (Yam), 24 types of fruits and 32 types of vegetables apart from varieties in mushrooms and bamboo foods; as the below-placed screenshot from a report demonstrates.

जंगल: खाद्य सुरक्षा का दूसरा स्रोत

बैगा जनजाति और जंगल के बीच गहरा संबंध है। हमेशा प्रकृति के नजदीक रहने वाली बैगा जनजाति जंगल पर आश्रित रही है लेकिन पिछले कुछ सालों से बैगा और जंगल के बीच के रिश्ते को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। जब पूरे इलाके में जंगल हरा भरा था तो यहां पर चारों ओर कंद की कई प्रजातियां पाई जाती थीं जिनमें रताल, बैचांदी, रविकांदा, कनिहा, डोंगची, कुलु, कैवची, भूत, पांडरी, लोडंगी, डोमची, गीठ, पांडरी, माठी, डांग, बड़ाईन, गिरची सेंदू व मूसली और शतावर मुख्य थे। इसी तरह फलों में आम, कटहल, टेमरू, सीताफल, अमेल, आंवला, हरी, बेर, पपीता, करोंदा, बहेरा, महुआ, साल, ककई, भिलवा, जामुन, मुनगा, बर, कचनार, मैन्हर, तेंदू, चार, बेल, घटेल, करोंद, भाजियां में कचनार, चरौटा, भतरी, दोबे पीपल, खट्टी पत्ता, कोयलार, मुनगा, रभेड़, धोय, कोचई, पकरी, खेडा, ब्रम्हरकाष, निराबोदा, कच्छर, अकोती, कच्छर, करील, कौटी, खटना, चेंच, जीलो, भजरी, लमेर, कुंदरू, पुड़पुड़ी, भुरसी, ककती करील, करैया, निखोद, बुझन, दुड़सी, मषरूम(पिहरी) में पुड़पुड़ी, पुट्ट, सरईपीडा, भोडोपीडी, राजपीडी, टिटहीपीडा, पुत्तीपीडी, चरकोपीडी, भात, चिहरी, बमोर, तूमा, बेला, लाल, बांस बांसघांटाखूटा व बिरसोर पिहरी पाई जाती थी। जंगल के कम होने के साथ ही भोजन के ये मुख्य स्रोत बैगाओं की थाली से गायब हो गए।

- ✓ Being deprived of the Forest Rights is one of the keyset concerns for these indigenous people.

Korku Community

- ✓ Like the Bevar system of cropping by the Baigas, Korkus too have followed a similar method in cultivation. They call it Jhum (the shifting method of cultivation). In addition, they used to take to hunting for their livelihood.
- ✓ Various wild animals and other forest produce also form part of their food – including the stem and leaves of trees.

Gond Community

- ✓ Coarse food grains comprised their staple diet.
- ✓ Animal husbandry has also been their primary source of livelihood.
- ✓ Hunting too has been their favourite source of food security. They followed community-wide sharing of pork meat and that of gazelle, sambar deer, chital, blue bull etc.

It is notable that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 13 September 2007, which was drafted with the active participation of indigenous peoples. Since then, the importance of the role that indigenous peoples play in economic, social and environmental conservation through traditional sustainable agricultural practices has been gradually recognized. The contributions of indigenous peoples to ecosystem management and sustainable development in the form of in-depth knowledge on the natural environment and time proven practices in hunting, gathering, fishing, pastoralism and agriculture, need to be increasingly understood and appreciated. It is also recognised that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Consistent with the mandate to eradicate hunger, poverty and malnutrition and based on the due

respect for universal human rights, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) adopted in August 2010 a policy on indigenous and tribal peoples in order to ensure the relevance of its efforts to respect, include, and promote indigenous people's related issues in its general work.

Consequently, the Media Fellows research for gaining an insight in to the tribal community is highly promising and thus constitutes a significant and continuing agenda for future in advocacy both with the policy makers as well as with the media.

3. A Significant Key Output

In a social change endeavour, it is important that a strong base is created for securing a sustainable impact. The Media Fellows have rendered this premise in a highly promising manner. Their contributions focused on the thematic issue of malnutrition have been significantly enabling in jostling the public opinion as well as in awakening the government's service delivery system. It is notable that as many as 175 stories were published between January 2016 to December 2016 out of which 53 were devoted to the subject of child nutrition, malnutrition, health and death. Likewise, in year 2015, 31 stories have centred on child nutrition and health out of the total 170 published stories. The year 2014 witnessed 53 stories highlighting the issue pertaining to malnutrition and health out of a total of 277 stories.

