



Jashpur Jan Vikash Sanstha

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Annual Report FY 2023-24





Acronym

JJVS	-	Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha
CEDAW	-	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
FRA	-	Forest Rights Act
PESA	-	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
CFR	-	Community Forest Rights
IFR	-	Individual Forest Rights
CFMP	-	Community Forest Management Plan
SHGs	-	Self-Help Groups
PGs	-	Producer Groups
CBOs	-	Community-Based Organizations
NTFP	-	Non-Timber Forest Products





Index

1	Foreword	04
2	About us	05—07
3	Outreach	08
4	CHAPTER 1 - Recognition of Forest Rights, Management & its Governance	09-15
5	CHAPTER 2 - Protecting rights of Indigenous tribe	16—20
6	CHAPTER 3 - Gender mainstreaming	21—24
7	CHAPTER 4 - Community mobilisation, capaci- tation and institution building	25—29
8	Events that shaped the year	30—31
9	Financial report FY 2023-24	32
10	Gratitude to our partners and donors	33
11	Governing body and organisation profile	34





Foreward

The Annual Report for FY 2024-25 of Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) highlights our unwavering commitment to empowering the tribal communities of Chhattisgarh. For over two decades, JJVS has championed social equity, economic development, and cultural preservation for marginalized communities, with a special focus on women's leadership and sustainable resource management.

This report encapsulates a year of transformative achievements, collaborative efforts, and impactful interventions. Guided by the principles of inclusion, self-determination, and participatory governance, JJVS continues to address critical issues such as forest rights, gender equality, indigenous rights, and institutional capacity-building. Our initiatives, ranging from facilitating Individual and Community Forest Rights under the Forest Rights Act to gender mainstreaming and community institution building, have empowered tribal communities to assert their rights, strengthen their governance, and foster sustainable livelihoods.

The milestones reached this year reflect the dedication of our team, the resilience of the communities we serve, and the invaluable support of our partners, donors, and stakeholders. Together, we have taken significant strides towards realizing our mission of creating a just, equitable, and empowered society.

As we present this Annual Report, we remain inspired by the vision of a brighter future for the tribal communities of Jashpur. It is our hope that the insights and stories within these pages will serve as a source of inspiration and a call to action for all who share our commitment to inclusive and sustainable development.

With gratitude and hope,

Smt. Neelima Xalxo
(President)

Mamta Kujur
(Secretary)

Smt . Matli Tirkey
(Treasurer)

Smt. Sumitra Xalxo
(Member)

Smt. Klostika Tirkey
(Co Treasurer)

Mamta Tigga
(Co Treasurer)

Smt. Hemanti Toppo
(Member)

About us

Founded on February 1, 2003, Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) is a beacon of hope and empowerment for the tribal communities of Chhattisgarh, India. The organization's leadership is unique, comprising tribal women from the grassroots level, who are dedicated to uplifting their communities on social, economic, and cultural fronts.

Over the past 20 years, JJVS has worked to develop tribal women leadership and to empower them in social, economic and cultural fields. The organization has its focus on socio-economic development of the people of Jashpur based on socio—cultural awareness and empowerment. It also aims for the integrated development of the tribal community. The organization is constantly working towards better management of the limited resources available within the gram panchayat of villages. The comprehensive intervention has created following results:





The organization has embraced the principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), an international treaty adopted in 1979, to combat violence against women and provide legal assistance training.

Currently, JJVS operates in 57 Panchayats across four blocks of Jashpur district, addressing issues such as tribal rights, government scheme implementation, forest rights, child rights, CBO empowerment, and social issues like alcohol abuse and violence against women.

The organisation's commitment to the socio-economic development of Jashpur's people is unwavering. Through its integrated approach and dedication to the tribal community's upliftment, JJVS continues to inspire and enact meaningful change in the heart of Chhattisgarh.



Mission

The organisation is committed to strengthen the tribal communities specially women to promote and protect their rights, culture and identities, and their sustainable resource management system for their development with self-determination.



