

Jharkhand Initiative Desk



JID

TOWARDS NEW JHARKHAND

Strategic Action Plan 2009-2013

**Synodical Board of Social Services
Church of North India**

www.cinsbss.org
cnisbss@vsnl.nda.net.in

Situation

So justice is far from us,
And righteousness does not reach us,
We look for the light but all is darkness
(Isaiah 59:9)

Solution

See, today I appoint you over nations and
Kingdoms to uproot and tear down,
to destroy and overthrow to build and plant
(Jeremiah 1:10)

Hope

For I will rejoice over Jerusalem
And take delight in my people
The sound of weeping and of crying,
will be heard in it no more.

Never again will there be it
An infant who lives but a few days,
Or an old man who does not live out his years;
He who dies at a hundred
Will be thought a mere youth;
He who fails to reach a hundred
Will be considered accursed.
They will build houses and dwell in them;
They will plant vineyards and eat their fruit.

No longer will they build houses and others live in them,
Or plant and others eat.
For as the days of a tree,
So will be the days of my people;
My chosen ones will long enjoy
The works of their hands.
They will not toil in vain
Or bear children doomed to misfortune
For they will be a people blessed by the Lord...
(Isaiah 65: 19-23)

Towards New Jharkhand

Strategic Action Plan 2009-2013

An initiative of
Jharkhand Initiative Desk (JID)

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1. Executive Summary

Around 120 million people in India are Adivasis living in the most deplorable situations. A major junk of this population lives in the state of Jharkhand. Unlike in other parts of the world, these Adivasis are not considered officially as the Indigenous peoples of India; they are being treated as a 'reserved' category known by 'Scheduled Tribe'.

The Adivasis have a century old, traditional system of local self-governance known by various names at the village and intermediate level responsible for the overall development of the Adivasi communities. Historically the local institutions of self-governance started losing its authority with the advent of the British Colonial power. This process continued after the independence. Various legislations made the system ineffective and dysfunctional.

With the continued deterioration in the situation of the Adivasi communities in Jharkhand like abject poverty, land alienation, illiteracy, anomalies in all the food and social security schemes of the government, corruption and exploitation, this particular project aims to focus on the core of the issue where an effort is being initiated to empower the Adivasis to be able to assert their rights and plan for their own development. The self governing system which has been the focal point of Adivasi living has to be strengthened to ensure unity and well being of the Adivasis.

CNI – SBSS has strategically decided to mobilize the people politically to ensure that the local people have a say in the decision making process.

There is no denying the fact that presently the Adivasi culture and life-style is undergoing a drastic change and it is pathetic to note that in certain areas they are losing their cultural identity. The situation gets more aggravated as the Adivasis have to live amidst a vast majority of non-Adivasis and the few existing segregated areas of the Adivasis are also becoming vulnerable due to mass influx of non-Adivasis into those areas. This socio-cultural onslaught by the dominating mainstream culture, together with their political and economic deprivation–propagated and perceived as “backwardness” - makes them feel inferior and ashamed of their age old customs and cultures. As a result the cohesive power of the culture which is of paramount importance in holding a society together is getting weakened. This intervention will also serve the purpose of 'Social Reconstruction' of the Adivasis in Jharkhand.

This intervention will develop a resource centre for the Adivasi population in Jharkhand which would be engaged in high level advocacy with the state in all matters pertaining to the Adivasis in India and also be the information dissemination centre for resources on Adivasis.

2. Introduction

The Church's development concern is centered on the creative and redemptive purpose of God and of all human kind where people can live in peace and righteousness with each other along with His creation. Synodical Board of Social Services (SBSS), a development and justice wing of the Church of North India (CNI) work towards '*justice in land, field and forest so that every living being will dance and sing...*' In this context, the CNI SBSS reaffirms its solidarity with the *Adivasis* of India.

The 'Churches' have had their presence in Jharkhand for more than one and half century. They encouraged the *Adivasis* to resort to legal means to redress their grievances. They had enlightened the British Government about the actual practice and traditions in favour of the *Adivasis*. The Church helped the British Government to enact land laws which would protect them further alienation of the rights over land.

SBSS through the Dioceses of Chotanagpur and Patna is working in the state of Jharkhand for the last 2 decade. The development work till now is through the Diocesan Board of Social Services (DBSS). For accompaniment, networking and for Resource sharing SBSS also has a Resource centre for Tribal identity in Ranchi the state capital of Jharkhand. Through the Resource Centre SBSS facilitates, capacitates and enables the DBSS to empower the *Adivasis*. In its 30 years of Janyatra (Journey with the community) CNI-SBSS has reached the stage where it now wants to work on the Rights, justice and Identity of the *Adivasis*, emphasizing more on their political empowerment. With this in mind CNI- SBSS has initiated a Jharkhand Initiative Desk (JID) a platform to aspire for the political mobilization of the *adivasis* along with social reconstruction, protecting their identity and the rights over land and livelihood.

JID aims to engage with *Adivasi* communities, enabling them to be empowered, to assert their rights and plan for their own development by being part of the decision-making process. JID would also initiate a discourse with and among intellectuals, CBOs, CSOs, media persons and political leaders on particularly industrial, rehabilitation, domicile policies and panchayati raj system in Jharkhand. With this intervention, CNI SBSS would be with the community in sustaining their struggle and at the same time advocating their concerns at policy level. Essentially, JID would be a platform for ensuring policy advocacy for the issues pertaining to *Adivasis* in Jharkhand.

3. Our interventions so far

A series of activities have so far being done to prepare this proposal. The basis for this intervention was laid back in 2006, where we had conducted research study on issues like food security and a special programme by the state which ensures 100 days work for

everyone. Knowing the people of Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas has been initiated since the last few months i.e. from the last week of January 2009 to first week of April 2009. The main objective of these field visits was to interact with the village people and know the issues which affect them. Another important objective was to identify potential leaders from among the community to foster them as voice of their issues and rights. The approach throughout the intervention was a participatory one and the only motive is to create opportunities for the community so that they are able to identify their potential and nurture their capabilities for assertion of their rights. People understand and are able to identify the perpetrators and the factors responsible for their issues and problems. They do realize the need of reviving the traditional self-governance system in the villages and plan for their own development.

There are a lot of people including many women who have the potential to be the community's voice. Leadership could be evolved in a good number; unlike in the naxal¹ affected area, in most of the villages youth are very much prominent and influential in all concerned matters. Volunteers have been identified for the four proposed constituencies two each in Chotanagpur and Santal Parganas.

4. Proposed Coverage Area: Our Constituency

Out of the 22 districts in Jharkhand, this proposal is intended to cover 4 districts of Gumla, Khunti, Pakur and Dumka. The first two districts are in Chotanagpur plateau and the other two are in Santal Parganas. The coverage is in electoral constituency based.²

Area	District	Constituency	Block	Panchayat
Chotanagpur	Gumla	Sisai	4	20
	Khunti	Torpa	4	20
Santal Pargana	Pakur	Litipara	4	20
	Dumka	Sikaripara	3	20

5. Our main partners: ADIVASIS

India homes the largest number of *adivasis* / indigenous people probably second only to the Africa. These tribes constitute 8.14% of the total population of the nation, numbering 84.15 million (2001 Census). There are 695 tribes notified by the Central Government under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution. *Adivasis* live in about 15% of the nation's total

¹¹ The naxals are the Maoist group in Jharkhand who are trying to mobilize the youth for anti-state and government interventions

² The area of intervention is based on electoral constituency of the state. The work will cover the areas located within a constituency because any political mobilisation of people with the purpose to acquire the political power could be successfully carried out only when their strength is exercised within a given administrative boundary in a democratic process.

area, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains, forests, hills and areas that are still inaccessible.

One of the most important and valuable aspects of their life-style is their closeness and being in harmony with the nature. Though they are dependent on land and forests for their food, shelter and medicines; they take utmost care not to destroy or harm the nature.

The Adivasis' traditional local self-governance system lost its authority with the advent of the British Colonial power and this process continued after the independence too as various legislations made it simply ineffective and dysfunctional. In spite of the special constitutional provisions and laws, vast majority of Adivasis remained oppressed and poverty-stricken.