Table II below presents an example of emphasis that the outputs by the Media Fellows have sought to bring about vis-à-vis the issue of malnutrition:

Table II

S. No.	Year	Media Fellow	Articles on Malnutrition/Date of Publication
1	2016	Puspendra Vaidya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. मासूम तरसते माँ के दूध को/27.7.2016 2. बिलखते बच्चों के पास तक नहीं जाने दिया जाता माँ को/27.7.2016 3. बुंदेलखंड के आदिवासियों पर खास रपट - आदिवासियों के पोषण में सेहत नहीं, अब सिर्फ स्वाद/14.8.2016
2	2016	Ruby Sarkar	दलित और आदिवासियों में सबसे ज्यादा पोषण असुरक्षा-कृषि कर्मण अवार्ड के बावजूद मध्यप्रदेश में लगभग आधे बच्चे कुपोषित/15.10.2016
3	2016	Sneha Khare	प्रदेश में दो साल में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के 27 मामले, संसद में दी थी जानकारी- कन्या भ्रूण हत्या में नंबर वन है मध्यप्रदेश/17.9.2016
4	2016	Ravi Awasthi	प्रदेश के श्योपुर में कुपोषण से 116 बच्चों की मौत के बाद चेती सरकार-शिवराज के 'कुपोषण को

S. No.	Year	Media Fellow	Articles on Malnutrition/Date of Publication
			कलंक' बताने पर भी 'कलंक' जस का तस/02.10.2016
5	2016	Poorvi Jain	State Grapples with Malnutrition Malaise/20.9.16
6	2015	Chandrabhan Singh Bhadoriya	आदिवासी भिलाला समुदाय में पोषण सुरक्षा के पारंपरिक तरीके और वर्तमान/07.07.2015
7	2015	Chandrabhan Singh Bhadoriya	पोषण के लिये पारंपरिक तरीके पर होने लगा विचार /07.08.2015
8	2015	Kamal Singhi	बच्चों में कुपोषण को मिटाने के लिये उठे हाथ/04.08.2015
9	2014	Pravin Shrivastava	कुपोषण से निपटने के प्रयास पर्याप्त नहीं/21.02.2014
10	2014	Saket Dube	पातालकोट के भरिया समाज में बेटियाँ कुपोषित क्यों/01.05.2014
11	2014	Shweta Shukla	खाद्य एवं पोषण सुरक्षा को ले कर शासन द्वारा की जा रही उपेक्षा से नाराज़ कोल जनजाति, करेगी लोकसभा चुनाव का बहिष्कार-इस बार पा कर रहेंगे हम अपना हक/30.3.2014
12	2014	Juhi Mishra	9 गाँवों में हर घर में कुपोषित बच्चा/27.4.2014

4. Larger Key Outcomes

There may be questions regarding impact of collective multi-dimensional advocacy and media related interventions in Madhya Pradesh. VSS strongly argues that such collective interventions have played a strong role in bringing the issue of Child Nutrition and Child Health in the central development discourse in Madhya Pradesh. This led to the establishment of Atal Bihari Vajpayee Child and Nutrition Mission. It happened ostensibly because we persistently advocated for nutrition programming resting on the premise of intersectoral convergence, expansion and functionality of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres for the institution-based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition, increase in budgetary allocation for nutrition and of course we had set up a sustainable trend of media coverage on child malnutrition. It finally resulted in highest decline in the proportion of underweight children.

Table III below presents the changes in the level of child malnutrition (in terms of 'underweight') over the decade spread across the NFHS 3 and NFHS 4; in some of the

selected States of the country that have been having the legacy in poor performance on the indicator of child malnutrition.

Table III

Change in Malnutrition Status (Underweight Children) in Some Selected States Between NFHS-3 (2005-06) and NFHS-4 (2015-16)						
State	NFHS 3	Rank	NFHS 4	Rank	Decline in %	Rank in decline
Madhya Pradesh	60.0	1st	42.8	3rd	17.2	1st
Uttar Pradesh	42.4	2 nd	39.5	4 th	2.9	7 th
Jharkhand	56.5	3 rd	47.8	1 st	8.7	5 th
Bihar	55.9	4 th	43.9	2 nd	12.0	2 nd
Chhattisgarh	47.1	5 th	37.7	5 th	9.4	4 th
Rajasthan	39.9	6 th	36.7	6 th	3.2	6 th
Uttarakhand	38.0	7 th	26.6	8 th	11.4	3 rd
Maharashtra	37.0	8 th	36.0	7 th	1.0	8 th

Clearly, Madhya Pradesh has registered the biggest decline (17.2%) in proportion of Underweight Children in India – from 60% to 42.8%.

Madhya Pradesh used to be the worst State in 2005-06 in terms of proportion of Underweight Children. However, it recorded a significant improvement in 2015-16.

Of course, there is no reason for complacency as the proportion of even 42.8% underweight is not at all acceptable and that the mission mode for securing sustained improvement in the nutritional and healthy well-being of the children must be vigorously pursued.

4. Year-wise List of Media Fellows

The Media Fellows constitute the critical mass of Vikas Samvad who take forward the requisite media advocacy on child health and nutrition and child protection from the perspective of child rights, equity, equality, capacity building of field workers and community engagement on the one hand, and sectoral course correction in governance, on the other. The following listing renders the matrix of Media Fellows:

S. No.	Name of Fellow	Organisation	Year	Subject
1	RUMNI GHOSH	Nai Dunia	2004-05	Khadya suraksha aur garibee
2	NEETI DIWAN	Free lance Journalist	2004-05	Mahila sashaktikaran aur swasashan
3	BHARAT SHARMA	Deshbandhu	2004-05	Samajik sadbhav
4	RAJU KUMAR	Freelance Journalist	2004-05	Swasashan
5	JAYANT SINGH TOMAR	Freelance Journalist	2004-05	Swasashan
6	DHANANJAY PRATAP SINGH	Nai Dunia	2005-06	Khadya suraksha aur garibee

