

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

April 2015

IDPs in India



Happy New Year!

Ambedkar is remembered.

Nethaji in news!

Displacement of individuals, families, households, communities has been closely connected with 'development', internal conflicts, factional fights, community and national wars, unemployment and social unrest. Internal displacement is mostly a push out. Some times, it is because of a pull in that goes 'wrong'. Urbanization, Deforestation, Industrialization, Irrigation and Power Dams, Terrorism, Factionalism, Maoism, Droughts, Floods, Cyclones, Disasters, Construction Failures, Technologies, Social Movements etc., are adding internal displacement. The number may be anywhere between 100-300 million across the country, in various pockets, if not more. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'IDPs'.

Do not forget to read the classic 'The wonder that was India'.

Supplements included in this month include: Legendary Effort - 'Blue Revolution' and Flagship Programme—Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

Usual e-links introduce a video (Backyard Poultry for Sustainable Livelihood), book (India Chronic Poverty Report), and value-chain/subsector (Vettiver/Textiles).

As ever, pooled up Daily notes for the month as part of the e-livelihoods learning course are also presented this month.

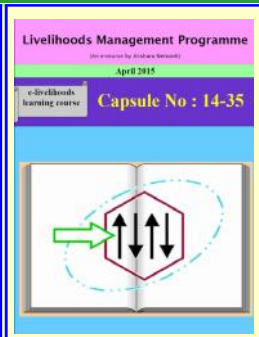
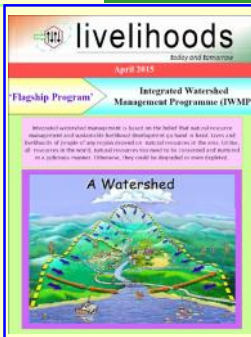
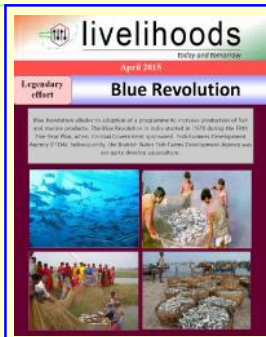
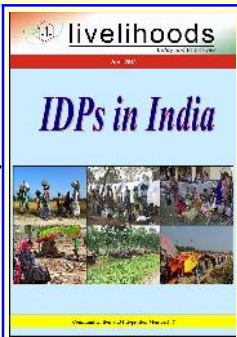
With the faith and hope that you find the issue a useful read, we remain.

the 'livelihoods' team

For the 70% of the world's poor who live in rural areas, agriculture is the main source of income and employment. But depletion and degradation of land and water pose serious challenges to producing enough food and other agricultural products to sustain livelihoods here and meet the needs of urban populations. Data presented here by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization.



Discipline is just choosing between what you want now and what you want most.



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Legendary Effort	Blue Revolution
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Flagship Program	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
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e- course	e-livelihoods learning course	Capsule No: 14-35
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Thanks for regularly sending this very motivational magazine till date. I really benefits from this magazine and its e-courses.

Long live Akshara

C S Khongsai



Can Pradhan Mantri Mudra Bank provide sufficient credit to all entrepreneurs in India?

News

Land Survey in 7 Telangana Dists after 8 Decades: After nearly eight decades, a comprehensive land survey will be taken up in seven districts of Telangana - Ranga Reddy, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Adilabad and Khammam. The last extensive survey in these districts was conducted by the Nizam's government in the 1930s. The Centre recently agreed to fund the survey following a request from the Telangana government. The state revenue department's survey and land settlement wing is gearing up to conduct the survey at a cost of about Rs 260 crore. The Centre will foot half the cost. The ministry of rural development (MoRD) is also extending financial support for the survey under National Land Records Modernization Programme.

Unseasonal Rains: 75,000 Hectares Crops Hit In Telangana: The recent unseasonal rains have dealt a double whammy to farmers in Telangana. Before they could recover from the losses to their Kharif crop due to drought and power cuts, the recent rains damaged Rabi crops in 860

villages spread over 103 mandals in nine districts of the state. Heavy rains and hailstorms have damaged crops in over 75,000 hectares in the nine districts as per the preliminary estimates prepared by the government. The government thus fears that the agriculture output of the state will see a steep decline this year due to damage to both Kharif and Rabi crops.

NABARD Expects 50% Credit Growth in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana: The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Nabard) expects a 50 growth in credit disbursements to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to Rs 21,000 crore during fiscal 2015-16. "We expect disbursements in Andhra Pradesh to be slightly ahead at Rs 11,000 crore and in Telangana at Rs 10,000 crore in the financial year 2015-16. Both the states are actively involved in rural development activities and thereby we are confident of realising the target," said Jiji Mammen, chief general manager of Nabard, AP. The bank clocked a five per cent growth in disbursements in both the regions at Rs 14,109 crore for the fiscal 2014-15, against Rs 13,409 crore in 2013-14. ❖

Agriculture Decline to Hit Poor: The World Bank said last week that Cambodia will likely graduate to a lower-middle-income nation in 2015, on the back of sustained poverty alleviation, stable economic growth and progress made on reducing inequality between the rich and poor. The development bank presented its Cambodia Economic Update report last week and projected growth to fall slightly to 6.9 per cent, as compared to the 7.3 per cent projected by the Asian Development Bank. The agriculture sector, one of Cambodia's key growth drivers, remains the biggest worry for the World Bank, as a slowdown in the sector will have a ripple effect on poverty alleviation efforts. "The agricultural sector has decelerated. This is the driver [of the economy] that has slowed the most and the reason is low yield and low rice prices," said Enrique Aldaz-Carroll, senior country economist at the World Bank. ❖

News From The States

PM Modi launches Mudra Bank to fund Small Entrepreneurs:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday launched MUDRA (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency) bank under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and said it will fund the unfunded small entrepreneurs. Modi, while speaking at the launch, stressed on the need to strengthen savings habit in the country. "We need to increase employment opportunities in the nation. Big industrial houses provide jobs to only 1.25 crore people, while small entrepreneurs employ 12 crore people," PM Modi said. The bank has a corpus of Rs.20,000 crore to extend credit of up to Rs.10 lakh to small businesses and regulate micro-finance institutions, to promote their growth, add to the country's output and create jobs. The move is aimed at benefiting some 58 million small businesses in the country, who account for a mere four percent of institutional funding, despite employing over 120 million people, many from unprivileged strata of society, the officials said. "After 'banking the un-banked' with the Jan Dhan Yojana, it's time to 'fund the unfunded'," the prime minister said at an event to launch what is called Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency - Mudra. "Mudra is our innovation of funding the unfunded," the prime minister said. "Millions of common men and women in this country, who run small businesses, have almost remained outside the net of formal institutional finance, in spite of their large contributions to the economy," he said at the event, attended, among others by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.

India's GDP Growth Rate To Reach 8% By 2017: World Bank:

The World Bank has predicted a GDP growth rate of 8 per cent for India by 2017 and said that a strong expansion in the country, coupled with favourable oil prices, would accelerate the economic growth in South Asia. In India, GDP growth is expected to accelerate to 7.5 per cent in fiscal year 2015/16. It could reach 8 per cent in FY 2017/18, on the back of significant acceleration of investment growth to 12 per cent during FY 2016-FY 2018, the bank said in its semi-annual report. The country is attempting to shift from consumption to investment-led growth, at a time when China is undergoing the opposite transition, it said. The bank's twice-a-year South Asia Economic Focus report projected steady increase in regional growth from 7 per cent in 2015 to 7.6 per cent by 2017 on grounds of strong consumption and increasing investment. Given India's weight in regional Gross Domestic Product, the projections reflect to a large extent India's expected growth acceleration, driven by business-oriented reforms and improved investor sentiment. In March 2013, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the region had increased by 7.3 per cent year-on-year compared to 1.4 per cent in March 2015, the report said. "The biggest oil

price dividend to be cashed in by South Asia is one yet to be earned, but it is not one that will automatically transit through government or consumer accounts," said World Bank South Asia Chief Economist Martin Rama.

