

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

December 2018

Hetalpur Village

Supplements

livelihoods
Policy and Economics
December 2018

How to → **Supply Chain Analysis**

How to do "Supply Chain Analysis"

Video Format

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Akshara Livelihoods

Handloom (Saree Making)

Video Format

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LINK'AGES' (SAMBANDH)

Handshake icon over a brick wall background.

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"Life, Living, Learning, Learning and Love" → "Shelters" Naturally

Diagram showing interconnected circles for: Market Livelihoods, Social Enterprise, Green Economy, and Sustainable Livelihoods.

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Special Supplement → **Living Planet Report - 2018**

Image of a globe with a wind turbine and a yellow ribbon.

Human Rights! Vaikunta Ekadasi! Merry Christmas!! AIDS! Pollution! Energy Conservation! Mathematics! Crafts!

Human Solidarity! Minorities! Farmers! Migrants! Disabilities!

Volunteers! Aviation! Navy! Flag Day! Corruption! Neutrality! Governance! Soil! Mountains!

Family | Peace | Braille | Orphans | PIOs | Hindi | Youth | Army| Hugs | Leprosy | Tourism |

Data | Customs | Martyrs

Gaja hits Tamilnadu.

Elections in 5 States are ON. Ground suggests that voters are preferring power to themselves fully.

Previous Chief Economic Adviser confirms Demonetization is draconian.

Whole of the country is getting ready for Budget on 1 February and General Elections in April 2019.

Statue of Sriram is coming at Ayodhya, on the banks of Sarayu. Faizabad District is renamed Ayodhya, after Allahabad was renamed Prayagraj. Many more names may change soon.

As promised, we are working to add governance, enterprises and well-being specialization streams soon. We are also working to start Leadership course soon.

As part of Livelihoods on Ground, Village of the month is Hetalpur, a western UP Village, taken up for appreciation with the lenses of common persons.

'To Children I Give My Heart' by Vasily Sukhomlinsky is a classic we cannot resist reading.

Supplements include:

Supplements: 7L Notes – Linkages (Sambandh); and Natural Shelters

Special Supplement: Living Planet Report 2018

Supplement (News): Livelihoods Update (November 2018).

Videos - How to – How to do Supply Chain Analysis? Livelihoods – Handloom (Saree Making)

Livelihoods Management Course is discussing Perspectives in Livelihoods and Collective Action; Rural Organizations and Governance; & Communication

Usual e-links include: VCA – Tulasi; Subsector – Orange (in Meghalaya); e-book: Twelve Years as a Slave by Solomon Northup; v-book: Life and Livelihoods of Women Jute Workers (Traidcraft)

With the faith and hope that you find this and evolving issues of 'livelihoods' useful, we remain.



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'livelihoods' team

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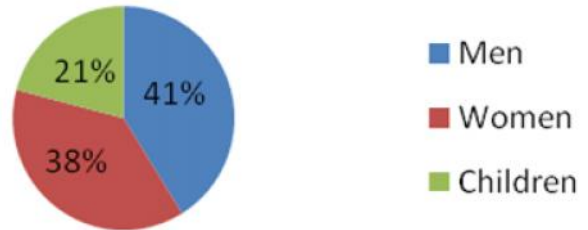
Hetalpur Village

We are a country with over six lakh villages! For easy governance, these villages are grouped into 5500 blocks, 640 districts, 29 states and 7 Union Territories. Each village has its own identity. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the villages are the 'Pattukommalu' of our country. Around 70% of our population is living in the rural areas. And 70% of the people are depending on agriculture and allied livelihoods. Villages play an important role in the development of India. At the same time, most of the villages in the country are far away from development. This month, we at 'livelihoods' are introducing one such village - Hetalpur, a village in Uttar Pradesh!

Hetalpur is one of the villages located in Western Uttar Pradesh and it was established in 1890. Hetalpur village is situated in Tappal block, Aligarh district, Uttar Pradesh state, India. This village belongs to Hetalpur Panchayat and there are four villages under this Panchayat. It is located 4 km from Jattari, 8 km from block headquarters Tappal, 53 km from Aligarh and 412 km from the state capital of Lucknow. The other nearest state capital from Hetalpur is Delhi and its distance is 84 km only. It is situated on coordinates latitude 28° 00 and longitude is 77° 37E. The village is surrounded by Madak on East, Taharpur on West, Bajidpur on North and Simrauthi on South. According to the government, the village code of Hetalpur is 121747.

The total population of Hetalpur is 2645; out of this, 1377 are males while 1268 are females. The children's population in the age bracket of 0-6 years is 698. Sex ratio of the village is 913 females per 1000 males. The total number of households here

Population



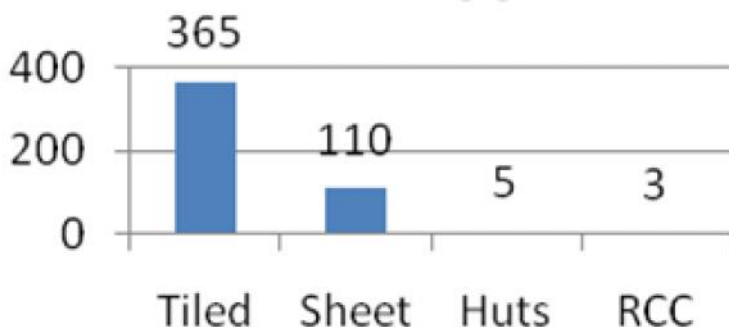
are 383. In Hetalpur, SC population is very high compared to General Caste and OBC. Caste wise distribution is SC - 988 people, General Caste - 721, and BC - 936. In the village, houses are of four types comprising of tiled, sheet, RCC and Huts; 365 houses are tiled, 110 houses are sheet, three houses are RCC and five houses are huts. There are five temples in the village.