S. No.	Name of Fellow	Organisation	Year	Subject
7	VEENA SABLOK PATHAK	Free Lance Journalist	2005-06	Mahila sashaktikaran aur swasashan
8	ZAKIR ALI	Desh Bandhu	2005-06	Samajik sadbhav
9	RANI SHARMA	Khari News	2005-06	
10	LOKENDRA SINGH KOT	Free Lance	2006-07	Mahila sashaktikaran aur swasashan
11	DAYASHANKAR MISHRA	Dainik Jagran	2006-07	Samajik bahishkar evam bhedbhav
12	RAKESH MALVIYA	Dainik Bhaskar	2006-07	Mahila evam bal Swasthya
13	AMITABH PANDEY	Free lance	2006-07	Education
14	RAJAN RAIKVAR	Hitvada	2007-08	Violence Against Elected Women Representatives (English)
15	PALLAVI VAGHELA	Peoples Samachar	2007-08	Health and Education in the Context of Elected Women Representatives of panchayat
16	JAGDEESH PAVAR	Dainik Bhaskar	2007-08	Innovative Experiments in School Educations
17	JYOTSNA PANT	Dainik Bhaskar	2007-08	Health Issues in Urban Slums
18	RITU MISHRA	Dainik Bhaskar	2007-08	Socially Excluded Old Age People
19	VIJAY CHOUDHRY	Patrika	2007-08	Displacement and Child Rights
20	NITIN TRIPATHI	Patrika	2007-08	Exclusion in Education
21	BHOOMIKA KALAM	Freelance	2007-08	Unsecured Livelihood and Violation of Child Rights
22	ABHAY NEMA	Nai Duniya	2007-08	Governance and Security of Child Rights
23	BABA MAYA RAM	Free lance	2008-09	Visthapan ka bacchon ke jeevan par prabhav
24	SNEHA KHARE	Peoples Samachar	2008-09	Surakshit prasav ke liye Janani Suraksha

S. No.	Name of Fellow	Organisation	Year	Subject
25	RADHESHYAM DANGI	Dainik Bhaskar	2008-09	Yojana aur any yojnaon ki sthiti Sarvjanik Swasthya sevaon aur NRHM ke tahat bacchon ke Swasthya ke liye jan pahal ke prakriyein evam unke anubhav
26	PANKAJ SHUKLA	Nai Duniya	2008-09	Navjaat bacchon ke dekhbhal ke liye kiye jaa rahe ekirutprayason ke anubhav aur taurtareeke
27	SHAHROZ KHAN AFRIDI	Hindustan Times	2008-09	Shaharee gareebi aur baal Adhikaar
28	P. NAVEEN	Times of India	2008-09	Samajik Bahishkaar: Manav Adhikaron ka ullanghan (English)
29	RAFI MOHD. SHEKH	Dainik Bhaskar	2009-10	Schooli shiksha se bahar bacche
26	PANKAJ SHUKLA	Nai Duniya	2008-09	Navjaat bacchon ke dekhbhal ke liye kiye jaa rahe ekirutprayason ke anubhav aur taurtareeke
27	SHAHROZ KHAN AFRIDI	Hindustan Times	2008-09	Shaharee gareebi aur baal Adhikaar
28	P. NAVEEN	Times of India	2008-09	Samajik Bahishkaar: Manav Adhikaron ka ullanghan (English)
29	RAFI MOHD. SHEKH	Dainik Bhaskar	2009-10	Schooli shiksha se bahar bacche
30	SHIVKARAN SINGH	The Statesman	2009-10	Right to Education
31	MANISHA PANDEY	Dainik Bhaskar	2009-10	Matrutva Swasthya aur baal Adhikaar
32	SHRADDHA MANDLOI	Pipariya Prakash	2009-10	Swasthya ka Adhikar aur Samudayik Nigrani
33	ANIL CHOUDHRY	Patrika	2009-10	Urban Poverty & Displacement
34	ASHISH MAHARSHI	Dainik Bhaskar	2009-10	Bal Adhikar aur Visthapan
35	C.G. AKHILA	Dabang Dunia	2009-10	Dekh-Rekh aur sanrakshan ki

S. No.	Name of Fellow	Organisation	Year	Subject
				jarooratmand bacche aur kishore nyaay adhiniyam Punishment in Education system
36	NUPUR DIXIT	Patrika	2009-10	Bahishkaar
37	JEETENDRA YADAV	Patrika	2010-11	Displacement and Child rights
38	ROHIT PRASAD VERMA	Dainik Bhaskar	2010-11	Baal Vyapaar
39	PAVAN SHRIVASTAVA	Dainik Jagran	2010-11	Adivasi Swasthya
40	ASHIF SIDDIQUI	Patrika	2010-11	Urban Poverty
41	ANJALI RAY	Peoples Samachar	2010-11	Education
42	A. JAYJEET	Dainik Bhaskar	2010-11	Displacement and Child rights
43	SHALINI AVASTHI	Patrika	2010-11	MAVASI
44	AKHILESH SHUKLA	Dainik Jagran	2011-12	Right to Education
45	ASHUTOSH PATHAK	Patrika	2011-12	Displacement
46	RASHMI PRAJAPATI	Patrika	2011-12	Displacement
47	ROHIT VERNA	Patrika	2011-12	Urban Poverty
48	SHARBANI BENARJI	Dainik Bhaskar	2011-12	BAIGA (Tribal Health)
49	SUDEEP KUMAR SINHA	Patrika	2011-12	Displacement
50	UDAY MANDLOI	Nai Dunia	2011-12	Baiga Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
51	L.N. AVADHIYA	Naiduniya	2012-13	Gound Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
52	BHOOMIKA KALAM	PATRIKA, INDORE	2012-13	Korku Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
53	RITESH PUROHIT	DAINIK BHASKAR	2012-13	Basod Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur
54	RUBI SARKAR	DESHBANDHU	2012-13	
55	JUHI MISHRA	NAI DUNIYA, DINDORI	2013-14	