Government to Address Weather Woes In 100 Districts: Agriculture minister Radha Mohan Singh:

Amid growing fears of the El Nino weather phenomenon occurring this year, agriculture minister Radha Mohan Singh has said that the government has identified 100 districts in the country to help farmers who are grappling with extreme weather conditions such as drought and declining water table. "The Indian Council for Agriculture Research has taken a national initiative on climate resilience and has identified 100 districts in the country which are facing extreme weather conditions. Resilient varieties of crops, equipments and machinery through custom hiring service are being provided to the farmers," the minister said. Global forecasters have pegged the probability of El Nino striking this year at 70 per cent. The phenomenon associated with warming of the sea water in equatorial Pacific is believed to have adversely affected monsoon rains in India in the past and caused droughts in 2002, 2004 and 2009. In addition to crop production, dairy, fishery and forestry are being included, Singh said, adding that the identified districts have already prepared their plan under the scheme. In 2014, an El Nino year, India suffered a 12 per cent deficit in rainfall, the worst in five years, shrinking the area of crop plantation and depleting reservoirs. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh saw the maximum rainfall deficit. He said deficit rain followed by unseasonal rains is a concern for the government, which will address the issue of climate change in agriculture under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

New Scheme to Help MGNREGS Beneficiaries:

The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) has rolled out a new initiative to train beneficiaries of the rural job scheme in skill development and reduce their dependence on guaranteed work for livelihood. About six weeks after Prime Minister Narendra Modi slammed the previous Congress-led United Progressive Alliance regime's flagship Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for its failure to improve skill-base of the villagers, his government has launched a new project christened 'LIFE' or "Livelihood in Full Employment". The MGNREGS is designed to guarantee at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household having adults ready to do unskilled manual work. The new project is aimed at "promoting self-reliance and improving skill-base" of the MGNREGS workers, so that they could move from "partial employment" presently guaranteed by the scheme to "full employment", according to a note the union Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) sent out to the State governments. ❖

Karbi Anglong

Karbi Anglong is located in state of Assam, India. It is the largest amongst 27 administrative districts of Assam. It was earlier known as Mikir Hills. The area mostly consists of undulating greenery and hilly terrain with numerous rivers and streams.



Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills were the two tribal districts of Assam, administrated by the Autonomous Councils (AC). It came into existence in year 1951, with Karbi Anglong District Council being constituted on 23rd June 1951, with headquarters at Dimphu.

The Karbi Anglong district is situated in the central part of Assam, between 25°32'-26°36' North Latitudes and 92°10'-93°50' East Longitudes. It is bounded by Golaghat district in the east, Meghalaya state and Morigaon district in west, Nagaon and Golaghat districts in the north and North Cachar Hills district and Nagaland state in the south. It has a total geographical area of 10,434 square kilometres.

The district is broadly divided into hill and plain areas, with about 85 percent of the district covered by the hills. The ecological studies of forests of Karbi Anglong indicate a high amount of landscape heterogeneity promoting greater biodiversity.

There are 11 blocks in the district, with three civil subdivisions and four revenue circles. According to 2011 census, the population of Karbi Anglong was 9,65,280, having male population of 4,93,482 and female population 4,71,798. The district has a population density of 93 inhabitants per square kilometre and sex ratio of 950 females for every 1000 males. The overall literacy rate is 58% in the region.

The population in the district is predominantly tribal. The major tribal groups of this district are Karbis, Bodos, Kukis, Dimasas, Hamars, Garos, Rengma Nagas and Tiwas. Besides, a large number of non-tribals also inhabit the hilly district.

Agriculture is the major livelihood of Karbi Anglong. Ninety percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, shifting cultivation is practiced in high attitudes and this continues to be the predominant way in which the farming community practices agriculture. The district accounts for 11 percent of the total Jhum cultivation (cultivation families in the North Eastern region). Major crops grown through shifting cultivation are maize, cotton, sesame, tapioca, ginger, turmeric, cucurbits etc. In case of low lying areas, various other types of cultivation practices (wet cultivation) are also carried out, the crops cultivated here include paddy, wheat, oil seed, sugarcane, potato and varieties of horticultural crops. ❖

Gadaba Tribe

Gadaba is a primitive tribe that inhabits the central & southern India. This tribe is considered to be one of the early settlers of our country and trace their origin to the time of Ramayan. Gadabas were employed as palanquin bearers in the hills.



Orissa has the highest concentration of Gadaba tribe - The Gadaba population of Orissa constitutes 62.74% of the total Gadaba population of the country; it is followed by Andhra Pradesh (31.2%), Chhattisgarh (5.43%) and Madhya Pradesh (0.81%). As the tribe inhabits four states, it has varied and precious cultural traits and incredible heritage. In Orissa, Gadaba are found in the southern tracts of Koraput, Malkangiri and Nabarangapur. They are classified as speakers of Mundari of Kolarian language and have their own linguistic vocabulary.

The socio-political-cultural structure of Gadabas is symbiotic with nature. The tribe's villages have houses which are circular or conical in shape, which reflect their cultural heritage. The Gadaba society can be best understood in their villages, as each community is headed by a leader having their own political traditional institutions. The Caste panchayat handles the communities' matters i.e., marriages, divorces, deaths, resource allocations, clan conflicts and so on.

Gadabas were introduced to agriculture and cattle rearing in post-independent era. Today, agriculture is their main occupation. Traditionally, Gadabas were a hunting-gathering society, but due to reduced access to forests, most of the people of this tribe have settled as agriculturalists, daily wage labourers and plantation workers for the forest department. However, a few of them till date continue gathering forest products, fishing and hunting. Gadabas regard cattle rearing as the true source of their wealth. Rice and ragi (millet) are their staple diets.

The tribe is going through a critical stage at the present moment, as the changing times have brought in rapid transformation to their whole socio-cultural milieu. Gadabas have been drawn into the fold of market forces and are in the process of mainstreaming. Modernity has pushed them to severe poverty, and it is actively moulding their lives. Cultural inter-mixture is on the increase and this is sure to bring a perceptible change in the lifestyle of Gadabas.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing various schemes encompassing institutional support for development and marketing of tribal products, vocational training centres, equity support to NSTFDC, educational schemes, Eklavya model residential schools, ashram schools, special grants, special central assistance, TRIFED, scheme for development of PTGs, scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for welfare of STs and implementation of PESA in agency areas etc. Though, these schemes are trying to improve the situation of the Gadabas in various fields such as economy, education, livelihoods, etc., it is also equally important to make an effort to preserve their traditions and culture for posterity. The Government of India should try to strike a balance by synthesizing both traditions and modernity for sustainable development of Gadabas. ❖

Communitization and Integration Mentors!

Happy Earth Day!

Happy Baisakhi!

Let us remember Ambedkar!

Amaravathi is the coming new capital of Andhra Pradesh. Telangana plans to shift its Secretariat.

Budgets are still in Parliament and Assemblies for their approval. Chief Ministers' Council of NITI Aayog is still revising the pattern of funding to states for Central Schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes. Integration of the departments, programmes, missions and ministries is still incomplete.

New Government(s) are still getting hold on the 'machinery'. Shuffling is still underway. 'Cooperative Federalism' is evolving.

Great Himalayan Earthquake affects 4 million and kills 10000+. When are we going to predict with more precision so that the casualties are minimal and suffering is minimal?

How do we work to reduce poverty in urban areas, rural areas and tribal areas? Are the methods, processes and tools different? Are the differences not limited to minor context-specific rather than the dependent on urban, rural and tribal differences, if any? Is there not a broad poverty reduction value chain on which we can work?

