

# livelihoods

today and tomorrow

December 2015

## Sustainable Development Goals

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 
<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<b>THE GLOBAL GOALS</b> For Sustainable Development			<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 

Human Rights Day!

Gita Day!

Milad-un-Nabi!

Christmas!

Happy New Year!

BD Sharma: Rest in Peace. We will carry on.

This December Millennium Development Goals gave way to Sustainable Development Goals (GLOBAL GOALS) at Paris to be achieved by 2030. These include No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equity, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry (Innovation and Infrastructure), Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life below Water, Life on Land, Peace and Justice (Strong Institutions) and Partnerships for the Goals. There are indicators for each of these goals and each country has to have plans towards achieving these goals. This is a BIG BIG BIG Commitment of the Humanity to Humanity. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'Sustainable Development Goals'.

Do not forget to read the HG Wells' Classic 'The Invisible Man'.

Supplements included in this month include: Legendary Effort - 'Cooperative Movement' and Kshetram – Northeast Region.

Usual e-links introduce a video (Empowering and Connecting Women to the World), book (Youth employment and unemployment), and value-chain/subsector (Turmeric and Fisheries Subsector/Chhattisgarh).

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.

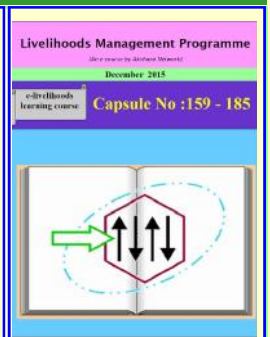
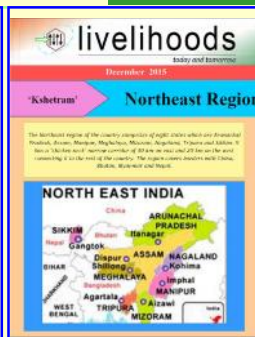
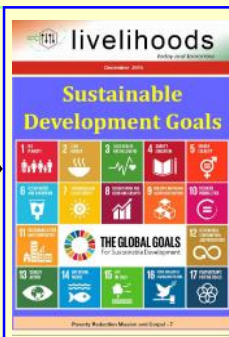
the 'livelihoods' team

About 795 million people suffer from hunger that there are more than 800 million adult illiterates in the world. 204 million people out of work of which 74 million are young people. About 830 million people are termed as working poor – they are working alright, but living on less than \$2 a day.

(Human Development Report 2015)



Concentrated verification always plays vital role in works' quality enhancement.



**'livelihoods' team**

Editor-in-Chief	G Muralidhar
Working Editors	B Ramya
	T Venkateswarlu
Edit Associates	V Aravind Kumar
	K Chayadevi
	S Laxman
	K Ramesh
	M Siddhardha

**walked/ walking with us**

T Aparna Gayathri	P Mahesh
K Bharathi	Mansi Koushik
G Bhargava	V Muralidhar
Bhima Shankar	D Narasimha Reddy
Chandranshu Gupta	Naval Shaini
Dharmendhar	T Nirmala
Glen Shewcheck	LB Prakash
K Krishna Chaithanya	M Raja Srinivas
P Kishore	S Rekha
Krishna Murari	B Sai Srinivas
M Lavanya	K Sridevi
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P Madhusudhan	M Vijaybhasker
G Madhu Vamsi	K Visweswar Rao

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*For enquiries contact:*

**AKSHARA** Network for Development Support Services,  
 HIG II B-25 F-6, APHB Colony,  
 Baghlingampally, Hyderabad - 500044

Mobile: 09951819345  
 www.aksharakriti.org  
 www.livelihoods.net.in  
 aksharakriti@gmail.com

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I received livelihoods November 2015 and supplements & e-course. Material is useful to me.

Thanks for sending .

Manjula

Ananthapur



ALPL invites interns for six months in livelihoods and development sector. Interested candidates may please send your Curriculum Vitae to following e-mail id:

venkat.kolagari@gmail.com

aksharkriti@gmail.com

Can Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchai Yojana (PMKSY) materialized the slogan 'har khet ko pani'?

## News

Andhra Pradesh joined the scheme after the state gave in-principle nod to the Power Ministry for joining Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY). UDAY envisages reducing the interest burden, cost of power, and aggregate technical and commercial losses. Consequently, distribution companies would become sustainable to supply adequate and reliable power, enabling 24x7 power supplies. The scheme is optional and operationalised through signing of MoU between state governments, state discoms & Union Government. Other states to join UDAY scheme. AP became the first state of India to join the Union Government's UDAY.

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu launched the 'She Autos' scheme and distributed 49 CNG-fuelled autos to women drivers at a function in Vijayawada. Beneficiaries will have to pay Rs. 4,500 per month for a period of 18 months and the remaining amount would be borne by the Women's Welfare Department as a subsidy, an official release said. Each auto costs Rs. 1.90 lakh, it added. ❖

Telangana state is soon to come up with the plans for establishment of four new information technology parks in the state. As the Government has given clearance to more than 1,000 organizations in last six months, paving the way for flow of investments worth of Rs. 25,000 crore and creation of 70,000 new jobs, added to this Google is opening up its centre in Hyderabad, Telangana State.

The Telangana government has issued a notification announcing the introduction of the Telangana District Formation Act, which is based on the Andhra Pradesh District Formation Act-1973. The new Act is said to speed up formation of new districts in Telangana. A GO has been issued in this regard by principal secretary (Revenue) BR Meena. The state government has set into motion several measures for the reorganisation of existing districts and formation of 14 new districts. The new districts will come into being from March 1, 2016. While the announcement of the new districts will be made in January 2016, objections and suggestions will be received from the people and parties concerned in February 2016. ❖



Almost a million people who have crossed the Mediterranean as refugees and migrants so far this year and also that the conflicts in Syria and elsewhere continuing to generate a staggering levels of human suffering and 2015 is likely to exceed all previous records for global forced displacement. The global refugee total, which a year ago was 19.5 million, had as of mid 2015 passed the 20 million.

An historic agreement to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future has been agreed by 195 nations in Paris and this agreement for the first time brings all nations into a common cause based on their historic, current and future responsibilities. ❖

## News From the States

**Sikkim Hydroelectric Project is Back on Roll;** Teesta hydro power project, which was stalled for seven years, will resume work as Rs. 9,000 crore of investment was already done. The project would be developing 6x200 MW Teesta Stage – III Hydro Electric Power Project on Teesta River situated in North District of Sikkim. The project is designed to generate 5,214 Million kWh (units) annually in 90 percent dependable year.

**Renewable Energy Generation:** In order to achieve the proposed capacity of 100 GW target by 2022, the overall investment required would be around Rs. 6 lakh crore. The central government's budget allocated for solar energy the financial year 2015-16 is Rs. 2,708 crore. India's installed capacity of renewable energy is likely to reach 147 GW by 2020, according to a report by the International Energy Agency. It would need Rs 8.01 lakh crore (\$120 billion) in capital investment and Rs 2.67 lakh crore (\$40 billion) .

**Delhi Takes up an Innovative Initiative:** To curb air pollution. The odd and even formula! The Delhi Chief Minister, who has further hinted at exempting vehicles driven by a lone women, handicapped and the aged, people handling emergencies, working women, inadequacy of public transport to take the load of half the people now using cars.

**TATA in Chennai Floods Rehabilitation Work:** Tata Consultancy Services has set aside Rs. 1,100 crore for interest free salary advances and is creating a Rs. 50 crore direct grant fund to help employees hurt by the floods in Chennai. The company will also conduct free medical camps and continue to offer free bus transportation and also will help citizens by distributing school and medical kits and create a course of action for the medium term. TCS is the second IT Company to announce an aid package.

**Disposing Food Grains:** Two procurement agencies of Punjab have started the process of disposing damaged wheat stacked in the open on plinths across the state. As Punjab Agro Foodgrains Corporation (PAFC) and MARKFED have already floated tenders for auction of 1.93 lakh tonnes of the food grains, which is not fit for human consumption. The market value of the stock to be disposed of as per current MSP works out to be Rs. 294 crore, but it is expected to fetch less than one-third of the amount. According to the sources, the wheat is only fit for either industrial use or manure dumping and wheat under this category of manure dumping fetches only 10% of the MSP.