S. No.	Name of Fellow	Organisation	Year	Subject
56	SAKET DUBEY	AAHNA TIMES, HOSHANGABAD	2013-14	kuposhan Bhariya Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
57	SHWETA SHUKLA	PATRIKA BHOPAL	2013-14	Kol Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
58	PRAVEEN SHRIVASTAVA	RAJ EXPRESS BHOPAL	2013-14	Kondar Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
59	ASHOK GANGRADE	DAINIK BHASKAR, BHOPAL	2014-15	Sahariya Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
60	CHANDRA BHAN SINGH BHADORIYA	SAHARA SAMAY, JHABUA	2014-15	Bhilala Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
61	PREM VIJAY PATIL	NAI DUNIYA, DHAR	2014-15	Patnalaya Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
62	SNEHA KHARE	PEOPLES SAMACHAR	2014-15	Charmkar Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
63	AHAD KHAN	NAI DUNIYA, JHABUA	2015-16	Kotwal Samudaya me Khadya suraksha evam Poshan sthiti par ek shodh
64	KAMAL SINGHI	PATRIKA, INDORE	2015-16	Balai Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
65	KUNDAN PANDEY	DOWN TO EARTH, NEW DELHI	2015-16	Saund Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
66	RUPALI THAKUR	FREELANCE JOURNALIST	2015-16	Bedia Samudaya me Poshan ki suraksha aur kuposhan
67	ARCHNA MISHRA	Governance Now	2016-17	
68	NISHCHAY BONIYA	Dainik Bhaskar	2016-17	
69	POOJA SINGH	Shukrwar	2016-	

S. No.	Name of Fellow	Organisation	Year	Subject
			17	
70	PUSHPENDRA VAIDHYA	India TV	2016- 17	
71	SUMIT PANDEY	Patrika Indore	2016- 17	

5. List of Info Packs

Rendering reference material for use by the field and community workers, Media Fellows and others has been the hallmark of Vikas Samvad in securing sustained process of capacity building. The reference materials, titled, “Info Packs” provide authentic and yet simplistic understanding and tools to the readers and users across a range of subjects. The Info Packs are periodically updated or upgraded as the emerging data analytics inform. The following listing provides a bird’s eye view pertaining to the spectrum of subjects, themes and issues addressed by the Vikas Samvad:

क्रमांक [S. No.]	विषय [Subject]	लेखन [Author]
हिन्दी इन्फोपैक्स [Hindi Info Packs]		
1	मध्यप्रदेश पर एक नजर-ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि [A Perspective on Madhya Pradesh – Historical Background]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
2	मध्यप्रदेश में ग्रामीण अभिशासन [Rural Self-Rule in Madhya Pradesh]	
3	जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम.सहभागी शहरी विकास की भूल भुलैया [Maze of Participatory Urban Development Under JNNURM]	प्रशांत कुमार दुबे [Prashant Kumar Dubey]
4	भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान [International Financial Institutions in India]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
5	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वच्छता [Cleanliness in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
6	गरीबी की रेखा [The Poverty Line]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
7	सब्सिडी रियायत की रोटी [The Bread of Subsidy Concessions]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
8	मध्यप्रदेश में पेयजल [Potable Water in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
9	मध्यप्रदेश में कुपोषण [Malnutrition in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
10	मध्यप्रदेश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली [Public Distribution System in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]

क्रमांक [S. No.]	विषय [Subject]	लेखन [Author]
11	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य [Health in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
12	मध्यप्रदेश में आजीविका Livelihood in Madhya Pradesh]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
13	मध्यप्रदेश में जंगल Forests in Madhya Pradesh]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
14	मध्यप्रदेश में शिक्षा [Education in Madhya Pradesh]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
15	मध्यप्रदेश में कृषि [Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
16	मध्यप्रदेश में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति [Situation of Children's Health in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
17	मध्यप्रदेश में खेती के संकट [Crises of Cultivation in Madhya Pradesh]	शिवनारायण गौर [Shiv Narayan Gaur]
18	मजदूर, न्यूनतम मजदूरी और सामाजिक न्याय [Labour, Minimum Wage and Social Justice]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
19	कुपोषण की गंभीरता [Seriousness of Malnutrition]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
20	गरीबी की अवधारणा [Concept of Poverty]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
21	खाद्य की अवधारणा [Concept of Food]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
22	समेकित बाल विकास सेवा [Integrated Child Development Services]	सीमा-प्रकाश [Seema Prakash]
23	मुस्लिम महिलाओं के लिए मान-सम्मान की लड़ाई [Fight for Dignity for the Muslim Women]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
24	सुरक्षित मातृत्व - केवल शहरी अमीर महिलाओं के लिए [Safe Motherhood – Only for Rich Urban Women?]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
25	उपेक्षित कन्याएं [Neglected Girls]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
26	मध्यप्रदेश में नवजात शिशुओं के (स्वास्थ्य) देखभाल की वस्तुस्थिति [State of Care for the Health of Newborns]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
27	मध्यप्रदेश में सुरक्षित मातृत्व के लिए सुविधाएं [Facilities for Safe Motherhood in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]

