



Celebrating Community Radio: Empowering Young People

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Writeshop Infotech Private Limited



UNESCO sees community radio (CR) as a medium that gives voice to the voiceless, that serves as the mouthpiece of the marginalized, and is at the heart of communication and democratic processes within societies. With CR citizens express their views on decisions that concern them. The notions of transparency and good governance take on new dimensions, and democracy is reinforced.

Background

About 50 years ago, the pioneering experiences of the Miners' Radio in Bolivia (1947) and the Peasants' Radio in Colombia (1952) were the precursors to what is now known as CR. Poverty and social injustice were the stimulus for these experiences. In Europe, CR became a vital phenomenon as an alternative to mainstream media in the late 1960s and '70s, challenging the national broadcasting systems to introduce legitimate local radio.

In the '70s and '80s, pirate radio stations sprang up in different parts of the UK, run by immigrants from the West Indies in Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol. In the US, CR is non-profit and uses licensed Class D FM transmitters. In Canada and Australia, CR operates along American lines. It has been slow to catch on in Asia. Philippines, Nepal and Sri Lanka's experiences in CR, though recent, have been very positive.

Indian scenario

In India, NGOs and community-based organizations have been unable to run CR stations till now. They have instead produced community-based radio programmes that are narrowcast, using tape recorders and satellite radio or aired on All India Radio (AIR) by buying time slots.

Most programmes are made by NGOs with the involvement of the community. The NGOs train community members to interview and produce programmes. However, the ownership of processes and content rests with the NGOs. The NGOs are also the leaders in the process; the community follows.

There are a few notable exceptions to this rule. In Uttaranchal, a few groups of volunteers in three river valleys have got together to produce radio programmes. They don't operate as NGOs but community-based organizations. Young men and women produce radio programmes as volunteers, not paid staff. The other community initiative comes from Kerala where fishermen's groups have launched Radio Alakal. The third was an initiative in Bihar where a radio mechanic built a radio station at home.

Undoubtedly, CR gives people a completely new, inexpensive and interactive medium of mass communication. Compared

Community Radio is radio of the community, in the community, for the community, about the community and by the community — Louie N Tabing, Tambuli Community Radio, Philippines

Community Radio responds to the needs of the community it serves, contributing to its development in favour of social change. Community radio strives to democratize communication through community participation in a different form — World Association of Community Broadcasters

to the limited reach of television, radio's reach is extensive in rural areas. Radio is also the preferred media for young people who listen to news, sports commentary, film songs, radio drama and discussions. The medium also offers an opportunity to rural people and youths in urban slums to participate in development programmes relevant to them.

This medium of grassroots communication is extremely relevant in today's world dominated by global media conglomerates that seek to impose alien values and cultural norms. For example, satellite TV is driven by North American programming that reflects alien cultural values. Probably, the only way the voice of people, their culture and aspirations can find a larger audience, is through CR. It is, therefore, a critical piece of any strategy to counter the worldview imposed by TV.

Over the past six years, community-based programming has taken root in different parts of India, with the purpose to empower communities through access to information and communication skills.

Interestingly, CR is part of the early warning strategy of the National Disaster Management Authority. It plans to incorporate CR into a national, state and district level information network. Several NGOs working in tsunami affected areas have produced community-based programmes.

In 2003, another dimension to radio was added when the government decided to allow reputed educational institutions to set up and run radio broadcasting stations. In addition, commercial or private FM radio broadcasting licenses were auctioned to private companies. These are controlled by individuals and commercial enterprises and provide entertainment programmes designed primarily for profit.



Policy environment

The policy environment for CR has been changing, but not fast enough. Communities are not allowed to own and run broadcasting stations. It has been stuck in a time warp since 1995, even after the Supreme Court ruled that airwaves are public property and the government does not have sole right over them.

On February 9, 1995, Justice P B Sawant and Justice S Mohan of the Supreme Court, said the airwaves or frequencies are a public property. Their use has to be controlled and regulated by a public authority in the interests of the public and to prevent the invasion of their rights. The government responded by allowing private parties to bid for and set up FM radio stations. These broadcasters could not air news and current affairs.

