



## **Guideline for Formation of Janajati Jeevika Parisada (JJP)**

**(Mukhyamatri Janajati Jeevika Mission)**

### **State Programme Management Unit (SPMU)**

**Mukhyamatri Janajati Jeevika Mission (MMJMJ)**

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## I. OVERVIEW:

The State Government has initiated the Mukhya Mantri Janajati Jeevika Mission (MMJM Programme) with the primary objective of promoting tribal development and improving the livelihoods of tribal communities in the State. The scheme is funded under the State Plan and is one of the largest exclusive tribal livelihood promotion initiatives. Over a three-year period from 2023-24 to 2025-26, the scheme aims to provide support to 1.5 lakh tribal households, with a budget allocation of Rs 500 crore in 121 TSP (Tribal Sub-Plan) blocks of the State. The formation of Janajati Jeevika Parishad in each cluster area is a crucial step to ensure community participation, ownership, and effective management of the livelihood clusters.

## II. OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of mobilizing the beneficiaries under Livelihood Clusters into Janajati Jeevika Parishad are as follows:

- Promote Holistic and Sustainable Livelihood Development in Tribal Areas: The Parishad aims to foster inclusive holistic and sustainable livelihood development by focusing on the specific needs and aspirations of the livelihood cluster.
- Empower Tribal Communities by Involving Them Directly in the Decision-Making Process: The formation of Janajati Jeevika Parishad empowers tribal communities by directly involving them in the decision-making process related to their livelihoods and overall cluster development.
- Facilitate the Creation and Management of Livelihood Clusters for Enhanced Productivity and Income Generation: The Parishad plays a pivotal role in facilitating the creation and management of livelihood clusters, aiming to enhance productivity and income generation opportunities for the tribal communities.
- Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits Among the Cluster Members: The Parishad focuses on ensuring that the benefits of the livelihood cluster development are distributed equitably among all its members, with a focus on inclusivity and equal representation.
- Foster Community Collaboration and Resource-Sharing for the Overall Development of the Clusters: The formation of Janajati Jeevika Parishad encourages community collaboration and resource-sharing for the overall development and sustainability of the livelihood clusters.
- To promote the bottom-up approach: The Janajati Jeevika Parishad will play the role of conducting planning at grassroot level and also facilitate the implementation. This would uphold the bottom-up approach of planning and implementing the programme in ground.
- The JJP should be act as a governance structure of Tribal communities at the cluster / village level in the MMJM operational area: This would be act as an inclusive forum (including all adults / Households).
- Resolution of disputes: The Janajati Jeevika Parishad will play the forum to resolve the community level disputes and handle all social issues arise during and after the programme planning and implementation.

## III. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF JJP:

The Janajati Jeevika Parishad is tasked with several crucial responsibilities to ensure the successful implementation and management of the livelihood cluster development programme:

- Representation of Beneficiaries: The Parishad represents the community members who are likely to derive direct benefits from the specific livelihood cluster. It acts as their collective voice in decision-making processes.

- b) Inclusion of Livelihood promotion: Even if s/he is not able to take any intensive livelihood activity; the JJP should plan for those typical households and to ensure adequate annual household income of those particular households.
- c) Resource-Use Agreements: The Parishad, with the facilitation of ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) and NGOs, works out resource-use mapping based on principles of equity and sustainability before undertaking any activity within the cluster. These exercises are a pre-condition for commencing any work related to the livelihood cluster.
- d) Assistance in Cluster Planning and Implementation: The Parishad assists ITDA in the preparation of the cluster plan, implementation of cluster activities, and monitoring the performance of the clusters.
- e) Collaboration with ITDA: The Parishad works closely with ITDA to ensure smooth coordination and effective execution of the livelihood cluster development programme.
- f) Collaboration with other Departments: They will drive the convergence approach by engaging with the other line departments under the umbrella of ITDAs for suitable livelihood and wellbeing activities in the JJP area.
- g) Ownership of Infrastructure: Respective ITDAs in consultation with JJP will make action plan and take proactive steps for operation and maintenance of all assets created under the cluster.
- h) Access to Inputs and Services: The Parishad facilitates access to and usage of quality inputs and services for intensive agriculture production and enhanced cluster competitiveness.
- i) Market Linkages: The Parishad facilitates access to fair and remunerative markets, including linking the cluster produce to marketing opportunities through market aggregators.

#### IV. PROCESS FOR FORMATION OF JJP:

- a) Identification of Suitable Clusters: The process begins with the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), in coordination with the Facilitating NGOs, identifying suitable clusters based on factors such as geographical suitability, resource availability, and tribal community preferences. This careful selection ensures that the chosen clusters have the potential for successful livelihood development.
- b) Cluster Criteria: The selected cluster should cover a minimum of 100 households in any cluster of any nature. Under farm base Livelihood clusters, a minimum of 50 acres for on-farm activities is to be taken up and in Livestock based clusters at least 100 beneficiaries to participate in the activity. This criterion ensures that the clusters are of a viable size to support meaningful livelihood activities and inclusive participation.
- c) Mobilization of Farmers: To form the Janajati Jeevika Parishad, concerned ITDA and Facilitating NGOs mobilize farmers and community members using a variety of communication aids such as pamphlets, documentary movies, posters, and regular village-level meetings. The mobilization process emphasizes the vision development of the cluster beneficiaries, fostering enthusiasm and buy-in from the community.
- d) Inclusivity in Parishad Membership: The Janajati Jeevika Parishad has to comprise with all the adult members from the community and are likely to derive direct benefits from the specific livelihood cluster. This inclusivity ensures that the Parishad represents the diverse interests and needs of the community. Even if s/he is not able to take any intensive livelihood activity; the JJP should plan for those typical households.
- e) Formation of Parishad: ITDA, with the support of facilitating NGOs, actively engages with the community members to form the Janajati Jeevika Parishad. The engagement process focuses on building trust and encouraging active participation from all stakeholders.

