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### **1. About Jharkhand CSO Forum**

**Evolution** - Jharkhand CSO Forum has emerged as a measure to curb the fallout of the Pandemic situation arising in the state and address the prevailing issues in the areas of rural development in

collaboration with Government by strengthening the existing programs and influencing the policies. This forum is the result of the joint initiative of eminent social luminaries, CSOs Members, Academicians, medical professionals, media, artists, filmmaker and Researchers primarily from the state so far.

Further, the CSO Forum has identified 6 themes (Food Security, Nutrition, Public Health, Employment, Sustainable Agriculture and Forest rights) and started developing policy paper by taking inputs from the sectoral experts, eminent persons from academia, CSOs, Development practitioners, Bureaucrats, Peoples' representatives and assimilate the learning and action ideas in the Policy paper on each thematic area which could be helpful for different stakeholders as well as Government to come up with innovative policies and action program for bettering the life of people.

The purpose of the forum is for exchange of ideas, to have policy dialogues, to become a link between people and government, carry out researches advocacy and documentation on various developmental issues arising post Covid -19.

## **2. About the Pre-Budget Workshop Program**

**Future directions** - Work toward the promotion of Self-reliant, self-sufficient and empowered community by enabling and strengthening the convergence and collaboration between the CBOs,

Networks, Government through line department as well as their capacities and knowledge from top to bottom.

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Preparatory meeting on Pre- Budget Consultation 2022-23 was organized by the Jharkhand CSO Forum on 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 2021 at Ranchi (a) to understand the overview of the previous budget (2021-22), discussion & priority setting for the Pre-Budget Consultation with the Policy Makers and (b) thematic area wise team formation for preparing clearer suggestion for the Policy advocacy.

In continuation of the preparatory meeting; Jharkhand CSO Forum and Right to Food campaign organized jointly 3 days State level workshop on pre-budget consultation at VISWA, Ranchi from 25<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> November 2021 where about 50 CSOs, Academicians, Educationist and Individuals have devoted their time and ideas and have come up with some concrete ideas/ recommendations are as under on Jharkhand State Budget, which we believe are important for all of us as we work for our people, our community and our beloved state of Jharkhand.

# State-level workshop on pre-budget consultation

Date:- 25th- 27th November 2021 | Venue:- VISWA, Kanke, Ranchi



## Jharkhand Civil Society Forum & Right to Food Campaign



### KEY RECOMMENDATION: PRE BUDGET-WORKSHOP

#### 3. FRA & MFPS BASED LIVELIHOOD

1. Reconstitute SLMC under the Chair of Chief Secretary as per FRA, 2006. It is the apex body in the state for deciding policy issues and recommendations in consonance to FRA.

2. Immediate need is to creation of state level task force for study and strategic decision on all 30 thousand FRA cases pending in Supreme Court.
3. Finalization of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of FRA in the state as per latter & spirit of the Act.
4. Creation of PMU for backward and forward linkages for enhancement of livelihood options to forest dependent communities
5. Initiation of Training to officials of different departments related to FRA.
6. Ensure convergence with different livelihood scheme related to forest, agriculture, horticulture, KCC, KishanAsirvaadYojna etc. to FRA title holders.
7. Ensure strategic alliances with IFR/CFR entitled communities with JASCOLAMF, JHAMCOFED, VAN DHAN etc.
8. Records of Rights.
9. FRA Atlas, like Odisha, need to be introduced. It offers a baseline for informing implementation, planning and setting targets for district-wise rights recognition.
10. Analysis for a village-wise status of FRA claim and recognition as well as a district factsheet. This would be useful because it is ultimately the Gram Sabhas that receive the entitlements.
11. Strong interface is established between forest and revenue departments, district-level committees, sub-district level committees and Gram Sabhas to review proceedings. This will do away with the current piecemeal approach adopted across the state.