6. Jharkhand... Struggle for Autonomy

Pre Independence Era

The modern Jharkhand movement dates to the early part of the twentieth century; activity was initially among Christian tribal students but later also among non-Christians and even some non-*adivasis*. Rivalries developed among the various Protestant churches and with the Roman Catholic Church, but most of the groups coalesced in the electoral arena and achieved some successes on the local level in the 1930s. The movement at this period was directed more at Indian *dikus* (outsiders) than at the British. Jharkhand spokesmen made representations to British constitutional commissions requesting a separate state and redress of grievances, but without much success.

The advent of Christian missions in the region in 1845 led to major cultural changes, which were later to be important in the Jharkhand movement. A significant proportion of the tribes converted to Christianity, and schools were founded for both sexes, including higher institutions to train tribal people as teachers.

The region has also witnessed movements and revolts by the Adivasis in Santal Parganas as well as in Chotanagpur plateau. The Santal Revolution of 1855 and Birsa Ulgulan of 1902 are the ones remembered most.

Post independent Era

India was independent in the year 1947; the present demography of Jharkhand State was mostly with Bihar, West Bengal Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. On the political front, in 1949 the Jharkhand Party, under the leadership of Jaipal Singh, swept the tribal districts in the first general elections. When the States Reorganization Commission was formed, a memorandum was submitted to it asking for an extensive region to be established as

Jharkhand, which would have exceeded West Bengal in area and Orissa in population. The commission rejected the idea of a Jharkhand state, however, on the grounds that it lacked a common language. In the 1950s, the Jharkhand Party continued as the largest opposition party in the Bihar legislative assembly, but it gradually declined in strength. The worst blow came in 1963 when Jaipal Singh merged the party into the Congress without consulting the membership. In the wake of this move, several splinter Jharkhand parties were formed, with varying degrees of electoral success. These parties were largely divided along tribal lines, which the movement previously had not seen.

There also has been dissention between Christian and non-Christian tribal people because of differences in level of education and economic development. Non-Christian Adivasis formed separate organizations to promote their interests in the 1940s and again in the 1960s. In 1968 a parliamentary study team visited Ranchi investigating the removal of groups from the official list of Scheduled Tribes (thereby depriving these groups of various compensatory privileges). Mass meetings were held and petitions submitted to the study team maintaining that Christians had ceased to be adivasis when they converted themselves to other faiths and that they benefited unfairly both from mission schooling and from government protection as members of Scheduled Tribes. In the following years, there were accusations that the missionaries were foreign outside agitators.

In August 1995, the state government of Bihar established the 180-member Provisional Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council. The council has 162 elected members (two each from eighty-one assembly constituencies in the Jharkhand area) and eighteen appointed members. Finally, in the year 2000 Jharkhand state was officially formed carving out from the state of Bihar.

7. Formation of JHARKHAND State

The 28th state of the Indian Union was formed on November 15, 2000 in the form of Jharkhand. The area of the state is around 80,000 square kilometers, most of which is covered by forests with a rich treasure of minerals. The Adivasi population is around 28% of the Jharkhand state, which has been a home to a variety of tribal communities. Jharkhand has 32 primitive tribal groups among them the Santals, Oraon, Mundas, Ho, Kharia are the major ones.

An overview of issues and concerns

Jharkhand became an independent state after a long struggle and resistance for autonomy has actually been suffering from multiple problems like higher level of poverty (56.8%), illiteracy (46%) lack of electricity in 80 percent of the villages, displacement, and migration relating mining, land and forest. These issues have been debilitating the indigenous

population even before the creation of the state. Precisely for this reason the people's mobilization sought for autonomy and self-rule to determine a path of development which would ensure equitable progress and justice for the erstwhile suffering population.

Mining, Land and Forest

Independence in 1947 brought emphasis on planned industrialization centering on heavy industries, including a large expansion of mining³. The socialist pattern of development pursued by the central government led to forced sales of tribal lands to the government, with the usual problem of perceived inadequate compensation. On the other hand, government authorities felt that because the soils of the region are poor, industrialization was particularly necessary for the local people, not just for the national good. However, industrial development brought about further influx of outsiders, and local people considered that they were not being hired in sufficient numbers. The nationalization of the mines in 1971 allegedly was followed by the firing of almost 50,000 miners from Jharkhand and their replacement by outsiders.

The present situation of the Adivasis in Jharkhand is deteriorating day by day. Poverty in all forms is prevalent in the villages; malnourished children are a common sight; corruption and exploitation are a continuous phenomenon; anomalies in the social security schemes of the government which by now has become inevitable. Migration in the form of domestic workers is a common phenomenon in most of the districts of Jharkhand. Young girls in large number are taken to cities like Delhi, Bombay, Kolkata and are employed as household workers. In addition, the state's role in facilitating land grabbing for the companies is an effort initiated to alienate the Adivasis from their roots thereby threatening their very existence; they are being systematically designed to be deprived from their life sustaining resources jal, jangal, jameen (land, water & forest).

The state of Jharkhand, since its formation has signed 98 MOUs with the industrialists; the total land required for all the 98 projects would be around 500,000 hectares and undoubtedly would displace thousands of villages of Adivasi habitat. According to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy which was passed recently says 'every cultivable land has to be replaced by cultivable land' but the question where would the government get so much land? Furthermore, if the land is acquired by the company itself, the provisions as per the R&R Policy would not be followed. The government of Jharkhand has deliberately ignored the fact that the region where land is given for Mittal actually comes

³ Jharkhand's mineral wealth also has been a problem for the tribes. The region is India's primary source of coal and iron. Bauxite, copper, limestone, asbestos, and graphite also are found there. Coal mining began in 1856, and the Tata Iron and Steel Factory was established in Jamshedpur in 1907

under the Fifth Scheduled Area and thus the state itself is indulging in illegal sale of land. More so, *Adivasi land is also protected by Constitutional provisions such as the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act and the Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act.* Land grabbing is now 'official' in Jharkhand.

The industrialization taking place in the region is mainly confined to mining and construction of power plants. Opening of new factories, expansion of new coal mines etc. are very alarming. People are being uprooted from the villages without a proper rehabilitation package. As the mines are highly mechanized only few skilled workers are required and for these the local people are not qualified. Industrialization also has brought in an influx of outsiders. As a result the number of outsiders is on the rise where as the number of Adivasis are in the decrease. Over the years more than 60% of the land have either legally or illegally changed hands and are now in non-Adivasi ownership.

Today the Adivasis from this region are in fact challenging the present/prevailing form of 'development' and are talking of 'people centered development'. A lot of land has been already taken in the form of mining minerals and other allied industries and 500,000 hectares more of Adivasi land is no more possible on their part. People are united in the form of various organizations and forums to counter the malicious intentions of the industrialists and of the state government.

It has become clear now the autonomy remains only in the name of physical demarcation of Jharkhand state; otherwise the development agenda of for the state is constantly being set by the 'outsiders', elite tribal and ruling establishment which has unwavering faith in the dominant and usual development paradigm which has been wreaking havoc with indigenous poor population elsewhere in the country.

Prevailing Political situation in Jharkhand

The government and administration in Jharkhand is controlled on the same lines as in other states of the country. The state follows a unicameral system of government i.e. it has only one house – the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) consists of 81 members. Jharkhand has 14 seats in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Indian Parliament).

Jharkhand, since its formation has been a playground for all the mainline political parties. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) with all its intentions carved out the state ignoring completely the aspirations of the Adivasis who were struggling for a 'greater Jharkhand' which would have included many districts from adjoining Bengal and Orissa. Despite the opportunity of forming the first government in Jharkhand, the BJP could not give stable governance; the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) comprising of the regional party

Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) along with the Congress party also had a chance for governance in the state until it had to give up losing in the number game. The people whose dreams the state are ostensibly supposed to fulfill seem bewildered and disappointed more than anything else.

An alternative anti-saffron combination may well be possible and the National Democratic Alliance's (NDA) economic policies in power will have much to do with whether it facilitates or prevents such a combination from becoming a reality. Though Jharkhand accounts for a fifth of the iron ore and a third of the copper and coal in the country, the mining industry is towards modernisation. Labour unions may be key players in the coming period. In both agriculture and forestry, the traditional mercantile saffron loyalist is in conflict with tribals/ Adivasis and caste Hindu cultivators. The fluid political scenario makes it difficult to anticipate what the future holds. Jharkhand has become a place on the map but its polity is still only taking shape. Due to severe political crisis, Presidential rule was imposed w.e.f. 19 Jan 09. The next assembly election is due in November 2009.