Is not 'inclusion' the main backbone of this value chain? This includes: Social Inclusion (Participatory Identification, Universal Mobilization, Appropriate Processes and Norms for difficult to mobilize, Care of the non-mobilizable, Collectives and Federal Collectives, Capacity Building and Capitalization) à Financial Inclusion (Access to Capital and Financial Services – savings, credit, equity,

remittance, insurance and pension) à Universal Layers of Convergence for Rights and Entitlements, Local Governance, and Social Development à Collectivization for Scale (purchase, local value-addition, sales etc.) à Economic Inclusion (Livelihoods – farm – agriculture, dairy, livestock, non-timber forest produce, fisheries...; artisan and micro-enterprises; self employment; wage employment; and job employment) à Collective Enterprises.

The support structure for the above 'inclusion' – is it not almost the same for TRU (tribal rural urban) livelihoods improvement and therefore, poverty reduction and well-being? If they are same, can't they be merged to achieve HR rationalization and increased efficiency for person in the support structure?

Perspectives

G Muralidhar

Can't the Communitization of the 'support' achieve increased community control and accountability and long-term sustainability?

Can't the Communitization increase the

pace of the movement, although it appears slow in the beginning? Can't the Communitization mean 'support' transfers what it does to the community (members, leaders, institutions and cadres) tomorrow and takes up something new? Dynamically? Can't the Communitization be accelerated with investment in increasing the numbers and building the capacities of these community social capital - members, leaders, institutions and cadres? Can't the Communitization be unhindered with rationalized support HR with area responsibility (primarily)?

We need Life Worker Mentors who are wedded to Communitization and integration in the poverty reduction domain as the core philosophy. Can we have a 1,000 of them? Soon? ❖



**April 7,
World Health
Day**



**April 18,
World
Heritage Day**

To provide good education for my son**Tell about yourself and your family?**

My name is Malakam Musalaiah S/O. Rajaiah, aged 60 years, native of village Gollagudem, Sammath Mothe(Gollaguda) Gram panchayat, Pinapaka mandal, Khammam district. I belong to Koya Dora Tribe, I am illiterate, married living with my wife and son. My son is currently studying in local government school, primary section. I own 3 acres of dry land and cultivate cotton and red gram crops during kharif season. My agriculture land own is 5 kms away from my place of residence in the village, very inconvenient and most of the times my wife too joins me in carrying out agricultural activities. During lean months, we both go for daily wage work and MGNREGA work too.

**What kinds of work do you do along with agriculture?**

Apart from farming activity, I also work as an iron smith on part time basis. As in our village there is no iron smith and there is a need for one. I learnt the skill by observing a few iron smiths in Karkagudems and practiced the same at my residence, after gaining some confidence, I took to this part time work.

How much income do you earn on iron smith work?

I earn Rs.20-30/- on daily basis, and mostly I get work from local and neighbouring villages. As an part time iron-smith work my work entails sharpening of sickles, axes, crow bar, making of toddy sickles instruments etc. the above instruments are used in agriculture and associated works. At times, I get order for making of bullock cart wheels and on that day I earn Rs.2000/-. I get work orders mostly during agriculture season time. When I do not have agriculture labour work or any orders, we go for MGNREGA work, which provides 100 days of assured work, and get paid Rs. 60- 150/- per day. Apart, from the above works, we work as daily wage labour in metal roads, tank silt out works, stone cutting work etc. We also work as agriculture labour mostly in cotton fields (picking cotton), weeding activities, plantation, harvesting of chillies, for agriculture work we earn between Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per day.

What kind of problems are you facing?

As of now I have Rs. 10,000/- as debt, which I had borrowed from a local money lender for agriculture inputs on high interest rate. I have a kuchha house under Indiramma house (IAY) and I want to get a pucca house done, but as of now government has not sanctioned the bill, and the mason had constructed the house under the supervision of Housing Inspector. During rainy season, the hut leaks and it becomes difficult for myself and my family to lead life. I request the government to sanction the bill and support for the poor people.

What kind of benefits get from the government?

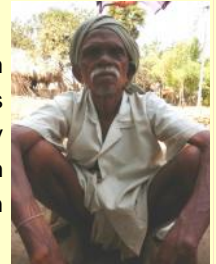
I got the food security card, MGNREGS job card, Indiramma Awaas Yojana (IAY), Adhaar card and Voter card.

What is your future plan?

To provide good education to my son and work, to provide support to my family, till I die. ❖

I have no future plans**Tell about yourself?**

My name is Dabbagatla. Mallaiah. I am 65years old. I lost my wife four years ago, I live with my son's family and my grandchildren. I am a native of Sammath Mothe (Gollaguda) Gram panchayat in Pinapaka mandal, Khammam District.

**What did you do earlier day?**

At the age of 18, I had taken my neighbours agriculture land, but I could not continue with agriculture, due to frequent droughts and unable to pay lease amount to the owner, I shifted to daily wage labour work and this too I could not continue for long, mainly due to health problems.

Later I started working as care taker of cattle (40-50 oxen, cows and buffalos) in village common resource land from morning to evening during Rabi season, as our area is rain-fed. During other time, I go out for labour work, we earlier had caste based work.

What kind of problems are you facing now?

I am suffering from health problems i.e., vision problem and this has been there since past 4 years and now without the support of my family members I cannot do any work and I am almost a burden on my family with health problems. I am not able to avail pension, as my age has been printed much less in Government issued Aadhaar Card, thus not eligible for "Aasara Pension."

How much income earn from the animal rearing work?

As a cattle rarer, I earn two quintals of grains per annum and during festive time, the cattle owners pay me Rs.20 to Rs. 30/- and there is no fixed wage for people like us. We do work for our homogenous community in our village and help in all kinds of rituals undertaken by our community.

Are you doing any kind of work right now?

No, as I am having severe health problems.

What kind of benefits do you get from the government?

I have food security card and Adhaar card, voter card.

What is your future plan?

Due to my failing health conditions, I have no future plans and also that I am a burden to my family, I want to die. ❖

I put effort on poor to get schemes

What is your name?

My name is modern. Sanjeev Kumar (28). I am living with my wife and parents. I have a daughter and son. My native place is Sammath Mothe (Gollagudem) Grama Panchayat, Pinapaka mandal in Khamam district in Telangana state.



What are you doing?

I am a graduate in Science, currently working as a Gram Panchayat Karobar or Bill Collector. I monitor eight village in our Gram Panchayat. My job entails collection of taxes i.e., house tax, tap water tax, fines for animals, animal tax, distribute pensions, issue MGNREGS job cards, under the supervision of panchayat secretary, I perform general election duties, intensive surveys etc., I deposit the collected taxes in Illandu divisional sub treasury office. The treasury receipts are submitted to the panchayat secretary and avail monthly salary of Rs.1000/- and this amount is not sufficient to my family.

By whom monitor of your works?

The panchayat secretary and Mandal development officer are supervise me.

What are the problems are you facing in this responsibility?

My salary is very minimal and finding it difficult to sustain my family. My wife works as a daily wage labourer and supports the family. At the same time my job is very tiring; however, I try my best to provide services to the poor. I would be a very happy person, if my post regularized.

What are the major problems face in the village?

Lack of sanitation facilities and compound wall for school.

How do you provide the service to your village?

Implementation of schemes at the ground level.

What kind of benefits are get from the government?

I have Food security card, Aadhar card, Voter card and MGNREGS job card for my family

What is your plan?

I want to put my best efforts towards implementation of the government schemes to the poor people and get good name. ❖

Facilitate to get power for irrigation

Tell about yourself?

My name is Erpa. Satyam. I am 65 old. I have studied up to fifth class. I am a native of Sammath Mothe (Gollagudem) Gram panchayat, Pinapaka mandal, Khammam district in Telangana state. I live with my wife and three sons, my two sons are married and stay with their respective families, the younger one is staying with us. My elder son works in private sector in Mulugu, Warangal District and second son, works at Hyderabad.