**Over 8 Lakh Foreign Tourists in November:** A rise of 6.5% in the corresponding figure, that India attracted over 8

lakh foreign tourists in November, with the US accounting for the highest share this year. The international tourist footfall last November stood at 7.65 lakh, while last month it attracted 8.15 lakh foreigners.

**Manufacturing Sector Growth Slumps:** Manufacturing sector growth slumps to 25 month low on sluggish pace of new business orders, a monthly survey showed today, strengthening the case for the RBI to keep the interest rates low. It is also marking the fourth consecutive month of decline in the rate of Indian manufacturing output growth, as per the monthly Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) survey conducted by Markit and Nikkei India. The survey comes a day after official data showed that Indian economy expanded 7.4 percent in July-September mainly on the back of pick up in manufacturing activities.

**India Need \$ 360 billion to Adapt to Climate Change:** Climate finance is the biggest challenge to address climate change, the nations are struggling with!! India is leading the charge in asking developed countries to foot a larger portion of the bill for adaptation and technology development in developing countries. India could need as much as \$ 360 billion in financing to be able to adapt to climate change in the next 15 years and up to \$ 1 trillion to include technology, institutional and capacity building. India, has been witnessing to climate change, since the 1950s with growing number of weather extremes damaging to life and property.

**Lagging Behind in Employment for Disable :** Much of India is still lagging behind, when it comes to employing talent, it is only 10 Nifty companies, which are sensitive to this issue, employing 90% of the 8,551 disabled employees working in 50 companies in the index, according to data compiled by ETIG. Eight of these are public sector undertaking with the country's largest lender State Bank of India, employing 2,692 disabled people, followed by IT biggies, TCS and Wipro are the biggest private sector recruiters of these talent.

**Changes in Rural Welfare Programmes:** The Cabinet has approved changes in rural welfare programmes by expanding the benefits of interests subvention under the National Rural Livelihood Mission to 100 more districts, this move has been taken to facilitate targeted intervention in poverty reduction. Cabinet The Himayat programme and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana for skilling and placing youth from poorer sections. It cleared relaxation in the existing criteria for the allocation of funds to north-eastern states other than Assam to cover all vulnerable rural households by 2023-24. ❖

## Malwa

Malwa region, a plateau of volcanic origin, is in the western part of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is bounded in the west by Vagad region and Gujarat, in the south and east by the Vindhya Range and in the north by the Bundelkhand uplands. The region mainly comprises of districts of Madhya Pradesh i.e., Agar, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Jhabua, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, Ujjain, and parts of Guna and Sehore; and some districts of Rajasthan such as, Jhalawar and parts of Banswara and Chittorgarh. Indore is the largest city and the commercial centre of Malwa.



The main classes of soil are black, brown and stony. The total area of the region is 81,767 km<sup>2</sup>; the population according to the 2001 census was about 18.9 million. The main language of Malwa is Malvi, although Hindi is widely spoken in the cities. Sigar (881 m), Janapav (854 m) and Ghajari (810 m) are the highest peaks in the region. Mahi, Chambal, Betwa, Dhasan, Ken etc. are the major rivers. Sambar is one of the most common wild animals. Major tourist attractions include Mahakal Temple, Kalideh Palace, Bhartrihari caves, Bhojashala Mosque, Lat Masjid, etc.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in this region. Jowar and Wheat are the staple cereals and also the cash crops; Rice, Urad, Gram, Batla, Til (Sesame), Millet, Maize, Mung bean, Coarse millet, Soya bean, Linseed, Sugarcane, Potatoes; nuts and pulses are also grown here. The potential for the export of crop is not understood by the people here. Most of the tribal people here not only depend on agriculture, but also on collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), agriculture labour and non-agriculture works in this region. People collect Honey, Medicinal plants, Wood, Bamboo, Gum; different type of fruits, nuts and roots.

Textile is a major industry, Maheshwari sarees and Mandasaur woollen blankets are famous businesses here; sugar mills, coloured lacquerware, rag dolls and papier-mâché article industries are also found here. Handicrafts are an important source of income for the tribal population; slate industry, slate pencils factories, agro based industries, chemical factories, cement factories, automotive industry, diesel engine factories are located here; manufacturing units of copper wires and plastic rope, gold ornaments etc., are also based here.

This region has a rich heritage and culture, as well as abundant natural resources. Although, most of the people depend upon agriculture & allied works to earn a livelihood, they do not get sufficient income to sustain themselves. The Government and numerous NGOs are working to bring about development through different social and economic programmes in this region. ❖

## Kadar Tribe

Kadar Tribe is an indigenous population found in Southern India. They are found in the state of Kerala, with the highest concentration found in Wayanad district followed by Palakkad district; and in forested belts bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu of Western Ghats.



The tribe's racial origin is hard to determine, but many of the individuals have Negroid features and are of Austric origin. Their folktales date them back to roughly 1,500 years. The tribe speaks the Dravidian language, which is a blend of both Tamil and Malayalam languages.

Kadars are a hunting-gathering tribe, primarily food-gatherers, as they inhabit the hilly forested belts. In fact, the Kadar tribal community is regarded as one of the six endangered food gatherers tribes. As the tribe lives in forests and does not practice agriculture; therefore, their socio-cultural, economic life has a symbiotic relationship with forests. The institution of marriage is very important in their society; polygamy is very prevalent. Goddess Kali is their supreme deity, but they also worship jungle spirits and their own kindly creator couple.

The tribes are skilled at collecting honey, wax, sago, cardamom, ginger and umbrella sticks for trading with the traders from the plains regions. It is during spring season (the honey season), that the Kadar go back to live in the forests and collect honey. Due to reduced access to forests, they are now living on the fringes of the forests, close to highways and villages inhabited by the plains-people. Although Kadars are primarily food-gatherers, due to influx of outsiders in their forested belts, they have taken to eating rice obtained through trade or as wage, rather than subsist on food of their own gathering.

Nowadays, a few of the Kadars work on coffee estates and in tapioca plantations; some work as guards and watchmen in the Forest Departments of states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, while very few Kadars are engaged in agriculture. This shift in livelihoods is mainly due to reduced access to forests; as forests, on which their whole lifestyle is dependent on, cannot support them any longer.

The government's efforts to convert forests into teak plantations for revenue generation, has further left tribes like Kadar in lurch. With little hope, the Kadars, till date they go on food-gathering journeys to the interiors of the forests and return to their homes empty-handed; moreover, with less hunting opportunities, they are forced to depend on the plainspeople for rice and clothes. The tribe is finding it extremely difficult to cope with the demands of the "so-called" development. ❖

# Poverty Reduction Mission and Corps!

Happy Human Rights!

Happy Vaikunta Ekadashi Happy Gita Day!

Happy Milad-un-Nabi!

Merry Christmas!

Happy New Year!

Modi achieves – breakfast in Kabul, lunch in Lahore and dinner in Delhi – dream. A diplomacy of different order! But can we become a South Asia Economic, Financial and/or Cultural Union?

We help Afghanistan to have a new Parliament Building. We plan to have a new building for our Parliament.

Can we have a single dedicated empowered statutory Poverty Reduction Mission? Pan India! Tribal, Rural and Urban! TRU Poverty Reduction! Starting with the Poorest! Real TRU Antyodaya! TRU Development! TRU Livelihoods! If yes, it means National Livelihoods Mission. It means National Skills Mission. It means National Self-employment Mission. It means dedicated funds from GPs for Poverty Reduction. At least Rs.100 per capita per year, out of Rs.488 per capita per year that comes to GP, at least 20%! It means MGNREGS and NLM work hand in hand. It means ICDS and PDS working hand in hand with NLM. It means Social Justice, NSAP and NLM working together. It means Life Cycle support in NLM. It means inclusion of the tribals, persons with disabilities and elderly. It means SMART Cities and SMART Villages, Swachh Bharat Mission and NLM working together. It means dedicating some Rs. 25000 per HH for some 150 million households in the country, may be over 10-15 years. Rs.20000-30000 Crore a year! Or Rs.15000-20000 Crore from Government of India! A mere 1.5% of Indian Budget!