However, the cost of bidding—at several crores of rupees—has put this grassroots medium out of reach for many NGOs and community-based organizations. It has made it imperative for the winning bidder to operate it like a business with little social equity.

At a workshop in August 2004, a group of around 20 organizations drew up a blueprint for CR. They suggested that community-based organizations, self-help groups (SHGs) and NGOs should be allowed to set up and run CR stations. These could be issued licenses for up to 5 years, with the option to renew thereafter, without paying any license fees. It was suggested that three frequencies be allotted at each location and transmitters of up to 50W power be permitted. In order to recoup costs, these CR stations could be allowed 5 minutes of advertising time for every hour of programming. They should also be allowed to broadcast news.

Today, what are the barriers to CR that prevent it from becoming a tool in the hands of people? What kind of an environment will stimulate the CR movement? In recent months, there has been an increasingly felt need to bring together lessons learnt from CR experiences in India and use this for policy advocacy. Simultaneously, in recent years, the need to strengthen the network of agencies working on CR for social development has also increased, assuming that the policy will be announced shortly.

Delhi seminar on CR

About 125 participants from all over India spent two days in New Delhi, on June 23 and 24, 2006, discussing CR. The seminar was organized by WriteShop Infotech Pvt Ltd on behalf of Plan International (India).

The meet had the following aims:

- To realize and celebrate the potential of CR and to look at possibilities to scale it up
- To connect with all Plan International's partners and other groups in various parts of the country practising CR
- To look at the potential of children and adolescents as key players in the CR movement

The participants could be divided into those who had experimented with CR and thus believed in its power; and some who believed in CR but were looking for the right direction and guidance.

Summary of proceedings

Day 1, June 23

Opening Session

India's youth need a voice. Although they have a multitude of channels for expression—print, television, radio and the internet—most media use the top-down model where an anchor or team 'speaks to' young people, rather than young people vocalizing their concerns and getting answers in real time.

Two adolescents from remote parts of India shared their experiences of using radio as their voice. Nasreen from Samskar Radio in Andhra Pradesh, which has made 80 programmes on child labour, child marriage, tobacco abuse, along with other village children, declared at the inaugural session: "We can change and we can change all."

Laxmi, a young radio reporter from Uttaranchal, uses folk songs as a medium to bring awareness and change. Her group's folk songs talk about social issues like alcohol addiction and girl education.

Plan has been working with a large network of partners in India for the past 25 years. Many of them have produced radio programmes, and many are planning to do so. This workshop was a meeting place for community radio practitioners, campus radio proponents and those wanting to enter the field



Making a success of CR

Dr R Sreedhar from EYRC, in his inaugural address, outlined the inherent strength of CR initiatives and the future course for CR practitioners.

The government rules state that the educational institutions are not supposed to broadcast hard core educational programmes but should concentrate on the community around them. There are already 51 radio stations available for broadcast of community programmes. The government should be shown successful examples of CR so that the resistance to letters of intent to other institutions is reduced. There is need to use existing infrastructure to present models of successful CR programmes so that the government understands its need. Lobbying by a few NGOs and international organizations over the past decade has not dented government thinking.

There is a network of campus CR stations in the country that is not being utilized by NGOs for broadcasting. Instead, they pay exorbitant fees to AIR for transmission. When Gyan Vani was started at the Indira Gandhi National Open University, it was decided to keep 40% of air time for NGOs and allow them free use of the studios. However, nobody has come forward to date

Chunauti

'Waves of Change', a report on Chunauti, a community-based radio programme, was released by the Aravali Vikas Sangathan (ARAVIS) team, which included its president Omita Paul. Chunauti was a 26-episode phone-in programme, prepared by ARAVIS, a Delhi-based NGO. It sought to establish contact with young listeners in the state of Delhi with special focus on the marginalized youth from the slums. It gave youth a voice to air their opinions, feelings, concerns and grievances so that these could be addressed by panels of experts.

The first 13 episodes were led by the ARAVIS team in terms of content, programming and production. The paradigm changed after this and the children took the lead on these parameters.