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28	मध्यप्रदेश के शिशुओं व बच्चों के अतिसार [Diarrhoea Amongst Infants and Children in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
29	मध्यप्रदेश में बाल टीकाकरण की स्थिति [Situation of Child Immunisation in Madhya Pradesh]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
30	मध्यप्रदेश के परिवार नियोजन की अपूर्ण जरूरतें Unmet Family Planning Needs of Madhya [Pradesh]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
31	मध्यप्रदेश के आई.एम.एन.सी .आई,जिलों में बाल स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति- आई.एम.एन.सी.ई जिलों में सर्वाधिक बाल मृत्युदर [Situation of Children in the IMNCI Districts in Madhya Pradesh – Highest Child Mortality Rate in the IMNCI Districts in the State]	सीमा जैन [Seema Jain]
32	मध्यप्रदेश के उपेक्षित तबके में बालमृत्यु के मूल कारण-स्वास्थ्य के सभी मानकों पर लड़ाई हारते आदिवासी [Basic Reasons of Child Mortality Amongst Children of the Deprived Sections of the Society in Madhya Pradesh – Tribals Losing Battle Across All Dimensions of Health]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
33	सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली एक व्यापक नजरिया [A Perspective on Public Distribution System]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
34	बच्चों की खाद्य(अ) सुरक्षा: भूख और गरीबी का यह एक बड़ा मामला है ! [Children's Food (Insecurity): Hunger and Poverty – A Major Issue]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
35	मध्यप्रदेश में टीबी की स्थिति [Situation of TB in Madhya Pradesh]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
36	घरेलू हिंसा [Domestic Violence]	निलय श्रीवास्तव [Nilay Shrivastava]
37	पोषण सुरक्षा : सबसे अहम जरूरत [Nutrition Security: The Topmost Need]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
38	मध्यप्रदेश में मातृ-मृत्यु एक भयावह स्थिति [Maternal Mortality in Madhya Pradesh – A Horrorific Situation]	विकास संवाद - अपरा विजयवर्गीय [Vikas Samvad – Aparā Vijayvargiya]
39	खसरे के खतरे को समझना जरूरी : टीकाकरण ही है प्रभावी उपाय [Need to Appreciate the Danger of Measles is	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]

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	Crucial – Only Immunisation is an Effective Solution]	
40	बच्चे और राजनैतिकता [Children and Politics]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
41	प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून और पोषण का अधिकार हमारा पक्ष Proposed National Food Security Act and Our Stand on Right to Nutrition]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
42	भारतीय खेती का संकटकाल जारी [Continuity of Agricultural Crisis]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
43	मां का दूध पिया है तो [If Breastfed by Mother, then...]	राकेश कुमार मालवीय [Rakesh Kumar Malviya]
44	मातृत्व व बाल स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति Situation of Motherhood and Child Health]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
45	विकास की बलि वन व पर्यावरण [Forest and Environment Sacrificed at the Altar of Development]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
46	भूख और गरीबी में बच्चे [Children in Hunger and Poverty]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
47	आधार पत्र-लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया की पहली सीढ़ी-1 [Foundation Note – First Step in the Democratic Process -1]	राकेश कुमार मालवीय [Rakesh Kumar Malviya]
48	जनगणना 2011 में किसान और खेतिहार मजदूर-मध्यप्रदेश कृषि विकास का एक यथार्थ यह भी ! [Farmer and Agricultural Labour Under the Census 2011 – A Reality Check on Agricultural Development in Madhya Pradesh Too]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
49	खुदकुशी की खेती [Farming of Suicides]	प्रशांत कुमार दुबे [Prashant Kumar Dubey]
50	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य -01 - बच्चों पर छाया हुआ है उपेक्षा, बीमारी और पोषण की असुरक्षा का साया Health in Madhya Pradesh – 01 – Neglect, Illness and Nutrition Insecurity Loom Large on Children	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
51	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य -02- लौह तत्वों से अब भी दूर-दूर हैं महिलायें Health in Madhya Pradesh – 02 – Women Are Still Iron Deficient]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
52	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य -03- जब बच्चों को माँ	सचिन कुमार जैन