- f) Focus on women Representation: The Parishad is to be formed by ensuring representation from all the adult tribal community, with a focus on ensuring 50% representation of women from different sections of the community. 10% representation from other than Tribal households may be included under JJP. This approach promotes equitable decision-making and collective ownership.
- g) Formation of Executive committee of JJP: The Janajati Jeevika Parishad would nominate a 11 – 13 membered committee as the executive body of the Janajati Jeevika parishad. On Behalf of the General body of the Executive committee handle the management issues at JJP. In the Executive body; the men women ratio would be maintained by 50% and the office bearers like President, Secretary are to be nominated by the executive committee members.
- h) Rotational Leadership: To enhance the leadership qualities and distribution of power among each; the executive committee may rotate the officer bearers in each two years interval.
- i) Authentication and Recognition: The Janajati Jeevika Parishad is jointly authenticated by the Collector cum Chairperson of ITDA and the Project Administrator (PA) of ITDA. The authentication process formalizes the establishment of the Parishad and its role in the livelihood cluster development programme. A certificate is issued to recognize and acknowledge the Parishad's formation.
- j) Certificate of Recognition: To further formalize the role of the Parishad, a certificate of recognition is issued. This certificate highlights the Parishad's importance in representing the community's interests and overseeing the development of the livelihood cluster.

#### **V. MANAGEMENT OF OTHER RELEVANT ASPECTS:**

- a) Monthly Meetings: The Janajati Jeevika Parishad holds monthly meetings to discuss matters concerning the cluster's progress, challenges, and potential solutions. These meetings are attended by one representative from ITDA and one representative from an NGO. The meetings foster transparent communication and enable collaborative decision-making.
- b) Annual General Body Meeting of JJP: The general body of JJP comprises all adult members from the cluster area to meet at least once in a year to discuss the achievements and impacts of MMJIM program and to give inputs to the EC for preparation of subsequent plans for the cluster and village development.
- c) Ownership Transfer of Infrastructure: Once necessary infrastructure, such as irrigation sources, processing or value addition units, and post-harvesting facilities, are established, the ownership of these infrastructures is formally transferred to the Janajati Jeevika Parishad. This transfer of ownership is recorded through a certificate, symbolizing the community's responsibility for the cluster's assets.
- d) Promotion of Collective Action: The Parishad actively promotes collective action and community participation in agriculture and allied clusters. This collective approach ensures that the benefits of the cluster development are shared and utilized effectively.
- e) Capacity-Building and Training: The members of the Janajati Jeevika Parishad and the broader community receive capacity-building and training sessions on various aspects of cluster management, sustainable agricultural practices, and financial literacy. These training programs empower the Parishad to make informed decisions and effectively utilize resources for the cluster's development.
- f) Conflict resolution: This is expected that the community as a whole should be capable enough to resolve any communal disputes and conflicts due to any of the reasons. The conflicts and disagreements are to be resolved amicably inside the cluster and under typical conditions the interventions from competent agencies may be sought.
- g) Emphasis on Continuity and Self-Reliance: The monitoring and evaluation framework helps the Janajati Jeevika Parishad assess the progress and impact of the livelihood cluster development

programme. Regular assessments facilitate the identification of areas for improvement and optimization of outcomes. Emphasizing continuity and self-reliance ensures that the clusters continue to thrive beyond the initial stages and become self-sustaining engines of growth for the tribal communities.

## VI. BOOK KEEPING:

The JJP should maintain different books and records at the JJP level for maintaining transparency and better functioning of the programme. The types of Books and Records are to maintain are mentioned below.

- a. Janajati Jeevika Parishad Membership Register
- b. Janajati Jeevika Parishad Meeting Register – (To record Attendance)
- c. Janajati Jeevika Parishad Meeting Resolution Register
- d. Janajati Jeevika Parishad Cluster Plan / Individual Livelihood Plan Register
- e. Janajati Jeevika Parishad Convergence Plan Register
- f. Janajati Jeevika Parishad Asset (Created / Repaired) Register
- g. Janajati Jeevika Parishad Visitors Register

## VII. CONCLUSION:

The formation of Janajati Jeevika Parishad with an objective of giving a community institutional model, is a vital step in realizing the objectives of the Mukhyamantri Jajajati Jeevika Mission. By empowering tribal communities to actively participate in the livelihood cluster development programme, it fosters sustainable and inclusive growth. The collaboration between ITDA, Facilitating NGOs, and the community will pave the way for successful implementation and positive transformations in tribal areas, promoting self-sufficiency and prosperity for the tribal community.

*PR Sahoo*

Commissioner-Cum-Secy. to Govt.  
ST & SC Development Deptt.

**CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION**

Date:

This is to certify that the ..... **Janajati Jeevika Parishad**, Village ..... G.P. ...., Block .....under ITDA ..... is the representation of all the tribal community of the Livelihood Promotion Cluster under MMJJM Programme.

The Janajati Jeevika Parishad has been formed and authenticated under the Mukhyamantri Jajajati Jeevika Mission - A Livelihood Cluster Development Programme, supported by the ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department; Government of Odisha.

The certificate of recognition is issued to ..... **Janajati Jeevika Parishad** as a token of formal acknowledgement of the grass root community institution of the Tribal community under the .....Livelihood Cluster under MMJJM Programme and as a means to empower the tribal community and promote holistic Growth and Development in the region.

We extend our best wishes to the ..... **Janajati Jeevika Parishad** and look forward to witnessing the positive impact of their endeavours on the lives of the tribal community.

[Signature of the Collector cum Chairperson ITDA]

[Signature of the Project Administrator (PA),  
ITDA]