8. Ongoing Movements: few cases...

Chotanagpur...

Adivasis have always been the victims of all forms of development policies and are being deliberately deprived of their life sustaining resources i.e. land, water & forest. One of the beneficiaries of the MOU between the Jharkhand government and Industrialists is the *Arcelor Mittal Company* which would require 25000 acres of land for setting up of a steel manufacturing plant displacing around 25000 families from 44 villages affecting a total population of 53,264 , 37,943 are Adivasis of which 5,873 are BPL families.

A number of organizations and movement groups are involved in raising voices of the Adivasis for restoring the land which the *Arcelor Mittal Company* is planning to grab. DBSS Chotanagpur has been actively involved in the struggle ever since the problem has begun along with other organizations in the affected region.

An initial survey of land was conducted by representatives of the *Arcelor Mittal Company* and few middlemen in February 2007. The village Committees of the several villages with the help of some organizations like the DBSS Chotanagpur formed a much larger forum for assertion of their rights and named it as **Adivasi Moolvasi Astitva Raksha Manch**. DBSS with the help of village committees of the affected villages organized awareness meetings in 73 villages and motivated people to raise their voices and stand up for their assertion of rights. A number of rallies and dharnas have been organized so far in all the affected blocks and district headquarters as also in the capital city of Ranchi.

As of now the movement has grown up to be a strong one under the banner of **Adivasi Moolvasi Astitva Raksha Manch** which is effectively advocating the plight of the Adivasis in the state. Although there are a few middlemen who also are working for tempting the Adivasis for giving up their land to the company, the much aware Gram Sabhas of the villages are leading the movement whenever required and their demand states that they would not give an inch of land for the company.

Santal Parganas...

Adivasis in Kathikund (Dumka in the Santal Parganas) are protesting the opening of a power plant by the RPG group which has already witnessed killings of protestors by police firing.

The problem had started in the region in 2005 when the RPG group power utility, CESC Ltd had signed MoU with Arjun Munda, the former chief minister of Jharkhand on 15 of September 2005 for setting up a coal based mega power plant with the capacity of 1000 mega watt with an estimated investment of Rs. 4,000 crore. The company requires 1000 acres of land for the plant, where 6 villages would be ruined and 10 thousand people would be displaced. The former Deputy Chief Minister Stephan Marandi had said that the land will not be taken forcefully from the Adivasis but there is a thrust need of electricity in the state for development that's why the government is much concerned about the power plant. But the fact is the company would provide merely 250 mega watts to the Jharkhand State Electricity Board at regulated prices while rest 750 mega watts would be given to the national grid. The state government maintained secret and did not involve the traditional leaders in signing of MoU, created unrest in the areas. A huge people's resistance begun in the region in November 2007 when the project site was identified, survey was started and the villagers were given notice for land acquisition.

9. Overall Goal

Create critical mass by developing political consciousness among the *Adivasis* and other original settlers for autonomy and self rule.

10. Strategy

Mobilize people politically in select constituencies by strengthening local traditional governance, upholding their cultural heritage and accompanying people's movements to address issues affecting their life in relation to *Jal, Jangal, Jamin (land, water & forest)*.

11. Objectives

1. Strengthening traditional Gram Sabha (like *Parha, Pahan* in Chotanagpur, *Majhi* in Santhal Pargana) so that they will assert their identity and voice their concerns.
2. Ensuring proper implementation of food and social security schemes and attend to the immediate need and concerns of the local communities (like humanitarian crisis, acute hunger anomalies in NREGA etc).
3. To review and analyze policies, judgments and other constitutional provisions concerning local communities to ensure proper implementation.
4. Networking with and facilitating common concerns among organizations, groups etc for larger mobilization and influencing policies.

12. Programme Details

Objective 1

Strengthening traditional Gram Sabha (like *Parha, Pahan* in Chotanagpur, *Majhi* in Santhal Pargana) so that they will assert their identity and voice their concerns.

Process: At the outset there will be survey on the status of these traditional institutions thereby identifying the area and need for further intervention.

Intensive awareness and capacity building of the villagers, traditional leaders (especially women), volunteers, existing Peoples Organizations will take place through trainings, workshops, meetings, exposures, distribution of pamphlets, brochures, leaflets, wall paintings, street plays etc. added emphasis will be given on the involvement and participation of women as well as their cap citation. Both the analysis and assistance will be done by involving local resources as well as other NGOs working on tribal issues. JID will serve as a platform where tribal issues are discussed. These groups (organizations in some places) will lead and participate in the advocacy and action process (rallies, dharnas, filing petition).

Committed leadership would be enabled to form pressure groups in all the identified constituencies. JID will also serve as a 'Resource Centre' on Adivasi History & Culture by documenting the historical and cultural heritages of the Adivasi communities.

The final stage is the building of a strong collective of all the village leaders who will represent the people of their village, and who will align themselves with the need and demands of their people. Identified capacitated leaders will also fight for elections in the State Assembly elections.

Programmes	Output	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indexing the profile of Self Governance systems in the villages, Indexing and Restoring Village Notes/ Zilla Gazette 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data available for further interventions The content of Village Note is in public domain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profile of the Traditional Self Governance Systems in selected constituencies is available The Rights of the people codified in the Village Notes will be known to the community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perspective Building of volunteers; capacity building of traditional leaders, youth and women on traditional self rule, various constitutional provisions - 5th Sch/PESA, CNPTA, SPTA, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders incl. youths and Women are capacitated. People understand the importance of <i>GramSabha</i> and the constitutional provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>GramSabhas</i> meet regularly with increased participation of the people Dysfunctional <i>Gram Sabhas</i> functional and assertive JID would be a resource in analyzing reviewing and monitoring on the status of various constitutions provision and its process of implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Social Watch Groups (SWG) at Panchayat level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Watch Groups formed at Panchayat level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWG critically responding to the local issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political mobilization and constituency development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential leaders are identified And strengthened. Charter of demand is prepared. Voters Forum is formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-poor and pro-advansi leaders are elected who will develop pro-poor policies.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of rich cultural & historical heritages of Adivasi communities (Munda, Oraon, Ho, Santal, Kharia, Paharia....) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One book on historical/social and cultural heritage • One Video CD on historical/social and cultural heritage • One yearly calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rich historical and cultural heritage of Adivasi communities in Jharkhand are preserved and archived, viewed and disseminated
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Objective 2

Ensuring proper implementation of food and social security schemes and attend to the immediate need and concerns of the local communities (like humanitarian crisis, acute hunger anomalies in NREGA etc).

Process: JID will initiate the Campaign for food and social security schemes along with the Employment Guarantee for the people in the areas of intervention concentrating mainly on the effective implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) programme that shall also serve as a model for other organizations to work towards securing livelihood. The process would begin with gathering data on the status of NREGA, SSS, minimum wages and regarding unorganized sectors' worker's bill. This gender-segregated data will be compiled, analyzed and shall be used as groundwork for people-centered advocacy and major campaigns. This data along with information regarding the government programmes, policies, resolutions and Acts shall be shared with the stakeholders. The demand for jobs under NREGA would follow the process of building the capacities on the concepts on NREGA and its guidelines. Re-activation of the Gram Sabhas and the Panchayat institutions to look initiate the Food and Social Security Schemes including NREGA. Utilization of the RTI to acquire information for informed decision making of the affected communities. This mass-awareness and sensitization shall bring people together motivating them to come together on one platform to voice their concern. Capacitated and empowered in the process, they will strengthen their local institutions, get actively involved in the Gram Panchayats/ Gram Sabhas and raise issues further, advocate, lobby with the govt., network with other organizations and exert pressure on the state to take pro-active steps to ensure employment with fair minimum and equal wages.

JID will also involve in assessment of crisis in Jharkhand; due to changing climatic conditions there could be drought in some districts. Disaster Mitigation measures have to be adopted and effective implementation of relief work will be ensured. The state will also be sensitized in proper implementation of the relief work.