Describe about leadership and what kind of work does for the community?

I belong to a tribal community i.e., Koya Dora and been a community leader for last 20 years. Our village has 140 families and all our families actively participate in all the meetings and we discuss our problems during the time of festivals and also based on situations. I inherited my community leader status from my father, prior to my father, my grandfather and ancestors were engaged in leadership activities. During hard times, my uncle stands and supports me.

We are being tribal community, we depend on rain-fed agriculture and during lean season we collect NTFP such as mahua flowers, leaves for plate making, small game etc., all these various livelihood activities we learned from our elders and still continue to subsist on those.

What kind of activities do for the community?

I performed key activities in my community, such as marriage, tribe rituals, local tribal panchayat conflict resolutions, death anniversaries. As we have our own local "kula-panchayat", we resolve our tribe conflict issues, till date in our village no police case has been registered so far. All disputes so far have not crossed the village boundaries. Apart, from the above, I have undertaken various developmental activities in my village i.e., built drinking water supply through Over Head Tank (OHT), electricity connection to our village, GCC, PDS fair price shops and sales depot points in our village through ITDA. I being representative of my village, I liaisoned with Government Officials and successfully could see our village having anganwadi centre, primary schools, sanction of metal road (Pradana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana).

What kind of targets to reach in your presidential ship?

I want to work on Pulichinthala stream canal development work, to provide irrigation to agriculture lands, as the foundation stone was laid three years back and funds were also released. As of now, there has been no progress. Along with the above work, I want to bring three phase power supply and concrete roads to my village. ❖

To Create a Model Farmers Cooperative Societies

Tell us about yourself?

My name is G. Yadava Reddy, I am 38 yrs old. I completed my graduation. I am currently living with my wife and 2 daughters in Uppal, Hyderabad. My native village is Lingapu, Thoguta Mandal in Medak District. My parents live in the village and work in their farm. I have 17 years of experience in the development sector.



villages to adopt NPM methods in the span of 3 years. During three years of my work experience in Medak district I participated in different projects of Navajyothi, apart from that I have attended trainings in the organization, at the National level, International trainings conventions and exposure visits. The knowledge gained during training programmes I had applied some knowledge/skills to use at the field level.

Tell us about your responsibilities in CSA?

I have been working as a Production Manager in Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Tarnaka. My job entails promotion of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO) in state of Telangana. We established 5 FPOs in districts of Nalgonda, Adilabad, Medak and Warangal, registered them under MACS Act. FPOs are performing well, we provide technical support to FPOs for their development. As on today there are people who need employment, at the same time small farmers are struggling to get labour to work in their farms.

The project, that I am handling aims for integration of natural and human resources, for promotion of livelihoods. We form Producer Company (PC) groups of farmers and landless people, provide loans to landless people towards purchase of dairy animals vis-a-vis make arrangements with farmers to cultivate green, dry fodder and feed. The above is bought buy landless for their animals. Through this activity, the farmers and landless people both get assured income. The landless people can easily make Rs. 3 lakh per person in about two years, working for 4-5 hours per day. Farmers get Rs 0.8 to 1 lakh per annum from one acre of land. They also get other supporting services from our project.

How did you come into the development sector?

Civil society organization, Navajyothi in Medak district organized and orientation meeting on cultivation practices in cotton crop and Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) in my village and my father wanted me to attend the program as I was working in my own farm as a farmer. I had attended the meeting then actively participated in it, and this orientation meeting gave opportunity to interact with the organisers gain knowledge on NPM methods. I liked their work in the area of agriculture thus decided to join us field work coordinator in the organization.

Tell about your previous experience?

Prior to joining CSA, I worked in various positions like Field Coordinator, Mandal Coordinator based in Medak district. As a field coordinator, I motivated 322 farmers from 5

Women group organization: We formed women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Medak and Karimnagar districts under CASHE project (Credit and Savings Household Entrepreneur Programme), supported by CARE-India. Navajyothi had promoted 1200 SHGs, 5 Federations, with 13,500 women in 120 villages across five mandals of Meadak, Karimnagar districts.

Village youth into social development: I worked as a Mandal coordinator in Navajyothi under Samishti project, supported by UNICEF. My job involved working in 30 villages of Dubbaka mandal, Medak district. As a team player 16 indicators i.e., health, education, nutrition, sanitation and water. My other job involved micro level planning of 30 villages and Identification of volunteer in each village and impart training on 16 indicators. As part of the project we mobilized youth to work Behavioural Change Communication. We, as a team effectively could stop child marriages by making Chinnari Malli Nriyurupakam, this Kalajatha activity mobilised many villagers to understand the social evils.

Village Watershed Development committees: I worked in a Watershed Project in Chinna Kodur Mandal, Medak district, supported by NABARD. We had VWDCs and today they stand as model watershed projects.

Did you participate in any training programmes?

I participated in various trainings programs starting from Seed Production, Marketing, Designing Rain-fed Farming Based Institutions, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Sustainable Agriculture for Poverty Eradication, Development of Agriculture Through Rythu Mitha Groups, Project Approach for Income Generation Activates Bank Finance for Self Help Groups etc.

Do you face any problems in this field?

Yes, mainly from local political leaders and village elders. Due to office work deadlines, I do not get leisure time to spend with my family.

What are your future plans?

To create Model Farmers' Cooperative (MFCs) societies and be a good promoter. ❖

IDPs in India

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are among the world's most vulnerable people and they are homeless at home and yet cannot cross borders and seek "outside" help. IDPs have not crossed an international border to find sanctuary, but have remained inside their home countries. IDPs, few which had fled their home, for very much reason as refugees due to armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations are forced to remain as the "other" within the boundaries of their "own" national states. Numbers of homeless and displaced people, which, for more than two decades, are known as "Internally Displaced Persons" (IDPs), constitute twice the number of refugees since 1990s.



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Across the globe, millions of other civilians, who have been made homeless by natural disasters, are also considered as IDPs. The IDPs legally remain under the protection of their own government, in very many cases the government might be the cause of their fight. Internally Displaced Person's breaks up the immediate family, as they are forced to cut off important social and community ties, terminates stable employment relationships, precludes or forecloses formal educational opportunities, deprives infants, expectant mothers and the sick to access to food, adequate shelter, vital health services and makes the displaced population vulnerable to acts of violence.

"Internally displaced people (also known as DPRE in many civil and military organizations which assist) are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border."

Across worldwide, the number of IDPs has taken a sharp rise since the beginning of 1990s, after the end of cold war and with the ascendancy of a "unipolar world." Globalization is a process by which regional economies, societies and cultures have become integrated through a global network of communication, transportation and trade. This phenomenon of globalization is characterized by



extensive and rapid movements of people. The rising number of people is becoming displaced within their home lands as a result of a multitude of interconnected factors like uneven development of "new" industries and its hinterland of cheap labours, environmental / climatic changes etc. The majority of these displaced persons are women and children.

South-Asia Scenario

Conflict affected internal displacements in India has been on rise, as insurgency and retaliatory operations by security forces have been and continue to be a major factor of displacement, especially in Kashmir and Northeast and in central parts of India, where the local populations have been directly targeted by the militant groups. Majority of the IDPs have not been able to return for several years, either due to protracted conflicts or unresolved issues related to land and property. In situations like these the nations response towards its own population has been or is very often ad-hoc and largely insufficient.



In North-East part of India, IDPs in Assam, Tripura and Manipur, has been on rise, due to spurred ethnic conflicts over land, fighting for political autonomy, flooding of massive population, leading to competition for resources and jobs. In recent past, North-East has been the scene of repeated ethnically motivated conflicts, where the fight for a perceived homeland has also resulted in ethnic cleansing. The largest forced displacement

movements have occurred in the states of Assam, Manipur and Tripura.