TRU Poverty Reduction Mission (PRM) or Livelihoods Mission (LM) means single structures at national level, state level, and district level reducing the administrative costs substantially. It means more coherent integrated and comprehensive approach, with unified command. At sub-district level, the

mission structure is at block and urban body levels.

This means placing an integrator-facilitator for every 1500-3000 families, an animator for every 100-200 families, a trainer/planner for 100-200 families, a paraprofessional for 50-100 families and so on. We need dedicated community universities for supporting this level of community HR with ability, skills and tools. We need dedicated channels that beam their issues, aspirations and experiences. We need an intensive capacity building architecture – training centres, resource persons/pools, plans, calendars, modules, material, case studies, charts, pictures, videos, stories, songs, and integrators/coordinators.

This means self-replicating communitized potentially self-reliant Self-help movement – groups, federations at village, cluster, block, urban body level, district level, state level etc. A quick saturated mobilization with universal elements. Institutions to come quickly and mature as the transactions, businesses and issues get loaded! Inclusion, Gender, Food, Nutrition, Health, Water and Sanitation, Drudgery Reduction, Funds to Community, Microplans, Vulnerability Reduction Plans, Bank Linkages, Insurance, existing livelihoods (agriculture, horticulture, livestock, dairy, forestry/NTFP, fisheries, micro-enterprises, service providers, traditional occupations etc.), collectivization, local value-addition, sensitization and convergence for rights, entitlements and schemes, working with PRIs etc., included.

This means Planning and Support Poverty Reduction Corps (cadre) all across. This means Community planning, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and audit across. This means strengthening Transparency, Accountability, Audit mechanisms etc.

This requires mentoring support, may be through a national poverty reduction corps, organized upto block or better still up to village. 10-15 persons in a village; 20-30 persons in a block; 30-40 persons in a district; 50-100 persons in a state; and 100-200 persons at the national level – distributed across nuanced themes within larger poverty reduction domain. ❖

## Perspectives

G Muralidhar



**3 December**  
**International Day of People with Disability**



**10 December**  
**World Human Rights Day**

**Become Police Officer ...****No Plans for Future...****Can you introduce yourself?**

My name is B. Vinod Kumar. I am 24 years old and a native of Utkur village & mandal, Mahabubnagar district, Telangana. I completed my B.A and B. Ed degrees. I am unmarried. I am living with my parents and a younger brother, who studied till 10<sup>th</sup> class.

**What are you doing?**

I have been running a hotel, along with my parents in our village. Our family has been running the hotel as a family enterprise since four decades. The timings of the hotel are from 6 am to 12 pm. The hotel is located on the main road; we prepare snacks, tiffins and beverages i.e., tea and coffee, and serve them to the customers. We sustain our family through the income generated from the hotel business. On an average, we earn Rs. 500 per month. As there are many hotels in our area, we have a stiff competition with them; therefore, we want to renovate the hotel so as to develop the business further.

As a family, we do not own any assets. Besides supporting the family enterprise, I have been preparing for competitive exams such as Teacher Eligible Test (TET) and District Selection Committee (DSC). Additionally, I am a member of the village youth association; it conducts social programmes like free education to poor students, youth skill enhancement and cultural activities.

**What are the problems you are facing?**

Most of the customers eat at our hotel on credit, which is a burden in running the business; many a times, customers pay us months later based on their convenience. Moreover, since three years, I have been applying for a loan for developing our business from the Backward Class Corporation (BCC); however, till date, I have not been sanctioned a loan. I have approached government officials such as Mandal Parishat Development Officer (MPDO), Divisional officials & District BCC officials, and at last the District Collector; but the file was not sent to the district headquarters. I think that the local officials are neglecting our needs. I request the higher officials to look into the matter.

**Did you get any benefits from the government?**

Yes, my family has a ration card, and voter cards and aadhar cards.

**What are your future plans?**

I want to become a police officer. ❖

**Can you introduce yourself?**

My name is Durgamma w/o Bheema Lingaiah. I am 80 years old, and an illiterate. I have two sons and three daughters. I belong to the Backward Class (BC) community. My husband passed away 15 years ago; and all my children are married and settled in their life. I am a native of Marpeda village and mandal, Warangal district, Telangana.

**What are you doing?**

I used to be a daily wage, agricultural labour, but due to my advanced age I have not been working since a long time; however, I manage to do some work at my son's residence. Earlier, I was dependent on my children and used to stay with them; however, due to the ill-treatment, harassment and verbal abuse meted out by sons and daughter-in-laws, I had moved to my daughter's place, and later started living separately near my younger son's house. Furthermore, when I had faced health problems, none of my children gave me financial assistance, so I had to sell some of my agriculture land. As of now, I have 30 cents of agriculture land, but my elder son has been harassing me to transfer the property on his name; that 30 cents of land is the only asset I have and is security for my livelihood.

**What are the problems you are facing?**

I am facing age-related problems. Apart from that, not having proper caretakers is the biggest problem I am facing. I was forced to stay separately because my children used to give me unhygienic food, poor shelter and torn clothes and now, in spite of my advanced age, I have to clean my room, wash my clothes and cook for myself. I spend the old age pension that I avail from the government towards medication and other expenses.

On the health front, I have been suffering from Blood Pressure (BP) and Diabetes problem since a long time. I collect all the medicines from the government hospital and visit the Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) for checkups and treatments. Earlier, I was a member of a SHG, but due to my old age, the SHG members have deleted my name from the group.

**Did you get any benefits from the government?**

Yes, I have been availing the aasara old age pension. I also have an aadhar and voter card.

**What are your future plans?**

I have no future plans. ❖



## Children's Better Life...

## Recognition for Work...

### Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Bayya Nirmala W/O Biksham. I am a native of Marpeda village and mandal, Warangal district, Telangana. I am 39 years old, have studied up to 5th standard. I am married, and live with my husband, daughter and son; My husband works as a daily wage labourer.



### What are you doing?

Since 2010, I have been serving as the Treasurer of the Marpeda Mandal Samakya (MMS), and also as the Vice-President (VP) of the MMS since three years. I have been the President of our Village Organization (VO) since 2006. I had first joined as a Self Help Group (SHG) member in 1999. I work as a daily wage labourer and earn around Rs. 150-200 per day.

### What are your responsibilities?

I have a lot of responsibilities in the working of the MMS such as receiving and arranging receipts for fines, loans, instalment and other financial transactions; maintaining all the bank transactions; preparing receipts and payments statements, income and expenditure statements through the Mandal Samakya Accountant; and participating in the General Body meeting. This helps in providing bank linkages and insurance schemes to all the SHG members.

In our VO each SHG group avails a credit of Rs. 15,000/- and later on, a credit of Rs. 5 lakh. The MMS has received a profit of Rs. 6 lakh from the paddy procurement centre under Indira Kranthi Pathakam (IKP).

### Did you get any training?

Yes, I have received trainings in leadership, membership, role and maintenance of VO, financial transactions, book keeping, SHG development and related issues at Zilla Samakhya office, Hanmakonda, Warangal District.

### Do you face any problems in this field?

Yes, the repayment of bank loans is a severe problem, as the members of the SHGs and VOs do not cooperate in this matter.

### Did you any benefits from the government?

Yes, I availed a ration card, voter card, aadhar card, and MGNREGS Job card.

### What are your future plan?

I want to see my children settled in life. I have already provided quality education to them, and want to perform their marriages. ❖

### Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Bommagani Rajitha. I am a native of Marpeda village & mandal, Warangal district, Telangana. I am 25 years old, and have completed Bachelors in Commerce. My family consists of my husband and my son; my husband works as an auto driver in our village, and my son is studying pre-primary in our village's Anganwadi Centre. Since 2008, I have been working as a Mandal Samakya Accountant (MSA).