Programmes	Output	Outcome
Situational Analysis on Food and Social Security Schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available. • SSS are introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary lists are prepared as per schemes • Implementation Status of every scheme is assessed • Potential Beneficiaries identified and listed
Situational Analysis of NREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison of no. of job cards and no. of people in village is done. • No. of man-days of work is given in a village. • Work plan is developed for every village at GS level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anomalies are exposed • Irregularities are shared with the people • Public opinion is formed •
Social Audits on SSS/ FS and NREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTI's are filed • Interface between officials and the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People question the authorities • Media support is garnered
Addressing slow on-set disasters like droughts, acute hunger, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-crisis is assessed, contingency plan is developed • Relief is distributed • Public redressal mechanisms are utilized • Complains are sent to Food Commissioners – State and National level • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's immediate need in terms of food and water is met. • The situation is exposed • State becomes sensitive towards the needs of the people • Starvation is reduced; hunger is prevented.

Objective 3

To review and analyze policies, judgments and other constitutional provisions concerning local communities to ensure proper implementation

Process: JID will be a resource agency in terms of policies and other provisions pertaining to the Adivasis in particular. JID will compile all policies concerning Adivasis and regularly publish its position towards this cause. JID will engage activists and intellectuals in inviting opinions on performance of governance in the last ten years of Jharkhand.

Programmes	Output	Outcome
Review and analysis of policies on different development issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position and concept papers are developed. Policy formulation is influenced through the representation of JID and communities. 	Opinion of the people is stated and the respective state government is sensitized.
Create public opinion, conduct seminars, Social audits etc.	Common understanding is reached among larger network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger support base is created. Accountability of the state is sought.
Review of ten years of Jharkhand.	Documents are developed on the status of displacement, migration, health, forest, food security, illiteracy, land alienation etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A book on ten years of Jharkhand is published. An alternative Vision for Jharkhand is developed.
Publishing periodic communiqués.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC materials in local languages for communities. News letters are prepared. Reports are completed. Annual report is made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware and updated on the current issues. Informed people assert their rights. Different stake holders are Informed and updated about JID. Knowledge and resource base is created.

Objective 4

Networking with and facilitating common concerns among organizations, groups etc for larger mobilization and influencing policies.

Process: Issue-based networking would be developed on identified themes of Land, Livelihood and Food Security. Partnership would be strengthened with different forums like FCFC, INSAF and other Social Action Groups like *Janadesh* and other Churches and ecumenical bodies. This networking and alliance building would be used for influencing policy-makers. JID secretariat on policy and campaign would be strengthened; this unit would be instrumental in developing and strengthening the alliances with CNI intuitions and other forums. This unit would also commission studies and research for strengthening the network.

Programmes	Output	Outcome
Indexing peoples organizations and peoples movement	Information available on organizations involved in peoples movement	Synergy would be created on various peoples organizations and movements and fight for their rights in the form of rallies dharnas and protest
Building alliances with various peoples movement and organizations	Joint programmes, campaigns would be initiated on different issues	larger forums are in place to counter any anti people development agendas.
Participation in various state and national level forums and Campaigns.	JID represents and create space for people to voice their concerns in different forums and generate a common discourse	Larger organizational alliances and movement will influence policies.

13. Structure

JID embraces structure which is inclusive, flexible yet well accompanied with relevant systems, defined roles and responsibilities for the core staffs which ensure free flow of people, their forums, activists, civil society groups etc. JID envisages that the volunteers grass root level leaders are able to be in touch with the secretariat directly. **(See Annexure)** The secretariat of JID functions at three levels, namely at the national, state and grass root level. Basically and most importantly its function at the grass root and at state level will be carried to the national level as and when it is required. Thus it has developed a

simple structure at the secretariat and grass root level. This structure is also presented in a diagram, which details its constituency.

Roles and responsibilities

At this juncture having drawn the structure to address the communities and their needs, JID assumes the need of volunteers placed in the villages where they live, coordinated by one area coordinator who would be directly in touch with one program associate and one group facilitator stationed at the JID secretariat. Out of the four selected constituencies JID enjoys the support of DBSS staff in one constituency. JID secretariat will have a support of CNI resource center at Ranchi to manage its finance and programmatic part by the finance, and program associate.

Volunteers

Volunteers are the face of JID who will be helping JID in capturing the aspirations of the people, attending to their immediate needs which JID can take up at every level.

- Volunteers will be part of the traditional Gram Sabha process and help them with necessary details on government social schemes for their proper implementation.
- In this process they are expected to mobilize people and act as catalyst to the Gram Sabha to make it more functional and assertive.
- By effectively doing this the volunteer is expected to grow as leader at the same time identify local leaders and facilitate their participation in the entire village.
- His experience and progress of his work can be either reported orally or in written form to the regional coordinator fortnightly.
- He places local issues at village level and facilitate discussions.

Regional Coordinator

The regional coordinator who is stationed in the strategic office which is closer to the reference area plays a vital role in coordinating communicating and guiding the volunteers.

- He basically coordinates and ensures synergy among volunteers on day to day basis.
- He networks with other local groups, organizations working on different people's issues.
- The regional coordinator in consultation with the volunteers assesses the status of the current issues being addressed and further guides them on the process towards taking it to the next level while assuring that the relevant documents are in place.
- He / she thereby compile the reports from all the blocks and reports the developments to the programme associate/GF at the JID secretariat.
- He places issues at block level and facilitate discussions.

JID Secretariat, Ranchi

Jharkhand Initiative Desk (JID) is a unique initiative of CNISBSS which with its development action plan reaches out to people directly to mobilize people politically in select constituencies to transform and acquire political power to ensure an administration which is *of, for* and *by* the locals of Jharkhand. In other words, it helps the state of Jharkhand to attain its purpose of autonomy of tribal and other original settlers of Jharkhand for which it was formed a decade ago.

To fulfill this objective, at this point of time, JID takes the help of the Resource Centre in Ranchi and two staffs dedicated for its work at the secretariat level. It has volunteers at the village level and Panchayat level and regional coordinators at Block level to coordinate them. Their roles and responsibilities are stated here. JID also assumes that these roles in the course of time will evolve further to accomplish the goal of JID in the most desired way.

The group facilitator who is in JID secretariat will operate at two levels. They are:

1. A public voice at state and national level.
2. A motivating leader who builds momentum and sustains it among the volunteers, people, traditional leaders, organizations, people's movements and ultimately act as face of JID and it's vision.

These two levels of functioning envisages specific roles like

1. Motivating volunteers and regional coordinators in building their perspectives and consistently in touch with them for focused work
2. He prioritizes issues, takes appropriate decisions and develops actions plans as and when it is necessary
3. To create public opinion on people's issues, he with his team does media advocacy, gives press statements and ensures effective policy advocacy
4. He also mobilizes resources in terms of ideas, people, funds
5. Policy Analysis and Policy Advocacy

Program Associate

- He makes sure coordination among volunteers and between regional coordinator and the volunteers and links them with the JID Secretariat.
- He analyses the field reports, captures the trends and prepares reports on progress of the work to make appropriate decisions at JID secretariat.
- He is the point person for documentation, sending periodic reports, annual report, newsletters, necessary information and other communiqués.
- He is responsible for maintaining the data base on various issues.

14. Systems

Program management	Finance	Reporting	Communication & documentation
Planning Reviewing Capacity building governance Developing policies (concept & position papers) policy paper on 10 years `document	Auditing Reports & returns Grant release Cash flow	Oral/ written by volunteers Monthly reports from the area To SBSS from JID coordinator	Newsletters, Annual Report

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Jharkhand Initiative desk is a 4 year proposal, divided into six monthly participatory planning both programmatic and financial. When we are journeying with the community the context changes frequently keeping this in mind planning would be contextual based on perspectives, vision based and impact oriented. During planning values like participation, approaches like Rights bases and process oriented would be kept in mind.

Monitoring will be done programmatically and financially. For Programme Monitoring SBSS already have already introduced a web based monitoring systems called the **PARAM (Programme Activity Review and Accompaniment)** through which the planned activities can be entered by the partner organizations electronically. This helps SBSS to monitor the output and the out come indicators.

At the Partner level monitoring tools like daily report of the programme staff, training reports, monthly reports, field visits reports and records of various CBOs will be used.