The aim of Chunauti was to sensitise the adolescent community in the poor areas of Delhi about various issues like identity crisis, gender bias, sexual health, HIV/AIDS,

violence and abuse. All the topics in the programmes were chosen by children themselves. Santosh, one of the young anchors of the radio programme, said: "I wish Chunauti had not ended. We hope it can start again."

Technical session A: Leadership in CR

In the beginning, the word 'community' was a big word and it took the CR groups in Uttaranchal a lot of time to learn various aspects of CR. It is not possible to abide by the technical and theoretical definition of a community as the definitions evolves with changing communities.

Henwal Vani's efforts in Uttaranchal are targeted towards local groups and revolve around their daily lives. Like other CR groups in Uttaranchal, one salient feature of Henwal Vani is that it can reach only a small radius as dialect and lifestyle of people in Uttaranchal changes considerably after every few kilometers. Earlier, Henwal Vani used to narrowcast its programmes. Villagers were informed beforehand about the narrowcasting of programmes, but still the audience did not grow. It was difficult for the volunteers to make the community realize that the programmes were for them.

Since April 2005, Henwal Vani has been broadcast through World Space satellite radio. Equal Access has given the group 20 receivers that have been distributed in villages. Radio programmes are also being recorded on cassettes. Thanks to Henwal Vani, three local singers have been recognised for their talent and have come up with their own music albums.

The Uttranchal groups started CR out of interest and to do something new, but it has now become their mission. The structure and model of Pradeep Samudayik Radio initiative is slightly different. Unlike Henwal, this group does not have a proper studio, but a 'mobile studio'. This CR has tried to move away from pure radio towards setting up a village information centre in order to become sustainable.

Mandakini Ki Awaz CR group has used radio to expose the corruption in the government. Since then, officials have started "working honestly and diligently". Mandakini has come up with a unique and economical way of keeping the community informed about recent happenings in and around villages. They display all the relevant information on a wall newspaper called Jan Swar (voice of the people).

Any successful CR has to be community driven and will gain its strength from within the community. The community has to take ownership of CR



Technical session B : Viable models

Most countries have a three-tier radio system—Public, Private and Community. In India, CR is still governed by the outdated Indian Telegraph Act 1885. However, some groups have started CR by circumventing the law by narrowcasting and cablecasting.

In the first, programmes are played through a public address system so that a bigger audience can hear them. The main drawback with this model is that only people within earshot can listen to the broadcast. In cablecasting, the community runs an audio production centre, which is connected to different homes through a cable TV. Families can listen to the radio on transistors and TVs. This method is in total conformity with Cable TV Act but its reach depends on the cable operator.

How can CR groups sustain themselves? Sustainability should be seen in terms of impact and not just institutional. Sustainability has three parts:

- Financial sustainability—how much funds, and what kind of funds are needed for a long term investment in CR
- People sustainability—the community is able to manage programme production
- Technology sustainability—community uses technology as an enabling mechanism

Nepal is considered as a model of sustainability. (CR is legal in Nepal). There are three models in Nepal:

- Co-operative Model
- Village Panchayat Model
- NGO Model

Community radio groups need to link up with SHGs and business communities for sustainability. Also, CR groups have to learn to do their own marketing to become successful. Sustainability models were location-specific and cannot be applied across the board.

There are many ingredients for a viable model. Social equity, linkages with other community structures such as SHGs, and ownership by local government bodies are some of these. However, all depend on whether the community sees CR as a useful activity

Technical session C: Socialization of technology

Technology is not just about handling machines—it's about ownership and management, agenda setting, post production, etc. Merely giving community members equipment to produce programmes cannot be interpreted as democratization of technology. The members do not exercise any control over the programming policies. No formal training module should be followed as it can intimidate the community. There is need to work with the marginalized sections like women and disabled persons.

The Self - Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Gujarat started its radio initiative for illiterate women who could not read the organization's magazine. The programme was aired through AIR, Ahmedabad and Vadodara, once a week. Called 'Rudi no Radio' (Rudi means a sweet woman), it focused on social issues and events decided by the SEWA members in their meetings. Within a year, 'Rudi no Radio' received an overwhelming response.