### How did you come into this job?

While I was studying intermediate, the Mandal Samakya (MS) people offered me a computer job on a part-time basis; I joined the job, and completed my higher education at the same time. Now, I have become an Accountant and earn a monthly salary of Rs. 6500/-.

### What are you doing?

My job responsibilities include attending to the MS office bearers' meetings; documenting the minutes of the meeting, resolutions; collecting their signatures in the minutes register; maintaining different types of books. Every month, I collect credit from MS members, prepare accounts, reports; update the bank balance details and send them to the Finance DPM. I am maintaining 10 types of accounts like Community Investment Fund (CIF), Swarna Jayanthi Swarojgar Yojana (SJSY), Abhayahastam, Non Pesticide Management committee (NPM) and Mandal Samakya Office Bearers' accounts.

### Did you get any training?

Yes, I received a 30 day computer operator training in Hasanparthi. Later, I received a 30 day Mandal Samakya Accountant training in Dharmasagar. These trainings have enhanced my skills and helped me to be more effective in my job.

### Do you face any problems in your job?

My higher authorities have been allocating me more responsibilities, but are not giving me the due recognition for my work. Moreover, whenever any new software needs to be installed, it gets difficult for me to install and work with the new software.

### Have you received any benefits from the government?

Yes, I have availed a ration card, aadhar card and other benefits from the government.

### What is your future plan?

I want to get into a good position in this job. ❖

# Implementation a big Challenge...

## Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Kona Thambi. I am 35 years old, and a native of Duggirala village, Eluru mandal, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. My family consists of my wife, a son and daughter; my son is studying in kindergarten. I have a younger brother and sister. My parents live in my native village and do farming. I am working in HelpAge India as a Social Protection Officer (SPO) in Ramachandrapuram in Medak District; however, my family is residing in Mahabubnagar, as my wife is working as a Sub-Engineer (SE) in the state electricity department there.

## What are your educational qualifications?

I have a Post Graduate Degree in M.S.W and have completed my B. Ed; furthermore, I did my diploma course in Alternative Family Dispute Resolution (AFDR) from NALSAR University of Hyderabad.

## Can you tell us about your journey in the development sector?

In 2001, I had worked as a Volunteer in Kutch Vikas Trust (KVT); the programme had been coordinated with Caritas India. I also had participated in the earthquake disaster rehabilitation activities in the affected areas of Gujarat.

Later, I had worked as a Manager in the Mumbai Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre (MLRP), a Christian Missionary, in 2002. Apart from rehabilitating the Leprosy patients, we facilitated them to live a sustainable life by making them cultivate in the 25 acres of agricultural land the Centre has.

After that I had joined as a Regional Coordinator (RC) in the Andhra Pradesh Social Services Forum (APSSF) in 2004, and was working on Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) from Eluru. We also participated and coordinated with the teams National Disaster Risk Reduction Forces (NDRF). We provided services to nearly 200 coastal villages and also took up disaster relief activities in coastal areas.

Later, I had worked as a Project Support Officer (PSO) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Caritas India from 2008 to 2013. In 2013, I had joined HelpAge India organization as a Social Protection Officer (SPO) and have been working there since.

## What are the responsibilities in your job?

As a SPO, I facilitate our organization in the running of the Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) for elders. MMU provides Health services and Medication on Nominal charges. The MMU is being sponsored by the Asian Paints (AP) Company. We run the MMU in operational areas at

particular times and provide services to the elders. The MMU is very useful to poor and vulnerable elders and has also led to the formation of ESHGs; promotion of livelihoods; socio-psychological counselling to senior citizens; door to door health services to senior citizens; organize health campaign programme such as cataract surgeries to the elders; organize health awareness programs to the elders; provide hospital referral services; elder family dispute resolution services; networking, advocacy and lobbying for the rights and entitlements of senior citizens etc. We are implementing this programme in four mandals of Rangareddy and Medak districts.



MMU has facilitated nearly 200 eye cataract operations, 26 wheelchairs, 290 walking stick, 108 hearing aids, 52 walkers, three hand support sticks for elders. Till now, we have conducted four health camps, three recreational activities. Moreover, we want to effectively work to provide the activities to all the elders in this locality.

## Did you receive any trainings?

Yes, I have received different types of trainings such as Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP); emergency relief and rehabilitation; Inter State Training of Trainers; Association for Bengal Collaborative for Developer (ABCD)- West Bengal in 2005; Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) plan of Action; Training on Disaster Risk Reduction by Association for Stimulating to Know (Ask); and Cord aid resource persons; Development Dynamic Course by Caritas India at Bangalore in 2011; Training of trainers for pre-departure orientation of potential migrants organized by OMCAP and IOM at Hyderabad in 2011; Training on Results Based Management by Association for stimulating to know how New Delhi (ASK) in three phases from 2008 to 2011; Training on Poverty Reduction, Communitization and Livelihoods.

## What problems are you facing in your job?

At the time when I was working in the AP Forum, the government did not allocate budget for doing activities, which was a big hurdle in implementing activities at the ground level.

## Did you receive any awards?

Yes, I have received an award and a certificate from National Disaster Risk Reduction Force (NDRF).

## What is your future plan?

I want to be in a good position in my career. ❖

# Sustainable Development Goals

*25<sup>th</sup> September 2015, marked an important day at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, where world leaders adopted the Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2030, which included a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality, injustice and tackle climate change by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals otherwise are known as the Global Goals, were built on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and had eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieve by 2015. In this context 'livelihoods' attempts to understand 'Sustainable Development Goals'...*

17  
Goals

Sustainable

169  
Indicators

Development

15  
Years

Goals

25<sup>th</sup> September 2015, marked an important day at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, where world leaders adopted the Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2030, which included a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality, injustice and tackle climate change by 2030. The SDGs otherwise are known as the Global Goals, were built on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and had eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieve by 2015.

The MDGs, on the other hand, which were adopted in the year 2000, mainly aimed at an array of issues, such as slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality and access to water and sanitation. A good amount of progress has been made on the MDGs; however, despite this success, the indignity of poverty did not end for all. The MDGs showed the value of a unifying agenda, underpinned by goals and targets. The new SDGs and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, by addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. It is clear that the SDGs will now finish the job of the MDGs and would also ensure that no one is left behind.

**Need for SDGs:** To transform the world by 2030, SDGs are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators, that the UN member states are expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. The need for SDGs rose from the eight MDGs which lay focus on the following: reduce poverty and hunger; achieve universal education; promote gender equality; reduce child and maternal deaths; combat HIV, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; develop global partnership; wherein, it failed to consider the root causes of poverty and also overlooked gender inequality as well as the holistic nature of development.

The goals had made no mention of human rights and did not specifically address economic development. MDGs had, in theory, applied to all the countries, but in reality, they were considered targets for the poor countries to achieve with finance from wealthy states. Conversely, every country will be expected to work



towards achieving the SDGs. We are aware that although MDG deadlines are approaching, around 1 billion people are still living on less than \$. 1.25 a day; and according to the World Bank's measure on poverty, there are more than 800 million people who are not having enough food to eat, women are still continuing to fight hard for their rights, and millions of women are still dying during childbirth.

How do we understand these goals and why do we need them now? The world needs to end poverty in all forms; end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; ensure inclusive and equitable quality education; achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment; build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; reduce inequality within and among countries; make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources; protect, restore

and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

The above agenda is built on the MDGs, which were adopted in 2000 and were to be achieved by 2015; however, with 2015 drawing to a close, it was time to call for a new set of goals. There were discussions on the lines of “do we actually need another set of global goals?”. The document was viewed more as a political document, as criticisms poured in that 17 goals with 169 targets make it a complex task to monitor, ensure reporting and hold governments accountable.

It is for the first time, that all nations are to adopt the same set of goals, regardless of their relative position on the development continuum, given that emerging economies in the developing world will play significant roles as donors in their own right, even as the developing world negotiates with the developed world to keep its commitments on ODA and other forms of financial structural reform, the goals are more than just 17 desirables.