In Central India, internal displacement of populations has been high and significantly increased, mainly due to insurgent activities, which include states of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkand, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, discrimination and deprivation against the tribal population coupled with displacement by large development projects and government failure to ensure food security have been the main reasons for the rapid spread of Naxalite movement.



According to an estimate in year 2005 the naxalites had extended their influence to 155 districts in 15 states, affecting close to 300 million people across 7,000 towns and villages, this population were controlling almost 20% of India's forests over an area two and half a times the size of Bangladesh. Among the worst affected are Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkand were most severely affected, followed by Maharashtra and Orissa. Across the naxalite affected areas, the edifice of the state structure remains weak and state governments have virtually failed to deliver to the citizens even the basic amenities.

The increasing conflicts as a result of the acquisition of lands either for development of industrial projects, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) without prior, informed consent, proper, appropriate relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons in more ways than one mainstreamed. These are the serious fallouts of the development process, which has displaced many populations.

There is a typology of IDPs in South Asia and we find five types of IDPs which are relevant to India too. The first being development-related displacement, as commissioning of big development projects have caused

displacement and these projects have impact directly and indirectly on the populations directly. As the installation and functioning of the projects continuously push up the consumption of natural and environmental resources and deprive the native population of their means of sustenance. Second being ethnicity-related displacement where the exclusive and exclusionary claims lead to ethnic tensions, violence accelerating large-scale displacement of the other/ outsider communities. Border-related displacement has two kinds of IDPs; internal border-related disputes and displacement (border disputes between Manipur and Nagaland) and external or international border related conflicts and displacement (displacement owing to Indo-Pak border conflicts). The fourth typology is externally-induced displacement, which has a situation when large number of migrants pour in and put pressure on land and livelihood of the native population and as a result the once displaced persons might face further displacement. The last typology is potentially displaced persons, under this category the old, infirm, children and women, who cannot migrate to other places for saving their lives and livelihood, this group, live constantly in a "displaced-like situation."



Natural-disaster related displacement has been on rise. In 2006 the coastal states of South Asia had faced such type of displacement in times of Tsunami. Climate change impacts have put South Asian states on flood-prone list. The eastern and north-eastern provincial states of India; entire Bangladesh; parts of Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Maldives and even Pakistan are worst affected by flood during monsoon.

Estimate and Assessment of IDPs

The estimates of IDPs is very difficult, as we do not have any government agency responsible for monitoring the numbers of people displaced and returning and



estimated that some 5 million IDPs in 11 countries are without any significant humanitarian assistance from their governments. Unlike the case of refugees, there is no international humanitarian institution, which has the overall responsibility of protecting and assisting the refugees as well as the internally displaced. The UNHCR was mandated by General Assembly Resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950 to “lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems... guided by the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol.” Since 1972 it had relief and rehabilitation programs for those displaced within a country. However, in cases where there is a specific request by the UN Secretary General and with the

consent of the state concerned it has been willing to respond by assisting IDPs in a given instance. By year 2005 it was helping some 5.6 million IDPs out of over 25 million, but only about 1.1 million in Africa. The ICRC has mandate of ensuring the application of International Humanitarian Law as it affects civilians in the midst of armed conflict. They have traditionally not distinguished between civilians, who are internally displaced and those who remain in their homes. Director of Operations has earlier recognized that IDPs “deprived of shelter and their habitual sources of food, water, medicine and money, they have different, and often more urgent, material needs.”

humanitarian and human rights agencies have limited access to them. A conservative estimate states that total number of people displaced by conflict and violence would be close to 650,000 (August 2010). Besides, a large and unknown number of displaced people are living in various Indian cities. World Commission of Dams have shown that between 40 and 80 million people have been forced to leave their homes, due to development-induced displacement i.e., construction of large hydroelectric dams alone. In 1994, Government of India (GoI) admitted that 10

**Largest IDP Populations found
Syria, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Sudan, Azerbaijan
IDP populations of over one million**

million people were displaced by dams, mines, deforestation and other development projects and were awaiting rehabilitation. Assessment of IDP populations is very difficult, as these populations aren't constant, as a few of them would be returning home and while others fleeing, other populations may periodically return to IDP camps to take the humanitarian aid. It is very difficult to assess those IDPs who flee to larger towns and cities. Most official figures only include those displaced by conflict or natural disasters and development –induced IDPs often are not included in assessments.

International Law Protecting IDPs

Protection and assistance of IDPs is not a new issue, according to International Law it is the responsibility of the government concerned to provide assistance and protection for the IDPs in their country. As many of the displaced are a result of civil conflict and violence and where the authority of the central state is in doubt, there is no local authority willing to provide assistance and protection and it has been

Collaborative Approach

The previous system set up internationally to address the needs of IDPs was referred to as the collaborative approach as the responsibility for protecting and assisting IDPs was shared among the UN agencies i.e., UNHCR, Unicef, WFP, UNDP, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Inter-Governmental Organization (IOM),





areas of origin and the same property. Restitution rights are of key importance to IDPs and refugees around the world, and important to try preventing aggressors benefitting from conflict.

Indian Scenario

India being prone to violence, it has generated few refugees. War, conflicts, human right abuses and forced relocation have created a high level of internal displacement. Given the number of IDPs in our country is problematic, coupled with lack of central monitoring co-coordinating authority, at the same time the political sensitivities at the state level prevent release of the data on the exact and

the ICRC and International NGOs. Coordination is the responsibility of the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Humanitarian Coordinator in the country concerned. They are assisted by the Inter-Agency Displacement Division which was created in 2004 and is housed in the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). In 2005 there was an attempt to fix the problem by giving sectoral responsibilities to different humanitarian agencies, most notably with the UNHCR taking on the responsibility for protection and the management of camps and emergency shelters.

nature of displacement. There is huge variation in estimates of the number of IDPs in India.

The majority of cases in which people have been forced to flee their homes are consequence of government pursuit and political goals and development objectives. Development induced displacement has overwhelmingly dominated the IDP scenario in India. Our country has no national policy and legal framework to deal with either refugees on IDPs. As we have not yet ratified the 1951 convention and 1967 protocol and does not permit UNHCR access to most refugee groups. In absence of this permanent institutional structure to oversee refugee issues, the granting of refugee status has been at the discretion of the political authorities. Due to a similar absence of a national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs there have been only piece meal and adhoc initiatives at the project and state level.

International Law

Unlike the case of refugees, there is no international treaty which applied specifically to IDPs, some have advocated re-thinking the definitions and protections for refugees to apply to IDPs, but so far no solid actions have come to fruition.

Right of Return

In so-called “post-conflict” situations, there has traditionally been an emphasis in the international community to seek to return to the pre-war status-quo. However, opinions are gradually changing, because violent conflict destroys political, economic and social structures and new structures develop as a result, quite often irreversibly. IDPs and refugees right of return can represent one of the most complex aspects of this issue. Normally, pressure is applied by the International Community and Humanitarian Organization to ensure displaced people are able to return to their

In 2013 September 26, India adopted a historic new bill which, for the first time, addressing internal displacement caused by development. “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act” (LARR). This new bill abolished India’s





century old Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894, based on coerced land acquisition through the state's power. As this act also wrongly de-coupled such acquisition from its effects such as impoverishment and human upheaval, and also that LAA was also silent on the recovery of those victimized by dispossession of land and property. The LARR institutes rules for acquiring land, but also legislates the obligation of the project which causes the displacement of resettle affected communities and enables their recovery. This act also provides, for the first time, a measure of protection of the human rights of IDPs; rights trampled upon and denied to them in previous displacements this act also sets forth new economic entitlements for IDPs, rights which are trampled upon and denied to them in previous displacements. Not only the

above it also sets forth new economic entitlements for IDPs and new entitlements to information and consultation on the changes that displacement imposes on their work, income and entire existence.

