



2011 JUSTICEMAKERS APPLICATION

International Bridges to Justice (IBJ) is seeking applications for the 2011 JusticeMakers Competition. JusticeMakers Fellows introduce novel methods of collaborating with public officials, legal aid communities, and governments to ensure competent legal counsel for ordinary people. **Winning applicants earn \$5,000 and a global network of support to help them implement their proposal.**

This Application Package includes the following:

1. Application Form
2. Competition Terms and Conditions Agreement

1. Application Form

Please submit your answers in the shaded grey boxes below. The boxes will expand to fit your answer up to the maximum number of characters for each question.

Applicant Name: p.sivaramakrishna Gender: Male
Street Address: Flat 305 , Janapriya Abnodes , Gandhinagar
City:Hyderabad Postal Code:_500080
Country: India Phone: +91 (040) 66614787
Email Address: saktisrk@yahoo.com
IM username: saktisrk

PART A: YOUR PROFILE

Please complete the following information.

EDUCATION:

Fill in all that apply.

University Name: Andhra University Andhra University
Degree Achieved: Bachelor
University City: Visakhapatnam
University State/Province: Andhra Pradesh
University Country: India
Graduation Year: 1973

University Name: Venkateswarara
Degree Achieved: Master of Arts
University City: Tirupathi
University State/Province: Andhra Pradesh
University Country: India
Graduation Year: 1975

University Name:
Degree Achieved:
University City:
University State/Province:
University Country:
Graduation Year:

Other Degrees: PHD , Osmania University, Hyderabad

PROFESSION:

Fill in all that apply.

Name of Current Employer: SAKTI

Street Address: , Flat no 305, Janapriya Abodes , Gandhinagar

City: Hyderabad

State/Province: Andhra Pradesh

Postal Code: 500080

Phone: +91 (040)66614787

Email: saktisrk@yahoo.com

Activities: land . forest and water rights

Name of Previous Employer: NA

Street Address:

City:

State/Province:

Postal Code:

Phone:

Email:

Activities:

Name of Previous Employer:

Street Address:

City:

State/Province:

Postal Code:

Phone:

Email:

Activities:

Other Employment:

REFERENCES:

Please provide at least two references.

Name 1: Shri Ramesh Mukalla

Relationship to You: friend

Occupation: Water and Sanitation specialist. (World Bank)

Street Address: UNDP buildings

City: New Delhi

State/Province: India

Postal Code:

Phone: 09810067886

Email: Ramesh <rmukalla@hotmail.com>

Name 2: P.Raghu

Relationship to You: funding partner

Occupation: Regional Manager, Action Aid, India

Street Address: E, 9, Vikrampuri colony, Kharkhana

City: Secunderabad

State/Province: Andhra Pradesh. India

Postal

Code: 500009

Phone: +91 (40) 27844991, mobile +91 9849298904

Email: Raghu

<raghu.p@actionaid.org>;

Name 3: Shri.Pushpanath Krishnamurthy

Relationship to You: Friend

Occupation: Global Executive Social Business & Markets-Oxfam

Street Address: Centre for Social MarketsA-1, Hidden Nest

City: Richmon town , Bangalore

State/Province: India

Postal Code:

5600 025

Phone: 91 80 40918235,+91 98842 22367

Email: pushpanath@btinternet.com

PART B: PROJECT PHOTO

BJ **requires** that an image be associated with your project idea. Ideally this would be a photo of the project beneficiaries, or an image of the work you are hoping to carry out. Other acceptable images are photos of yourself or of your community. Please make sure to attach a photo when you email the completed MS Word Version of the 2011 JusticeMakers Application to justicemakers@ibj.org.

Please also submit a **photo of yourself**, if you are not visible in your project photo.

PART C: YOUR PROJECT

Please submit your answers in the shaded grey boxes below. The boxes will expand to fit your answer up to the maximum number of characters for each question. For further guidance on answering the questions, please see the 2011 JusticeMakers Instructions. (**Note:** 1500 characters is approximately 200 words.)

1. **Project Name: SAKTI**

2. **Project City: Hyderabad**

Project Country: Andhra Pradesh , India

3. **From the options below, UNDERLINE the main reason for the denial of legal rights of accused people in your community, which your project intends to address. (Note: The best projects focus on only one or two problems! Select only one of the following as your primary challenge.)**

- ✓ Police misconduct, physical abuse during arrest, police interrogation, or arbitrary detention
- Lack of public awareness of legal rights among citizens or public officials
- Denial or delay of access to competent legal representation for accused citizens
- Lack of collaboration or common understanding among the various legal sector participants: judges, police, prosecutors, prison officials, etc.