How were the SDGs framed? Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs were chosen; wherein, the UN had conducted its largest consultation programme to gauge the opinion on what the SDGs should include. As we are aware that establishing post-2015 goals was primarily an outcome of the Rio+20 summit in 2012, which mandated the creation of an open working group to come up with a draft agenda. The open working group, which had representatives from 70 countries, had held its first meeting in March 2013 and had published its final draft, with its suggestions amounting to 17 in number, in July 2014.

The draft was presented to the UN general assembly in September 2014. The Member state negotiations had followed, and the final wording of the goals and targets and the preamble and declaration that came were agreed in August 2015. On the parallel side, the UN had conducted a series of “global conversations”, which



included 11 thematic and 83 national consultations and door-to-door surveys. Further on, the UN also launched an online “My World Survey”, asking people to prioritize the areas they would like to see addressed in the goals, and the results of these consultations were simultaneously fed into the working group discussions.

Though all the Member states agreed on 17 goals, a few governments were not happy about the goals because they felt that the agenda consisting of 17 goals was too unwieldy to implement and preferred for a narrower brief; however, many others believed that fewer goals would mean not being able to address some critical issues such as women’s empowerment, good governance and peace and security.

The negotiations that lasted from 2012 to 2015, with 193 Member States of the UN as participants, agreed upon the new document titled “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The agenda contains 17 goals and 169 targets, and the goals are to be achieved by all member countries within the next fifteen years.

The SDG Goals are:

- ♦ End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- ♦ End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- ♦ Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

GOAL 1 END POVERTY

GOAL 2 END HUNGER

GOAL 3 WELL-BEING

GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

GOAL 6 WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

GOAL 8 DECENT WORK FOR ALL

GOAL 9 TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT ALL

GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY

GOAL 11 SAFE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION BY ALL

GOAL 13 STOP CLIMATE CHANGE

GOAL 14 PROTECT THE OCEAN

GOAL 15 TAKE CARE OF THE EARTH

GOAL 16 LIVE IN PEACE

GOAL 17 MECHANISMS AND PARTNERSHIPS TO REACH THE GOALS



- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girl
- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.
- Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (taking note of agreements made by the UNFCCC forum).
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.
- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

What is the SDG framework all about? The proposed SDGs offer major improvements on the MDGs. The proposed SDGs' framework addresses key systematic barriers for sustainable development; the areas which the MDGs had neglected i.e., inequality, unsustainable consumption patterns, weak institutional capacity and environmental degradation.

The SDG framework would benefit from an overall narrative, articulating as to how the goals will lead to

broader outcomes for the people and the planet. The current SDG framework does not identify the wide range of social groups that will need to be mobilized to deliver on the goals as agents of change alongside governments.

In totality, if one looks at the SDG targets, out of 169 targets, 49 (29%) are considered well developed, 91 (54%) could be strengthened by being more specific and 29 (17%) require significant work. The key agreements include, post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UNFCCC negotiations with the new climate agreement, expected in December 2015, and the process on financing for development. The report also suggests harmonization of targets with the Aichi Biodiversity targets and ILO social protection floors.



How will the SDGs be funded? The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, has put the rough calculations; the cost of providing a social safety net to eradicate extreme poverty at about \$66bn (£43bn) a year, while the annual investments in improving infrastructure such as water, agriculture, transport, power could be up to a total of \$ 7tn globally. In a report, the committee clearly stated that the money generated from the private sector, through tax reforms and through a crackdown on illicit financial flow and corruption was vital.

Indicators for measuring the SDGs goals: As of now, the indicators are still being thrashed out by an expert group, and also that each indicator is being assessed for its feasibility, relevance and suitability, and it is estimated that roughly around two indicators for each target are expected. The indicators are due to be finalized by March 2016.

How will the SDGs be implemented? All the goals are interlinked; thus, many of the targets may also contribute to several goals, and some goals and targets may come into conflict. By tackling targets in an integrated way the desired results can be achieved by many targets. For Instance, “SDG 1’s progress on ending poverty cannot be achieved without progress on the food security target under SDG 2 and also macroeconomic policies related to targets on full and productive employment and decent work under SDG 8. The reduction of inequality under SDG 10 cannot be achieved without enhancing resilience to climate change under SDG 13, success in these will lead to better

health and well being, thus contributing to achievement of SDG 3.”

The roles of SDGs and UNDP: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and SDGs are connected, as UNDP’s strategic plan’s focus areas encompass sustainable development, democratic governance, peace building, climate and disaster resilience. Central to UNDP’s current work and long-term plans are SDGs on poverty, inequality and governance. SDG number 1 on poverty, number 10 on inequality and number 16 on governance are particularly central to UNDPs current work and long-term plans. Having an integrated approach, to support progress across the multiple goals, is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and UNDP is uniquely placed to support the process. It is important to understand that UNDP supports countries in three different ways through the MAPS Approach: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS).

- ♦ Providing support to governments to reflect the new global agenda in national development plans and policies; this work is already underway in many countries at national request;
- ♦ Supporting countries to accelerate progress on SDG targets. In this, they will make use of their extensive experience over the past five years with the MDG Acceleration Framework; and
- ♦ Making the UN’s policy expertise on sustainable development and governance available to

governments at all stages of implementation.

Collectively, all the partners involved can support in the communication of the new agenda, strengthen partnerships for implementation and fill in the gaps/lacunae in available data for monitoring and review. Also, as Co-Chair of the UNDG Sustainable Development Working Group, UNDP will lead the preparation of Guidelines for National SDG reports, which are relevant and appropriate for the countries in which they work. As of now, UNDP is already deeply involved in all processes around the SDG roll out, and also that they have the extensive programming experience to bear in supporting countries to develop their national SDG effort.

SDGs will become applicable from January 2016 and the deadline for the SDGs is 2030.

What would be the key challenges for SDGs?

**Monitoring and Review:** For any effective and accountable governance, monitoring and review mechanisms are essential; thus, they should be integrated into implementation mechanisms of the SDGs from early stages. From the institutional perspective, the need of the hour is to make sure that monitoring, review and reporting mechanisms are integrated into policy making processes at all levels, and the information is effectively used for improving decisions.

**Conflicting Perspectives:** One of the key challenges that would emerge is the sheer volume and complexity of a diverse set of socio-economic, environmental data and indicators, which may provide conflicting perspectives on progress.

**Best Measurement and Assessment:** Principles for the measurement and assessment practices will be needed and would also pose a challenge. This challenge can be addressed by establishing scientifically consistent and transparent protocols, common ontologies and conceptual frameworks for indicators that would reflect systematic perspectives.

Compliance with norms and their implementation would depend either on the political will of the decision-makers or on the capacities of local actors and institutions.

Discussing gaps and barriers is another key challenge which can be addressed by sharing lessons, learning lessons, finding best practices and making recommendations.

What are the challenges in the Indian context? Defining indicators to measure outcomes will pose a challenge. Financing SDGs is another major issue, so the government needs to devote a significant portion of their resources on the social sector; otherwise, there would likely be a significant funding gap. Monitoring and ownership is a very significant problem, and it would be a mammoth task to be addressed, as ownership should be both at the state and local level. Measuring progress will be a critical issue, in terms of periodicity issues and incomplete coverage of administrative data.

The biggest challenge is to address economic inequality in the country, as one can witness the most visible aspect of economic inequality, which entails inequality of opportunities accentuated by gender, ethnicity, disability and age. India is emerging as the world's second largest economy with 15% of the global labour force. However, rapid growth has not transformed the labour market and the employment conditions in the country. As the distribution of income and expenditures has become more unequal; poor people have not gained sufficiently from rapid economic growth. It is very clear that the poor human development attainment is linked to poverty, which contributes to an inequitable growth process and lost economic opportunities for the poor.

As an inclusive economic growth model is a necessity to promote equitable access to resources and services, so as to create decent jobs and livelihoods for all women and men. This can be attained, when both central and state governments take to transparency, accountability and effective utilization of the tax money towards social welfare measures, invest and improve on human development and not drain allocated money for other activities.

Thus, in order to achieve the goals by 2030, both the national and state governments need to identify priorities, decide on locally relevant policies, lay focus on institutional building, harness innovation, call for ensuring implementation and monitoring of plans to come close to SDGs.