#### **4. EDUCATION**

##### **Pre-Schooling Focus:**

1. Budget provision for Pre-Schooling arrangements at AWC including better nutritional support and quality preschool education for the children of age group 3-6 years to enhance their school readiness and also transition from *Anganwadi Centers* to primary schools as per the provision of new education policy

2. Allocate for strengthening the capacity building mechanism of AWWs.
3. Introduce ECCE Curriculum in true spirit, allocate for learning materials etc.
4. More allocation for infrastructure development of AWCs.

#### **Elementary Education:**

1. Allocation for promotion of **School Complexes as per norms of NEP 2020**. Focus on developing technical resources for school complexes. Centre of Excellence/ Smart School 80 nos. till 12<sup>th</sup> class and 310 Crore allocated only 2500 students capacity in each school,
2. To provide **adequate number of trained teachers** to each school there is a need of more allocation and sustained provisions in state budget, which has been lacking since beginning of implementation of the act. Para teachers are mainly playing role of teacher which is one of the major hurdle in providing quality education to the children of govt. / govt. aided schools.
3. Provisions for maintaining the **Teacher Student ratio**. i. e 1:30 for primary schools and 1:35 for upper primary schools and class wise teacher in class 6 to 8 and other required teachers as per RTE-2009/NEP 2020 needs to be made mandatory for each school.
4. Allocate budget for teacher's recruitment, teacher's rationalization and comprehensive teachers training. Invest in strengthening in functioning of DIET and JCERT.
5. **Standards of infrastructure** (class rooms, drinking water facilities, school boundary, toilets (including separate toilet for girls), playgrounds, kitchen sheds as defined in RTE should be clearly worked out to meet the requirement of milestones backed by adequate budgetary provision.
6. **Migrant children** still is a concern and needs to be supported with mobile education centers to such children.
7. **Rationalization of duality within the state** supported schools' such as Govt spent big amount in special category school like Netarhat Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Indira Gandhi Residential School etc. and very less resource in the Govt. schools.
8. **School Management Committee (SMC) Capacity building**: SMC has major roles in implementation of RTE Act/NEP 2020 and there needs to be a focused drive for School Development Plan and its implementation by SMCs.
9. **Reducing dropout** has been one of the target of RTE Act 2009/NEP 2020, but still there is big gap between enrollment and attendance/retention and in some cases this gaps goes up to 40-50%. Allocation for address the inclusion issues. Children with special needs, children of PVTF, etc. more so after COVID.
10. Promote sports and initiate talent search on sports. Special allocation for sports and games in education budget.
11. **Monitoring and Supervision: need** adequate provisions and allocations with expenditure guideline for promotion of School Management Committee who will play an important role in proper function of schools.
12. A provisions for **regular awareness** campaign is required for parents to reduce the rate of dropouts. Budgetary support to such events should must be allocated.

13. **Mapping and filling of all gaps** in administrative staffing (accounts, audit, and secretarial support to teachers) needs to be priority in the coming session.
14. Provisions for Fast Track court is required to address the emergency cases related to any issue with children.
15. Grievances redressal cell is required at Block and district level which is long awaited demands.
16. E-Education needs to be introduced
17. More model schools like KGBV needs to introduced at the Block level for encouraging children of poor families. Migration and trafficking can be addressed through such model schools.

### 5. Strengthening of State Institutions: Major Recommendations

1. Revitalize State Planning Board
2. Constitute the State Finance Commission on Regular Interval and Submission of Reports on Time
3. Expedite the Institutionalization of PRIs
4. Strengthen the Institutions for Selection, Training and Capacity Building of Human Resources
5. Develop Data-keeping System Ensuring Availability and Dissemination of Data and Information in Public Domain
6. Formulation of Departmental-related Committees and Independent Commissions for Regular Monitoring and Evaluation of Government's Activities