Technical session D: AIR collaboration

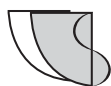
AIR's archives could be a valuable source for CR. Though AIR works in a rigid framework, it did give space for community led radio initiatives. AIR had a lot of expertise in capacity building which fledgling CR groups could use. AIR Ranchi is assisting communities on CR. There is also an urgent need to map CR initiatives across the country and technology can be used to create a wider CR network.

There have been several successful partnerships between NGOs and AIR on CR initiatives. Both stand to gain through such arrangements

Empowerment & obstacles in CR

Raghav FM in Bihar began by tinkering with cordless mikes that are used in weddings. From an initial range of 2 km, it eventually covered a radius of 15 km. Raghav FM is the cheapest FM station in the world, and cost Rs 250 to build. It was run from the earnings of the radio repair shop, and never got any donations. This was India's only true community radio station. Politicians threatened the station but it carried on with community support. Finally, the media reported on the station and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting sent officials to shut it down in March 2006.

Communities and technology can work together and create wonders. The Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS) runs Radio Ujjas in Gujarat.



The growing centralization of control of technology in the hands of big multimedia units has made it all the more important to democratize technology to make it accessible to one and all. This process includes more devolving decision-making power to the community; building the capacity of each section to project its culture; building a fair media, free from any kind of direct or indirect state control or censorship

Issues taken up by KMVS are relevant to the area where the programme reaches. The editorial team consists of villagers, and the team is trained to record, edit and script a programme. The radio has had ground-level impact. Once, a woman barged into the studio and said she wanted to say something to the listeners. She talked about how she was being tortured by her in-laws. The in-laws were eventually arrested.

However, it is not always easy to expose corruption. When Radio Ujjas produced a programme 'Pardafaash' and exposed what some of officials did with the earthquake rehabilitation package, it received threats, but eventually, the officials were punished.

Several listeners of Radio Ujjas visit the CR office and even work as volunteers. A bond with the community had been firmly established through CR. However, given the structure of AIR, no 'risk' topics are touched.

Day 2, June 24

Technical session A: Campus radio

Campus CR has evolved quickly in India. Since 2003, the government has granted licenses to more than 50 educational institutions. Of these, 25 have started broadcasting.

Anna FM was the first campus CR. It started only with a one hour programme daily, but today it broadcasts for 11 hours every day. The broadcast reaches all sections of society. Anna FM has four regular staff, 20 volunteers from the community and a huge support base of NGOs, companies and the government.

It is tough for CR practitioners to take on corrupt officials but where they have, results have been quick and visible

However, most campus radio projects face a content crunch. This is where NGOs can come in and take advantage of the network of campus CRs.

Radio Alakal's CR programme plans to cover fishing communities. Its programmes will have safety information for fisherfolk, market prices, village news, and entertainment. It has just started on donations from individuals and is looking for funding. Radio Alakal is one of the few in India run by community-based organizations.

Technical session B : Networking through radio

Population Foundation of India (PFI) had been working on CR since 2000 in seven states. In Koraput, Orissa, 52 scripts written by the villagers were selected for programmes to be aired on AIR. The work at the village level was coordinated by Agragami, an NGO. It also included others NGOs in the area with whom it was working on reproductive and child health issues. Listeners' clubs were formed in different villages and today there are 200 clubs.

CR helped tackle social issues, promote local talent, conserve cultural-environmental heritage and become the voice of aware and empowered citizens. Community radio should be used as an effective advocacy tool rather than merely producing programmes. Community radio networking should be done at a large scale to be effective in advocacy.

Pre-testing is critical to the success of CR.

It helps those planning CR programmes to tune their content to the needs of the target community and save considerable amount of money.

Monitoring and evaluation are needed to assess the impact of any CR programme and make course corrections, if needed.

In most cases, no monitoring and evaluation of CR programmes in India has been carried out. There is a need for benchmarking



New technology

Podcasting is becoming popular as a means to broadcast CR. It is getting cheaper to broadcast with innovations in technology. Podcasting is the distribution of multimedia content over the internet using RSS or Atom Syndication for playback on computers and mobile devices. It just needs hardware, usually computers, that is easy to come by, and an internet connection.