On the whole, one thing is quite clear, nations cannot eradicate poverty, until the root causes of economic inequalities are addressed, and this is where the SDGs can succeed where the others failed. ❖



## Dr. Brahmdev Sharma

Dr. Brahmdev Sharma, popularly known as 'BD Sharma', was born in 1930 and was a noted scholar, retired IAS officer, former Chairperson of SC/ST Commission, President of Bharat Jana Andolan and an authoritative voice on tribal issues. He had secured his Doctorate Degree in Mathematics and had joined the Civil Services in 1952-53. He worked as the Bastar District Collector in united Madhya Pradesh from 1956-1981, and was later appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong (1981-1986). He was the Commissioner for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes from 1986-1991, and later, post retirement, he founded Bharat Jan Andolan in year 1992.

While serving in the Central and State Governments, he was responsible for the formulation of many tribal policies. He was also instrumental in bringing back the Fifth Schedule, as the vital instrument of policy for the very survival of tribal people, on the national agenda. When he worked as a Collector, he launched many schemes for the welfare of tribal people. To assuage the mood, he made some bold decisions, like giving land to the landless, stopping all mining leases and throwing out foreign corporations, which turned him into a hero in Bastar.

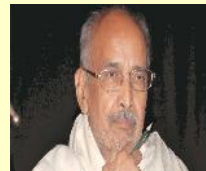
As a Commissioner, his resolute belief and commitment for decentralised local self-governance, anchored by Adivasi customary governance councils, resulted in powerful legal instruments such as Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996 and Forest Rights Act. He also initiated the idea of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as the then Secretary to the Ministry of Tribal Welfare.

Ever since 1991, he was with the tribal people and participated as an activist in their struggles. The law concerning tribal self-governance, which acknowledges the competence of the village community to manage all its affairs according to its customs and tradition, is the most-significant achievement of the movement. His idea is of universal significance, and is spreading to the general-areas in the country as well. It is bound to become a global phenomenon, particularly in the developing nations.

He had been an advocate of tribal rights and supporter of Adivasi movement. He fought to achieve constitutional rights for Girijans, Dalits, workers and farmers in Bastar, which was the largest tribal tract of the country. He had collaborated with the government in various initiatives for the Girijans and also did not spare it when the plans and governance failed in the Scheduled areas.

He wanted the tribal populace to rise and dismantle the whole notion of 'development' that had forced or was forcing them out of their lands. He urged tribals, farmers,

labourers and other marginalised communities to rise together against the State, which was not even honouring the special provisions made for them in the Constitution. He fought for the Constitutional rights of tribal people - jal, jungle, zameen.



He lent support to the activities of Samata which focuses on advocacy and development issues among tribal communities in Andhra Pradesh His journeys through Telangana and Andhra Pradesh's Adivasi territories campaigning for self-governance gave birth to slogans such as 'Maa oorlo maa rajyam' (In our village, we rule). He wanted the Maoists to move out of the jungle and establish bases in urban areas, and that they should establish links with farmers and workers from the unorganised sector to ensure that change happens.

Dr. Sharma took up Vice-Chancellorship (VC) at the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, after his predecessor was shot dead, and nobody had the courage to take charge as the VC. He was subsequently made the SC/ST Commissioner, drawing only Rs. 1 as salary. He started another branch of 'Bharat Jan Andolan' in Delhi with his pension payment. Even through the Government of India has not recognised his contributions to the society, he got recognition from all the former Prime Ministers notably Sri. Rajeev Gandhi. He provided support to expats of the Narmada, Polavaram and other projects.

He had been attending all conferences in India as well as in NIRD Hyderabad, and solved and discussed problems through his origins of speech in English or Hindi as a teacher. He also attended all movements related to the poor or tribal welfare, with or without invitation in India. However, once he was out of Bastar, he raised some pertinent questions like: what are the foreign companies doing in tribal areas? Why is everything for sale? Why are the poor tribals being marginalised further? And what options do they have except to join the armed revolution?

Dr. Sharma had written extensively on the issue of change. His writings in Hindi and their translations have become proud possessions of every tribal household. He has written nearly 22 books focussing on tribe and Schedule Castes' movements such as 'The Web of Poverty', '50 Years of Anti-Panchayat Raj', 'Dalits Betrayed', 'Tribal Development- the Concept and the Frame', 'Planning for Tribal development', 'Can we afford to Drink?', and 'The Tale of Two Nations' are some of his major works.

Dr. Sharma had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease since 2014, and was being looked after by his son and daughter-in-law. He breathed his last on December 6, 2015

## Payakaraopeta Mandal Mahila Samakhya

Payakaraopeta Mandal Mahila Samakhya (MMS) is located in Payakaraopeta mandal in Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. It has 69 Village Organizations (VOs) across 24 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under its umbrella. There are 1818 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the MMS; of which 52 are Differently Aabled Groups (DAGs). There are around 19,999 members in the MMS.

The employees managed by the MMS are: Assistant Project Manager (APM), four Cluster Coordinators (CC), Accountant, Community Surveyor, Balabadi Coordinator, Community Disability Worker (CDW), Sanjivini Case Manager, Computer Operator and 69 Village Organization Assistants (VOAs). The Executive body of the MMS meets on the 10<sup>th</sup> of every month. Generally, it prepares an agenda. It attends Zilla Samakaiya (ZS) meeting every month. It also conducts VOAs' review meeting on the 30<sup>th</sup> of every month with the support of the APM and CCs.

The MMS has five member Office Bearers (OB); However,

of these, only three office Bearers viz., President (P. Prabhavati), Secretary (S. Chittemma) and Treasurer (K. Talupulamma) operate the bank account jointly. The MMS has three Committees: Community Investment Fund (CIF) committee; Poorest of the Poor (POP) committee ; and Monitoring committee. The Accountant and Computer Operator are being paid money by the MMS.

The MMS collects Rs.1,000/- from each VO as membership fee, which would be treated as corpus fund of the MMS. It had received Rs. 70,00,000/- as CIF and has Rs. 4,10,42,290/- as Srinidhi loan. There are a total of 7,420 members who have benefited through the insurance scheme and 5,732 members have benefited through the Aam Admi and Abhayahastam schemes. The MMS lends money from the CIF and Srinidhi fund to the VOAs. The common activities undertaken by individuals through availing the loan are— agricultural investment, dairy, petty businesses. ❖

### Support Organization

## VISION

VISION is a rural development society working in Medak and Nizamabad districts of Telangana state. The organization focuses on education, health, nutrition, sanitation, agriculture and skill development. It was established in August 1999 and registered under the Societies Act. Through its commendable work, VISION has brought significant changes in the lives of rural populations.

### Activities:

- The child labour eradication and education programme: Vision has, so far, identified 2,462 child labourers in Medak and Nizamabad districts.
- Promotion of education for girl children programme: It has been facilitating the access to higher education for girl children, and has conducted surveys in Gajwal and Ramayampet mandals with the support of State Social Welfare Board, Hyderabad.
- Infant & mother-care programme: VISION had implemented the Samisti project in Alladurg mandal to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IFR), Mother Mortality

Rate (MMR) with the support of UNICEF & MEDVAN.

- Family counselling programme: To support women members, it has initiated counselling centres for family members who were in conflict with their families in Gajwel Mandal.
- Skill development of youth programme: t has, so far, provided training to 300 unemployed youth on computer training and beautification in Siddipet municipality.
- Irrigation development programme: Water Users Associations' (WUAs) strengthening, it has been working as a SO and NSO for 44 irrigation tanks' development through WUAs in four mandals of Medak district.
- Promotion of sustainable agriculture programme: It has been conducting surveys on horticulture crops in two mandals of Medak district under MEDVAN. It has been promoting the importance of forests in five mandals of Medak. ❖

### Training Organizations

1. Vikas Bharathi

[http://www.vikasbharti.net/act/vcnl\\_trng.htm](http://www.vikasbharti.net/act/vcnl_trng.htm)

2. Society for Upliftment of People with People's Organisation & Rural Technology

<http://www.supportjarkhand.org/TrainingCapacitybuilding.aspx>

3.Badlao Foundation

[http://www.badlao.org.in/wtdo/adcy\\_lobby/index.htm](http://www.badlao.org.in/wtdo/adcy_lobby/index.htm)

4. Udyogini

<http://udyogini.org/training/>

# Nagajyothi Village Organization

The Nagajyothi Village Organization (VO) was formed in April 2010 in Garepally village, Kataram mandal, Karimnagar district, Telangana. The VO has a total of 20 SHGs, with 215 women as members. The Operational Body (OB) manages the VO; the OB consists of three members i.e. President- B.Kala, Secretary- Manjulakka, and Treasurer- Md. Sharida. The Executive Committee (EC) comprises of all the SHG leaders, and the General Body (GB) comprises of all the members.