There are a total of 250 people getting pensions from the government in Hetalpur. There are 198 old people, 112 widow and 18 disabled pensions. There is one PDS shop in the village which distributes food items; wheat, and kerosene, salt, pulses and sugar on the 20th of every month. In the village, some families do not have PDS cards. There are 180 cable connections available for free. Child labourers are predominately visible in the village. The poor families are around 200 and not so poor families are 125 and not poor families are 50. Literacy rate in Hetalpur village is 72.56%; male literacy rate is 87.67% while female literacy rate is 56.08%.

Hetalpur has institutions for providing health, education, and entitlements etc i.e. Upper Primary School, temples, PDS, Gram panchayat, Post Office, Anganwadi Centre, Library, PHC and 11 SHGs, one Village Organization. People are using mobile phone for communication purposes as mobile phone services are available in the village since 2010. There is one community hall in the village where people are conducting marriages and functions.

Infrastructure is needed in rural areas for the local population to fulfill their basic needs. Electricity has become a necessity for every household. The electricity facility in the

House Type



Timeline

Year	Activity
1890	Village Established
1955	First Bicycle
1976	First Open Well
1979	Primary School Established
1986	First Boy passed 10 th Standard
1990	First Hand Pump
1990	Electrification
1991	First Girl Passed 10 th standard
1996	Anganwadi Centre Established
1996	Constructed Durga Manch
2001	First Television
2006	Started MGNREGS works
2006	First Tractor
2007	First Motorbike
2009	Temple Constructed

village came in 1990, and though many households are accessing this facility, a few houses continue to live without it . Electricity is available for approximately 14 hours daily with two power cuts in the village. The roads are of concrete and some are kuccha type. These kuccha roads are very vulnerable and inaccessible, particularly during the rainy season.

Safe drinking water is a basic need for every household and it is one of the basic policy priorities. In this village, families are depending on hand pumps for drinking water purposes. There are around 20 hand pumps in Hetalpur; out of that, one hand pump is not working. Two open wells are also there but are not in working condition. Underground water levels are decreasing every year.

In Hetalpur as more than 65% of the households do not have toilet facilities. Most of the people are practicing open defecation in the village. Even service providers like school, AWC, etc., do not have toilets. Drainage system is also not present in the village. As there are no drainage canals beside the roads, drainage water flows on to roads and leads to water stagnation, which is a serious problem in the village. In the rainy season, people face sanitation problems. Hence, provisioning of safe drinking water and developing of sanitation facilities in the village need to be taken up.

In the village, people suffer with different types of diseases like

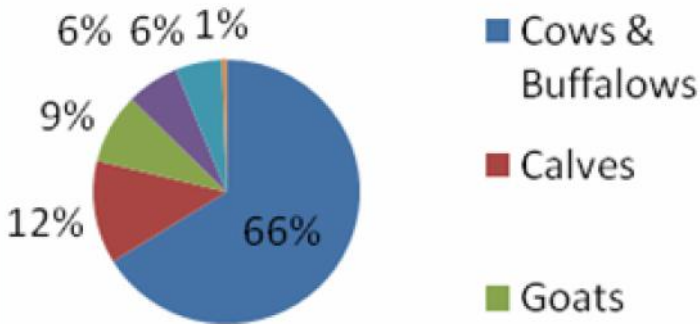
fever, diarrhea, malaria, diabetes, joint pains, jaundice, typhoid, polio, stomach pain, BP etc. There are no health practitioners in the village, so people have no option but to go outside the village to places like Jattari, Aligarh, Agra and Delhi for treatment.

A government upper primary school and two private schools are available for education purposes in Hetalpur. Children here either go to government or private schools in the village or go outside of the village for pursuing education. As classes are available only up-to 8th standard in the village, children go to Jattary village, which is 4 km away from Hetalpur, for higher studies. The government school here has one (own) building but it has no compound wall. During agriculture season, the children's attendance is very low in the school as most of the school children go to agriculture fields to help their family in agriculture works. In the government school, a total of 67 children (39 boys and 28 girls) are studying. Three government teachers are working in the school. Children are having lunch under the Mid Day Meal scheme in this school.

There is one Anganwadi Centre (AWC) in the village. AWC has one (own) building inside of the school premises and gives its services to children, pregnant women, lactating women, and adolescent girls. Its services include supplementary and complimentary food, pre-school education, immunization for children and women, health education to women etc., An ASHA worker is also working here for women and children's health purposes.