Looking at the genesis, earlier there was a bitter saga and

World Refugee Survey put the total number of IDPs in India as 507,000; the Indian Social Institute in Delhi and the Global IDP Project place it is at 21.3 million

made this adoption indispensable. In India there has been tragic narrative of mass displacements, violent expropriations under the LAA brutalized, impoverished and devastated the livelihoods of tens of millions of farmers.

Walter Fernandes and his team found that between 1950 and 2005, over 65 million people were internally displaced by development projects and the overwhelming majority of these 65 million were worse off than before displacement. Further, Fernandes documented that only about 33 percent of these IDPs "...have been resettled in a planned manner. For the other two-thirds [over 40 million] there is no evidence of planned resettlement." Many ended up in the slums surrounding New Delhi, Kolkata and other cities. As we are well aware that displacement breeds resistance and political instability and the magnitude and catastrophic consequences of displacement have triggered growing resistance by those affected. A pan-India social movement opposed to displacement has snowballed





The government accountability for consequence of state imposed displacement has been virtually absent. They have disregarded the plight of those who are displaced. The Draft National Policy for Rehabilitation is a multidimensional response to displacement with full rehabilitation covering. Broadly, it covers landless labourers, landholders, houseless, householders, unemployed and forest dwellers, their socio-cultural cost of development, economic dimensions such as upgrading of skill levels & accumulation of physical assets as well as social capital.

There seems to be no immediate solution to IDP issues in India. The intricacies and complexities involved in the situations under which they are forced to leave their homes. The low priority given by both the central and state governments to IDP and refugee, the absence of clear cut policy and national legal institutions to deal with pre-post displacement situations. Our country must develop various effective measures to deal with IDPs otherwise displacement may increase and become even more complex. the Government should take some paramount measures, such as:

over the last four to five decades and this led to violent opposition, armed clashes and political instability. The farmer's and tribal people defence of their land succeeded in delaying for years, the hardening political and physical opposition to compulsory displacement played a direct role in the decision of India's leadership and political class to replace the anachronic LAA.

Looking at the new political economy, the core content of LAAs was replaced with different basic principles. On political front the LARRs fundamental change is to give farming families the previously nonexistent legal power of prior consent to land acquisition, albeit with serious limitations. On the economic front, the major change is to partially replace administrative coercion for land acquisition with market transactions and to channel vastly increased financing to those left without land or livelihoods. The two mutually reinforcing changes are to be implemented through a institutional architecture for DFDR, to be created immediately and these changes represent genuine progress and as they reflect a major shift away from India's obsolete previous political economy of non-market coerced land acquisition and deliberately under-financed resettlement although this shift is still incomplete.

1. Reduce the level of violence against non-combatants, irrespective of the nature of conflict.
2. Deal with potential and ongoing ethnic conflicts.
3. Minimize non-ethnic civil conflicts.
4. Avoid repressive measures and lay more focus on preventive rather than ameliorative measures.
5. Consider development projects in the larger perspective of sustainable development and human needs.
6. Ensure rapid resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced people.
7. Implement national laws and policies to deal with multi-dimensional character of IDP groups.

Consequently, the also and order approach in the areas where there is neither law nor order remained dominant. There are various causes of internal displacement in India, the serious fallouts of the development process, which has displaced many populations. Various stakeholders must devise the necessary mechanism and strategies to allow a legitimate space for marginalized sections of the indigenous population with the development framework to prevent and reduce the process of emerging problem of IDPs in the state. The post colonial Indian state too failed miserably to resolve the issues raised by the identity. It is important to step up to improve assistance to IDPs would be to conduct surveys in conflict-affected areas in order to document the magnitude of the problem as well as the needs of the displaced. ❖



Sahodaran Community Oriented Health Development

Sahodaran Community Oriented Health Development (SCOHD) Society is a Community Based Organization (CBO) started in 1998 and registered in 2005, under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It is currently working in Puduchery and Karaikal districts in Puduchery (UT) and Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu.

It is operating for welfare of sexual minorities (especially Transgender (TG) and Men who have sex with Men (MSM) communities) and is addressing their social, economical, legal and sexual health issues.

The aim of the SCOHD is to decrease the incidents of Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STD)/Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI)/HIV/AIDS in MSM/TG population through the four components of Targeted Intervention Programme - Condom promotion, STD Care, Enabling Environment and Behavioural change communication.

SCOHD is trying to empower MSM/TG population by educating them about STI, promoting safe sex practices, doing counselling and STI tests, promoting use of condoms in the community and as an effect decreasing STI among them and their sexual partners, offering free condoms and water based lubricants, promoting mobilization of MSMs

and Transgenders and strengthening the bonds between different MSM communities, working towards increased human and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) rights, so that MSMs and Transgenders are comfortable in being themselves and fighting against discrimination of MSM and Transgenders.

SCOHD has 1312 members as on date. It has formed five MSM SHGs. It has identified 15 HIV positive people, out of which 9 people are under ART medicine. It managed to get ICTC testing done for 1030 members. It is maintaining 13 condom outlets for the community and through these outlets has distributed 398,020 condoms so far.

SCOHD's projects are funded by APAC – VHS – USAID, Tamil Nadu Voluntary Health Association (TNVHA); Target Intervention Project is aided by Pondicherry AIDS control Society (PACS); and Pehchan Project is funded by India HIV/AIDS Alliance through SIAAP, Chennai.

The CBO is managed by an Executive Committee. Anyone who is 18 years & above can be a member. Membership fees is Rs. 200/-; while subscription fees is Rs. 25/- per month. ❖

Support Organization

Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SVYM)

Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SVYM) was founded in 1984 by a group of medical students in Karnataka, India. It is registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act.

SVYM's mission is to facilitate and develop processes that improve the quality of life of people.

Currently, SVYM is working in 18 Districts in Karnataka on 4 core areas like Health; Education; Socio Economic Empowerment Program (SEEP); Training, Research, Advocacy and Consultancy (TRAC).

Health: It runs two Vivekananda Memorial Hospitals.

It runs Mobile Health Units (Arogya Vahini) covering 70 tribal colonies.

It set up a clinic for tribes in H.D Kote Taluk, with help from Mysore District Administration.

Education: SVYM provides education in tribal hamlets, rural areas and urban slums.

It runs a residential school, Viveka Tribal Center for

Learning, for 425 tribal children.

It runs a secondary school, Viveka School of Excellence, for 512 rural children.

Through Vivekananda Teacher Training and Research Center, runs a Diploma in Education (D.Ed.) with 20% seats reserved for tribes, especially girls.

Social Economic Empowerment Program (SEEP): It has reached 275,000 people, including 17,000 tribals. Besides this It has formed 90 SHGs.

Training, Research, Advocacy & Consultancy (TRAC): It collaborated with Mysore University to run Vivekananda Institute for Leadership Development programme.

It collaborated with Ajim Premji Foundation to run Education Leadership Management to develop school leaders.

Conclusion: SVYM has transformed itself as one of the successful NGOs in Karnataka, reaching over 400,000 people. ❖

Training Organizations

1. SAKSHI Centre for Information, Education & Communication

<http://www.sakshingo.org/>

2. SCALE [Society to Create Awareness towards Life and Environment] <http://www.scaleind.org>

3. Centre for Social Research

<http://www.csrindia.org/>

4. Uday Foundation

<http://www.udayfoundationindia.org/>

Swathi Village Organization

The Swathi Village Organization (VO) is located in Sammath Mothe (Gollagudem) Gram Panchayat, in Pinapaka Mandal, Khammam District. It was established in 2003 and is registered under MACS Act.