Each member pays Rs. 10/- as membership fee to the VO; each SHG pays Rs. 100/- as share capital to the VO; and the VO pays Rs. 500/- as membership fee to the Mandal Mahila Samakhya (MMS) and also every month VO pays Rs. 1000/- as share capital to the MMS. In this VO, there are 15 A grade SHGs, three B grade SHGs and two C grade SHGs.

The VO conducts meetings on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of every month in its rented office in the village. The VO pays Rs. 250/- towards rent of the office every month. The VO collects Rs. 20/- as fine from members who are absent during meetings and collects extra Rs. 10/- if they fail to pay fine. The VO pays Rs. 2000/- per month to the Community Activist (CA).

## Scheme

The VO gets a loan of Rs. 6,95,000/- from Sthreenidhi bank. The VO has given loans of Rs. 5,80,000/- to the SHGs and it has Rs. 1,15,000/- in hand. The VO gets a loan of Rs. 7,21,600/- for livelihoods programmes under Income Generative Programme (IGP) from the MMS. In this VO, three SHGs received a loan of Rs. 2,25,000/- for SC/ST people under Unnathi programme. The VO has savings of Rs. 1,11,595/-.

The VO maintains 14 types of books i.e. 1) Resolution book 2) Receipt book 3) Cash Book 4) Voucher Book 5) Loan Ledger 6) General ledger 7) Demand Collection Balance 8) Cheques Register 9) Savings Book 10) Stock Register 11) Pass Book 12) Loan Register 13) Stock Voucher and 14) Individual Pass Book.

The VO has seven sub-committees: 1) Gender Sub-Committee 2) Insurance Sub-Committee 3) Poorest of the Poor (POP) Sub-Committee 4) Audit Sub-Committee 5) Health and Nutrition Sub-Committee 6) Marketing Sub-Committee and 7) Recovery Sub-Committee.

Total 35 children (Above 7<sup>th</sup> class) are availing scholarships; five members are availing Abhayahastham pension; and family members of three VO members who died recently, have received an insurance amount of Rs. 30,000/- for natural death. ❖

## Facility

## MGNREGS

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was initiated in April 2006 in Garepally village, Kataram mandal, Karimnagar district, Telangana. There are a total of 1250 job cardholders and 30 Srama Shakthi Sangalu (SSS) groups in the village.

The officials who supervise the scheme here are – Field assistant (FA) Rajamani, Technical Assistant (TA) Ramesh and Additional Programme Officer (APO) Rajaiah. The FA supports workers under this project. Each family gets 100 days work per year, while Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) get 150 days work per year. Each individual earns a maximum wage of Rs.180/- per day, depending on the work done.

The major season is March, April and May; workers are engaged for three months and also get 20% of extra pay in season as allowance. In this village, many works have been completed such as preparation of kuccha roads in agriculture fields, de-siltation of irrigation tanks, cleaning of feeder channels, construction of water storage ponds, land levelling work in agriculture lands owned by SC/ST communities; moreover, on the sanitation front, a total of 1390 toilets have been constructed and 440 toilets are under construction. ❖

## Anganwadi Centre - 1

There are two Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Garepally village, Kataram mandal, Karimnagar district. The village has a population of 1628. The AWC-1 was established in 1984. Presently, there are 24 registered children in the AWC; of these, only 10 children (6 boys & 4 girls) are attending the AWC regularly. Additionally, seven pregnant and six lactating women are currently availing benefits from the centre. The timings of the AWC are from 9.00 AM to 4.00 PM. The AWC is being run by the teacher Amrutha Rani, who has been working since 2010 at the centre, and the Aaya Jaya, who has been working since 2012 at the centre.

Sometimes, the AWC provides boiled Groundnuts and Bengal gram, and milk to children. It provides 200ml of milk and an egg to the pregnant and lactating women daily.

The AWC staff conducts a village population survey every quarter. They implement polio vaccination, provide Vitamin A for 0-5 years children with the support of ANM and also provide iron and folic acid tablets to adolescent girls and pregnant women.

The CDPO and Supervisor monitor their work. All food items are supplied from the Mahadevpur ICDS project office, under Gangaram cluster, Kataram mandal. ❖

## Sweet Corn Selling

The sale of sweet corn, in and around different corners of both rural and urban areas, is a new livelihood trend that we are witnessing in India.

This livelihood is rapidly being taken up by the poor entrepreneurs, due to factors such as minimal investment required and less risk involved. On the other hand, on the customers' front, the snack has attracted most of the health-conscious older generations and the diet-conscious younger generations.

The vendors, who have taken to this new livelihood, purchase maize from the nearest vegetable markets and prepare the sweet corn dishes; mostly, the local vendors follow the simplest way of making sweet corn i.e., the vendors peel out the maize seeds and boil them for around 30 minutes in fresh water, drain the water, and add lemon juice, salt, and pepper etc., to the boiled preparation, which they then sell to the customers.

The vendors have also taken to value addition of the sweet corn selling livelihoods by making different types of sweet corn flavours i.e., spicy, roasted, buttered and so on. The above kind of value addition is being done in small restaurants.

The price of sweet corn, the size of a teacup is Rs. 20/-. On an average, the vendors earn a daily profit ranging from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/-. During monsoon season, the profits are generally very high; however, it is dependent on the market situation at that time.

This livelihood has been providing employment to local vendors, both directly and indirectly, i.e., farmers, vegetable shop owners, middle men, auto drivers, labourers, fuel wood sellers, cart manufacturers and cycle mechanics, etc..



Mostly, the vendors require a mobile cart, fuel wood, kerosene, sufficient water, bowls, salt, lemons, peppers, forceps, cups, spoons etc. The vendors mostly run their businesses near schools, colleges, markets, public meeting areas, cinema halls, parks, bus stops, railway stations etc. Due to it needing less capital investment, minimal human resource, least risk involved and all this with good profit margins, many of the poor families are being attracted to this livelihood.

The sweet corn has a good combination of nutrients, carbohydrates and vitamins; furthermore, sweet corn increases the levels of ferulic acid, which is said to have anti-cancer properties.

Because of the increasing awareness about the ill-effects of junk food, many youngsters have taken to eating sweet corn, instead of chips or other fried items, as it is delicious, satiates hunger easily and is healthy. ❖

### Individual Enterprise



Selling Coconut Water

### Collective Enterprise



Cloths Business by ESHG Members

# Looking at Mirror

One day all the employees reached the office and they saw a big advice on the door on which it was written: "Yesterday the person who has been hindering your growth in this company passed away. We invite you to join the funeral in the room that has been prepared in the gym". In the beginning, they all got sad for the death of one of their colleagues, but after a while they started getting curious to know who was that man who hindered the growth of his colleagues and the company itself.

The excitement in the gym was such that security agents were ordered to control the crowd within the room. The more people reached the coffin, the more the excitement heated up. Everyone thought: "Who is this guy who was hindering my progress? Well, at least he died!" One by one the thrilled employees got closer to the coffin, and when they looked inside it they suddenly became speechless. They stood nearby the coffin, shocked and in silence, as if someone had touched the deepest part of their soul. There was a mirror inside the coffin: everyone who looked inside it could see himself.