Apart from these there are other tools like:

- Monthly staff meetings are held to consolidate report and plan the next month programme
- The concerned programme staff along with the animator also reviews the programme.
- Partner organization consolidates the report and sends to the secretariat every 6 month.
- The annual general body meeting can also be used to share reports and concerns

The project phase would include mid term participatory evaluation at two levels: community level, and JID secretariat level. The evaluation would be programmatic, financial and organization. This would internally driven and at the end of two years. But at the end of project there would be an external evaluation, the end term evaluation would pave the way for the next planning for JID.

15. Project Risk

Assumptions and Risks

Every project originates in a particular scenario and is built on certain premises that have to be kept in mind throughout the life of the project, right from its conception to its end and eventual phase out. These existing situations are the assumptions that can be made and the risks that exist with regards to the project, its implementation as well as all the stakeholders involved.

a). Capacity of SBSS

To manage this development programme, SBSS needs to maintain and enhance its organizational capacities as per the new roles and responsibilities. Appropriate staffing, developing systems and procedures are essential to strengthen the process. SBSS, being an autonomous organization needs to enjoy freedom to carry out its mission and vision.

On behalf of the Church, SBSS visualizes and expects the Diocesan Board of Social Services to be autonomous agencies, therefore enhancing their systems, roles and responsibilities will be undertaken to meet the future challenges. The patronage, support and involvement of the whole diocese is critical to realize the mission agenda of the Church. As the program phase aims to involve the congregations, the response, resources and support of the congregation is also vital. Financial contribution is very secondary.

b). Partners' constant support

The present system of fund flow from SBSS to the DBSS and finally to the already established People's Organizations has its own limitations, hindering the growth of these organizations. The unwanted procedure and interference by virtue of its autonomy may curtail the initiatives of the organizations.

c). Conflict⁴ in the areas of operation

Community tensions or conflicts triggered by political or communal forces can jeopardize all developmental efforts. Peace and harmony related concerns would be discussed and integrated in the interventions so that communities may identify those vested interest and elements and will isolate and uproot them. Capacity building strategies will strengthen the

⁴ Jharkhand is plagued by conflict between the Maoist and the state. The militant group attacks state machineries which in many cases leads to conflict

communities to protect themselves from the manipulative groups, which feel threatened by the emergence of these communities.

d). Consequences of large-scale natural disasters

SBSS operates in a region highly prone to natural disasters where droughts, floods and cyclones occur frequently. Natural calamities destabilize people's life, and collapse their concept of time and space. Disasters will also hamper the implementation and progress of development projects. Development and Disaster Preparedness Program including income generation activities, micro credit schemes, grain banks, group and revolving funds will reduce the vulnerability of the communities against disasters.

e). Civil Society Organizations and the reduced space for social action

Oppressive and repressive State Acts and Ordinances' reduce the space and opportunities for genuine interventions to address issues through Rights Based Approach. In the name of accountability and transparency the Government of India has brought about amendments in Income tax Act and FCRA that monitors and controls foreign funds, which adversely affects intervention activities for the poor.

f). Support of the Partners and the Church

The resource support of the partners and presence of Church's guidance are critical to work continuously with communities. With the changing structures and to realize the decade long theme, the constant support of the partners and the Church is indispensable.

16. Sustainability and Impact

Sustainability of any projects and its impacts are an important indicator, which reflects the successful implementation of the project. For SBSS, development is a long-term process to be governed and managed by the people where we participate in their struggle to restore their identity and dignity. We believe entirely on developing and utilizing the resources available within the community. We also believe that our solidarity with the community would catalyze and hasten this process. In turn the community will contribute to our personal growth and spiritual well being.

In order to be sustainable SBSS believes in being involve with the local community and enabling them to be in a position to take forward the development process. For SBSS development of the community towards the achievement of the goal is a decade long process. The decade long phase is divided into three parts. As an outcome in the first phase, the reference community would be mobilized and formed into issue based community organizations, which would further be strengthened into federation, cooperatives and collective forum. Enough emphasis will be given in the first phase on awareness generation and capacity building. In the second phases there would be a

consolidation of programmes where the community will try to have access over the natural resources and develop some assets, the last phase will be for phasing out where the community will manage and sustain their social capital. In due course SBSS and DBSS's role in the community would remain only of information sharing and fellowship.

Importantly SBSS is essentially working for its own irrelevance. Being a faith based organization we strongly believe that the church needs to be empowered to take the journey forward where there is no need of SBSS. It is visualized that in 10 years SBSS would reduce and limit its function to be just a resource hub. Its community involvement should restrict with action research for innovation and new community development modules. SBSS would be an umbrella fellowship for all social action groups and individuals where the spirit of the movements needs to be kept alive.

Thus to mobilize / organize people to have access over their own resources will always be our priority so that they can continue their movements by themselves. In the long run the role of SBSS will decrease and ultimately people will take charge of their own movements/events. In this way the process and its impact will sustain within the community even after changed roles of SBSS in the community.

a). Challenges

The global map and its priorities are changing fast. It has implications on the priorities of the partners and nature of relations (consortium or project-based etc) with our partners. Over the period, SBSS work and profile has increased many folds. From a mere 'monitoring or post office', it has become a 'resource'. With formation of new dioceses, new DBSS were formed and geographical coverage was also increased.

The partners have expressed that their contribution would not remain the same as the present level of funding. While SBSS programs have grown, they are at various stages of development. New initiatives require adequate provision of resource. SBSS need to develop its resource base to keep its activities moving. Since changing one set of partners with another is not the solution avenues are being sought so that SBSS will be able to develop internal-resources and not to be over dependent of the external resources.

As of today, SBSS is entirely dependent on its external support to manage its operations at full scale. Apart from these, SBSS has some limitations as an organization, which is stated below.

b). Limitations

Identity: We are a Church related agency. Though autonomous, SBSS is an integral part of the church structure. The membership, hierarchy, infrastructure, and machinery are very

helpful. In a larger community context, many questions are raised regarding our intent and practice. Our appeal results to a limited support among church members. For government as well private donors, such issues are very important. Further, we are a support organization. Donors prefer to ensure their contribution reaches to the community/individuals.

Approach: To provide services and alms, many may come forward, but to build people's struggle, which is often intangible, and difficult to comprehend we have to rely on institutional support. Potential donors need to subscribe to our ideologies and values. Otherwise, there is a great danger of undoing all efforts for few extra Rupees.