#### Details of Institutions

Institution	Current Status	Require Allocations and Attention	Benefits	Challenges	Resource Implications
State Planning Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision for a State Planning Board</li> <li>• Have Some Budget Allocations</li> <li>• No Office and Logistics</li> <li>• No Human Resources</li> <li>• Almost Notional</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Precise and Detailed Notification with Clear Discretion</li> <li>2. Efficient and Dedicated Human Resources for Full Time Office Space and Logistics</li> <li>3. Sufficient Time to Team</li> <li>4. Access to External Data</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smooth Coordination among Different Line Departments</li> <li>• Less Errors in Budgeting and Compilation</li> <li>• Prioritization of Feasible Needs</li> <li>• Avoids Formulation of Similar Types of Schemes</li> <li>• Least Wastage of Scanty Resources</li> <li>• Evidence-based and Data-driven Policy Making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time Management of Principal Secretaries and Higher Authorities of Line Departments</li> <li>• Clashes in Department's Mandates, Guidelines and Financial Rules</li> <li>• Timely Availability of Data and Reports (Confidential and Internal)</li> <li>• Flow of Orders and Resources among Different Directorates, Departments and Units of Government</li> <li>• Hierarchy and Power Structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme Fund</li> <li>• Human Resource</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Access to Data</li> </ul>
State Finance Commission	No information in Public Domain	1. Timely Constitution of State Finance Commission in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutional Mandate</li> <li>• <b>Higher Level of Revenue</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Political Will</li> <li>• Poor Acknowledgement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme Fund</li> </ul>



		<p>Every Five Year</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Presentation of Report in Legislative Assembly on Due Time</li> <li>3. Wide Discussion on Report and Recommendations</li> <li>4. Availability of Report in Public Domain</li> <li>5. Action Taken Report on Recommendations of Previous Commission's Report</li> <li>6. Establishment of SF Cell in State Secretariat</li> </ol>	<p><b>Mobilisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larger Share in Central Pool of Taxes</li> <li>• Equitable Distribution of State Resources</li> <li>• Optimum Utilisation of Resources</li> </ul>	<p>t about its</p> <p><b>Implications with Revenue Mobilisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full of Financial Jargons and Technical Words</li> <li>• Weak PRIs and ULBs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Resource</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Access to Data</li> </ul>
Panchayati Raj Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of State' PESA Rule</li> <li>• Sluggish Devolution Constitutional Power</li> <li>• Extremely Low Provisions for Training of Newly Elected Members</li> <li>• Undue Delay in Elections</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of A 'PRI Cell' in State Secretariat to Expedite and Facilitate the Speedy Institutionalisation</li> <li>2. Develop and Strengthen Panchayat Secretariats as Data-Hub</li> <li>3. <b>Expansion of Pragma Kendra and Digital ID-related Services under the Jurisdiction of Panchayats</b></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimum Utilisation of Resources</li> <li>• Micro Planning and Fruitful Expenditure</li> <li>• Efficient Delivery of Social Services</li> <li>• Enhance People's Participation</li> </ul>	<p>Lack of Political Will</p> <p>Lack of Coordination among Concerned Departments</p> <p>Lack of Single Concerned Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme Fund</li> <li>• Human Resource</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Access to Data</li> </ul>
<b>Institutions for Selection, Training</b>	<p>huge shortage of manpower</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expand the Nexus of Branches of Different</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expedite the Service Delivery Mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge Amount of Financial Investment</li> <li>• Establishment of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme Fund</li> </ul>