4. **Explain you selection for Question 3 in the space below. [CHARACTER LIMIT: 3000 characters or less]**

Land alienation is important problem in tribal areas of India. In spite of protective and benevolent legislations, regulations, the land in the tribal areas identified as scheduled areas in the Indian Constitution is being occupied/ colonized by the migrating non tribals in to the area. The land records are manipulated and litigation is pushed beyond the reach of tribes. The school education does not enable the people to understand the land records and other tools of governance systems. In 1995 tribals of West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh for the first time in India organized themselves demanding the distribution of land records and conducting of title verification of the

lands enjoyed by non tribals by Govt. It took three years for the Govt to concede the demand of the tribes. Meanwhile the police started arresting the tribes on the complaints of the non tribal land occupants to intimidate the tribes. Police used to conduct flag marches, raids in to the tribal villages and for years together 144 sections i.e. prohibiting the gathering of more than 4 persons were imposed. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh extensively narrated the situation in their order "The Administration is not finding it easy to meet the challenging situation in the area and unless what is in existence presently between the tribals and non tribals in the area is tackled with care and pursued as a socio economic problem, there is a risk of collapse of the administrative machinery in the area." Writ Petition 14516 of 1997 order dated 28-7-1997. 1997 (5) ALD 811(DB) .The Court directed that medical doctors under the supervision of Red Cross should provide treatment to the injured tribals during the police raids and the District Judge should go to jail to enquire about the torture of the tribes by police.

The police took the side of non tribals harassed tribals ,registered false cases, put up non bailable sections like 307 (attempt to murder) so that they do not get bail for two or three months . Arrested women were ill treated by police and the breastfed children are not allowed in to jail along with mothers. School children who were arrested have to forgo the exams. One tribal Muche Ramarao was selected for the post of Village Administrative Officer .But police objected his posting as criminal cases are pending against him. Arrested tribals were not produced in time in the Court; they were beaten and tortured during interrogation. Police provided support to land lords to harvest the crops in the lands of tribals who were remanded to the judicial custody. The Amnesty International made an appeal to the State Govt. (Index number ASA 20/032 /1997 dated 29-6-97) in the appeal it was observed that 'the defenders of rights of tribals under attack .Articles 2(1) 4, 9, 19 and 21 of ICC PR violated.'

A. Satya sai, M.V. Ramana both advocates and P. Sarada Devi of SAKTI were arrested and charged with sedition. They obtained anticipatory bail and now the trial is going on. While granting anticipatory bail the High Court in one case observed that "it seems the key members of the organization or implicated in each and every incident". First information Reports were filed against the accused and others enabling the police to arrest anybody anywhere including them in the 'others'.

Now the cases foisted against tribes are taken up for trial. So the legal aid to defend them is the need of the hour and also and also as directed by Supreme Court of India, the investigation of atrocities committed against the tribals by an independent officer should be pursued

5. UNDERLINE one primary strategy you will use to address the legal problems of your community and/or target beneficiaries. (Note: The best projects have focused strategies! Select only one of the following as your primary strategy.)

- I will educate and/or train citizens about their legal rights.
- ✓ I will provide legal representation for the accused.
- I will educate and/or train public officials and/or lawyers.
- I will create collaborative events among legal sector participants: judges, police, prosecutors, prison officials, etc.

6. Explain the way your project works to reduce the main reason for the denial of legal rights of accused people. Briefly outline your strategy by (i) listing your objective(s), (ii) main activities and (iii) expected results. [CHARACTER LIMIT: 4500 characters or less]

SAKTI is a NGO started in 1985 in the tribal areas of East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh India. It has been working for the empowerment of tribes and conservation of natural resources. In course of time it expanded to West Godavari and Khammam Districts and also Nallamala forests covering the Districts of Prakasam, Mahaboobnagar and Kurnool.

The mixed moist forest in the lower Godavari valley is habitat and a source of sustenance for the tribes. Through Public Interest Litigation SAKTI has been successful in checking State supported deforestation by Plywood industries, timber merchants and mining companies and protected allotment Acacia catechu trees to tribes. SAKTI obtained stay orders against the eviction of tribes from the forests in 2002. Now State Govt is engaging SAKTI as a trainer in conferring the rights to the possessions of tribes in the forest. (See the forest rights domain of www.sakti.in)

Since 1995, SAKTI has been organizing the tribes in West Godavari and Khammam Districts to demand the Govt to distribute the land records and conduct title verification of land encroachers, so that the illegal non tribal occupants will be evicted and the lands will be distributed to the tribes. The encroachers foisted false cases against the tribes and the members of the NGO. The police arrested 4000 tribes, 50 % among them are women. They came out on bail and continued their agitation. On May 18th 97, a journalist Ms R. Akhileswari of daily news paper Deccan Herald reported that "Payam Gangamma of Busarajupalli village of Buttayagudem Mandal was one of the 114 tribals arrested in August last when a violent confrontation took place between tribals and non-tribals near her village. 'We will go to jail again and again. We are not afraid any more', she told Sunday Spotlight which toured the troubled Mandals recently, after incarceration in Rajahmundry jail in the neighboring East Godavari District.