Livelihoods: In the village, most of the households are engaging in multiple livelihoods. The primary livelihood of most families is agriculture. Agriculture is the main livelihood in the village and a majority of people are engaged in agriculture works and allied works. The village has an area of about 690 acres, out of which around 600 acres is under agriculture and remaining area is used for living. There are three types of soil in the village - yellow, sandy and domat. Hetalpur is a fully irrigated village. Farmers are depending on bore wells and tube wells for irrigation purposes. There are a total of five ponds in the village but two ponds have dried up. Farmers cultivate crops such as wheat, rice, pulses, mustard, cotton, bajra, jowar, vegetables etc.. Farmers here are cultivating three times a year in Khaif, Rabi and Zayad seasons. After agriculture, most of the people are engaged in dairy farming. They use buffaloes and cows for selling milk. Families are raising different types of livestock like cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, poultry etc. The numbers of cattle are as follows – Cows and Buffaloes are 465, bullocks are 45, calves are 88, sheep are 40, goats are 60, and horses are four.

Livestock Details



these, nine people are involved in making Khoa, one person is running tuitions, one person is doing horse renting, and one person is doing carpentry work. The people of Hetalpur village are depending on Jattary village, for buying all items in the market. Transportation is very poor in the village. People use motor cycle for transportation, while some use Bullock cart for transportation. All groceries and vegetables are available in the grocery shops. There is one hotel here, selling sweets, samosas and other food items. There is one puncture shop for motorcycles in the village. People of the village are working in government and private jobs in nearby towns.

After livestock rearing, many people in the village are going for daily wage labour works in agriculture and construction. A few people in the village are running grocery shops, hotel, puncture shops etc., Youth of the village are preferring to go for private jobs outside of the village. A few women are engaged in tailoring works. Wage rate is over Rs.200/- for agriculture works but under MGNREGS people get around Rs.175/- per day; the rate is same for women and men.

In the village, there are around 40 different types of livelihoods. As already mentioned, most of the families are doing agriculture, followed by dairy farming and labour works like agriculture and construction works. Some families are selling vegetables in the village and some are maintaining non-farm businesses outside the village. Around 280 families in the village depend on MGNREGS works for secondary livelihood. One family is doing flour mill works and four people are working as security workers, and some people are working in private jobs etc.. In the village, there are seven kiran shops, two puncture shops, one barber shop and one vegetable shop. Apart from

The primary credit source in Hetalpur is Self Help Group (SHG), while the next credit source is money lenders. Many families from here have migrated to Delhi, Aligarh, Agra, Rajasthan, Haryana, etc.



Schemes: There are many schemes being implemented in the village for development. They are as follows.....

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): It provides social assistance benefits to poor households in India such as old age pensions, widow pensions and disability pensions. Its key objective is to ensure social protection to poor people. In Hetalpur village, a total of 250 persons are getting pension. Old age pension is Rs.1200/- per person and widow pension is Rs.1500/- per person. Though there are 18 disabled persons in the village, they are not getting pension.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): It is being implemented successfully in the village. Total job cards are 182 and total workers are 226 in the village. So far, 44 households are worked. Under this scheme, the wage rate is Rs.175/-, which is the same for women and



men. They get wages once in 15 days. More than 50% of the women are going for NREGA works here.

MGNREGS Details as on 1 December 2018	
Total No of MGNREGS Cards Issued	182
Total No of Workers	226
Total No of Active Job Cards	89
Total No of Active Workers	99
So far, Person Days Generated (2018-19)	773 days
Average Wage Rate Per day Per Person	Rs.175/-
Total Households Worked	44
Total Individuals Worked	48

Mid Day meal Scheme: It is being implemented in the Upper Primary School. Under the scheme, 67 students are having lunch, which includes rice with vegetable curries, in the school.

Kisan Credit Card Scheme: It is a scheme for the farmers. Under this scheme, farmers get an average loan amount of Rs.100000/- from the banks. The banks give loans at the interest rate of 7% annually for agriculture. Some of the farmers are also exempted from loans in the village.

Indira Awas Yojana: It was started in 2005 in the village. Under this scheme, only 10 families have benefited in this village. Therefore, it is apparent that the scheme is not working properly in the village.

Skill Situation in the village:

There are different types of skill based livelihoods being practicing by the villagers. Skill based livelihoods include-carpentry work, electricians, teachers, skilled labours, taxi drivers, tractor drivers, pesticide sprayers, technicians, accountants, painters and tailors etc.. There are around 58 skilled labourers in the village. There are 11 tractor drivers, one

taxi driver, one carpenter, one electrician, one government teacher, one pesticide sprayer, one accountant, one technician, one painter and one woman tailor in the village. One woman is working as a dancer in the village. Most of the people are agriculture based workers and labourers. There is one National Program Girls Education Centre (skill centre) in Hetalpur, which used to give training to girls on tailoring, but it is not working now because of lack of funds.

Enterprises' situation in the village:

In the village, there are different types of non-farm livelihoods. There are seven kirana shops, two automobile puncture shops, a barber shop, one vegetable shop. Also, seven men and one women members are running khoa businesses, one person is depending on horse renting, one person started tuitions for children and one person is running a carpenter shop in the village.

Credit situation of the village:

In Hetalpur, the families are depending on different types of



credit sources like banks, SHGs, money lenders, neighbours, relatives, VO etc. Around 150 families in the village are getting loans up to one lakh rupees from the local bank for 12% interest rate for agriculture purposes. Other farmers are also interested to avail loans from the bank, but there are some issues in the bank. Around 134 families are depending on SHGs for getting loan of up to Rs.60000/- for 24% interest rate for agriculture,



marriages, education, livestock etc., Around 50 families are depending on neighbours for loans up to Rs.20000/- for 24% interest rate for purposes like health, marriages, education etc., Around 22 families are depending on relatives for loans up to Rs.30000/- for 24% interest rate for marriages, agriculture, education etc. Around 20 families are depending on money lenders for loans up to Rs.15000/- for 36%-48% interest rate for agriculture, marriages, health, livestock buying, education etc..