<p><b>and Capacity Building of Human Resources</b></p>	<p>Fewer Branches highly concentrated in the capital region Lack of Regulatory Framework Inadequate Provisions for regularization of private institutions</p>	<p>Training Institutes in Every Region 2. Appointment of Human Resources in Required Number 3. Fix the Tenure of Institution's Employees 4. Develop Regulatory and Monitoring Framework 5. Develop Compatible Syllabuses 6. Regularisation of Service Delivery Rules 7. Develop/Regularise Human Resource Policy 8. Regularisation of Mushrooming Private Institutions</p>	<p>of Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build-up Work Culture among Government Employees</li> <li>• Enhance the Efficiency of Administration</li> </ul>	<p>Wide Nexus of Institutions is not an One-time Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimation of Pre-requisites and Allotment of Preparatory Time is Equally Essential, but, Often Neglected</li> <li>• Preparation of Regulatory Framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Resource</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Access to Data</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data-keeping System</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except very few, none of the Ministry or Department of GoJh has its own website</li> <li>• Almost Most of the Government's Websites are Half-Developed</li> <li>• Available Information</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop Full-fledged Website for Every Ministry, Department, Autonomous Bodies, Societies, Institutions, Committees and/or any Government and Government-aided Body</li> <li>2. Ensure Availability of Complete Data in Systematic Manner</li> <li>3. Online Linkage with All Subordinate Functionaries</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Time and Resource Saviour in Multiple Ways</li> <li>○ Lighten the Burden of Administration</li> <li>○ Raise the Level of Transparency at Every Stage of Administration</li> <li>○ Accelerate the Flow of Data, Information and Orders from Head to Last Unit and Vice-Versa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the Government and Political Parties Understand the Implications and Outcomes</li> <li>• Larger Amount of Financial Investment</li> <li>• Efficient Human Resources in Large Number</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme Fund</li> <li>• Human Resource</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Access to Data</li> </ul>

	on are Seldom Updated	4. Timely Updating of Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prompt Rapid Decision Making</li> <li>○ Helpful in Pinpointing the Loopholes and Gaps</li> <li>○ Propagate Government's Achievements</li> <li>○ Lessen Chaos and Ad hocism in Government and Administration</li> </ul>		
<b>Committees and Commissions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation is Almost Defunct</li> <li>• Reports of Independent Committees are Kept Secret</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activate Department-related Standing Committees</li> <li>2. Constitution of Independent Advisory Committees/Commissions for Various Issues</li> <li>3. Constitution of Committees to Assess 'Action Taken Reports' of Government on the Recommendations of Different Committees/Commissions</li> <li>4. Preparation of Precise and Detailed ToR for Each Committee/Commission</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance/Promote Role of Opposition</li> <li>• Raise Accountability among Political Parties and Bureaucrats</li> <li>• Engagement of Multiple Stakeholders (Academicians, Key Persons, CSOs, Social Activists) along with Politicians</li> <li>• Production of Detailed and In-depth Analytical Reports</li> <li>• Promotion of Healthy Deliberations and Discussions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Enthusiasm and Vision</li> <li>• Lack of Awareness about Its Implications with Good Governance</li> <li>• Preparation of Detailed and Precise ToR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme Fund</li> <li>• Human Resource</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Access to Data</li> </ul>

## 6. CHILD BUDGET

### RECOMMENDATIONS TO TACKLE CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES IN JHARKHAND

1. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) allocations need to be increased as the budget allocation has not been increased since 2011. This should be increased from the current allocation of INR 1600 Lakhs to INR 3200 Lakhs per annum.
2. Budget allocation for the capacity building of VLCPC, BLCPC and DLCPC needs to be increased in order to strengthen community level preventive mechanism for child protection. Presently budget allocation is only for training of stakeholders such as; police on follow-up of JJ Act and POCSO cases.
3. Separate budget allocation as untied fund to VLCPC to monitor the schemes and programmes related to children at community level.
4. Covid-19 orphans need to be prioritized and separate foster care and sponsorship funds under ICPS need to be allocated per district beyond the current amount of Rs. 10,000,00/- per district. The limit of 40 children per district needs increased to cover all the identified children in each district.
5. The budget allocation for inter-state repatriation and rehabilitation of children needs to increase from current allocation of INR 4,00,000/- per district to INR 10,00,000/- per district.
6. Establishment of drug de-addiction center and day care center in 24 district of Jharkhand specially for street children.
7. The SCPCR needs be made functional with more financial and human resources for effective monitoring of legislations, schemes and programmes related to children.