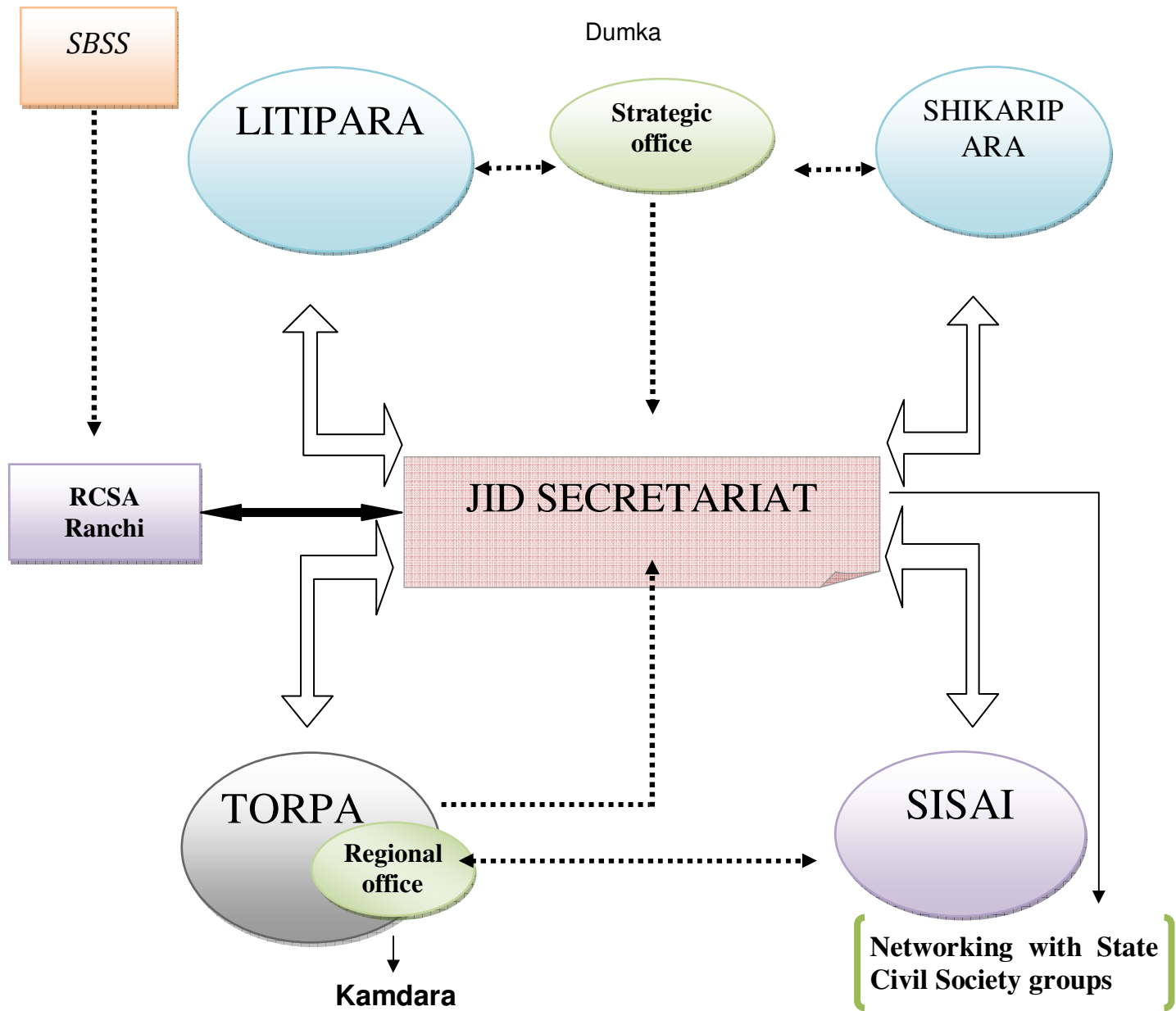
Whose agenda? In the current development scenario where philanthropy and development work are just being used as tools of furthering one's own interest and agenda (For example, today, the World Bank too uses development jargon like good governance, poverty eradication or behavior change communications to promote its own agenda) it is becoming difficult for SBSS to form ethical partnerships.

Development of people or sustaining the structure: At the end of it all SBSS is working for the development of people and its own irrelevance. Thus, there is a need to articulate this purpose and method at the end of every tenth year. We should not perpetuate and maintain the structures and should not be fearful to pass the baton, if required.

Profile of the Church: The CNI is just 35-year old young church. Majority of its congregations are in rural areas and membership is from dalit and tribal Christians. It would not be possible for the Church to support development program at its present scale. Often dioceses are struggling to pay salaries for the pastors or for assessment to the Synod. Due to the fall in interest rates, the regular income of the Church is also affected and reduced to great extent.

Thus in conclusion while SBSS appreciates the support and contribution of the Resource Sharing Agencies for the last 25 years in building communities of hope it realizes that there is need to develop a mechanism where SBSS would not be overly dependent on the external support. Organization building and addressing relevant issues in a professional manner would be key focus to be self-reliant. Community ownership and building people's movement should be developed to take the agenda forward. Involving congregations with community would ensure local resources. SBSS need to develop resource base, a very lean structure to continue to provide technical support to the partners.

Annexure



RCSA (Ranchi)