Institutions in the village:

There are different types of institutions in Hetalpur such as Gram Panchayat (GP), School, AWC, VO etc. Even though GP does not have its own building, but it is still managing to work for village development. The GP needs to focus hard on infrastructure development in the village. There is an Anganwadi Centre (AWC) is there for women and children development in the village, which has its own building. In the Upper Primary school in the village, though there are 69 students are studying in it, only three teachers are working, which is not enough for the student percentage. The government school has own building but there is no boundary wall around the school. Two primary schools are also working in the village. One village organization (Sankat Mochan) was formed by the 11 SHGs and it is monitoring all 11 SHGs' work and is operating in a rented building. There is one PDS shop in the village, but it does not have own building; the PDS dealer is working from his own house. People get food grains from the centre every month on 20th. Some families in the village do not have PDS cards for getting food grains. There is one National Program Girls Education Level (NPG) skill centre here, but now it's not working due to lack of funds. In this centre, girls were given training on tailoring, painting, weaving etc. In the village, though a Primary Health Centre is there, it is not working now.

Income and Expenditure of one family:

There are around 200 poor families in the village. Nanak is from one poor family among them. Mr Nanak is a barber. His family comprises of three members. He works as a barber and along with that sells cow milk also. His family income for one year is around Rs.63,110/- from barber work and selling milk. His family's total expenditure is Rs.63,714/-. Every month, they buy rice (per person 5 kgs per kg Rs.3/-), wheat (per person 5 kg & per kg Rs.2/-) and Kerosene (3 litre per person & per litre Rs.22 from the PDS shop. This family spend Rs.10950/- on kirana items for one year, they spend around Rs.11400/- on vegetables, they spend about Rs.4800/- on health, they spend about Rs.3600/- on education, they spend about Rs.3600/- on clothes, they spend about Rs.4800/- on other items, they spend about Rs.1800/- on mobile recharge, they spend about

Rs.18000/- on fodder for cow, and paying interest of about Rs.3672/-. Their current expenditure is more than their income, which is the situation of most of the families in the village.

Khoa Making:

In the village, there are nine families doing Khoa business. Among them, we will now see one family's Khoa business. That family collects milk from door to door and purchases milk in the range of 25 to 35 rupees per liter from the villagers. After collection of milk, they make khoa daily in the traditional way in the village. They use firewood for cooking. For making khoa, they put two iron bowls on two ovens, pour 5 litres milk in each bowl and add 1 kg sugar to each bowl of milk and stir regularly until Khoa is ready. They make 2 kg of Khoa from 5 litres of milk in 30 minutes. They have to transfer Khoa from iron bowl to another 1 and 1/2kg size bowl (steel/silver) to keep Khoa. After that, they will start the same process again. As they make Khoa



from 50 litres daily, they manage to make around 20-22 kg of khoa. They take almost 6hours time to make 20-22kg Khoa from 50 lit milk. They keep Khoa in dry bowls as Khoa may get spoiled if bowls are wet. After making khoa, they sell it in Delhi market as it is only 90 km away from Hetalpur. They sell it in the range of Rs. 250 to 350 per kg.

A concentration of milk to one-fifth volume is normal in the production. Khoa is used as the base for a wide variety of Indian sweets. Khoa is made from both cow and buffalo milk. Khoa is made by simmering full-fat milk in a large, shallow iron pan for several hours over a medium fire. The gradual evaporation of its water content leaves only the milk solids. The ideal temperature to avoid scorching is about 80 °C (180 °F). Another quick way of making khoa is to add full fat milk powder to skimmed milk and mixing and heating until it becomes thick. This may, however, not have the same characteristics as traditionally made khoa.

Vulnerable Person:

Narayani Devi is from Hetalpur village. She is an 80 year old woman. Her husband expired 40 years ago and her son also expired many years ago. She belongs to OBC community. As she is a very old lady, it is getting very hard for her to do personal works.

Deviji is staying alone as she has no family members. She is living in a single room, with no toilet facility in the house. She gives agriculture land for lease and gets Rs.6000/- every year on lease. She has white ration card but she hasn't got aadhar card and voter ID card. She is not getting old age pension or any other benefits from the government. Her yearly income is Rs.6000/- from agriculture land. It is the only income source for her to lead her life. Deviji's annual expenditure is around Rs.6500/- for sustaining herself. It is indeed a sad state of affairs if an 80 year old vulnerable woman is struggling to get her rightful benefits.

Community Worker:

Anita Devi is a 45 year old woman. She belongs to OBC community. There are three members in her house – herself, her husband and one child. She had studied up to 8th standard. She has a pukka house and her husband has one two wheeler. She has ration card, aadhar card and election card entitlements. Her main livelihood is agricultural labour, but she is also working as a Community Resource Person and writing books for SHG. Her husband is writing Village Organization books and her daughter is studying graduation third year. Her family income is Rs.300000/- per year and expenditure is Rs.260000/- per year. She has Savings of Rs.40000/- per year.