### CHILD PROTECTION (2)

1. Increased budget allocation of Cybercrime cell in Jharkhand for investigation of cases like child pornography and the system needs to be strengthened technically. Special budget allocation for awareness generation on cyber dos and don'ts amongst children as well as their parents/guardians (by all relevant departments)
2. AHTUs need to be set up across all districts as currently they are operational in only 12 districts of the state.
3. Financial allocation for special POCSO courts in 24 districts.
4. Training of all the relevant Departments to develop and adapt Child safeguarding policies.
5. Include **Community Level Child Protection Workforce at Panchayat level under ICPS** as presently the workforce is at state and district Level (DCPU) resulting in increased case load. With villages located far from district headquarters, government services and functionaries have been unable to deliver services efficiently.
6. Include **Slum Level Child Protection Committee for urban areas under ICPS** as Ward Level Child Protection Committee has wide coverage, case load and difficult to cater needs of the children in the locality.

7. Budget allocation for the capacity and provide improved trainings for doctors, judiciary and police to handle the victims of violence against children in a child friendly, sensitive manner.
8. Enhance the capacity of local level structures like the School Management Committees and Panchayati Raj to promote child protection.
9. There needs to be prioritization of districts having high incidence of violence or crimes against children, child sexual abuse, source areas for child trafficking etc., are also important measures that can improve outcomes.
10. Budget allocation to incentivize the functioning of AWWs as VLCPC facilitators

**CHILD PRECOMMENDATIONS TO TACKLE ISSUES RELATED TO CHILD EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN JHARKHAND:**

1. Capacity building of AWWs and Aanganwadisahayika on imparting preschool education through innovative and joyful learning processes. Increased budgetary allocation to provide aids to enable implementation of the joyful learning sessions.
2. Recruitment of teachers to fill the vacancy gap in government schools
3. Promotion of action research to understand issues related to educational barriers and roles that system can play in abating these barriers.

## 7. GENDER BUDGET

1. The process of GRB itself needs to be institutionalized in all the systematic structure of Government and for that setting-up and Development of Nodal Institution/Agency. The agency will be run by women only
2. A Committee for the Formulation of Detailed and Precise Notification Letter, Circular, Guidelines and Directions has to be set up
3. A process of need assessment for the sector for each department which will help assess the total allocation currently and required allocation
4. There must be a gender cell in all the implementation department to recommend the gender sensitive budget before every financial year to the nodal agency. This cell will be run by women staffs only.
5. Committed allocation is required on data and data analysis with intersections of gender to understand the gaps and setting up Website and Dissemination of Data and their Regular Updating.
6. Gender Audit has to be initiated. The gender audit process will help sectoral accountability and not as a part of integration of schemes and entitlements only.
7. Mandatory Training and Capacity building on Genders issues in respective department and specific allocation for that
8. Tribal Sub Plan to be actively implemented with gender sensitive planning
9. Strengthen the Support of One Stop Centre with fully equipped and trained personnel. Also the numbers of the center have to be increased in all across the state.
10. The schemes which are women specific schemes and getting committed fund from central, the state government has to ensure the support fund like HR etc.
11. Department of Home – notification for gender budget.
12. Check the gender cell – in state/ there are allocation.
13. NCW functional – and their role with the nodal gender agency.

## 8. Recommendation for State Health Budget

### **A. Allocation and Utilization**

- Increase in state health budget allocation (8% of total state budget).
- Constituting allocation and expenditure tracking systems/mechanism in the state for health.

### **B. Addressing HR issues**

- Fulfilling critical HR gaps- Doctors, Nurses, Para-medics etc and Infrastructure development
- Ensuring minimum health service package after facility and HR assessment
- Creating medical, nursing and paramedics colleges at district level and below. This will help to create local resources who will stay in the district and villages.
- Setting up state of the art hospitals

### **C. Health Services**

- Developing need specific Tribal Health budget contextualizing the area specific issues and scope of development.
- Ensure Free medicine and diagnostic facilities for all at the service delivery points (addressing policy and operational issues).
- Ensuring standardized service package fulfilling the minimum required service gaps.