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	का दूध ही न मिले! [Health in Madhya Pradesh – 03 – When Children are Deprived of Even Mother’s Breastmilk]	[Sachin Kumar Jain]
53	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य -04- समाज की तबियत नासाज है [Health in Madhya Pradesh – 04 – The Society is Indisposed]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
54	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य -05- जिंदगी को छोटा करती लंबी बीमारियां [Health in Madhya Pradesh – 05 – Illnesses Cutting Down the Life Expectancy]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
55	मध्यप्रदेश में बेघरबार-1 [Homeless in Madhya Pradesh – 1]	प्रशांत कुमार दुबे [Prashant Kumar Dubey]
56	भारत क्यों एक जानकारीविहीन तंत्र है ? [Why is India an Information Less Entity – 1]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
57	मध्यप्रदेश का बजट 2014-2015 [Madhya Pradesh’s Budget: 2014-15]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
58	भारत में कामगार बच्चे [Working Children in India]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
59	मध्यप्रदेश में बच्चों-महिलाओं का पोषण और स्वास्थ्य-एक विश्लेषण 2014 [Nutrition and Health of Children and Women in Madhya Pradesh – An Analysis]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
60	मध्यप्रदेश में आदिवासी -एक जनसांख्यिकीय चित्र [Tribals in Madhya Pradesh – A Demographic Profile]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
61	मध्यप्रदेश में शिशु मृत्युदर [Infant Mortality Rate in Madhya Pradesh]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
62	भारत में तीव्र और गंभीर बीमारियां [Acute and Severe Illnesses in India]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
64	मध्यप्रदेश का बजट 2015-2016 [Madhya Pradesh’s Budget: 2015-16]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
65	बालविवाह रोकथाम-मंजिल अभी दूर है [Prevention of Child Marriages – Destination is Still Far Away]	प्रशांत कुमार दुबे [Prashant Kumar Dubey]
66	बाल विवाहितों की मौजूदा स्थिति-बचपन से दूर करते बचपन के रिश्ते Current Status of Child Marriage Couples –	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]

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	Childhood Distanced from Childhood Relationships]	
67	मध्यप्रदेश में बाल अधिकारों की स्थिति-2015 [Status of Child Rights – 2015]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
68	बढ़ते अपराध-घटती प्राथमिकताएँ [Increasing Crimes – Declining Priorities]	रोली शिवहरे [Roly Shivhare]
69	बच्चों की प्रारंभिक देखभाल, उनका विकास और मातृत्व हक [Early Childhood Care, Development and Maternity Right]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
70	मध्यप्रदेश - असंरक्षित बचपन [Madhya Pradesh – Unsafe Childhood]	विकास संवाद [Vikas Samvad]
71	खेती में लिंगभेद - महिलाओं के लिए दोहरा संकट [Gender Disparity in Agriculture – Two-fold Crisis for Women]	सचिन कुमार जैन [Sachin Kumar Jain]
English InfoPacks		
72	Women Leadership in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
73	Vikas Samvad InfoPack series – 39-Neo-Natal Health in Madhya Pradesh (Part - One), Status after 10 th Five Year Plan	Seema Jain
74	Vikas Samvad InfoPack – 42 -Status of Neo-natal care in Madhya Pradesh	Seema Jain
75	Tapped Water Supply in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
76	Defining Social Exclusion	Vikas Samvad
77	Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
78	Education in Madhya Pradesh	Prashant Dubey
79	Forest in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
80	Livelihood in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
81	Public Distribution System in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
82	Women Leadership in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
83	No Endeavour to Save the Girl Child	Seema Jain
84	No Right to Dignity for Muslim Women	Seema Jain
85	Vikas Samvad Info Pack – 47-Neo-Natal Health in Madhya Pradesh (Part - Two): Priorities of Eleventh Plan	Seema Jain
86	Vikas Samvad Info Pack – 46 - Unmet Needs of Family Planning in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
87	Vikas Samvad Info Pack – 45- Child Health	Seema Jain

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	Scenario in IMNCI Districts of Madhya Pradesh	
88	Vikas Samvad Info Pack – 44- Status of Child Immunisation in Madhya Pradesh	Seema Jain
89	Vikas Samvad infoPack – 40- Crime against Women and Girls in Madhya Pradesh	Prashant Dubey and Smriti
90	Vikas Samvad InfoPack – 41- Facilities for Safe Motherhood in Madhya Pradesh-Institutional Deliveries & Public Health Infrastructure	Seema Jain
91	Vikas Samvad InfoPack Series – 38-Food Consumption Patterns in Madhya Pradesh Neonatal Health in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
92	Status of Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
93	Diarrhoea in Infants and Young Children in Madhya Pradesh	Seema Jain
94	Vikas Samvad Infopack - 401-Crime against the Most Marginalised in Madhya Pradesh	Prashant Dubey, Smriti
95	Roots of Child Mortality among Oppressed Class in the State-Tribals are Losing Health Battle in all Indicators	Seema Jain
96	Status of Girl Child Marriage in Madhya Pradesh	Seema Jain
97	Water Supply and Waste Water Generation and Treatment in Class I and II Cities of Madhya Pradesh - Some Facts	Vikas Samvad
98	Note on Bio-Medical Waste	Vikas Samvad
99	Waste Water Generation and Treatment in India	Vikas Samvad
100	Women and Girls in Madhya Pradesh - Living with Fear	Vikas Samvad
101	Response to State Budget Madhya Pradesh-2011-12	Vikas Samvad
102	Illustrative Analysis of EDI for Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh-DISE 1 Flash Statistics 2009-10	Apara Vijayawargiya
103	A General Infopack on “Child Adoption”	Vikas Samvad
104	The Conspiracy of Corporatisation of India’s Agriculture	Sachin Kumar Jain
105	Second Global Investor’s Summit at Khajuraho: Few Facts	Apara Vijayawargiya
106	Every Human Has Rights: What Are Rights	Vikas Samvad
107	Budget 2011-2012-Point of View	Vikas Samvad