She has been a member of a Self help Group (SHG) since 2011. She is a Treasurer in the Amarsen SHG. There are 11 women members in her SHG. She is an active member in the SHG and is facilitating development of their SHG. Earlier, the Amarsen SHG was not functioning well. At that time, records were not being maintained properly, meetings were not conducted regularly and members were also not participating regularly. This had been due to lack of awareness about importance of SHGs. So, the Cluster Federation conducted a three-day training for SHG leaders on SHG development. After the training, the leaders understood the importance of SHGs and are conducting regular meetings and writing books regularly and all members are participating in the weekly meetings. Anita Devi's husband is also supporting her in writing books for SHG.

Each member saves weekly Rs.10/- in their group. The SHG conducts monthly four meetings to collect savings amount and discuss about the SHG work done. So far, their group total saving amount is Rs.150000/-. As a book keeper, she is earning Rs.1000/- per month.

Their group received CIF and bank linkage also. In their SHG, total three types of books are there and she is writing these books. Members are taking loans for different livelihoods purposes like agriculture, livestock, buying autos, Agarbatti making business etc.

She has been working as a Community Resource Person for two years. She participated in training programmes on SHG concept, orientation, SHG importance, Updating SHG books, CRP training etc. She visited Agra and Ferozabad as part of training and for giving trainings.

In the village, there are a total of 11 SHGs and all SHGs are actively working. The Sankat Mochan Village Organization was formed two years back. There are around 120 members in the

VO. The VO president's name is Anitha Sharma. Every month on 14th the VO conducts a meeting in the village. Each SHG saves Rs.50/- per month in the VO. Bijender Singh is updating the VO books.

The names of the 11 SHGs are as follows...

1. Amar Sen Sahitha Samuh
2. Narsimha Das Samuh
3. Maa Vaishno Devi Samuh
4. Durga Shakthi Samuh
5. Balaji Samuh
6. Bokya Bihari Samuh
7. Bole Baba Samuh
8. Jai Santhoshi Maa Samuh
9. Radha Krishna Samuh
10. Radhe Radhe Samuh
11. Sidd Baba Samuh

Now, SHG members are getting loans for livelihoods from the

bank, CIF, etc.,

She wants to contest as a Sarpanch in the village in the future because she wants to develop the village.

Case Study:

Bijender Singh belongs to Hetalpur village, and he is a 67 year old person. He had studied up to Bachelor's. He is married and staying with his wife and daughter in their village. His daughter is doing graduation. His wife is also one of the SHG members in the village. Singhji worked as a teacher for 20 years in different villages in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh and is now retired. His students are settled in high positions. After his retirement, he is giving more time to his family.

Presently, he is not working as a full time employee, but is giving time to Sankat Mochan Village Organization for writing books. As a book keeper of VO, he is writing around four books of VO i.e. meeting minutes book, General Ledger book, cash book and loan book. He gets Rs.500/- monthly from VO. During VO meeting, he writes meeting minutes and end of the meeting, he reads the minutes he wrote in the book so that the VO Executive members could understand. Sometimes, he



attends block level review meetings with OB of VO. He participates in the training programmes to know VO book keeping and its importance etc. He is interested in giving his support for women empowerment.

He avails aadhar card, ration card and election card from the government. From PDS, he gets 5 kgs of rice for Rs.10/-, one kg of sugar for Rs.27/- and 2.5 litres of kerosene for Rs.25/- for one person. He wants to do his daughter's marriage.

Village Organization:

In 2013, Self Help Groups were formed in the Hetalpur village. So far, there are 11 SHGs with around 120 women members in the groups. The Sankat Mochan Village Organization was formed in 2017 and all the 11 SHGs have taken membership in

no sub committees in the Village Organization. VO conducts review meeting on 18th of every month. From each SHG, President and Secretary are participating and sharing their group performance, their savings, requirement of loans and issues etc. Block Project Manager and Professional Resource Person are also participating in VO review meetings. VO does not have own building but they are running office in rented building in the village. They pay Rs.500/- per month for office rent. VO has one Book keeper and is paying Rs.500/- per month. VO has four types of books i.e. meeting minutes, general ledger, cash book and loan book. VO receives Community Investment Fund. VO gets Rs.2,00,000/- from Aajeevika. VO gives loans to SHGs for one rupee interest. VO leaders participated in different types of training programmes like VO concept, Leadership and



Village Organization. Three office bearers are governing the VO. Office bearers; Anitha Sharma is President, Gayathri is Secretary and Latha is Treasurer. VO has joint a bank account which is maintained by President and Secretary. SHGs are paying Rs.50/- as savings in the VO during VO meeting once a month. Monthly, the VO gets a total of Rs.550/- from SHGs' saving amount. They deposit the saving amount in the VO bank account. There are

roles and responsibilities etc. VO has sent book keeper for book keeping training. Presently, the VO is working for women empowerment in the village. Overall, the VO is working well and is developing step by step.

Issues in the village

Most of the children in the village do not go to school regularly because their parents need their help in agriculture fields.



Animals used to enter the school grounds as there is no boundary wall around the school.