There was also a sign next to the mirror that said: "There is only one person who is capable to set limits to your growth: it is YOU." You are the only person



who can revolutionize your life. You are the only person who can influence your happiness, your realization and your success. You are the only person who can help yourself. Your life does not change when your boss changes, when your friends change, when your partner changes, when your company changes. Your life changes when YOU change, when you go beyond your limiting beliefs, when you realize that you are the only one responsible for your life. "The most important relationship you can have is the one you have with yourself".

Moral: The world is like a mirror: it gives back to anyone the reflection of the thoughts in which one has strongly believed. The world and your reality are like mirrors lying in a coffin, which show to any individual the death of his divine capability to imagine and create his happiness and his success. It's the way you face Life that makes the difference. ❖

## Social Enterprise



Medical Services by Justice Society

## Important Day



18 December  
International Migrants Day

## The Invisible Man

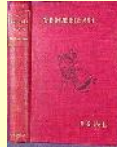
Author : **H. G. Wells.**

The book, '**The Invisible Man**', is a science fiction novel by H.G.Wells. It was originally serialized in Pearson's Weekly in 1897, and published as a novel the same year; it went on to win the National Book Award for fiction. The story of the book is about Mr. Griffin, a scientist who has devoted himself to research into optics and invents a way to change a body's refractive index to that of air, so that it absorbs and reflects no light and turns himself invisible; thus, becoming the invisible man of the title; however, he soon realizes that his invisibility is a curse and tries to reverse the process, but loses his life in the process.

Griffin's furious attempt to avenge his betrayal leads to his being shot. He takes shelter in a nearby house that turns out to belong to Dr. Kemp, a former friend. He reveals his identity along with the story behind his invisibility to Kemp. But now he imagines that he can make Kemp his secret confederate, describing his plan to begin a "Reign of Terror" by using his invisibility to terrorize the nation.

Kemp secretly calls the police, while hearing to his preposterous idea, and waits for help to arrive as he listens to this wild proposal. When the authorities arrive at Kemp's house, Griffin fights his way out and the next day leaves a note announcing that Kemp himself will be the first man to be killed in the "Reign of Terror". Soon, Griffin tries to kill Kemp, who bolts for the town, where the local people come to his aid. Griffin is seized, assaulted, and killed by a mob.

The Invisible Man's naked, battered body gradually becomes visible as he dies. It is a great work of fiction by Wells, which tries to show what the human tendency of greed leads to. ❖

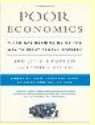


## Poor Economics

Authors : **Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo.**

The book '**Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty**' is the result of fifteen years of field research by authors from India, Morocco, Kenya, Indonesia and other developing countries. It stands out from the other literature on developmental economics as it stays away from the 'big questions' to investigate the incredibly multi-faceted and complex lives of the poor, and proposes alternate policies that could have a real impact. The book presents the practical answers to pertinent questions towards ending world poverty.

The book states that the battle against poverty can be won with patience, careful thinking and a willingness to learn from evidence. It is a must-read for policy-makers, philanthropists & activists. ❖



## Agriculture and Rural Development

Book Name : Author: **Chandra Shekhar Prasad.**

The book '**Agriculture and Rural Development in India Since 1947.**' traces the developments in Indian agriculture and the transformation of rural India in the post-Independence period. It provides information about development policy interventions by the Indian government, trade, open market policies like agricultural insurance and credit, technology adoption, subsidies to farmers etc. It also examines recent initiatives undertaken by the Government of India (GoI) to assist the agricultural.

It also provides a yearly review of agricultural and rural development achievements in India from 1947 to 2009, and highlights the main stories and policies enacted by the Indian government. It is an excellent guide for people interested in economic development, agricultural policy and trade; students, researchers; policy-makers and economists. ❖



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# ‘Yoga’kshemam

*Happy Human Rights Day!*

*Happy Vaikunta Ekadasi! Gita Day!*

*Happy Milad-un-Nabi!*

*Merry Christmas!*

*Happy New Year!*

Vasudhaika Kutumbakam. South Asia Union (a la European Union, financial, economic and/or cultural). Bharat Varsh. Or Akhand Bharat. Are they real possibilities? Or utopian articulations?

John Maxwell's 'The Complete 101 Collection' discusses what every leader needs to know -

- ◆ Attitude is always a player on the team;
- ◆ Talent is not enough;
- ◆ Attitude and Potential go hand in hand;
- ◆ Attitude determines our approach to life and our relationships with people;
- ◆ Attitude is the 'only' difference between success and failure;
- ◆ Attitude is changeable but requires willingness, faith, plan, change in thought pattern and effort;
- ◆ The greatest battle we wage against failure occurs on the inside, not the outside;
- ◆ Embrace adversity – adversity creates resilience, develops maturity, stretches performance, adds more opportunities, prompts innovation, and motivates;
- ◆ Every successful person is someone who failed, yet never regarded himself as a failure;
- ◆ The successful person fails forward - values people, praises effort and rewards performance; rejects rejection, sees failure as temporary isolated incidents, keeps expectations realistic, focuses on strengths, varies approaches and bounces back;
- ◆ Success is knowing the purpose in life, growing to reach the maximum potential possible and sowing seeds that benefit others;
- ◆ We need to give up to go up;
- ◆ Growth must be intentional;
- ◆ Let us be better tomorrow than we are today;
- ◆ Higher the Leadership, greater the Effectiveness;
- ◆ Leadership develops daily, not in a day;
- ◆ Leaders are learners, learning is ongoing, a result of self-discipline and perseverance;
- ◆ Leaders are self-disciplined, follow 20/80 principle, and focus on effectiveness and efficiency in that order;
- ◆ Trust is the foundation and Vision sets the direction;
- ◆ True measure of leadership is influence – nothing more, nothing less – not management, not entrepreneurship, not knowledge, not pioneering and not position, but leader may be all of these;
- ◆ Leadership levels – position (have to follow), relationships (want to follow, love), results (good to follow, admire), people development (empowering to follow, loyal) and personhood (can't help but follow, seek out);

- ◆ The higher we go, the longer it takes, higher the level of commitment, easier it is to lead, greater the growth and need to take others to higher levels;
- ◆ Leader's lasting value is measured by legacy and succession;
- ◆ 'Anyway' Leadership Commandments –

*People are illogical, unreasonable, and self-centered – love them anyway*

*If you do good, people will accuse you of selfish ulterior motives – do good anyway*

*If you are successful, you will win false friends and true enemies – succeed anyway*

*The good you do today will perhaps be forgotten tomorrow – do good anyway*

*Honesty and frankness make you vulnerable – be honest and frank anyway*

*The biggest man with the biggest ideas can be shot down by the smallest man with the smallest mind – think big anyway*

*People favour underdogs but follow only hot dogs – fight for a few underdogs anyway*

*What you spend years building may be destroyed overnight – build anyway*

*People really need help but may attack you if you help them – help them anyway*

*Give the world the best that you have and you will get kicked in the teeth – give the world the best that you have anyway*

*If better is possible, then good is not enough.*

## G Muralidhar

- ◆ Believing in people before they have proved themselves is the key to motivating people to reach their potential;
- ◆ When words and actions match, people know they can trust;
- ◆ A servant leader puts others ahead and serves out of love;
- ◆ Great leaders seek out and find potential leaders, then transform them into good leaders, taking them through five steps - Model, Mentor, Monitor, Motivate, Multiply – and giving them responsibility, authority and accountability;
- ◆ Mentoring Leaders dedicate themselves to developing others.

The task before us is to be the leader and multiply leaders. Let us get ready.

This is naayakayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we are willing! If we desire! If we have an end in mind! If the purpose and vision is seen! If we have a plan! If we invest ourselves! If we are relentless! If we do not stop the efforts! If we are not affected by temporary failures! If we persist! If we do not stop the learning and practice! If we love the universe! If we are committed to the universe! If we transcend ourselves! If we have hope and faith in people and the universe! Krsna confirms free individual's path of devoted servant leadership with wisdom is straight into the universe.

Join us in the world of yoga – for losing in the service of the flow of the free and joyous universe – towards karmayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖



**livelihoods**  
Body and Backbone