Core values

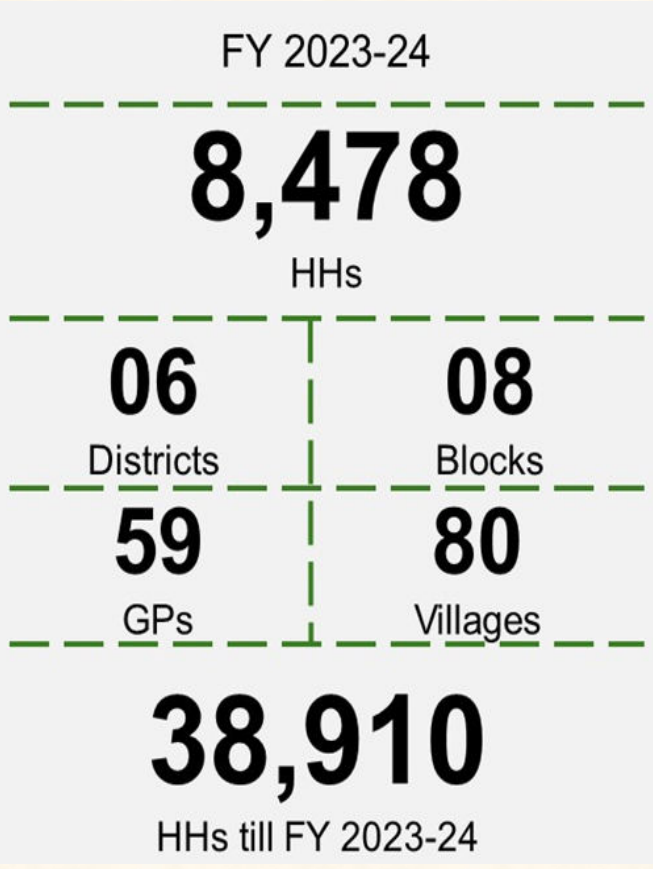
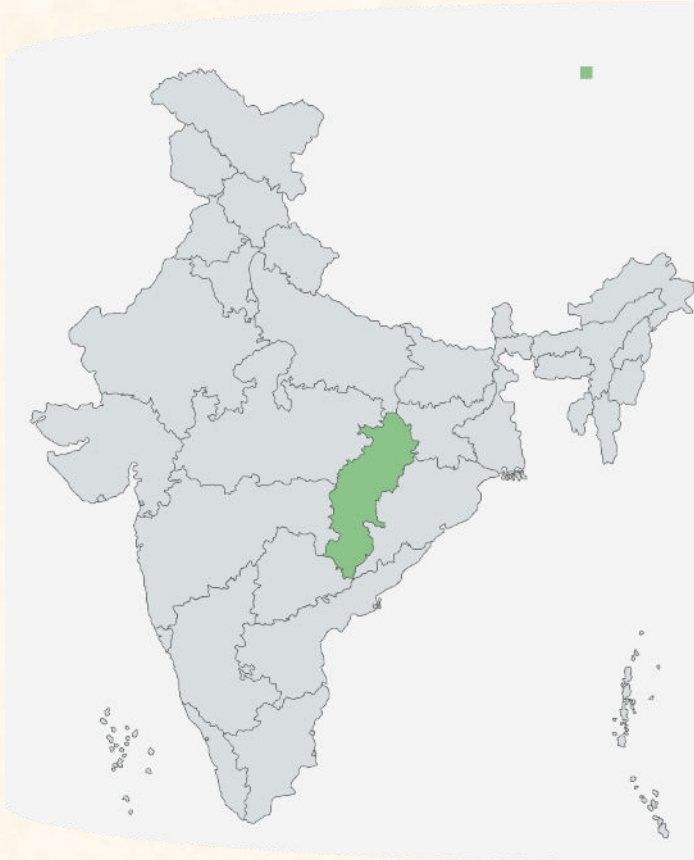
The organisation approach to development is based on peoples' participatory action at the village and community level. The main area of focus is the poor sections of the tribal society and women.

Objectives

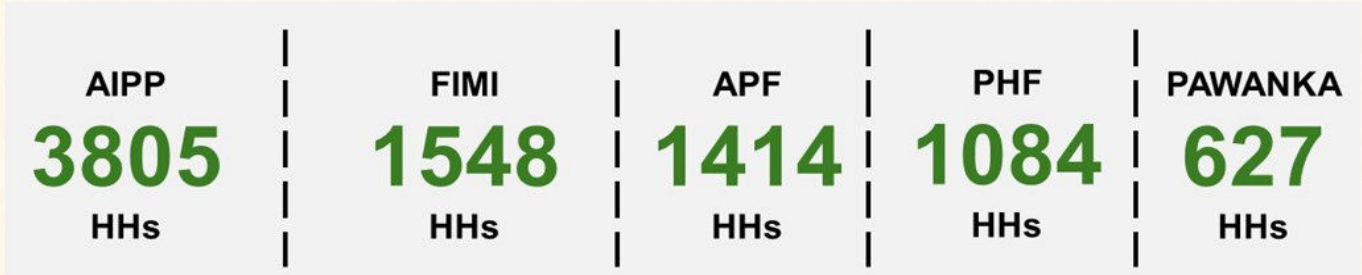
- To create awareness for the education, social, cultural and economic development of the society
- To conduct workshop, seminar and training for tribal community
- To conduct development programmes for the human resources
- To conduct education, sports, social, cultural and economic development programmes
- To conduct social development programme for women and children with the support of the government