There is no GP office in the village. There are no transportation facilities to go to main village. Most of the roads are kuchha in the village. Street lights are not working in the village. People are practicing open defecation because they do not have toilets. Families do not get safe drinking water in the village. Most of the families do not have MGNREGS cards, so they do not get work. In the village, People with Disability (PwD) are not getting pension. Most of the farmers are not getting crop loan. Anganwadi centre is facing problems due to irregular resources. Most of the families do not access PDS ration, because they do not have PDS cards. PHC building is present, but there are no medical equipments. There is evident casteism in the village; as higher caste families do not speak to the lower caste people.

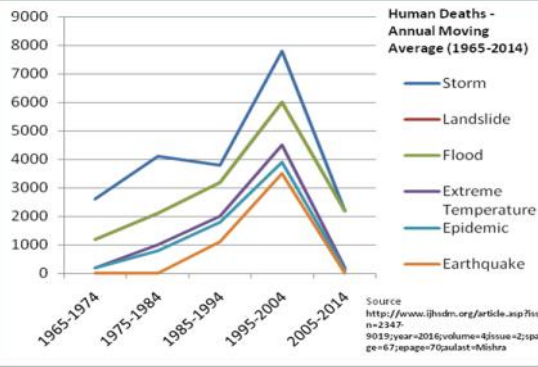
People in the village are migrating to other cities through unlicensed contractors. At migrant places, they are facing problems. There is no proper communication between migrants and their family members. Contractors are exploiting the migrants in many ways like less payment, no payment and they do not bear the medical expenses of migrants. Contractors are forcefully keeping migrants' luggage in their custody. At migrant

places, during the police raiding, police are harassing migrants and asking for identity cards, but most of the migrants do not carry identity cards. At migrant places and during journeys, their money and luggage is stolen as they do not have proper keeping places. Living premises are not hygienic so migrants get diseases like Tuberculosis (TB), malaria, jaundice, diarrhea, etc. There are small conflicts in SHGs about distribution of loans and loan repayment. SHG members do not attend meetings regularly. Though there are many schemes being implemented in the village but people are not utilizing them due to lack of awareness among people. Farmers are facing problems from animals which are destroying the farmers' crops in the village.

Located 85 km from the Indian Capital, Delhi, Hetalpur has a scope for growth. Health, Education, Agriculture, Sanitation, Infrastructure are the sectors where mutual effort can be an output of development. Implementation is another sphere where constructive improvement can be anticipated. Overall, this journey to the village or of the village shall not stop but proceed until enjoys the fruit of 'Atma Nirbhartha'.
[Information Provided by Rajendra Balotia & Amit Goswami, PGDRDM-B14, NIRD & PR] ❖

Trend of Natural Disasters in India

India the 7th largest country encases an area of 3,287,469 square kilometers, measuring 3055Km from North to South and 2933Km from East to West. A peninsula as coded, it is bounded by Indian Ocean on the south, Arabian Sea on the West and Bay of Bengal on the East. The very physiographic diversity of the country engulfs 9 coastal states in main land India namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and 2 Coastal Union Territories namely, Daman & Diu, Puducherry together comprising 66 districts; Apart from Island territories namely, Andaman & Nicobar (Bay of Bengal) and Lakshwadeep (Arabian Sea) comprising 3 districts.



In between 2000-2017 alone the nation has faced 300 natural disasters. Leaving, nearly 1 Billion affected and 77000 dead as per the estimation of International Disaster Data base; a damage of Rs.406035Crore was inflicted. However, the interesting aspect lies with Annual Moving Average of Human Deaths between 1965-2014 shows a decreasing trend of human death post 2004, despite the incidence of the events on a steady

increase. For the variety of resources India holds, natural hazards are not won battles. Estimates record that the losses caused by natural disasters namely droughts, earthquakes, epidemics, extreme temperature, floods, landslides and storms, equals 2% of the country's Gross Domestic Product and 12% of Central Government Revenues. The hazards of cyclones alone, estimated to affect almost a third of India's total population.

increase.

Forecasts identify that 58.6% of this landmass is exposed to moderate to high intensity earthquakes; 12% meaning 40 million hectare is prone to floods and river erosion; 5700 Km of the 7516Km coastline is vulnerable to cyclones and tsunamis; whereas 68% of the cultivable area in the country is prone to droughts, with hilly areas at a risk of landslides and avalanches.

NDRM, NDMA, NIDM, ISDR are the institutions in India working for mitigation of disasters.

Source: <http://www.ijhsdm.org/article.asp?issn=2347-9035;year=2016;volume=4;issue=2;page=67;epage=70;aulast=Mishra>

<http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/india/data-story-over-75000-deaths-rs-4-lakh-crore-lost-the-cost-of-natural-disasters-in-india-since-2000-2456611.html>

Story

Control Your Temper (Anger)

There once was a little boy who had a very bad temper. His father decided to hand him a bag of nails and said that every time the boy lost his temper, he had to hammer a nail into the fence.