The village is predominantly inhabited by the endogamous Koya Dora tribal community. The VO has 11 women Self Help Groups (SHGs), having a total of 132 members in it.

Office Bearers: President: Erpa Chandrakala, Secretary: Erpa Anjali, Treasurer: Tulasamma, Book Keeper: Sreelatha.

Savings & loans: Each member saves Rs.100 per head in SHG. The VO provides loans on an interest of Rs. 1; while the interest for internal lending among SHG members is Rs. 2/-

The SHG members are utilizing loan for various activities such as buying agricultural inputs, marriages and festivals etc.

Meetings: The VO conducts meeting on 14th of every month at Gram Panchayat premises from 11 am to 2 pm. Meeting is attended by all SHG leaders, Book keeper, Anganwadi teacher, A.N.M, Community coordinator (CC) and A.P.M.

In meeting, they discuss previous month's agenda like savings, repaying, loans, Streenidhi, interest, internal lending etc. They then

discuss about the agenda for month ahead, take resolution and inform to all the members.

VO has bank linkage with the APGVB Karakagudem branch.

Mandal Samakya meeting is held on 18th of every month at Streenidhi bhavan. All VO leaders & Book keepers attend meeting.

Committees: VO has respective committees to look into various activities:

Capacity building committee: it works for the standardization of SHGs.

Repaying committee: it looks after the repayment of loans from the SHGs

Sanitation committee: It spreads awareness about sanitation to adult girls.

Insurance committee: It is supervising the Abhayastham scheme..

Poorest Of the Poor Committee: It provides cattle (cows, buffaloes etc) to poor vulnerable people i.e., widows and single women for sustaining their lives. The women are identified by the CC.

The VO also monitors the working of Kalyanalaxmi scheme in the area. ❖

Scheme

Mid-day Meal Scheme

The Mid-day meal scheme is being actively implemented in Primary School of Sammath Mothe (Gollagudem) Gram Panchayat in Pinapaka Mandal, Khammam District. The scheme has been in implementation, since 2nd January, 2002.

Currently, there are 23 children (9 girls+14 boys) utilizing the scheme.

The Menu for Mid-Day Meal schemes includes kichidi, leafy vegetable / vegetable curry, sambar, pulihora, banana and eggs (twice a week).

The Mandal comprises of 8 Cluster Resource Persons (CRP). They update the information on groceries and take attendance of school children. The CRPs are supervised by the MRP.

Most of the students here belong to the endogamous Koya Dora community. The groceries are supplied for preparing meals as per norms from the Mandal resource centres. The school is located in the Anantharam school complex and is run by 2 teachers.

The school is monitored by the Village Educational Committee, headed by the Sarpanch. The school children's parents are also members of the Committee.

Recently, the state government has started providing stipend to the SC and ST students (Rs. 100 for boys and Rs.150 for girls). ❖

Facility

Girijan Groceries Sales Depot

The Girijan Groceries Sales Depot (Public Distribution Centre) is being run successfully by the GCC (Girijan Cooperative Corporation) in Summath Mothe (Gollagudem) Gram Panchayat in Pinapaka Mandal, Khammam District.

It is serving a total of 732 poor tribal people (649 White cards and 83 Antyodaya cards) from 8 villages in this Gram Panchayat. That tribals are mainly dependent on agriculture, allied activities, hunting and collection of NTFP. The Centre provides services to tribal people, who belong to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category, especially the homogenous Koya Dora tribal community.

The centre timings: 8 AM to 2 PM and 4 PM to 7 PM. The groceries are supplied only during 1st -15th of every month; while kerosene is supplied during 15th -25th of every month. It supplies Rice, Red gram, Palm oil, Sugar, Kerosene, Wheat and other essentials.

Supervision: GCC was established for the sustainable development of tribals. The centre is one of the six PDS centres run by the GCC in Pinapaka mandal. These centres are monitored and supervised by the Branch Manager of ITDA. The Centres are maintained by dealers recruited by GCC. The Branch manager is supervised by Bhadrachalam ITDA's Divisional Manager.

Thus, the tribals get both food security and income to supplement their livelihoods through this centre. ❖

Manufacture of Paper Plates

Manufacturing of paper plates and utensils is fast catching up as a highly profitable venture for rural entrepreneurs to pursue and is also providing livelihoods to lakhs of people in rural areas.

Utility: Paper plates & utensils are used as a substitute for metal utensils to serve food & water. They are used when a large number of people served with food. Cleaning utensils is herculean task.

Where are they used: In small hotels, tiffin centres, dhabas, catering services etc; at homes during birthday parties, get-togethers, small functions etc; at marriages, festivals, pujas etc; at rallies, pandals, meetings and at many other places and occasions.

Reasons for its popularity: There are multiple reasons as to why paper plates & utensils are gaining in popularity:

They are easy to use-and-throw. Easy hassle free of cleaning after use. Saves water, soap, time and human labour.

They are sturdy, light in weight. Can be moulded into any number of shapes, easily portable, save space, cheap, have a liquid holding capacity, hygienic, no chemicals in them, natural & attractive, biodegradable, easily recyclable and eco-friendly.

How are they made: By moulding and pressing power operated machine. Cost of machine ranges from Rs. 1, 50,000 to 2, 00,000.

If two people operate the machine they can make approximately 1000 plates per day. The quality of paper item depends on the raw materials it is coated with. They are available in different colours like silver, gold, green, in different shapes like plates,



cups, bowls, etc.

Inspiration: Traditionally, most of the Indians used to eat food in leaf plates and utensils. They were for one-time use only.

These leaf plates provided livelihoods to the rural poor people, who collected Adda or Moduga leaves from the forests and manually stitched the leaf plates.

But with the onset of 'modern' lifestyles, the use of leaf plates went drastically down, as most of the people preferred use of metal utensils as a status symbol, instead of leaf plates and utensils.

Now, with time people have spotted the advantages of old way of eating in leaf plates and utensils. They have reinvented the leaf plates, using paper as the substitute, to suit the modern sensibilities.

Livelihoods: The manufacture of paper plates and utensils is providing employment to a wide range of people directly and indirectly like: manufacture field engineers, industrialists, mechanics, electricians, accountants, computer operators, office boys, marketing executives, delivery boys, labourers, raw material shop owners, rentals, transport officers, light vehicles owners, drivers, whole sale dealers, brokers, retails dealers, agents, entrepreneurs, kirana shop owners etc.

Constant demand: As these are one-time use products, there is constant demand for them. So the manufacturers never loose business and they are always kept pushed up with more orders than they could handle. Each packet of paper plates cost close to Rs. 50/-. As this business doesn't require too much of investment, resources and efforts, it is giving an opportunity to rural entrepreneurs to earn money and is providing livelihoods to lakhs of rural people. ❖

Individual Enterprise

Collective Enterprise



Cycle Repair Shop



Coir Rope Making by SHG Members

The Lazy Person

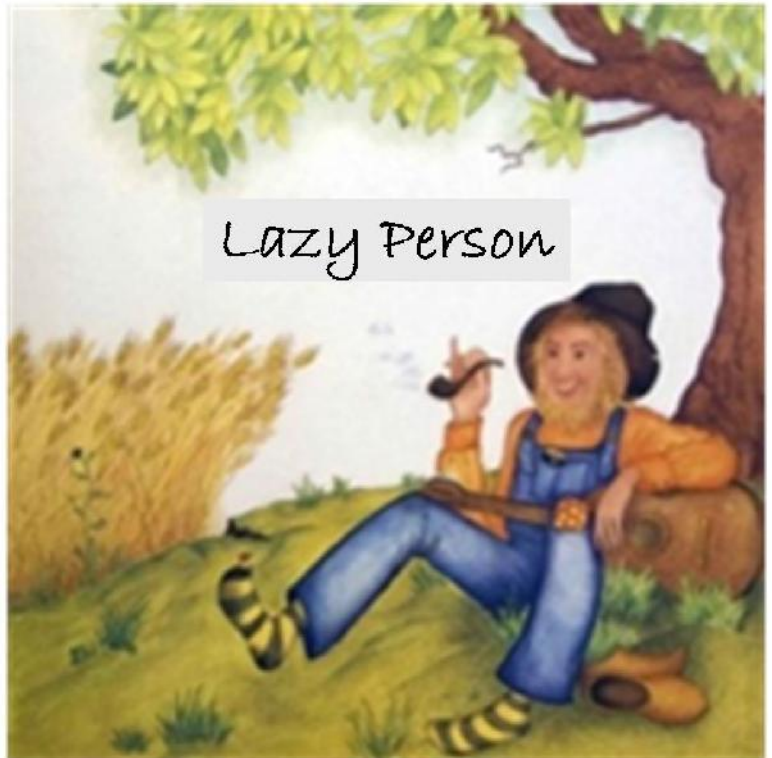
The rain gods had been smiling the whole night. The roads were muddy and the potholes were filled to the brim.