Women who have been in forefront of the struggle have been particularly targeted by the police to demoralize them. They have beaten up, threatened with rape, abused in vile language, dragged out of their huts to be bundled into waiting police vans and dumped in the jail. Tellam Krishnaveni of Patachimalavarigudem was jailed for 22 days for standing up to the police. Police raided her house, took away Rs. 4015/- she had collected as leader of the self-help group of women sponsored by the central government, and beat her up black and blue. Mudiya Bangamma of Tatiakulagudem was wearing her sari after a bath when police barged in, dragged her half-dressed and dumped in a police van. In the melee, she cried out for a sari and a girl hearing her screams brought her a sari which she remained for a month in jail. A series of police raids on tribals last month saw several villages empty as the tribals stayed in fields and forests to escape the police wrath. Section 144 has been in force in the area for the past 15 months in view of the volatile situations."

The Govt. realized the gravity of situation. In consultation with SAKTI has given the records, taken up verification and started distribution of land to the tribes. SAKTI is engaged by the Govt to train the tribes in understanding the records. This is a long term process.

Meanwhile Ms Saradadevi of SAKTI complained to National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) about the atrocities committed against the tribes. The Commission referred the complaint to the Committee for Concerned Citizens (CCC), a forum of intellectuals working to facilitate a dialogue between the State and the Maoist groups to bring down the violence erupting from both sides .The convener of CCC, a retired senior civil servant Shri S. R. Sankaran pointed out the delay in forwarding the complaint (No. 278/ 1/ 97-98 (FC) dated 30th July 2001 of NHRC (Law Division) to him almost after three years. In his response he observed that "It is unfortunate that this matter has been dealt with as an issue concerning police alone. The very fact that there have been such a large number of 118 cases booked all apparently against 2175 tribals shows that there is something wrong about the approach of Govt and its agencies." He recommended directing the Govt to implement the Andhra Pradesh High Court orders (Payam Gangamma Vs Vasudha Mishra Comtempt Case 1381/97 in WP. 8009/97 dated 2-1-98) in distributing the lands to tribes and to take up enquiry on the atrocities. (Letter of CCC dated 7-8-2001) Though the Commission did not respond, the Supreme Court of India directed the State Govt to appoint an independent officer complying with the provisions of the SC, ST (prevention of atrocities) Act 1989 (Special Leave to appeal (Civil) No(S) 6942/2005 Civil Appeal No. 2805 of 2009. SAKTI vs. State of A.P. & ors. on 24 April, 2009.

Who will benefit from your project? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

The Tribal population of West Godavari District 96,651 and also in the Aswaraopet Mandal(51,756 tribes) and Dammapeta Mandal (53,526 tribes) in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh .Total tribal population to be benefited is 206933 by land distribution .4000 tribes who are facing trial will be exonerated. One of the press reports illustrates the harassment the tribal women had undergone. They will be the beneficiaries of the project once they are freed from the charges.

7. What are the short-term goals of your project? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

The Scheduled Caste & Scheduled tribes (prevention of atrocities) act 1989 treats any discrimination or denial of the entitlements due to these communities as an atrocity. The criminal cases filed invoking this act are not bailable. According to the act NGOs can provide relief to the victims of discrimination. An independent officer should be appointed by the Govt to enquire in to the atrocities. The charges framed in these cases can be taken up by special Courts accessible to these communities. The proper understanding and implementation of the act shall enable the communities to be fearless and assertive in getting the entitlements due to them .In this context our short term goals are

- 1) To provide legal Counsel to the tribes and their organizers undergoing the trials in the Court.
- 2) To speed up the distribution of the land by evicting the illegal occupants.

- 3) To force the police to produce the tribe Naram Sriram Murthy missing from the police custody. The police admitted the missing in the High Court.
- 4) To force the Govt. to appoint an independent officer to enquire in to the atrocities and also to provide training and legal counsel support to put forth their sufferings.

8. What are the long-term goals of your project? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Land Transfer regulation presumes that the Scheduled area is tribal land. The tribal & tribal Cooperatives are only eligible to get the lands in the Scheduled areas. Any person other than tribe cannot transfer his land to another non tribal. The burden of proof lies with the non tribal. The purchase of tribal land is totally prohibited. The tribal should be enabled to check the illegal possessions, transfers. The land acquired by implementing this regulation should be distributed to the landless tribes. The Property rights due to the poor tribes should be delivered.

The Recognition of forest rights act enables to get titles for the forest land in their possession and also to the community to manage the biodiversity rich areas. The wildlife protection act amended in 2003 empowers the local bodies to conserve the areas having wildlife and ecological importance as conservation reserves and community reserves. The intellectual property rights of communities and the ecosystem services should get due recognition and rewards; they should become knowledgeable partners in the sustainable management of the natural resources. SAKTI started a school of governance to promote proper understanding of political and traditional governance systems among the interested groups and also extending support to the weaker sections of society in their effort to secure the entitlements due to them.