CR can be a useful policy advocacy tool if it is teamed with a network on the ground.

Such a network can comprise of listeners' clubs as PFI has done.

This can be further strengthened if a national CR federation is set up.

Policy in Practice: Panel discussion

1. Is CR capturing the space already occupied by traditional media?
2. Why should the government support CR when there is already a policy for campus radio and another for private FM
3. Many felt the issue was not about which media should be promoted, but that there should not be any barriers to any kind of media to grow.
4. India has community-based programme production, not CR.

India does not have a CR policy yet. Its communication policies are governed by too many Acts and rules. The Supreme Court judgement 1995 and CR guidelines are some of these. Nepal and Sri Lanka have had several successes in CR. In the absence of licensing policy by the government, the viable options available in India to start community broadcasting include buying time from AIR, working in partnership with campus CR, narrowcasting and distributing CDs and cassettes of the programmes.

Radio programmes have motivated women to play a larger role in elected local bodies, including Panchayats. Campus radio can be a bridge between the community and its need for self-expression.

In South Africa and Nepal CR is legal. In India, one of the arguments given by people who are against the licensing of CR is that it can be misused. However, there are laws which can be invoked against misuse. There is the AIR code, decided by Parliament. If broadcasters follow the code,

New broadcast technology such as podcasting and internet radio could help overcome policy hurdles

there cannot be any question of interference. Community radio could be a potential option to improve the impact of development programmes. Although new in the field, they would like to see how young people's issues could be aired through CR.

Private FM channels are expensive. The policy initially said their licenses would be renewed every year with a 15 percent hike but the industry lobbied against it. Now, the policy states there will be a one-time fee. There is a possibility that in the near future private FM channels will be allowed to broadcast news. Some hard thinking has to be done to get closer to the target of getting a pro-community policy. A team devoted to interacting and creating awareness about CR among the cabinet committee members has to be created. This team, which will be based in Delhi, should know every member on the committee and should act as a pressure group.

Community radio 'mela'

One big highlight on the second day was the CR mela (fair), where different groups from across the country displayed the kind of programmes they are making. While many focus on social issues, the style and presentation is always very interactive and entertaining. This exercise helped all the participants to understand the true strength of CR.

Radio is a medium to educate and empower. Two youth groups demonstrated their use of the medium for these ends. While one group talked about the radio play they did on creating awareness about bird flu, the other talked about the low sex ratio. Many participants said they got a better idea about how children can also contribute in CR. The children's performance helped CR practitioners see how they could carry forward youth voices forward.

Chalking out a strategy

1. CR network

The session focused on the different means of networking that would help the CR agenda and speed up government policy.



Some of the suggestions were:

1. Enlarge the signature campaign demanding a pro-community CR policy
2. Prepare an information kit, compiling relevant text and photos, that could be given to the government. Advocacy kits on CR should be developed, one for parliamentarians and another one for the media
3. Set up a committee in Delhi that would lobby with the government on policy
4. Involve media in pressurizing the government to expedite the policy
5. Capacity building and training—experienced CR groups could train other organizations
6. Create a CR forum/association—although participants differed on the formal structure of the collective, they were unanimous that an umbrella organization needs to be formed soon.
7. Expand the network—instead of confining CR to a few experts, NGOs and community based groups, the network should include a diverse set of people—doctors, artists, lawyers, researchers and politicians. Only then CR can be celebrated as an empowering tool.
8. Access and promote the www.communityradionetwork.org

2. Youth & CR

This session had several young children who talked about their expectations from CR.

- Rahul Yadav: “We want to participate in CR. We get news and knowledge from radio, it is a good source of entertainment too.”
- Saurab Gond: “An illiterate person can understand issues if they are said through the radio. I feel radio is for me and not just for the government.”
- Ramkaran Prasad: “We have made a children’s group and we work on issues concerning our village. Now through radio, we have got an opportunity to reach more and more people. We want our voices to reach more people and we want people to get enlightened.”
- Anita Raj: “I want progress and development to happen through radio. We are making people aware of the diseases like brain fever and bird flu. We listen to Radio Nepal. We make programmes here and broadcast them through Akashvani Gorakhpur.”