It was the day for the market and Raju the farmer was riding his cart along the country road. He had to reach the market early so that he can sell his hay. It was very difficult for the horses to drag the load through the deep mud. On his journey suddenly the wheels of the horse cart sank into the mire.

The more the horses pulled, the deeper the wheel sank. Raju climbed down from his seat and stood beside his cart. He searched all around but could not find anyone around to help him.

Cursing his bad luck, he looked dejected and defeated. He didn't make the slightest effort to get down on the wheel and lift it up by himself. Instead he started cursing his luck for what happened. Looking up at the sky, he started shouting at God, "I am so unlucky! Why has this happened to me? Oh God, come down to help me."

After a long wait, God finally appeared before Raju. He asked Raju, "Do you think you can move the chariot by simply looking at it and whining about it? Nobody will help you unless you make some effort to help yourself. Did you try to get the wheel out of the pothole



by yourself? Get up and put your shoulder to wheel and you will soon find the way out."

Raju was ashamed of himself. He bent down and put his shoulder to the wheel and urged on the horses.

In no time the wheel was out of the mire. Raju learnt his lesson. He thanked God and carried on his journey happily.

Moral : "God helps those who help themselves." ❖

Social Enterprise

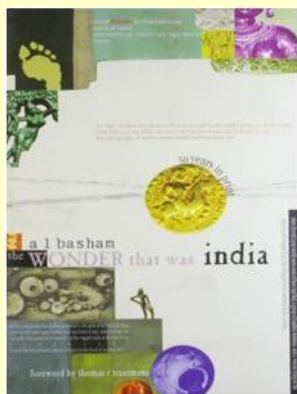


Mega Health Camp by TSRDS NGO

April 22, World Earth Day

The Wonder that was India

Author: AL Bashim



“The Wonder That Was India” is a two volume book. The first volume, written by AL Bashim in 1954, covers the period between ancient India and the arrival of the Muslims; the second volume, written by S.A.A. Rizvi in 1986, covers the period between 1200 and 1700 AD.

AL Bashim, a noted historian and professor, has done massive research on India and it is reflected in this book. Bashim gives an insight into how modern Indian society and culture became a confluence of different influences. It covers every aspect of the Indian history, society and culture including religion, governance, social evolution, literary traditions, philosophy, languages and science.

The book starts with the Indus valley Civilization and goes into a detailed account of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. It explores the possible reasons for the decline of the Harappa civilization.

Bashim discusses in depth about the Aryan invasion theory, the evolution of Hindu religion and on the mutual influence Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism had on each other.

This book is recommended as a trusted source of Indian History and is a must-read for history enthusiasts. ❖

Reforming Land and Resource Use in South Africa

Editors: Paul Hebinck & Charlie Shackleton

This book is a collection of 14 researches by various researchers on land and resource use in South Africa.

It pursues an analysis of land reform dynamics at various levels of aggregation. National and regional level analyses of poverty and ramifications of the property clause are combined with analyses at disaggregate levels such as the land reform project or village. It argues about whether land reform has resulted in transformed use of natural and other resources. It explores alternative meanings of land and how land for agriculture has become redefined by land reform beneficiaries as urban land, for settlement and urban employment opportunities, urban-based agricultural activities etc.

It debates the proprieties of rural and peri-urban South Africa since land and agrarian reforms were initiated after their democracy. This book is of interest to both researchers and policy makers in rural development. ❖

Water, Environmental Security and Sustainable Rural Development

This book is co-edited by Murat Arsel and Max

This book is a collection of 13 highly specialized researches by a highly specialized group of researchers, conducting research on the relation between water and rural environment in the geographical area of Central Eurasia. The book combines solid empirical investigation with critical analysis of key concepts such as ‘scarcity’, ‘expert knowledge’, and ‘efficiency’. The book emphasizes the need to re-evaluate accepted wisdom in resource studies that considers distributional conflicts over water usage as inherently zero-sum outcomes in which one player’s gains inevitably correspond to another player’s losses. Instead, that effective management of water resources can be re-conceptualized as the basis for regional cooperation and sustainable rural development. The book will be of interest to researchers and policy makers with an interest in environmental protection, water security and sustainable rural development. ❖

e-links

VCA : http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/426-vca-vettiver

Sub-sector : http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/427-indian-textile-industry-subsector

e-book : http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/India%20Chronic%20Poverty%20Report.pdf

v-book : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VeW7upZsuyA>

Supplements

Legendary Effort: http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/430-legendary-effortblue-revolution

Flagship Program: http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/429-flagship-programiwmp

e-course

e-course; e-livelihoods learning course : Capsule No: 14-35

http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/428-e-courseapril15

'Yoga'kshemam

Happy New Year! Happy Baisakhi!

Let us remember Dr BR Ambedkar!

This month, The Power Book by Rose Herceghas introduced various (200) ways to make power work for us, in being useful to the universe, and in serving the universe as we flow forward.

These include –

- Zip it – few relevant words and reassuring smile
- Wearing it lightly – now show of power
- Taking a breath (before responding)
- Being funny and merciful
- Keeping some things for ourselves (a little mystery is good)
- Being patient
- Getting straight to the point (as quickly as possible)
- Speaking up in the meeting (not after it)
- Getting to know the person (deeply)
- Looking good everyday
- Putting people at ease
- Inculcating the desire in others to be great
- Feeling the vibe in the room
- Addressing each one by name
- Taking back control, when absolutely necessary
- Displaying high energy
- Moving away from Powerpoints
- Being current
- Showing backbone when it matters
- Just moving forward
- Looking for counter-trends
- Taking time off, seeking solitude
- Picking the talent
- Saying no
- Reinventing oneself

- Calling an audible (change course seeing the context)
- Having faith in people
- Important is more important than urgent
- Taking the sleepover test
- Picking the road less travelled
- Having a Plan B
- Planting the seed and walking away
- Remembering our story, our history
- Reading a book, reading the book
- Having a concern with impact, every time
- Making peace with uncertainty and needing nothing
- Enduring criticism without resentment
- Being worthy of trust
- Guarding the reputation with one's life
- Delivering the promise
- Creating a vacuum

G Muralidhar

- Knowing we are not God and behaving accordingly
- Forgiving
- Asking great questions and telling great stories
- Having gratitude

The way forward is making the power in our hands as a good kind. Can we do this?

This is sakthisivayogam. Using the power in the hands for the good of the universe!

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we look around and pick up the hues of the power play of the universe through its various power players! If we truly visualize the power of the universe and enhance it with our little power play! Krsna confirms we are energy beings and our high-energy power play is integral to the power play of the universe.

Join us in the world of yoga –for flowing with the energy of universe and playing the high-energy game –towards krsnaraasayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖



livelihoods

Today and Tomorrow