Outreach




Project wise outreach FY 2023-24



CHAPTER 1 -

Recognition of Forest Rights, Management & its Governance

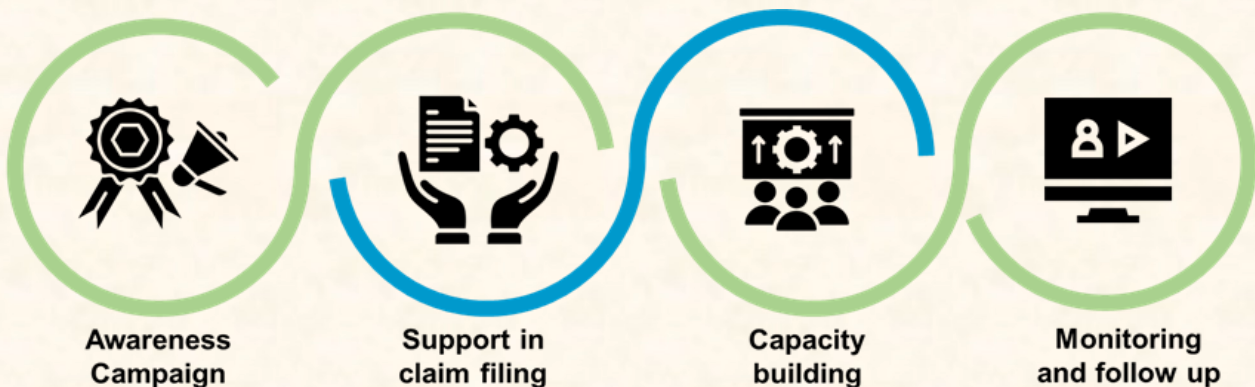




The recognition and governance of forest rights represent a crucial aspect of sustainable development, particularly for communities that depend on forest resources for their livelihoods. The FRA of 2006 in India marked a significant step forward in addressing historical injustices faced by forest-dwelling communities, including Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. This legislation not only recognizes the rights of these communities to access, manage, and govern forest lands but also empowers them to play a pivotal role in the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.

During the financial year 2023-24, JJVS has been actively engaged in facilitating the implementation of the FRA, promoting the effective management of forest resources, and strengthening governance structures to ensure the long-term sustainability of these ecosystems. This chapter delves into the multifaceted efforts undertaken by JJVS, highlighting key achievements, challenges, and future directions in the realm of forest rights recognition, management, and governance through implementation of IFR and CFR

1.1. Individual Forest Right (IFR): IFR under FRA allows eligible forest-dwelling individuals to reside on and cultivate forest land for their habitation and livelihood. JJVS has undertaken several initiatives to facilitate the recognition and realisation of these



a. Awareness Campaign:

- Conducting extensive awareness campaigns to educate individuals about their rights under the FRA, including eligibility criteria, the claims process, and the benefits of securing IFR.
- Disseminating information through community meetings, local media, pamphlets, and posters in local languages to reach a wider audience.



b. Support in claim filing:

- Assisting individuals in the identification and documentation of the land they have been cultivating or residing on.
- Providing hands-on support in filling out claim forms, gathering necessary documentation, and submitting applications to the appropriate authorities.

c. Capacity building:

- Organizing training programs to enhance the understanding of community members and local leaders about IFR and the steps involved in the claims process.
- Empowering individuals to actively participate in the verification process conducted by Forest Rights Committees (FRCs).

d. Monitoring and follow up:

- Establishing mechanisms to track the progress of individual claims, ensuring timely processing and resolution.
- Conducting follow-up visits to ensure that the recognized rights are being upheld and the land is being used as intended.

1.2. Community Forest Right (CFR): CFR under the FRA recognize the rights of communities to protect, regenerate, conserve, and manage forest resources. JJVS has been instrumental in promoting CFR and supporting communities in exercising these rights through various initiatives:



a. Community mobilization and awareness:

- Mobilizing communities to understand and claim their collective rights over forest resources.
- Conducting workshops and meetings to discuss the benefits of CFR, the claims process, and the role of community institutions in forest governance.



b. Facilitation of CFR claims:

- Assisting communities in mapping and documenting the forest areas traditionally used and conserved by them.
- Supporting the preparation and submission of CFR claims, including the compilation of evidence and necessary documentation.

c. Strengthening community institutions:

- Forming and strengthening Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) and other community-based organizations to manage and govern forest resources effectively.
- Providing training to FRC members on their roles and responsibilities, the FRA provisions, and sustainable forest management practices.

d. Development of CFMP:

- Collaborating with communities to develop and implement management plans that reflect their traditional knowledge and practices.
- Promoting sustainable use of forest resources through activities such as controlled grazing, non-timber forest product (NTFP) harvesting, and community-led conservation projects.

e. Advocacy and policy engagements:

- Engaging with government authorities to advocate for the recognition and support of CFR claims.
- Participating in policy dialogues and forums to highlight the importance of community-led forest governance and influence policy decisions.

f. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Setting up monitoring systems to track the implementation of CFR and the effectiveness of community management practices.
- Conducting impact assessments to evaluate the ecological, economic, and social outcomes of CFR initiatives and using the findings to improve future strategies.