9. What makes your idea unique and more effective compared with other projects addressing the same issue? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 3000 characters or less]

When poor people demand for distribution of economic entitlements such as land, the police entertain the petitions filed by the illegal occupants and arrest, harass, detain the poor. The poor has to continue their struggle for economic entitlements with standing the abuse of power by the police force. The human rights groups particularly in the state of Andhra Pradesh are busy in attending the cases filed against the armed militant groups known as Naxalites or Maoists and forcing the Govt to file cases against the police who killed the militants in the encounters.

SAKTI is working with the tribes who are struggling for their economic entitlements without associating themselves with any militant groups. The Govt on the one hand recognizes the genuineness of peoples demand, engages their organizers as facilitators, trainers and also as members in the decision making high level committees. On the other hand allows the police to put up criminal cases against them or maintains silence till the poor resort to direct action to force the Govt. Police did not allow the staff of the organization to enter in to Khammam District to organize and educate the tribes. But the tribes named their movement as SAKTI and continued their struggle taking our advice time to time.

The Hindu a daily News Paper on 3-11-1998 observed that "The SAKTI organization enjoys a distinct advantage over other organizations in the area .It had only few volunteers working on the land issue in two Mandals .But they all happen to be among the tribes and continued to live with them . They could mobilize more support from the local people. The Administration is happy with

the fact that the volunteers of SAKTI are preoccupied with the survey of land verification of documents progress in the two Mandals," Please see the report of Ms Mukta Srivastava, now the secretary of National Alliance of Peoples Movement in Studies and reports domain and also Tribal land rights domain in www.sakti.in .

So the democratic space available in between should be cautiously utilized in enabling the poor to secure property rights, exonerate from the criminal cases foisted against them. We train the poor tribes in understanding the systems and tools of governance i.e. maps records and schedules and there by becoming partners in the process of adjudicating the property rights, where as in the struggles driven by ideologies they remain as blind and frenzy followers of their leaders. We educate them on the bailable, non-bailable nature of cases .the sureties necessary to get the bail, the opportunities to meet the accused in the jail and to avail the services of State and District level forums of Human Rights, Legal aid service authority and the higher Courts. We supported tribal women petitioners Payam Gangamma, Tellam Krishnaveni etc to get orders from High Court directing the Govt to conduct title verification of land grabbers.

While the Civil society in India is busy in tackling the consequences of development such as displacement, SAKTI is working on equity, protection of human rights and marginalization .Enables the marginalized communities to become partners in the governance.

10. How does your project provide early access to legal counsel for men, women and children accused of crimes? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 3000 characters or less]

SAKTI has a team of lawyers helping the cause at different levels of Courts. We shall

- 1) Engage legal counsels to defend the accused tribes and the staff members of SAKTI.
- 2) Assist the counsels in collection of case material
- 3) Conduct trainings of tribes in understanding the Court procedures and in the ways to assist the independent officer probing the atrocities committed against them.
- 4) Organize and convince the tribes to wait for their turn in land distribution without resorting to internal bickerings.

11. What are the potential obstacles you may face in implementing your project? How will you overcome these obstacles? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 3000 characters or less]

To suppress the peoples movements Police register hundreds of cases against thousands of people, arrest them under bailable and non bailable offences. Sooner or later the accused get released on bail. As filing of charge sheets in all these hundreds of cases is a herculean task for the police busy with their regular duties , they go on postponing the work .Though there is a opportunity to get discharged by Court in the absence of a charge sheet , the lower Courts in India do not allow such petitions .Once the charge sheets are filed, the Courts have to take up the cases for trial . That is the reason for pendency of cases in India. In the cases where the accused are in more numbers, the inability of one person to appear in the Court will result in adjournments. The Police, Govt pleaders and as well as the defense counsels unable to meet the workload frequently request Court to adjourn the cases. The failure of appearance of witnesses adds to the delay. So a lot of coordination is needed to ensure the quick disposal of the cases.

Tribals being the first generation literates cannot grasp the knowledge of governance and title verification in a single go. Time to time whenever a new twist is found, they should be guided then and there. So a regular support of the organisation is possible with the support of donors.

12. What are the potential security risks you may face in implementing your project? What steps will you take to reduce these risks? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 3000 characters or less]

Since the cases are coming in the Court there won't be any security risk in attending and disposing the cases, but there is every likelihood that the complaint non tribals play mischief by misleading and confusing the tribes. The real problem is in distribution of land after title verification evicting the encroachers since the process takes place in the village where the crowds are charged with emotions .Constant counseling is necessary not to provoke and get provoked which may lead to foisting of fresh cases. The training programme on land rights get disturbed due to the tension prevailing in the field

13. IBJ sends print and photo journalists to record the efforts of IBJ JusticeMakers and raise the profile of their work. How would you use this opportunity to promote your project? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

The journalists of IBJ can help in documenting of the plight and success stories of tribal women and men and the conflicts within the governance systems, the lapses in complying with the procedures and take up policy advocacy , mustering support to the cause at different levels

14. What makes your project financially sustainable over a long period of time? How do you plan on securing additional funding and resources for your project? Please let us know if you have raised any funds so far. [CHARACTER LIMIT: 3000 characters or less]

Up to 2002 we were supported by external donors. As their strategy of funding changed they have withdrawn the support .At present we are not getting any funds for this programme. We are motivating the community to collect a portion of their harvest and community will utilize the returns to engage the legal counsel but that amount being meager is not enough.