- Poonam Singha: “Radio is a medium not just for rich but for the poor also. Several issues like water problem, child marriage, child rights etc can be addressed through radio.”
- Baijnath Chaudhary: “Usually urban programmes dominate radio. So there is a need for the rural population to come forward and produce more programmes.”
- Santosh: “Young people want to participate in local concerns and we are looking for opportunities to do so. We urge AIR to give us an opportunity to voice our concerns to the masses free of cost.”

3. Plan & Partners

- More awareness about existing viable models, technologies, funding for CR aspirants
- A knowledge base to help those who want to set up their own radio station and run it for 7-8 hours rather than buying time on government radio channels
- There is need for a series of training-the-trainer workshops as well as workshops for those wanting to enter the CR field. These would focus on honing skills of existing practitioners and developing new CR practitioners. For more details, see Appendix 1
- Plan’s partners have run CR programmes. There was need to document these to present holistic picture of CR in India
- There was need to link NGOs with campus community radio stations across India. It was suggested that a mechanism be developed to facilitate this
- Plan partners could be encouraged to send selected staff on exposure visits to the nearest CR programme. This again would be facilitated through a formal mechanism

Conclusions and way forward

1. There is an urgent need to create a nationwide momentum on CR. Most of the work so far is confined to small pockets, and needs to be replicated across the country. A CR association is the need of the hour to take this movement forward
2. We need to scale up CR to achieve a critical mass that will make the movement self-sustaining
3. While we wait for a CR policy, innovative initiatives based on a variety of technology resources should be encouraged which give voice to the community through radio



4. There is need to influence the council of ministers who will take the final decision on the issue. A core group needs to be established in Delhi which will lobby for a pro-community and pro-poor CR policy
5. An advocacy kit—one for the government and another for the media, must be prepared to give more thrust to the CR demands
6. Youngsters must be part of the CR movement. This will help in evolving strategies which could go a long way in empowering them
7. Plan International will support any initiative which wants to strengthen the CR movement
8. Support from AIR is necessary. A few AIR/DD officials are also willing to provide the platform CR aspirants need right now
9. Build linkages between NGOs and campus community radio across India through a formal mechanism
10. Have exposure visits for NGOs and Plan partners to the nearest CR through a formal mechanism
11. Both existing and new CR practitioners need training. This would have to be tailored to specific needs and delivered over a long time frame. Following the training, specific interventions would be needed to maintain CR skills.

There appears to be a dichotomy of approaches to community-based programme production. Campus radio, it is argued, is different from CR because universities or educational institutions own the broadcasting and production facilities. On the other hand, community-based audio programmes are broadcast using AIR and local cable networks or narrowcast using loudspeakers and tape recorders. Either way, their reach and impact is limited.

Technology has made the argument that community-based programme producers use—we cannot broadcast till a policy

is in place—largely irrelevant. Internet radio, podcasting and satellite radio are work-arounds to a lack of a policy allowing community-based programme producers to broadcast over the air. They can use other techniques to reach a wider audience. There is need to move on this front and exploit the opportunities offered by technical advances.

That is not to say that we should stop lobbying with the government to finalize the policy on CR. That is equally important, but to say that we are up against a wall, given the avenues that new technology offers, is not tenable anymore.

The concept of CR or community-based programme production needs to reach out to more and more organizations. There is need for extensive training and advocacy to exploit this medium's potential. Existing practitioners with their rich experience can play a crucial role here.

Several organizations are interested in integrating CR into their programmes. The National Disaster Management Authority is keen to use CR as a frontline communication tool for disaster preparedness, relief and rehabilitation. They would like to initiate a country-wide training programme to build a national cadre of CR practitioners who are aware of what to do in the event of a calamity.

UNICEF is similarly keen to using CR as a tool to further the reach of its activities. It sees CR as a powerful tool for information collection and dissemination.