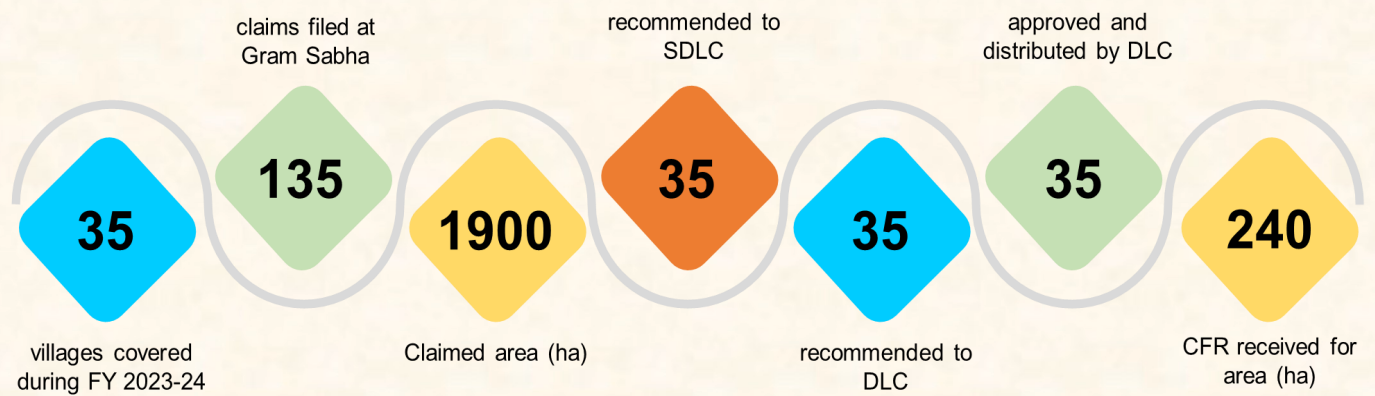
The efforts of JJVS in promoting IFR and CFR had led to significant achievements in their operation area which is outlined below:



A. IFR



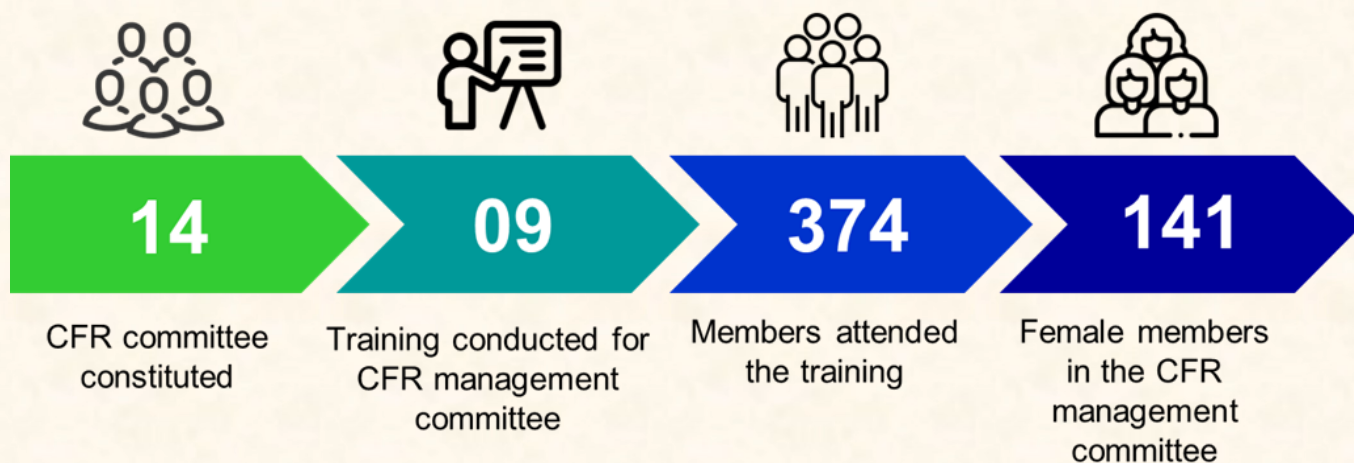
B. CFR



C. Training and capacity building

Name of training	No of training	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Training on FRA PESHA fifth scheduled areas and indigeneous people's rights	02	30	29	59
Training on Forest management and capacity building of woman gram sabha	03	81	81	162
Training for CFRMC members	04	93	46	139

D. Post Community Forest Resource Right Recognition- Management and Governance Facilitation



The recognition of forest rights and the subsequent management and governance initiatives undertaken by JJVS had a transformative impact on forest-dwelling communities. These initiatives have not only secured legal rights for individuals and communities but have also strengthened their capacity to manage and govern forest resources sustainably. The key outcomes of the above interventions are described below:

1. Empowerment of Forest-Dwelling Communities:

- The widespread recognition of individual and community forest rights has empowered forest-dwelling communities, providing them with legal security over their land and resources.
- The training and capacity-building initiatives have resulted in increased participation of community members in forest governance, particularly women, fostering inclusive decision-making processes.

2. Sustainable Forest Management:

- The formation and training of CFR management committees have led to the adoption of sustainable forest management practices, enhancing the conservation and regeneration of forest resources.
- The communities are now better equipped to utilize forest resources sustainably, balancing their livelihood needs with conservation efforts.



3. Strengthened Community Institutions:

- The training programs have strengthened community institutions, enabling them to effectively manage forest resources and assert their rights.
- The formation of CFR committees and the involvement of trained members have established robust governance structures for forest resource management.

4. Social and Economic Benefits:

- The recognition of IFR and CFR has provided livelihood security to forest-dwelling communities, allowing them to cultivate land and access forest resources legally.
- Sustainable management and utilization of forest resources have contributed to the economic development of these communities, improving their overall well-being.