15. Identify any key partners, staff and their role in the start up of your project. [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

1. The women members of Self Help Groups, Tribal Women leaders – Tellam Krishna Veni, Sarium Ramulamma, Adilakshmi, Ganga Devi, Sunnam Varalakshmi, Payam Gangamma , Datla Sita, Madakam Lakshmi.
2. Tribal men – Sunnam Suresh, Ramakrishna, Kunja Somaraju, Venkateswaralu, , Pyda Venkanna, Pandu Dasaradha, Pandu Kannaiah.
3. Staff- P.Sivaramakrishna – Director SAKTI Ms Sarada Devi- Coordinator .B.V .Ramana, Balakrishna, Chinnarao- organisers.
4. M.V Ramana, Satya Sai Baba – advocates

16. How will you foster collaboration among the legal community? (Judges, police, prosecutors, prison officials etc.) [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

Already we have people who are sympathetic to tribe land rights movement who are supporting the cause. When compared to the struggles taken up by leftwing extremist groups the problems faced in this movement are comparatively less. There is a realization among some of the Police officers .One incident in this regard is worth recollecting where Police released a tribal leader without implicating in the criminal case.

One tribal activist Soyam Chandra Sekhar was detained by District Police officer of Khammam district in his office. The tribes stopped the traffic on the state highway for 20 hours. At last the officer came to the village and handed over the activists to the villagers.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police one Mr. Brahma Reddy who used to torture tribals in West Godavari District was transferred as a result of heated debate in the legislative assembly about his abuse of power.

One Anjaneeyulu Inspector of Police who used to be engaged to suppress the Naxalite movement has become unpopular and was transferred by the Govt within a year Another Deputy Superintendent of Police Syam Prasad who was posted to deal with the tribal agitation was transferred for his high handed behavior but transfers are not enough. The officials both Civil and Police abusing their power should be punished.

Interestingly the district Police officer of West Godavari started a movement motivating the non tribal landlords to donate land so that it can be distributed to the landless tribals. The English daily newspaper "The Hindu" dated 30 September 2002 reports- "In a bid to buy piece with Adivasis, the non tribals have launched a Bhudaan movement in the agency villages of West Godavari district under the aegis of the Police. The District Police Officer undertook counseling by appealing to both Adivasis and non tribals. In this connection, he offered to lift 66 cases involving nearly 300 people, mostly from the tribals. The nature of cases included attempt to murder, abduction of public servants etc. Drarbhagudem seemed to have been chosen for counseling for the reason that it was once an epicenter for a bloody land struggle spearheaded by SAKTI, a non Governmental organization".

A. Satya Sai Baba, Advocate, Kovvur, West Godavari Dist., Mr. Satya Sai baba is a member in the governing body of SAKTI and also formerly President of the Governing Body. In full filling the programme submitted to IJM we will work with him. His mobile no: +91 9959 366 333

The Following Team are guiding and advising us whenever necessary

- 1) Taranath, Retired District Judge
- 2) A. Ramalingeswara Rao, Advocate – High Court of Andhra Pradesh.
- 3) K. Srinivas Murthy, Advocate – High Court of Andhra Pradesh.
- 4) M. Padmanabaha Reddy, Senior advocate – High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

5) G. Manohar, Advocate – High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

6) Meda Ajay Kumar, Advocate, Sattupalli, Khammam District

7) Ramakrishna Chowdary – Advocate Eluru, West Godavari District

17. What steps will you take to ensure that other JusticeMakers will be able to reproduce the success of your project in their own communities? How will you document the step-by-step process of your successful project? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

Our work is unique as it addresses both economic and human rights. Our experiences and the lessons learnt, the training material prepared shall be helpful to others. We are documenting our work through publishing booklets, through you tube, uploading in website of SAKTI – www.sakti.in . SAKTI is running a school of governance to promote systematic understanding among the interested and marginalized groups. The course material prepared from our own experiences they enable similar communities to learn and repeat the process.

Govt while engaging SAKTI to train the poor in other Districts described the necessity of such trainings in their communication. "It is found land issue is one of the major areas where poor require lot of support and knowledge base. The whole approach is to build the capacities of poor to secure their rights and entitlements. "CEO SERP (Society for Elimination of Poverty) of Rural Development Department of Govt of Andhra Pradesh engaging SAKTI to train "bare foot land problem surveyors "

18. How would you describe your project if you only had one minute to do so? [CHARACTER LIMIT: 1500 characters or less]

It is appropriate to reproduce the impressions of the observers and partners of SAKTI over the years.