Secretariat

**Financial Management Support
Special Program
Accompaniment**

**Group Facilitator
Program Associate**

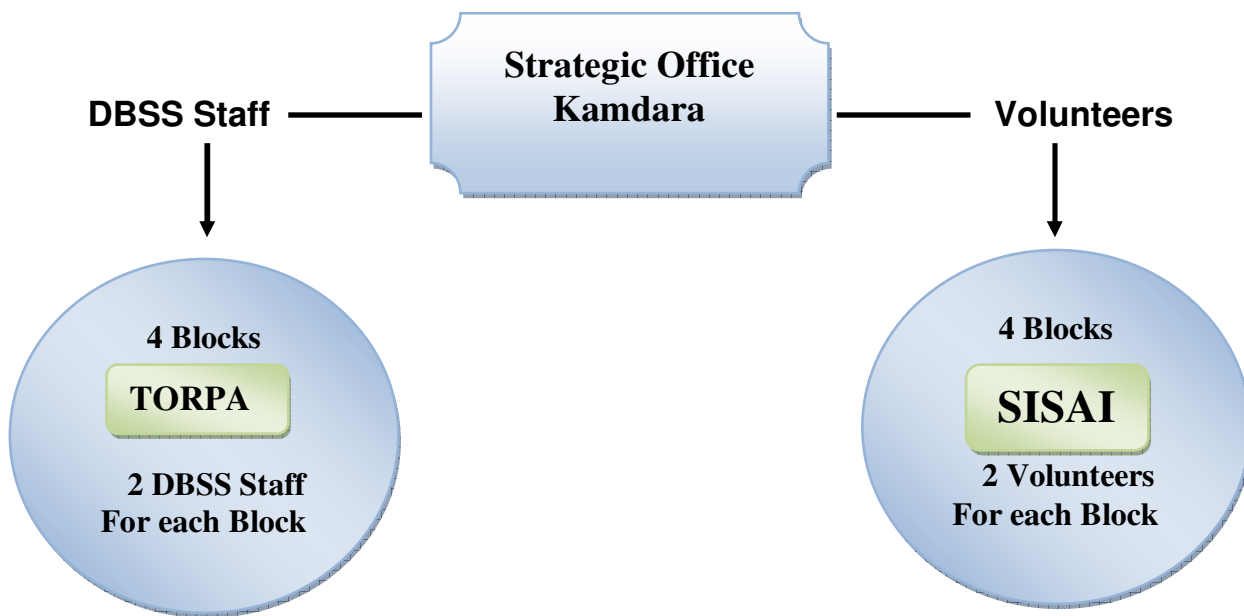
**Coordinator
Strategic Office**

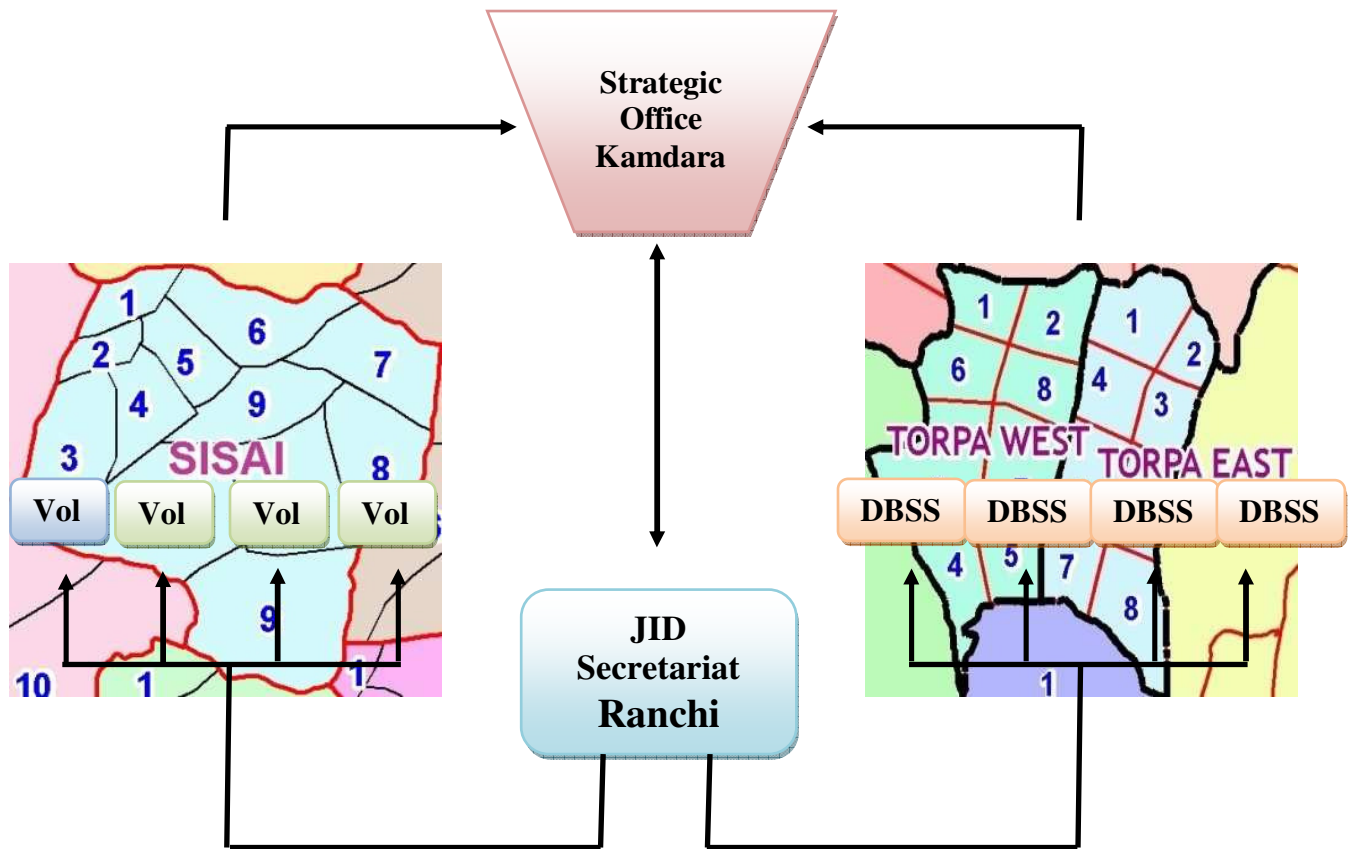
**Coordinator
Strategic Office**

**Panchayat
& Blocks
Parha
Rajas**

DBSS Staff

**Village
Volunteers**





Proposed Budget Outlay for Jharkhand Initiative Desk 2009-2014

Serial No	Subject	Objectives	Activities	Details	Amount	OMC
A	Programmes	1. Strengthening traditional self governing Systems(like Parha, Parhan in Chotanagpur, Majhi in Santhal Pargana) for the self-assertion of tribal identity and be their own voice.	1.1 Indexing the profile of Self-Governance systems in the villages		100000	0
			1.2 Indexing and Restoring Village Notes/Zilla Gazettes		100000	0
			1.3 Perspective Building with Volunteers			0
			1.3.1 Village & Panchayat level Meetings	12 Meetings x 20 Participants x Rs150 per day x 2 days	72000	0
			1.3.2 State level Meetings	8 Meetings x 20 Participants x Rs 500 per day x 2 days	160000	0
			1.3.3 Mass Meetings	8 Meetings x 10000	80000	0
			1.4 Perspective Building with Village traditional leaders (Majhi, Parha Raja, Pahan) Youth &Women			0
			1.4.1 Panchayat and Block level meetings	15 blocks x 8 meetings =120 meetings x 2 days = 240 days. Rs 150 per person per day x 50 person x 240	1,800,000	0
			1.4.2 Padayatra (mass procession of people from various strategic location to the state capital	3 Padayatra x Rs 4, 00, 000	1200000	0

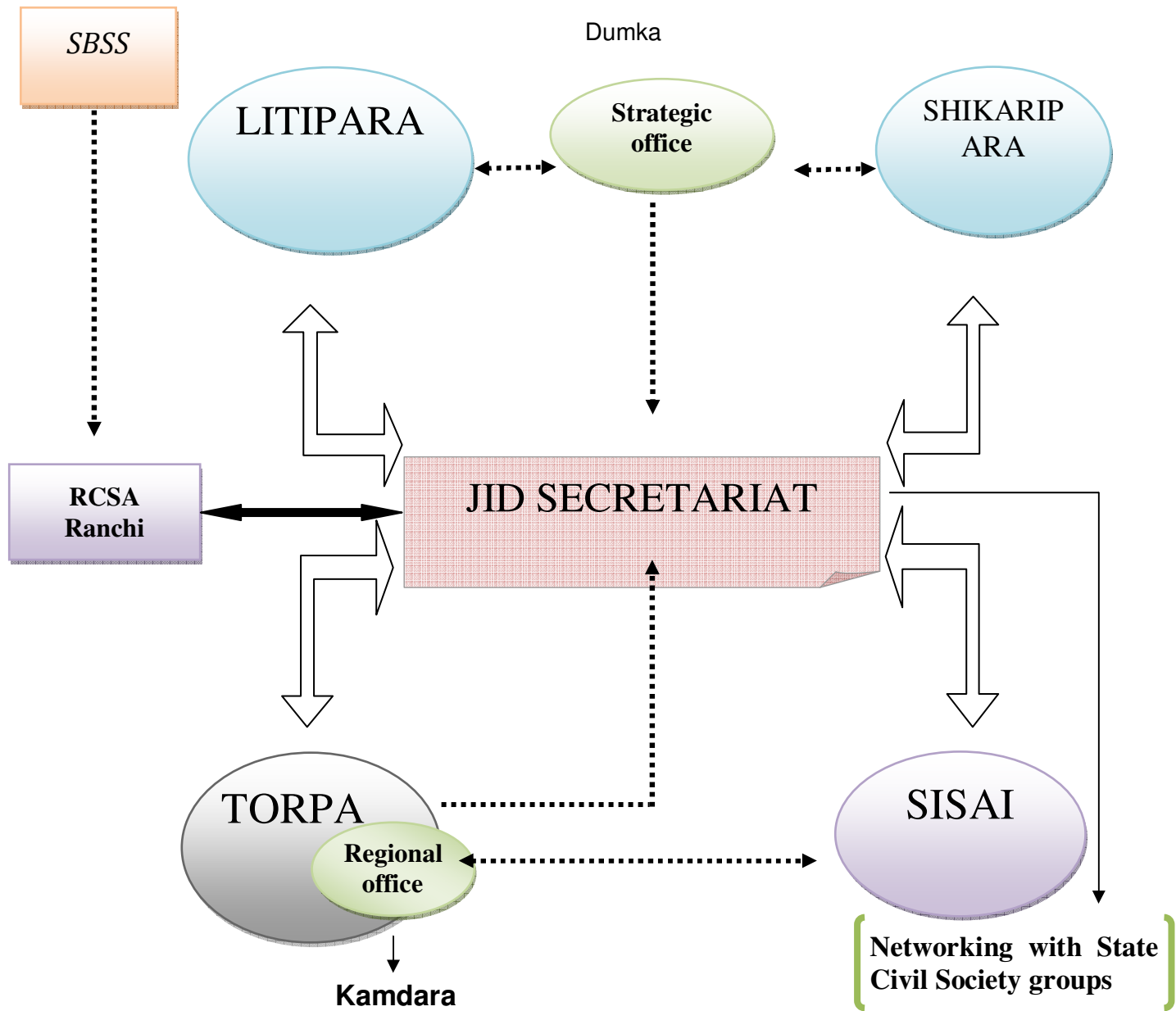
	1.4.3 Campaign on Democratic Process (Assembly Election)	4 constituencies x 2, 00, 000	800000	0
		Subtotal	4312000	
2. Ensuring proper implementation of food and social security schemes (SSS) and attend to the immediate need and concerns of the local communities (like humanitarian crisis, acute hunger, anomalies in NREGA etc)	2.1 & 2.2 situation Analysis of FS, SSS Schemes and NREGA	5 persons x 4 days x Rs 400 per person x 2 x 4	128000	0
	2.3 Social Audit on FS, SSS Schemes and NREGA and drought and hunger			0
	2.3.1 Block level audits	64 Social Audits x Rs 8000	512000	0
	2.3.2 State Level audits	8 x 50000	400000	0
	2.4 Emergency Intervention (drought, hunger and starvation)		800000	0
		Subtotal	1840000	
3. Reviewing and analysing policies, judicial processes, and other constitutional provisions concerning local communities to ensure its proper implementation	3.1 Review and analysis of policies on different development issues		100000	0
	3.2 Create public opinion (National and state level seminar, press conference, media campaign)		300000	0
	3.3 Policy Advocacy on the progress of Jharkhand in 10 years	Honorarium, research, field studies, campaign, consultations, press conference and meeting	2000000	0
	3.4 Publishing Periodic Communiques	E-Communications 30, 000 x 4 years, Newsletter JID 40, 000 x 4 years, IEC Materials 40, 000 x 4, Translation, Annual Reports 4 x 10, 000	540000	0
		Subtotal	2940000	