## 9. GOVERNANCE

- I. Establishment of Jharkhand Institute of Local Administration with an estimated budget of Rs. 100 cr. – can be initiated by using the CTI campus
- II. Budget for Rs. 60 cr. for the capacity building of newly elected representatives with a special focus on Women Elected representatives
- III. Interim transfer of 20% of the budget of the 14 departments who have devolved power to the Gram Panchayat.
- IV. Increase in Honorarium of PRI representatives ( Rs. 1000 for ward members, Rs. 3000 for Mukhiya, Gram Pradhan and PS members, Rs. 5000 for ZP members and Rs. 10, 000 for ZP Adhaysya) and should be made it regular – Rs, 500 cr for this
- V. Budgetary provisions of Rs. 1 lakh for establishment of each Gram Sabha Sachivalaya - ( Can be initiated in Scheduled areas) – Rs. 160 cr.
- VI. Government orders for revenue collection by GP as per the provisions of the JH PRI Act- OSR as an additional support to State and Central allocation to PRI bodies.
- VII. Set up of GP front office in 500 GPs as a pilot – Rs. 5 cr.
- VIII. Interim report of State Finance Commission annually and final report on every 5 years.
- IX. Declaration of Panchayat Sachiv, Rozgar Sewak as GP staffs and made accountable to GP
- X. Filling up of all the vacancies of Panchayat Sachiv and MIS
- XI. Framing of PESA rules by the end of the next financial year.



## 10. MGNREGA: URBAN AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT

### **RURAL:**

- I. 20 crore budget should be made for establishment of social audit unit, appointment of personnel, social security and maintenance and operation of offices.
- II. Budget provision for Gram Sabhas to meet regularly and determine annual work plan & carry out their duties/activities: 16,022 villages \* 3000 = 4.8 crores
- III. There have been extraordinary delays in wage payments to unskilled workers. The state must double the revolving fund to ensure workers are paid in time.
- IV. Material fund from state must be increased by 1.5% to support administrative and travel costs of semi-skilled workers.
- V. MGNREGA unskilled wages must be at least equal to the state's minimum wage – make extra provision of 150 crores from the state head.
- VI. Make a budgetary provision of 150 crores to provide 50 days additional employment to 1 lakh labor families who complete 100 days of employment by December.
- VII. The State Government should fix adequate budget for the social security of MGNREGA workers/women laborers.

### **URBAN: MukhyamantriShramik Yojana**

- I. A critical gap fund of 500 crores must be provided to cover staffing, skill mapping, IEC, and establishing the website of the scheme.
- II. In the metro cities of the state, fund must be allocated for establishment and maintenance of waiting rooms, registration windows, night shelter houses for the workers.
- III. Semi-skilled and skilled workers must also be included in the scheme, and even MGNREGA workers who have migrated to cities must be allowed to participate in the scheme.

## 11. Sustainable farming in Jharkhand

1. Setting up of Agriculture Commission in State. Budget allocation of Rs. 10 Crore to be allocated to initiate this. The tentative budget includes HR, office set up, and recurring cost including decentralized training and workshops.
2. Promotion of organic farming and additional budget allocation to rejuvenate OFAJ (Organic farming authority of Jharkhand). To strengthen OFAJ 50 crore budget should be allocated with a robust PMU. At least 2 districts to be declared as organic districts initially and remaining in phase wise manner. Budgetary provision of 3 core for two districts be kept for creating impactful results in the first and second year.
3. NRM based planning in all villages for comprehensive livelihood coverage and cost of planning and training to be provisioned in the budget. 20% villages should be initiated with provisioning of Rs. 325 (@5 lakhs per village) Crore budget for preparing Village level plan.
4. Panchayat level Agriculture plan with required convergence.
5. Capacity building/exposure of farmers to best practices. 100 crores to be allocated for this.
6. Rejuvenation of the rivulets for deepening and widening and special provision from state fund under Krishi Sinchai Yojana-convergence to ensure this.
7. solar-based irrigation to increase cropping intensity. 50 solar-based irrigation schemes per block. The solar-based irrigation scheme will be installed in the perennial river sources or a dug well will be created. (326\*50\* 6 lakh)-1000 crore.
8. Promote Integrated farming model including Livestock, fishery. Decentralized cold chain for preserving vaccination, deworming- promote scientific method of rearing.
9. Ensure supply of fertilizer especially Urea & DAP during Kharif & Rabi.
10. Start-up a fund for each FPO. 10-15 lakhs can be provided to each FPO. -10 crores allocation for this sub head.
11. FPOs as a procurement agency under the MSP program.
12. 25% of the agriculture programs/subsidies should pass through the FPOs.
13. Promote Agri Entrepreneurs at least 5 per block – 33 crores.
14. Warehouse, cold storage, grading sorting center, weighing machine, provision of crates should be made for each FPOs as per their business plan.
15. Subsidy for millet, pulses, oilseeds should be given and ensuring that these crops are purchased under MSP. The processing unit for each commodity at the block level.
16. Promotion of mixed fruit plantation.
17. Promotion of multilayer agriculture i.e., trellis.
18. Promotion of Equipment hiring centers.
19. Promotion of WALME like the institution to monitor agriculture program.
20. Total 1534 crores.