"SAKTI's strength has been thorough understanding of administrative and legal procedures which it has used to ensure that tribals derive due and effectual benefits from the law. " Oxfam GB in the book "Cyclones in Andhra Pradesh "

"NGO supported community based conservation; NGO s are supporting community struggle for conservation of their resources in two ways; one is to fight the attempts of entrenched classes to do any more damage and the second is to devise positive solutions for conservation. For e.g. , SAKTI is a federation of 23community groups who have been protecting their forests more than ten years, much before the advent of Joint Forest Management , and because of their strength are in a position to consolidate their conservation efforts by utilizing JFM provisions" Arvind Khare in the book " Community based conservation in India" 1998.

'The Koya tribals of Godavari District have become bold after three years of sustained struggle having realised that the law is their favour. But the absence of any NGO like SAKTI working in their areas perhaps explains while the Scheduled areas of Adilabad, Warangal and Visakhapatnam are quiet today.'- Rajendra Prasad – resident editor of 'The Hindu 'News Paper on 3-5-1997 in his column " Tribals fight for their land " .

" Kindly prepare the District wise traditional customary boundary maps in consultation with the elders of the habitat and traditional usages such as religious places, burial grounds , village council sites along with places of MFP , water resources, bio diversity etc and also Primitive

Tribal Group tenures for conferring community rights under ROFR Act 2006.''- The request of Commissioner Tribal Welfare Department of Govt of Andhra Pradesh to SAKTI on 16-9-2010

PART D: ABOUT YOU

1. Why are you committed to the issue of criminal justice/human rights defense? How did you come up with your project idea?

The Police interfere in civil matters like land disputes and registering of criminal cases and harassment of tribes is an obstacle for the poor organising for their economic entitlements. The police never followed the rule of imposing section 145 restraining both the parties from entering into the disputed land till the dispute on title is settled within 60 days. So the tribal should be liberated from the fear of Police then only then only they can assert get entitlements due to them.

SAKTI is bringing to the notice of NHRC, High court of Andhra Pradesh and Amnesty international to when there is human rights violation also using media to bring awareness among public, working with civil liberties groups. The Secretary of AP Civil Liberties Committee Shri K, Balagopal in an article in the news paper Deccan Chronicle dated 5-5-1997 hoped "The non tribal farmers association has been emboldened to complain that the police had been stern from the beginning, things would not have come to such a pass. Let us remind ourselves that the tribal unrest of West Godavari is being led not by the Naxalites or any violent groups but by an entirely law abiding voluntary organisation SAKTI. Can one hope that sense will prevail somewhere in the official hierarchy concerned with the welfare of tribals and tribal unrest will be met with justice and not further threats of 'stern' action and police cases?."

2. Please outline any project management and/or leadership experiences you may have had in the past. Were they successful?

" The might of the State represented by its gun trotting police, their dreaded lockups, and the rig morale of Court proceedings and double talking of politician could not cow the tribals down. The help given by SAKTI in reading the records, analyzing the documents, legal help to get bail and fight Court cases, was enough to tick the balance '- Ms Geetha Ramaswamy, Hyderabad Book Trust in Deccan Chronicle 23-7-2000 .

SAKTI from the days of its inception has been opposing the human rights violation. In 1985 the director Dr Sivaramakrishna was arrested along with 4 tribals for forcing for closure of an illegal liquor shop. The case was dropped by the Govt. In 1998 Govt instructed the officials not to involve SAKTI in any official programme but High Court quashed these instructions. SAKTI is always successful in securing the support of the judiciary in Public Interest Litigation. Yes. In the land rights movement when police did not produce arrested tribes in the court in time, the matter was brought to the notice of High Court of AP which used to summon Police Officers to High court for explanation. We are successful in addressing the above issues through 1) complaint lodged with NHRC on the police harassment. Tribal women filed complaints before A.P. State commission of SC and STs. 2) case was filed in Supreme Court on Police harassment and court directed to appoint independent officer to enquire to the atrocities and also getting support from the media and human rights groups.

District Police Officer of West Godavari used to issue press statements warning the Director and Coordinator of SAKTI to surrender forthwith as if SAKTI is an underground organization citing a non bailable case foisted against the Director of SAKTI. Later the High Court quashed this case .In another case the police have taken over the accounts and records of SAKTI but the High Court quashed this case also .Media and High Court supported the movement. The higher officials also issued instructions to District level officers to handle the situation with restraint but Police at local level resorted to frequent arrests and torture of tribes.

3. What do feel are the biggest weaknesses of your project? What kind of courses or materials would be most helpful in addressing your shortcomings as a project manager or legal defense worker?

The team of SAKTI is always busy in organising and educating the marginalised groups. Though SAKTI is regularly updating its activities in the website, you tube; systematic documentation was not taken up so far. It is unable to pay for the professional documentation and organise the contents of the website in a better manner.

4. Apart from your project, what are your main personal interests and activities? Briefly list them in the space provided. You may also use this space to include any other information about yourself that you would like to share. (Note: This question is **optional, but IBJ recommends that you answer it to introduce yourself to the JusticeMakers community.)**

Integrating traditional knowledge with systems of governance and propagating the knowledge of governance at gross root level.