5. Ecological Impact:

- The initiatives have promoted conservation efforts, leading to better protection and regeneration of forest ecosystems.
- Sustainable practices adopted by the communities have helped in preserving biodiversity, ensuring the health and vitality of forest ecosystems.

The recognition of forest rights, coupled with effective management and governance initiatives by JJVS, has led to significant social, economic, and ecological benefits for forest-dwelling communities. These efforts have not only empowered the communities but also contributed to the sustainable management and conservation of forest resources in Jashpur.



CHAPTER 2 -

Protecting rights of Indigenous tribe





The indigenous communities in Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh are among the most marginalized populations in India, often facing challenges related to land rights, self-governance, and socio-economic development. Despite constitutional provisions and legal frameworks designed to protect their rights, these communities have historically been deprived of their rightful claims over forest lands and resources, which are integral to their livelihoods, culture, and identity.

JJVS, dedicated to social justice and community development, has been actively working to address these challenges. The organization has centered its efforts around the implementation of critical legal instruments such as the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006, the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) of 1996, and the provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. These legislations are pivotal in recognizing the rights of indigenous communities over forest lands, ensuring their participation in local governance, and safeguarding their unique cultural heritage.

During 2023-24, JJVS undertook a comprehensive approach to empower these communities by focusing on three key areas:



strengthening local self-governance, advocating for the implementation of indigenous rights, and building networks and alliances for sustained policy advocacy. Through a series of targeted interventions, including training programs, consultative meetings, and network-building activities, the organization has not only raised awareness but also facilitated the active participation of indigenous people in decision-making processes that affect their lives. By empowering Gram Sabhas, advocating for the enforcement of FRA and PESA, and fostering alliances among indigenous networks, the organization has made significant strides in advancing the rights and well-being of the indigenous communities. The achievements of this year mark an important step forward in the ongoing struggle for justice and equity for these communities, laying the groundwork for continued progress in the future that are outlined below:



2.1. Strengthening local self-governance:

The organisation had conducted rigorous training programs on different thematic areas for strengthening local self-governance. These sessions were designed to equip community members with the knowledge and skills necessary to protect and assert their rights. The trainings were strategically organized in various villages, ensuring that participants from different Gram Sabhas could attend and benefit from the sessions.

Name of training	No of training	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Training on human rights documentation and advocacy	03	48	45	93
Meeting on PESA gram sabha	06	75	225	300
Training for community cadres on Gram Sabha and village development plan at gram panchayat level	04	62	38	100

Outcomes of the training programme:

- **Increased awareness:** As a result of these trainings, participants had become more knowledgeable about their rights and the legal mechanisms available to protect them. They now have a good understanding of how to respond when their rights are violated, making the community more resilient against their exploitation.
- **Improved documentation:** Participants are now equipped with the knowledge and skills for appropriate and quality documentation on rights violations. This enables them to maintain records of grievances, which can be crucial for advocacy efforts at higher levels of governance.
- **Advocacy networks:** These trainings had fostered the formation of advocacy networks within the community. Participants are now connected and can work collectively to advocate for their rights, further ensuring prevention of rights violation.

2.2. Advocacy for FRA, PESA and fifth Scheduled Area:

The organisation had always actively advocated for indigenous tribal rights under key legislations such as the Forest Rights Act (FRA), Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), and the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. These laws are vital for protecting tribal land, resources, and governance. Through consultative meetings, workshops, and stakeholder dialogues, the organization works to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of these provisions at both community and government



Name of training	No of training	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Consultative meeting and policy dialogue on FRA, PESA and Fifth Scheduled Area and indigenous peoples rights	05	122	88	210

Outcomes of advocacy:

- Increased awareness among villagers:
 - ◆ Empowered communities with knowledge of their rights under FRA and PESA, particularly regarding land claims, forest resources, and Gram Sabha governance.
 - ◆ Provided clear guidance on claiming community and individual forest rights, leading to proactive land protection efforts.
 - ◆ Strengthened grassroots mobilization for active participation in decision-making and rights advocacy.
- **Mobilization of applications for rights protection:**
 - ◆ Facilitated filing of Community Forest Rights (CFR) and individual claims under FRA through workshops and consultations.

2.3. Building networks and alliances for sustained policy advocacy:

The organisation had been instrumental in building strong networks among indigenous communities to advocate them for policy reforms and legislative amendments. Promotion of these alliances had empowered tribes to collectively advocate for their rights under laws like the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA). These networks had strengthened the communities' ability to influence policy, ensure implementation, and secure their legal entitlements. Empowered communities with knowledge of their rights under FRA and PESA, particularly regarding land claims, forest resources, and Gram Sabha governance.

Name of training	No of training	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Meeting of the networks of indigenous people including indigenous networks	04	54	91	145



Outcome of networking:

- **Improved understanding of FRA and PESA:** These meetings and workshops had significantly enhanced participants' knowledge of their legal rights under FRA and PESA, particularly on land claims, community forest rights, and Gram Sabha governance
- **Enhanced capacity for policy engagement:** These networks and alliances had strengthened the communities' ability to engage with government officials and push for policy amendments. This resulted in increased submission of Community Forest Rights (CFR) claims and more effective advocacy for their entitlements.