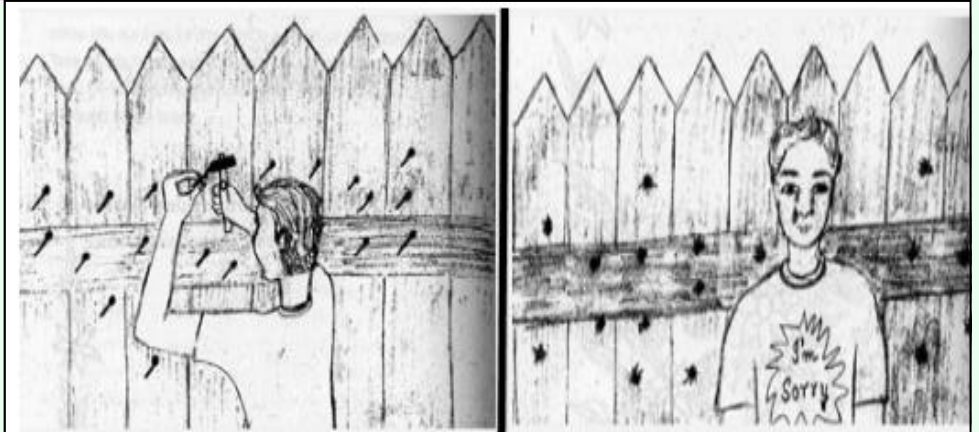
On the first day, the boy hammered 37 nails into that fence.

The boy gradually began to control his temper over the next

few weeks, and the number of nails he was hammering into the fence slowly decreased. He discovered it was easier to control his temper than to hammer those nails into the fence.

Finally, the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father the news and the father suggested that the boy should now pull out a nail every day he kept his temper under control.

The days passed and the young boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone. The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence.



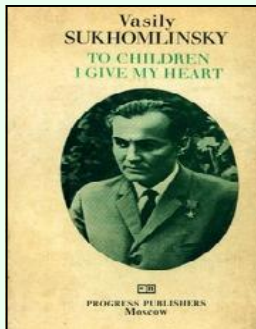
“you have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one. You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry, the wound is still there.”

Moral of the story: Control your anger, and don't say things to people in the heat of the moment, that you may later regret. Some things in life, you are unable to take back. ❖

[Source: <https://wealthygorilla.com/10-most-inspirational-short-stories/>]

'To Children I Give My Heart

The book 'To Children I Give My Heart' was written in 1969 by Vasily Sukhomlynsky, a legendary Ukrainian educator who left an indelible mark on the pedagogical world with his innovative methods. This book chronicles the author's journey in developing the 'School of Joy' method in his school.



It starts with Sukhomlynsk, a school headmaster, talking about a magical 10 year period in the life of every individual - childhood or a "fairy castle" as he describes it. Having access to the inner spiritual world of children, sharing their ideas, joys, pains and experiences was something he dearly missed due to not being a class teacher anymore. Opining that a teacher's job is not just about teaching subjects, but ensuring every child's physical, emotional, intellectual development, he bemoaned that education has become all about cramming information into the minds of children without giving them the intellectual capacity to think.

Seeing how the classroom has turned into an oppressive place from which the children wanted to escape, he designed an elementary school program that would concentrate on not stealing childhood from children, with nature playing a huge part of the curriculum. Before starting the program, he tried to find out as much as he could about each of the child joining that year, and promised himself to work on each child to make them into well-rounded individuals.

In the first year of school, there were no fixed timings and on most days, he and the children walked around barefooted, and settled in gardens in school grounds, meadows, hilltops, lakesides. They observed the beauty of nature, with Sukhomlynsky making up magical stories, as he believed they fanned the flame of children's creativity and imagination. Walking long distances and discovering wonder-filled places, mystical caves, nooks and corners and playing games using imagination and listening to music became a routine for them.

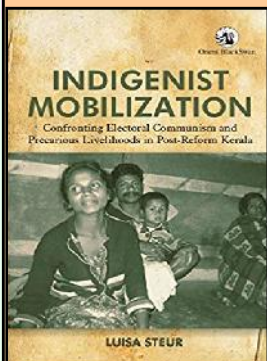
He made sure they got nutritious food and lots of physical activity. The children often asked questions about everything under the sun including dewdrops, larks, sunlight, and he would give them just enough information to get them even more inquisitive and curious. He believed that seeing the wealth of natural phenomena around them would provoke children's thoughts and leave a deep impression on them more than just being fed information on a platter by the teacher. He made them grow plants in the greenhouse and care for sick animals to teach them responsibility.

Without even sitting in a stuffy classroom, the children learned to read and write words.

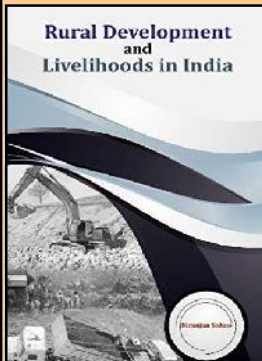
Even after elementary school started, they would not spend more than 2-3 classes in the classroom. The children would read books and make plays and go on "journeys" around the world using projectors and maps. He read them lessons such as cause and effect and living and non-living things among nature so that they could look around and learn. From early on, he took them on trips to farms, factories etc., to teach the value of labour. He tried to show them the practical uses of abstract subjects such as maths and science which piqued their interest. He never gave failing marks to children as he thought they would demotivate children, and when told them to work harder if the work wasn't satisfactory. He tried to develop a love for motherland in them and worked on their compassion and sympathy by making them help war invalids, old people in their chores. He gave them each a space in school grounds to grow wheat and they made bread which they fed to their parents, younger students and poor people. By the time elementary school finished, he had managed to give his children a solid foundation for future and wished them luck for higher education.