5. Please attach a resumé or CV as a means of providing additional information.

CV find as attachment

PART E: ADDITIONAL FORMS

Evaluation and Monitoring Template

Please use the following table to explain how you will measure the effectiveness of your project.

1. In Column A describe the activities you will carry out to implement your project
2. In Column B indicate how you will measure the success rate of these activities. Please identify both measurable success indicators (number of clients, bail recipients, torture complaints filed, etc.) and abstract success indicators (increased goodwill from the police, increased public awareness of legal rights, etc.).
3. In Column C enter the expected results of each activity.
4. Please see the example below to guide you in filling out your template.

Example Evaluation Template

Project Goals/Objectives

Lawyers Provide Competent and Legal Defense to the Accused

A: Activity	B: Success Indicators	C: Expected Results
Defense training for local defense attorneys	Number of legal defense workers trained	- Increased knowledge and ability of legal defenders - Number of cases with a positive outcome (i.e. pretrial relief, reduced sentences etc.) compared to previous experiences
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

Your Project Evaluation Template

Project Goals/Objectives: To provide legal aid to the tribals facing the trial /To enable the tribals to continue their efforts to get the land without fear.Effective participation in the enquiry to be taken by the independent officer on the atrocities committed against the tribal

A: Activity	B: Success Indicators	C: Expected Results
1) Community involvement in training	Community participation – 1) Number trainings conducted 2) Number tribals participated	1)Increasing legal literacy 2) Increasing knowledge of methodologies to assist the independent officer probing in to the atrocities. 3) Increase in confidence of tribes in the rule of law and democratic process.
2)The Impact	1) Number of cases dropped by Police or non tribals. 2) Number of accused discharged 3) Speedy trials without adjournments. 4) Number of tribals exonerated from the charges 5) Number of cases dismissed. 6) Number of cases in appeal in various Courts 7) Documentation	1) Live with dignity 2) Landless become land owners 3) More dignified life. 4) release of tribals from the charges 5) land owners among tribe increase 6) Change I the attitude of the officials and land grabbers.

Project Timeline

Please use the following form to detail the order and expected dates of your project activities.

1. Enter the month and date on which you would expect to start the project, should you secure the \$5,000 prize.

2. List your project activities in the first column. Please order activities chronologically, based upon the expected start date of each activity.
3. The table below represents a calendar. Please place an "X" in the box for each month that you plan to perform a specific activity. (See below)
4. There are only 12 months on this chart. This underscores that you should be able to fully implement your project within a calendar year of the start date.
5. Please see the example below to guide you in filling out your Project Timeline.

Example Project Timeline

Project Start Date: JANUARY 2011

Activity Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Write training curriculum	X	X	X									
Publicize training sessions			X	X	X	X						
Assemble Trainers					X	X	X					
Etc. Etc.							X	X	X			

Your Project Timeline

Project Start Date Project Start Date **January 2011**

Activity Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Community Mobilization	x	x				x	x					
Awareness camps											x	x
Legal aid Training		x	x					x				
Providing legal aid – bails in different Courts		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Representation to NHRC										x	X	X
Documentation of case studies		x	X			x					x	x

Preliminary Budget

Please use the following form to explain your project budget.

1. Please provide your best estimate of costs in \$USD within each expense category. Calculate your total expenses at the bottom of this page. The total of these costs cannot exceed 5,000 \$USD.
2. Many projects will not use all of the expense categories. If you have unused expense categories enter zero in those categories.
3. Please provide a short narrative explanation for each expense category where there is a projected cost.

Travel \$

(Include petrol, taxi fare, train tickets, airfare etc.) **1000**

Printing \$

(Include costs for any materials you need printed for meetings, events, etc.) **200**

Per Diem Expenses \$1500

(Include costs for any food, lodging etc. costs associated with project volunteers, or project leaders' own expenses while traveling.)

Communications \$ 500

(Include any fees associated with internet access, post, or telephone.)

Information Technology \$ 500

(Include any computer or other electronic equipment associated with the implementation of the project.)

Other \$Counsel Fees -1300

(Include any other expenses associated with the project. Please provide details below.)

TOTAL: \$5000

(NOT MORE THAN: \$5,000)

PART F: HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT US?

Please complete the following questions for our reference.

1. How did you encounter the opportunity to apply to the JusticeMakers competition?

UNDERLINE all that apply.)

- A face-to-face conversation
- An email
- A poster or postcard
- You were nominated on the JusticeMakers website
- A JusticeMakers event
- On the radio
- Other

2. If you selected "other" please explain below.

NA

3. If you heard about JusticeMakers from an individual affiliated with a specific organization, please name both the person and their organization below.

NA

4. Please provide any suggestions you might have as to how JusticeMakers could better reach people like you, and enable more people to participate in the application process.

2. Competition Terms and Conditions Agreement

Please read the following Terms and Conditions ('Terms') carefully and provide your signature* at the bottom to indicate that you have read carefully and understood completely and clearly the following Terms of the JusticeMakers Community, and agree to the Terms.