JJVS's efforts in protecting the rights of indigenous tribes had led to significant progress in raising awareness, empowering local governance, and advocating for policy reforms. Through well designed training, advocacy programmes and network-building initiatives, the organization had enhanced the capacity of tribal communities to claim their legal rights under FRA, PESA, and the Fifth Schedule. The formation of functional Gram Sabhas and the mobilization of CFR claims demonstrated the positive result of



CHAPTER 3 -

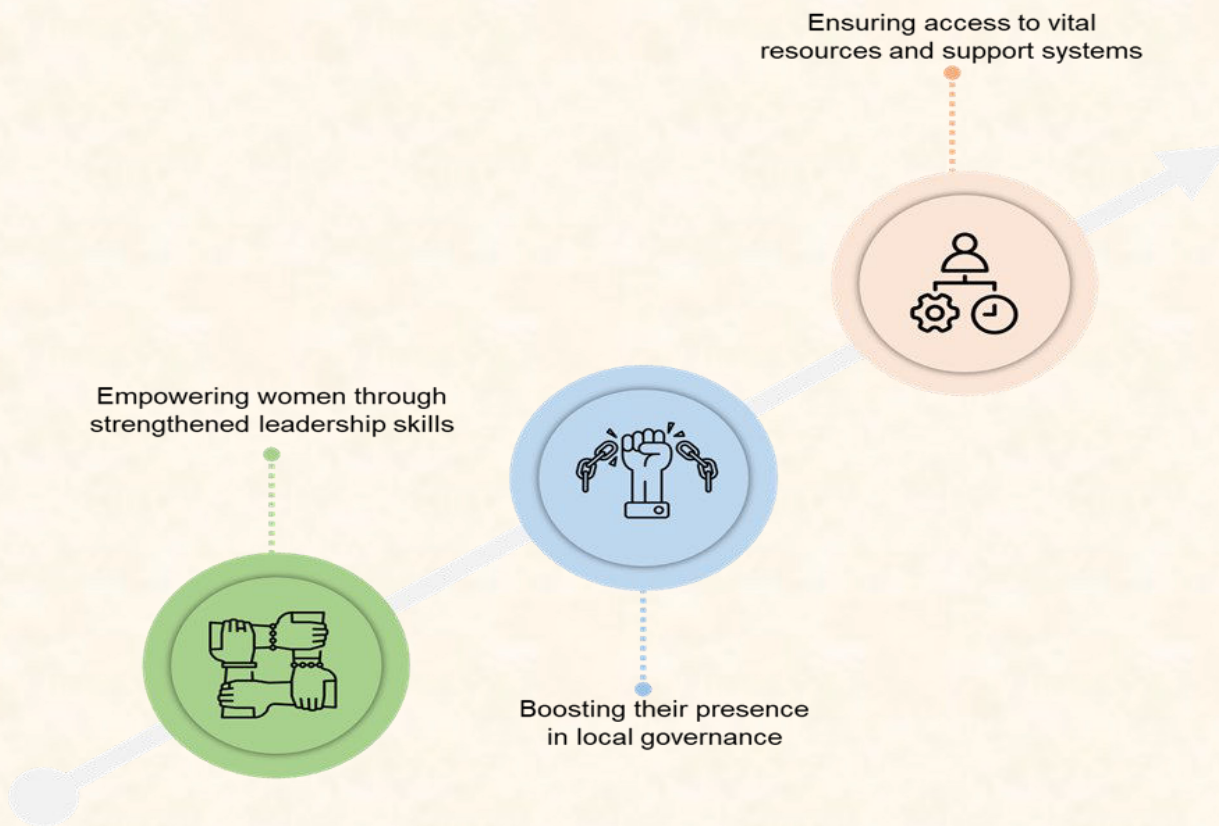
Gender mainstreaming





JJVS has prioritized gender mainstreaming as a key pillar of its community development that is aligned with its dedication in promoting social equity and justice. Integration of gender perspective into all aspects of policy, planning and program implementation is a part of gender mainstreaming to promote gender equality and empower women, specifically from marginalized and indigenous communities.

During FY 2023-24, the organisation had implemented a series of strategic interventions to address gender disparities and promote an environment of inclusion and equality. Organisation's approach has always focused on



To achieve these goals, JJVS had collaborated with various stakeholders, including local communities, non-governmental organizations, and advocacy groups, to conduct a range of workshops, training programs, and capacity-building initiatives.

The initiatives described below, undertaken during the FY 2023-24 had primarily targeted indigenous women, recognizing their unique challenges and the critical role being played by them in the socio-economic and cultural structure of their communities. By providing platforms for leadership training, legal advocacy, and community engagement, the organisation aimed to create opportunities for women to claim their rights, influence decision-making processes, and contribute actively to the sustainable development of their communities.