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108	EDI Exemplify Scrawny Foundation for Primary Education in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
109	Illustrative Analysis of EDI for Elementary Education in Madhya Pradesh	Apara Vijayawargiya
110	Community Based Monitoring of Malnutrition: A strategy to combat malnutrition	Apara Vijayawargiya
111	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A Deplorable Truth	Vikas Samvad
112	The ABC of Childhood Hunger	Sachin Kumar Jain
113	Bringing reality in Front-Child Mortality and Child Health (Madhya Pradesh)	Vikas Samvad
114	Status of Child Mortality in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
115	Status of Maternal Mortality in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
116	Status Note on Corporal Punishment in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
117	Causes of Child Deaths in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
118	Causes of Maternal Deaths in Madhya Pradesh	Vikas Samvad
119	Issues of Children and Food Security in Lok Sabha Elections	Vikas Samvad
120	Union Budget 2015-2016	Sachin Kumar Jain
121	Rural Health Systems in Madhya Pradesh	Sachin Kumar Jain
122	Crime against Children in Madhya Pradesh-2016	Sachin Kumar Jain
123	Suicides in India	Sachin Kumar Jain
124	बीमारियाँ, गरीबी-बेरोज़गारी, मानसिक रुग्णता कृषि, शिक्षा और आत्महत्याएं: भारत -2017 [Illnesses, Poverty-Unemployment, Mental Illness – Agriculture, Education and Suicides – India 2017]	Sachin Kumar Jain

6. List of Publication

Further, Vikas Samvad has been regularly coming up with its key publications on its action agenda. The following listing of 75 publications presents an array of coverage. The publications form the rich library for persons and institutions in keeping themselves updated with situation at the ground, travails and aspirations of the community, particularly the marginalised and the vulnerable ones and challenges for the key stakeholders – the community, the State and the change enablers.

क्र.	विकास संवाद के प्रकाशन (Publications by Vikas Samvad)
1	भूख को विकास का ताज बना दिया (हिन्दी) [Hunger Made the Crown of Development]
2	बहिष्कृत बचपन [The Outcast Childhood]
3.	कदम दर कदम (1 और 2 एडीशन) [In Steps : Editions 1 and 2]
4.	बचपन से विस्थापन [From Childhood to Displacement]
5	म.प्र.मे महिलाओं और बच्चों की सेहत स्थिति (DLHS/NFHS-3) [Status of Women and Children in Madhya Pradesh: DLHS/NFHS-3 Findings]
6	बालश्रम [Child labour]
7	जंगल और जमीन पर हक की बात [Matter of Right Over the Forest and Land]
8	बच्चों की सेहत की देखभाल [Care of Children's Health]
9	प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून - एक प्रवेशिका (प्राइमर) [Proposed National Food Security Act – A Primer]
10	विकास पर संवाद [Dialogue on Development]
11	Status of Child and Maternal Health NFHS-III
12	Moribund ICDS
13	जलवायु परिवर्तन का जमीनी चेहरा [Ground Reality of Climate Change]
14	भूख का मानचित्र (कविता संग्रह) [Mapping the Hunger – A Collection of Poems]
15	खेती का संकट और शहरीकरण [Crisis of Agriculture and Urbanisation]
16	जंगल जमीन और सरकारी साजिष [Forest Land and Government's Conspiracy]
17	मध्यप्रदेश मे पंचायती राज्य महिला नेतृत्व [Women's Leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh]
18	मध्यप्रदेश में बच्चों की स्थिति [Situation of Children in Madhya Pradesh]
19	मीडिया के मानक और लोग [Standards of Media and People]
20	पानी [Water]
21	कुपोषित बचपन [Malnourished Childhood]
22	हक की बात-(3) [Matter of Rights – (3)]
23	बुंदेलखण्ड का पलायन (फोटो बुक) [Migration in Bundelkhand (A Photo Book)]
24	बदहाली के बीच मध्यप्रदेश में पलायन के बीच जिंदगी की पड़ताल [Inquest in to Life Afflicted with Mismanaged Displacement in Madhya Pradesh]
25	विकास की ओर - विकास संवाद मीडिया फेलो के विस्तृत आलेख (भाग-2) [On Way to Development – A Detailed Write -up on Media Fellowship of Vikas Samvad (Part – 2)]
26	Probing Child Health Situation in Madhya Pradesh
27	समुदाय आधारित व्यवस्था और खाद्य सुरक्षा [Community-based Architecture and Food Security]
28	बुंदेलखण्ड पलायन की निरंतरता [The Incessant Migration from Bundelkhand]
कुपोषण श्रंखला -1 से 9 [Malnutrition Series: 1 to 9]	