JusticeMakers Competition

1. The person applying to compete in the competition ('the Applicant') commits to implementing his/her project, should he/she be a winner of the competition. If it turns out that the Applicant is not actually able to implement his/her Project Idea after winning a JusticeMakers award for whatever reason, he/she agrees to return the prize money to International Bridges to Justice ('IBJ') at the earliest convenient time.
2. The Applicant confirms that the Project Idea he/she is proposing is original and genuine. By agreeing to these Terms, the Applicant confirms that he/she has not copied an idea from another person or Applicant.
3. Project Ideas should help improve the criminal justice system of at least the country identified in the application.
4. Project Ideas should be implementable and implemented with due respect to all domestic laws, rules and regulations.
5. Project Ideas should not compromise the safety or security of the Applicant or his/her family, colleagues or friends. Project Ideas should not compromise the safety or security of any target group or their families. Project Ideas should not compromise the safety or security of any government officials or civil servants.
6. Project Ideas should not compromise the present employment or livelihood of the Applicant: By agreeing to these Terms the Applicant confirms that he/she would be able to undertake his/her project, if chosen as a winning idea, without having to give up his/her current employment or livelihood.

JusticeMakers Community

1. The member of the JusticeMakers Community ('the Member') must not abuse, harass, threaten, impersonate or intimidate other JusticeMakers community members.
2. The Member is solely responsible for his/her conduct and any content, including software, data, text, information, URLs, graphics, photos, profiles, audio and video and links that he/she submits, posts, or displays on his/her JusticeMakers profile.
3. The Member must not create or submit unwanted email to any JusticeMakers community members, such as spam. The Member may not harvest information about our users for the purpose of sending, or to facilitate the sending, of unsolicited bulk communications.
4. The Member must not upload any worms or viruses or any malicious code to the JusticeMakers website.
5. The Member must not post content that is hateful, threatening, or pornographic. The Member must not upload content that infringes upon someone else's rights or otherwise violates the law.
6. The Member may use the services we provide only for personal, non-commercial purposes. The Member may use content offered for download, such as photos, videos, and eLearning curricula, for personal use only and subject to the rules that accompany that particular content.
7. The Member must not use the JusticeMakers community to do anything unlawful, misleading, malicious, or discriminatory.

CONTINUED, NEXT PAGE...

*If you are emailing your 2011 JusticeMakers Application to IBJ, typing your full name in the signature line will be treated as your acknowledgement that you accept the Competition Terms and Conditions.

By agreeing to these Terms, the Applicant releases, waives and discharges IBJ, its agents, partners and employees from all liability to the Applicant, his/her personal representatives, heirs, and next of kin, for all loss or damage and any claims or demands thereof, including attorney fees, on account of injury to him/herself or his/her property, whether caused by the negligence of IBJ, its agents, partners and employees, or otherwise, which he/she may experience or sustain arising directly or indirectly out of his/her participation in the JusticeMakers competition.

By agreeing to these Terms, the Applicant indemnifies, defends and holds harmless IBJ, its agents, partners and employees and all persons, including but not limited to other participants and judges in the competition, from any and all claims and costs arising directly or indirectly out of any of his/her activities, acts and/or omissions, which are concerned with his/her participation in the JusticeMakers competition.

Signature* of Applicant/Member: 
Full Name of Applicant/Member: P.Sivaramakrishna **Date:** 22-11-10

*If you are emailing your 2011 JusticeMakers Application to IBJ, typing your full name in the signature line will be treated as your acknowledgement that you accept the Competition Terms and Conditions.

2011 JusticeMakers Application Checklist:

To prevent any delay in processing your JusticeMakers Application, please make sure that are able to check "Yes" for meeting each of the following requirements before submitting your application.

Eligibility Requirements	Yes	No
I am a lawyer.		No

I have an interest/background in criminal defense.	Yes	
My JusticeMakers project idea is original.	Yes	
Application Requirements	Yes	No
My application is typed or neatly handwritten in either English or Spanish.	Yes	
I have read the 2011 JusticeMakers Instructions.	Yes	
I have completely answered all required questions in the 2011 application.	Yes	
I have provided the names of at least two references.	Yes	
I have attached a project photo to my paper application or by email.	Yes	
If I do not have internet access, I have identified someone who can send and receive email on my behalf and included their contact information in my application.		No
I have contacted justicemakers@ibj.org with any questions I have regarding my application.		No
I have signed or acknowledged my agreement to the Competition Terms and Conditions.	Yes	
I will mail or email my completed application so that IBJ will *receive* it on or before Thursday, November 25, 2010 .	Yes	

Once you have checked "Yes" for all requirements, email your application to justicemakers@ibj.org, or if you do not have access to computer, mail your handwritten application to:

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGES TO JUSTICE
ATTN: JUSTICEMAKERS APPLICATION
64 RUE DE MONTHOUX
1201 GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Good Luck!