Several Plan partners have begun to train their staff and members of the communities where they work in CR around India. The aim is to build up their communication skills, use CR for networking and empower communities. There is an on-going programme for training Plan partners and other NGOs. The training programmes have already been conducted in 9 programme units of Plan and will cover more in a few months. The resource persons are K Kannan from Plan, Vincent Victor from the Princess Diana Media Centre and Nitya Jacob of WriteShop Infotech Pvt Ltd.



Appendix 1 - Participants

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APPENDIX 2: Schedule

Celebrating Community Radio : Empowering Young People

June 23 and 24, 2006, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi 110003

AGENDA

June 23		
9:00 - 9:30	Registration	
9:30-10:45	Inaugural Session	
	Welcome address	<i>Plan International (India)</i>
	Purpose and outcome of Workshop, explanation of structure	<i>WriteShop</i>
	Community Radio and Youth	<i>Nasreen (Samskar), Iaxmi (SBMA), Ram Bhat (Voices)</i>
	Keynote address	<i>Dr R Sreedhar, EYRC</i>
	Multimedia presentation on Community Radio	<i>K. Kannan (Plan), Nitya Jacob (Writeshop) and Kanchan Kumar (University of Hyderabad)</i>
10:45-11:00	Tea Break	
11: 11:30	Introduction of Participants	
11:30-1:00	Presentation of Chunauti: Adolescent radio phone-in program	
	Design and Process	<i>Omita Paul & ARAVIS team</i>
	Content Analysis	<i>Malvika Kaul, WriteShop</i>
	<i>Sharing experiences</i>	<i>Santosh, ARAVIS</i>
	<i>Q&A</i>	
1:00-2:00	Lunch	
2:00-4:00	Technical Session -1: Community Radio in India (Breakaway Groups)	
	Group A : Setting up CR in rural India Community Leadership	<i>Rajender Negi, Henwal Vani Vipin Joshi, Kausani Vickram Crishna, Radiophony</i>
	Group B : Viable models	<i>Ashish Sen, Voices Vincent Victor, Princess Diana Media Center</i>
	Group C : Socialization of Technology	<i>Vinod Pavarala, (University of Hyderabad), Balu Behn (SEWA) Manish Kumar (Plan)</i>
	Group D : AIR collaboration on CR access stories	<i>Ganauri Ram (AIR-Ranchi) Geeta Malhotra, OWSA</i>
4:00-4:15	Tea break	
4:15-4:45	Empowerment through Community Radio and Obstacles	<i>Preeti Soni, KMVS Raghav Mahato, Bihar</i>
4:45-5:00	Testing, Monitoring and evaluation of radio programmes	<i>John Kurien, CLR Ruchika Negi, Delhi</i>



June 24		
9:30-9:45	Summary of breakout groups on June 23rd	
	Technical session (Breakaway Groups)	
9:45-11:15	Group A : Campus Radio	<i>Dr. R Sreedhar</i>
	Group B : Networking through Radio	<i>Sudhir Pal, NFI Manthan Lakshmikant, PFI</i>
	Group C : Use of Campus Radio for development	<i>Dr. Neeraja Prabhakar (Anna radio), Nautiyal, SBMA, Nalini Abraham (Plan)</i>
	Group D : Newer Technologies for radio	<i>Jaya Chittoor, CSDMS</i>
11:15-11:30	Tea Break	
11:30-12:30	Panel Discussion : Community Radio - policy into practice Unicef, Doordarshan, Drishti, Plan	
12:30-1:30PM	Way forward : Group Discussion in three groups Group 1 - Plan (<i>Kannan</i>) Group 2 - CR Network (<i>Ashish & Preeti</i>) Group 3 - Youth and others (<i>T K Thomas, ARAVIS</i>)	
1:30-2:30PM	LUNCH	
2:30-3:30	Community Radio Mela - exhibition, demos, films, multi-media presentations, etc	
3:30-4:30	Live Demo by Plan youth CR groups	<i>Vincent Victor TK Thomas</i>
4:30-4:45	Tea Break	
4:45-5:00	Reporting back and way forward by group leaders	
4:30-5:30	Closing remarks	<i>Plan International (India)</i>

Aknowledgements

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