3.1. Workshops on advocacy and legal support for women related issues:

The organization had designed these workshops to address the pressing challenges faced by women, particularly in accessing justice and asserting their rights. To equip participants with the knowledge and tools necessary to navigate legal frameworks, understand their rights, and effectively advocate for themselves and others, these workshops were organised at ground level. These sessions played a crucial role in empowering women to confront social and legal barriers and enhance their participation in the justice system.

Name of training	No of training	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Workshop on women related issues.	17	178	604	782
Gram Sabha empowerment	01	03	17	20

3.2. Training on women leadership:

This initiative was developed to strengthen the leadership potential of women, particularly those from marginalized communities. This training aimed to build women's confidence, enhance their leadership skills, and equip them with the tools necessary to take on influential roles in their communities. By focusing on areas such as decision-making, strategic planning, and effective communication, the program empowered women to lead local initiatives, advocate for their rights, and contribute meaningfully to community governance.

Name of training	No of training	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Leadership and advocacy trainings for indigenous women representation in gram sabha	03	70	67	137
Leadership skills for women	03	14	79	93

Outcome of the Workshops and Training Programs :

The workshops and training programs conducted by JJVS during FY 2023-24 have significantly advanced gender equality and empowered women in the community. Key outcomes include:



1. Increased awareness and advocacy for women's rights:

Trained women gained a good understanding of their legal rights, leading to greater advocacy efforts and dismantling cultural barriers that limited women's public participation.

2. Enhanced participation in local governance:

Trained women in several cases had taken on leadership roles in Gram Sabhas, contributing to gender-sensitive governance and the inclusion of more women-friendly policies.

3. Strengthened community networks:

These sessions fostered solidarity, created a network of empowered women who collaborated on addressing issues such as violence, education, and economic inequality.

4. Increased Access to Resources:

Women became more adept at navigating resources like welfare schemes and legal aid, improving their socio-economic conditions and empowering them to make decisions



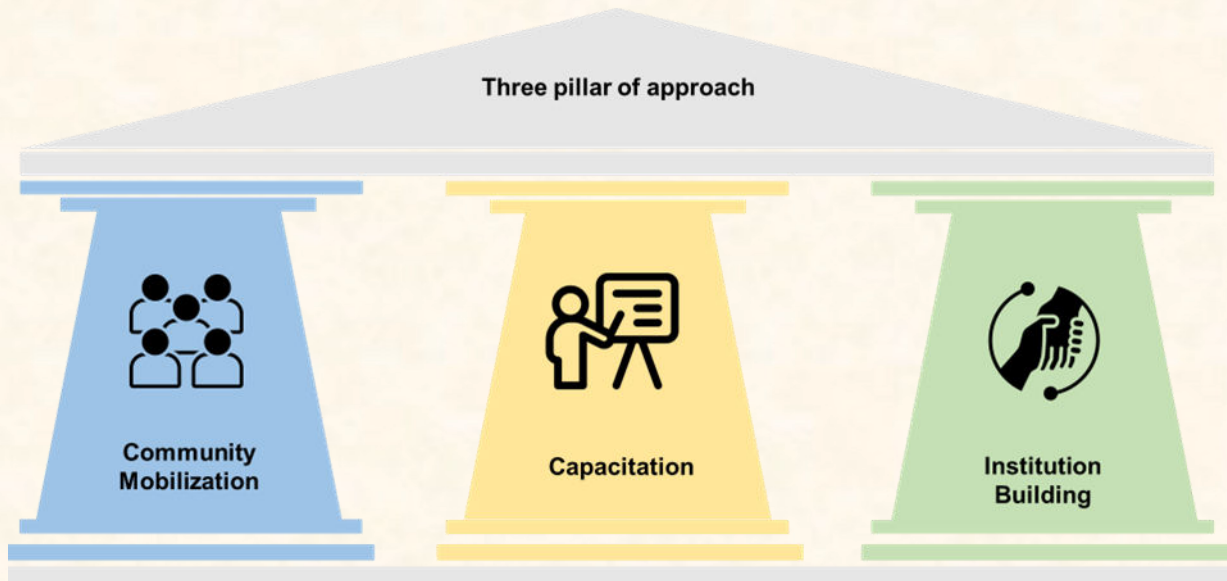
CHAPTER 4 -

Community mobilisation, capacitation and institution building





During FY 2023-2024, JJVS had continued its mission of fostering sustainable development in its operational area. As a grassroots organization, JJVS had realised that long-term socio-economic progress can only be achieved by empowering people at the local level. The organization's core focus on community-driven initiatives not only strengthened the network of individuals but also builds the foundation for self-reliant institutions that can govern, manage resources, and sustain collective actions.



These pillars served as a comprehensive strategy for transforming rural landscapes. Mobilising communities involves fostering a shared sense of purpose and responsibility. Capacitation, or capacity building, ensures that both JJVS staff and community members possess the knowledge and skills to carry out effective leadership, resource management, and economic activities. Institution building focuses on creating and strengthening local governance structures, such as SHGs, PGs, UGs, and CBOs, which serve as essential platforms for collective decision-making and economic collaboration.