29	कुपोषण कुछ बुनियादी बातें-भाग-1 [Malnutrition – Some Basic Things – Part 1]
30	कुपोषण का ककहरा-भाग-2 [The ABCD of Malnutrition – Part – 2]
31	कुपोषण का समुदाय आधारित प्रबन्धन भाग -3 [Community-based Management of Malnutrition – Part – 3]
32	Integrated Community Based Management of Malnutrition - A Primer - 4
33	समुदाय के बीच से एक रास्ता-भाग-5 [A Way Out Through the Community – Part – 5]
34	कुपोषण प्रवेशिका -6 [Malnutrition Primer in Hindi – 6]
35	Malnutrition Primer-7
36	कुपोषण बीमारियां-भाग-8 [Malnutrition and Illnesses – Part 8]
37	पोषण और मातृत्व हक-भाग-9 [Nutrition and Maternity Right – Part – 9]
38	किसके हिस्से आयेगी रोशनी? [Who Will Get the Illumination?]
39	कैमरे की नजर से विस्थापित जिंदगी (फोटो बुक) [Displaced Life Through the Lens (Photo Book)]
40	आदिवासी एवं दलित बच्चों में कुपोषण [Malnutrition Amongst Tribal and Dalit Children]
41	Distress and Development-A filed Report on Migration from Baghelkhand
42	Hunger Driven Migration
43	डब्ल्यूटीओ और खाद्य सुरक्षा की सौदेबाजी [WTO and Bargaining for Food Security]
44	Hunger, Poverty & Climate Change in Madhya pradesh
45	भुखमरी का स्त्रीलिंग [The Female Gender of Hunger]
पोषण और बच्चे श्रंखला - 1 से 8 [Nutrition and Children Series: 1 to 8]	
46	कुपोषण का मतलब भाग-1 [Meaning of Malnutrition - Part 1]
47	नवजात से शिशु तक भाग-2 [From New Born to Infant – Part 2]
48	सेहत और पोषण की बातें भाग-3 [Health and Matters of Nutrition – Part 3]
49	कुपोषण और बीमारियां भाग-4 [Malnutrition and Illnesses – Part 4]
50	स्वास्थ्य,पोषण और जीवन चक्र भाग-5 [Health, Nutrition and Life Cycle – Part 5]
51	प्रारंभिक बाल देखरेख ,विकास और मातृत्व हक भाग-6 [Early Childhood Care, Development and Maternity Rights – Part 6]
52	मध्यम और अति गंभीर कुपोषण -हमारी पहल क्या हो भाग -7 [Moderate and Severely Acute Malnutrition – What Should Be Our Initiative?- Part 7]
53	किशोर अवस्था और कि शोरियों का स्वास्थ्य - भाग -8 [Adolescence and Health of Adolescent Girls – Part 8]
54	सभ्य, सुरक्षित सम्मानजनक पर्यटन [Civilized, Safe and Dignified Tourism]
55	Who Will See the Light?
56	बचपन की भुखमरी [Hunger in Childhood]
57	माँ बनने का अभिशाप [Curse of Being a Mother]
58	प्रलय से टकराते समाज और संस्कृति [Holocaust striking Society and Culture]
59	पर्यटन में बच्चों का शोषण [Exploitation of Children in Tourism]
60	Exploitation of Children in Tourism

61	मध्यप्रदेश में ब्राडबैंड और डिजिटल प्रसारण सेवाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति पर एक रिपोर्ट [Status Report on Broadband and Digital Service Transmission Services in Hindi]
62	Status Report on Broadband and Broadcast Access in The State of Madhya Pradesh
63	कुपोषण और हम (मिडिया किट) [We and Malnutrition – (Media Kit)]
64	भूखमरी यहां की परम्परा नहीं है! [Hunger is Not Our Tradition!]
65	मध्यप्रदेश में बाल अधिकारों की स्थिति [Situation of child Rights in Madhya Pradesh]
66	बच्चों के संरक्षण की व्यवस्थाएं -एक प्राथमिक दस्तावेज [Arrangements for Child Protection – A Lead off Document]
67	विधानसभा में बच्चे [Children Echo in the State Legislative Assembly]
68	मध्यप्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य- राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण [Health in Madhya Pradesh – National Family Health Survey]
69	खेल, जलवायु परिवर्तन और जैव विविधता [Sports, Climate Change and Bio-Diversity]
70	किशोर न्याय-बच्चों की देखरेख और संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2015 [Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Act 2015]
71	स्वास्थ्य का हक [Right to Health]
मध्यप्रदेश शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित -	
72	मुख्यमंत्री सामुदायिक नेतृत्व क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम - प्रायोगिक कार्य निर्देशिका - मॉड्यूल-7 [Chief Minister Leadership Capacity Development Programme – Practical Work Guidebook – Module 7]
73	मुख्यमंत्री सामुदायिक नेतृत्व क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम-सामुदायिक संगठन एवं गतिशीलता - मॉड्यूल-9 [Chief Minister Leadership Capacity Development Programme – Community Organisation – Module 7]
74	मुख्यमंत्री सामुदायिक नेतृत्व क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम -व्यावहारिक अभ्यास कार्य मॉड्यूल-14 [Chief Minister Leadership Capacity Development Programme – Practical Work Experience Module – Module 14]
75	मुख्यमंत्री सामुदायिक नेतृत्व क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रम - महत्वपूर्ण श्रम कानून [Chief Minister Leadership Capacity Development Programme – Important Labour Legislations]