		4. Building Movements: Networking with and facilitating common concerns among organisations, groups etc for larger mobilisation and influencing policies	4.1 indexing People's Organisation and People's Movement		30000	0
			4.2 Building Alliances with various people's Movement and organisations		150000	0
			4.3 Participation in various state and National level Forums and Campaigns		300000	0
				Subtotal	480000	
B	Honararium	Staff	Position			
		JID Secretariate	1. Group Facilitator	22, 000 x 12 x 4		1056000
			2. Programme Associate	19, 000 x 12 x 4		912000
		Field Staff	1. Regional Coordinators (2)	5, 000 x 12 x 4		480000
			2. Volunteers (20)	2000 x 12 x 4	1920000	0
				Subtotal	1920000	
C	Administration	Particulars				
		Office maintenance	Office Rent	10, 000 x 48 months	480000	0
			Maintenance	3000 x 48 months	144000	0
			Telephone/internet/electricity/ Postage etc	5000 x 48 months	240000	0
			Stationaries/ Banners, Pamphlets/ plaguards		240000	0
		Assets	Vehicles			0
			1. Jeep			1000000
			2. Two wheelers (2)		100000	0
			3. Furniture (Table, Chairs, Almirah etc)		60000	40000
			4. Photo Copy Machine			60000
			5. Computer		40000	0

	6. Laptops (2)		80000	
	7. LCD Projector		60000	
	8. Sound System		60000	0
	9. Generator		50000	0
Vehicle Maintenance	Maintenance	(Jeep 12, 000 x 4 + Two wheeler 2500 x 2 x 4)	68000	0
	Fuel for the Jeep	6000 x 48 months	288000	0
	Fule fot the two wheelers (2)	2000 x 48 months x 2	192000	0
Admin Staff	Office Attendant	3500 x 48		168000
	Subtotal		1962000	
	Grand Total		13454000	3856000

The total budget given in Indian Currency is equivalent to 340607.59 Australian Dollar as on 17.7.2009 exchange rates

Annexure



RCSA (Ranchi)

Secretariat

**Financial Management Support
Special Program
Accompaniment**

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Program Associate**

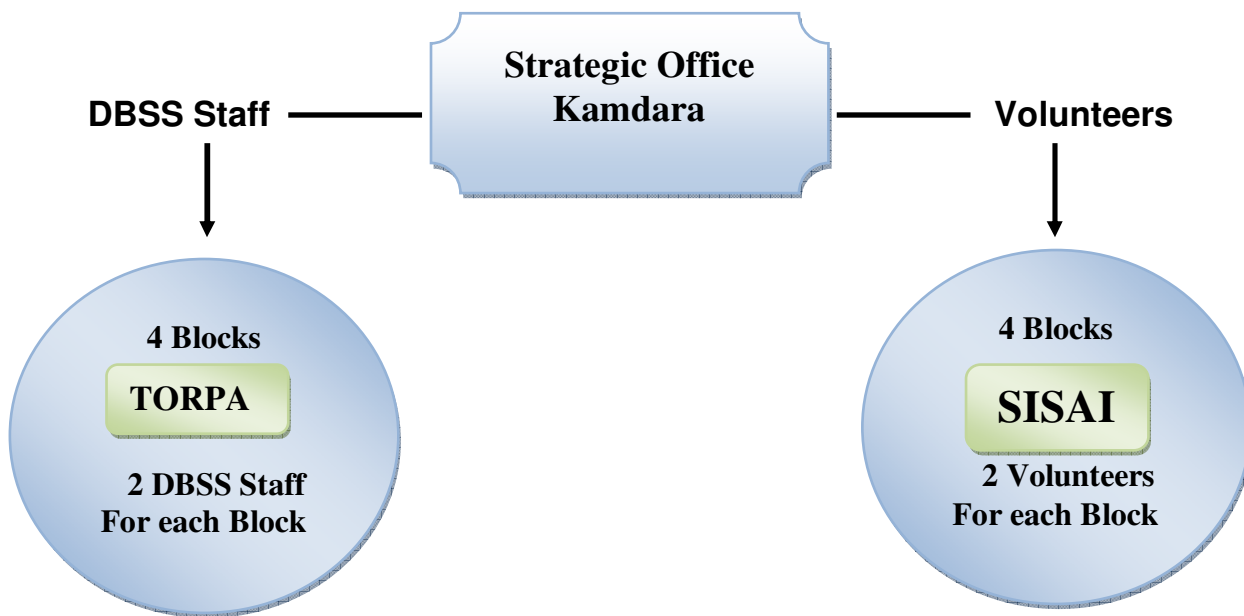
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Strategic Office**

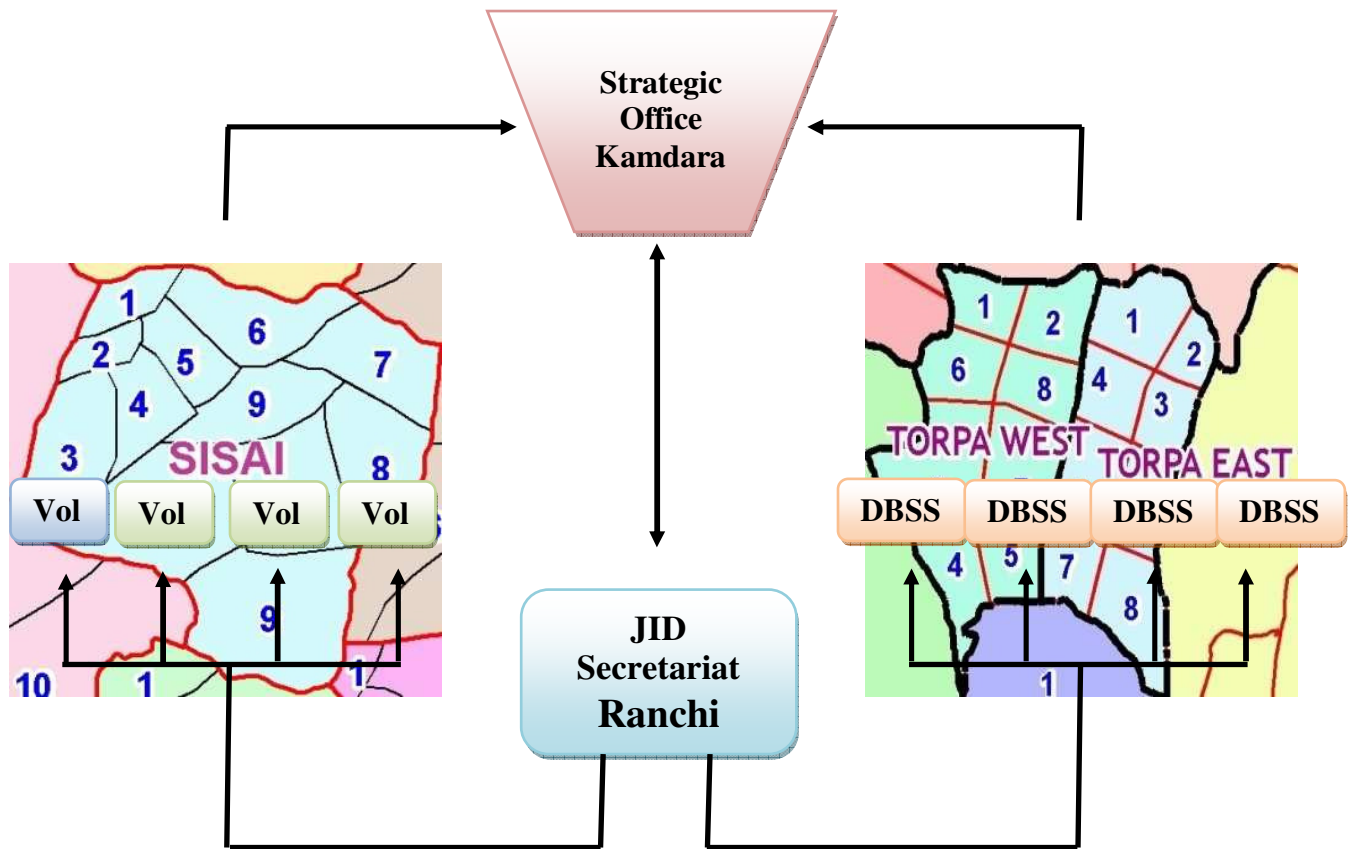
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