During the FY 2023-24, JJVS organized various capacity-building workshops targeting both internal staff and community leaders to enhance their capabilities in community engagement, leadership, and organizational management. These workshops had not only prepared their internal staff for better serving the local communities but also equipped the local community members with the necessary tools to lead their own development initiatives.

The aim of these efforts is to empower marginalized communities, particularly tribal populations, by strengthening their participation in democratic processes, increasing their access to resources, and enhancing their capacity for managing and sus-



Name of training	No of training	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Capacity building for community mobiliser and internal staff	02	04	04	08
Capacity building on mobilisation	02	08	20	28
Staff capacity building	02	29	42	71

The above sessions were designed to meet the needs of diverse stakeholders, including staff members, community leaders, and mobilizers. Major focus on gender inclusivity, ensuring that women play an active role in leadership and decision-making processes within their communities.

Key outcomes of the interventions

The above interventions during the FY 2023-2024 have resulted in several significant outcomes. These outcomes reflect the progress made toward empowering communities, strengthening grassroots institutions, and fostering inclusive development.

1. Enhanced leadership and mobilisation skills: One of the primary outcomes of the workshops and training programs was the improvement of leadership and mobilisation skills among staff and community leaders. The targeted training sessions, equipped participants with the tools and knowledge to effectively engage with communities and drive collective action.

- **Empowered community leaders:** Local leaders and community mobilizers were trained to lead SHGs, PGs, and CBOs. These individuals are now more confident and capable of organizing meetings, facilitating discussions, and representing their communities in various forums.
- **Improved engagement:** Participants have shown an increased ability to engage community members in developmental projects. By applying the mobilisation strategies learned in the workshops, leaders have successfully mobilised the communities around key issues such as livelihood improvement, access to government schemes, and rights advocacy.



2. Strengthened local institutions: A critical focus of the organisation was on strengthening of local institutions, such as SHGs, PGs, and CBOs. These institutions serve as platforms for collective action, providing communities with the necessary infrastructure to manage their own development activities.

- **Formation of new institutions:** Through the capacity-building workshops, JJVS facilitated the formation of several new SHGs and PGs to foster economic cooperation and encourage financial independence among their members, particularly women.
- **Sustainable economic activities:** The SHGs and PGs had initiated income-generating activities such as agricultural production, handicrafts, and local entrepreneurship. These activities provide a stable source of income for community members, reducing their dependence on external aid and helping them become economically self-sufficient.
- **Improved governance structures:** The training provided to group leaders included governance skills, financial management, democratic decision-making, and conflict resolution, has strengthened the internal management for effective and transparent functioning of SHGs and CBOs.

3. Increased gender inclusivity: JJVS had made significant strides in promoting gender inclusivity through its capacity-building initiatives. A deliberate effort was made to involve women in leadership roles and ensure their active participation in the community's decision-making processes.

- **Women's leadership:** The workshops and sessions had provided training specifically aimed at empowering women to take on leadership roles. Women are now leading SHGs, CBOs, and other community-based institutions, where they are actively involved in decision-making, financial management, and group coordination.
- **Economic empowerment of women:** Women's involvement in SHGs and PGs had given them greater control over income-generating activities. The shift toward more prominent roles for women in economic activities and local governance marks a transformative change in gender dynamics across the region.

4. Creation of a skilled cadre of mobilizers: Through different thematic training programs, the organisation had developed a cadre of skilled community mobilizers to lead future initiatives.



- **Trained mobilizers:** Community mobilizers, trained through specialized workshops, are now proficient in conducting outreach, organizing community meetings, and facilitating local governance processes. They act as liaisons between the organisation and the communities, ensuring that developmental projects are effectively implemented and that the needs of the communities are met.
- **Sustainability of programs:** The creation of local mobilizers ensures that JJVS's initiatives shall have a lasting impact. By building local capacity, JJVS has ensured that communities can continue to mobilize and manage their own development initiatives.

The outcomes of JJVS's capacity-building and institution-building initiatives had laid a strong foundation for sustainable community development in the operational area. Enhanced leadership skills, stronger local institutions and increased gender inclusivity, are all critical components of this transformation. The creation of a skilled cadre of mobilizers further ensures the long-term success and sustainability of these efforts,





Events that shaped the year





Events that shaped the year







Gratitude to our partners and donors



International Indigenous Women's Forum

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact



phf Paul Hamlyn Foundation

Paul Hamlyn Foundation

Azim Premji Foundation



Azim Premji Foundation



Governing Body

1. Neelima Xalxo (President)
2. Mamta Kujur (Secretary)
3. Malti Tirkey (Treasurer)
4. Mamta Tigga (CO Secretary)
5. Klostika Tirkey (CO Treasurer)
6. Hemanti Toppo (Member)
7. Sumitra Xalxo (Member)

Organisation Profile

Name of organisation

Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS)

Legal status of the organisation

- Society Registration No: 327580029
- Date of Registration: 01/02/2003
- Place: Jashpur, Chhattisgarh

FCRA Registration No.

327580029

Current office address

Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng, Vill + Post: Gholeng, Tehsil: JashpurDist: Jashpur
State: Chhattisgarh-India

Area of operations

Jashpur ,Surajpur and Balrampur of Chhattisgarh