The book is a must for everyone associated with the teaching professions, and is a slap in the face of corporate schools which bind children to classrooms like cattle to stables without giving them the scope to play, think and grow. ❖

Latest Books



Book Name: Indigenist Mobilization: Confronting Electoral Communism and Precarious Livelihoods in Post-Reform Kerala
Editors: Luisa Steur
Publisher: Orient BlackSwan



Book Name: Rural Development and Livelihoods in India
Author: Niranjana Sahoo
Publisher: New Century Publications

‘Yoga’kshemam

Human Rights! Vaikunta Ekadashi! Merry Christmas! AIDS! Pollution! Energy Conservation! Mathematics! Crafts! Human Solidarity! Minorities! Farmers! Migrants! Disabilities! Volunteers! Aviation! Navy! Flag Day! Corruption! Neutrality! Governance! Soil! Mountains! Family | Peace | Braille | Orphans | PIOs | Hindi | Youth | Army| Hugs | Leprosy | Tourism | Data | Customs | Martyrs

After India unveiled 182m Statue of Sardar Patel, Yogi Adityanath decides to have a 221m Srirama Statue at Ayodhya on the banks of Sarayu.

Amma was in thoughts. Kurien was in thoughts. Manoharan is in thoughts.

As five states go through elections for their Assemblies, the people appear to be more decisive to choose governments with fractured mandates, no majority coalitions and tentative people-centric alignments. People seem to be rejecting centralization tendencies. People seem to be wanting to retain power in their hands rather than a few individuals. People seem to be preferring individuals with promise, focus and intelligence aligned with universe. People seem to be preferring simplicity. People seem to be choosing no or low political experience. Let us wait for 11 December for the final verdict on these elections.

As I think of Manoharan, Nagesh (and Aparna) has been calling to come and experience the simple life in their village. It reminded me to get going and meeting people in their ground across. Can I get time to do that? Yes, if Manoharan takes charge; if innermost takes charge.

May be in 5 years –

All districts, 20% blocks, 1% GPs

100,000 development workers, volunteers, interns, students, leaders

May be in 10 years –

5% GPs

1 million development workers, volunteers, interns, students, leaders

I need to expedite and work on ‘Notes’ [Journey beyond Existence!] and I need to pursue freedom.

Then my reflection is taking me to the commitments made on behalf of the team(s) I am part of –

The books in pipeline –

Livelihoods and Livelihoods Frame;

Livelihoods; Leadership; Collective Action; Living

Learning; Linkages and Organizations – Collectives and Supportives

Livelihoods on Ground; Vulnerable and Vulnerabilities;

LEAPs-Value Chains-Sub-sectors

Reflection – daily to yearly and periodic Notes –

Leadership-Management; Education; Learning; Life and

Living; Linkages; Livelihoods

Steps in L-Arena –

L-team across the country

Solidarity and Learning L-Forums (Aikyas) across the country

Aarjava Campaign(s)

L-programmes – case studies, profiles, books, videos; conversations; supplements; blogazine; comprehensive L-website

Digital L – certificate programmes

Livelihoods Learning programmes

Development Leadership programmes

7L Conversations – 1-session to 1-year weekend, 1-year full-time

Partnerships with L-organizations

Visioning and Strategic Planning for individuals, units, and programmes

Fully functional high-end video communication facility

Learning Centre(s)

Movements – Development Leaders; Livelihoods; Collectives; Vulnerable

G Muralidhar

These are indicative and more deeper reflection with the innermost and other team

members in multiple iterations is required soon.

These commitments and intentions emerging from the reflection also need to be made into concrete vision plans and learning plans for realization through action and closer follow-up. Action and follow-up includes getting ready, expanding self, team(s) and the network(s). Reflection, Articulation, Action, and seeking co-existence at various levels including mental and spiritual in multiple circles hold the key. This visualization, mapping, planning, learning skills and tools for action, and action has to be pursued relentlessly.

This leads to ‘life’ for the people and between people by being connected and doing, mentally and spiritually.

Let us be with Universe and be useful. Let us celebrate life and live. Let us love and be connected. Let us be with the nature and our innermost.

This is L-yoga. This is flowing together. This is jeevanayanayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we are with the innermost. If we reflect and act! If we flow in the flow of life with the innermost! If we are with aikya! If we are with aarjava! If we are with the Murali’s Notes! If we are with nature and be useful! If we become one with inner us! Krsna confirms Narayana cannot resist seeking and taking the seeker with the innermost into him.

Join us in the world of yoga – for life – towards antarnaayakayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

Links	
Supplements	
How to (?)	How To Do Supply Chain Analysis https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EFfdSfA4QQE
Livelihoods Video	Handloom (Saree Making) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQq6jyQEg3U
7L - Notes 1. Livelihoods & Linkages 2. Life, Living, Leadership, Learning and Love	Lin'kages' (Sambandh) http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l-ii-supplement_linkages_dec_2018.pdf
	'Shelters' Naturally http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l-ii-supplement_shelters_naturally_dec_2018.pdf
Special Supplement	Living Planet Report - 2018 http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special_supplement_-_lpr.pdf
Supplement (News)	Monthly Livelihoods Update http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_livelihoods_update_dec_18.pdf
Livelihoods Management Course	PLCA, ROG, Communication http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/lmc_dec_18.pdf