## 12. HUNGER AND NUTRITION: FOOD SECURITY

### Recommendations: PDS

1. Based on the decadal growth of population (2011-2021), PDS coverage needs to be increased. (Household should be covered under State Green Card Scheme till they will be issued with ration cards under NFSA)
2. Providing 1kg pulses and 1 liter cooking oil per family to PDS beneficiaries at subsidized rate. (Total budget allotment needed -Rs.800 crores).
3. Shifting of ration shop from private place to public building on pilot basis (e.g.: Panchayat Bhawan, Community center)
4. At every Gram Panchayat level, there should be a provision a for stocking of grains to meet the emergency need of vulnerable families. (Already it is provisioned, it is proposed to include in this year budget also).

### Recommendations: ICDS

1. To increase the number of Anganwadi center as per Supreme Court Order. (Universalization of ICDS and Anganwadi on demand). Approximately 4000 more Anganwadi centers are required in the State.
2. Government should implement immediately the provision made in its budget to provide 6 eggs in a week per child in ICDS.
3. To Identify infrastructural gaps in Anganwadis and taking steps to bridge those gaps.

### Recommendations: Mid-Day Meal

1. Providing 4 eggs in a week per child in MDM.

### FOR SUPPORT TO CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITIES OF JHARKHAND

- Renovation and availability of musical instruments to all 16,000 village 'Akhras' of scheduled areas.  
16,000 X 25,000= **40 Crores**
- Organising Cultural festivals from Panchayats to State level once a year in Scheduled areas

**05 Crores**

**TOTAL Budget: 45 Crores**

### FOR SUPPORT TO FILMMAKERS and FILMMAKING ACTIVITIES IN JHARKHAND

- Support to fresh graduates of film schools and acclaimed filmmakers of Jharkhand.
  - Commissioning 10 full length fiction films based on community and issues of Jharkhand to such candidates.  
10 Lakhs per film X 10 = 01 Crore
  - Commissioning 10 full length documentary films based on community and issues of Jharkhand to such candidates.  
10 Lakhs per film X 10 = 01 Crore
- Film Festivals
  - District level (02 days) :  
24 dist X Rs. 02 Lakhs = Rs. 48 Lakhs
  - State Level (03 days):

Rs. 01 Crore

- International Tribal Film Festival of Jharkhand:

Rs. 05 Crores

- Special Support to Educational Media
  - Granting support to 09 State Universities of Jharkhand for production of 05 research based educational films on PhD thesis of merits for each university.  
09 Univ. X 05 films X 02 lakhs each = Rs. 90 Lakhs
- New mixed media and animation films
  - 05 Animation and mixed medium short films ( 10 to 30 min in length) to be commissioned.  
05 films X Rs. 03 Lakhs each= Rs. 15 Lakhs

TOTAL Budget to be allocated for support to Filmmaking in Jharkhand:

10 Crores and 79 Lakhs