

# livelihoods

*today and tomorrow*

February 2014

## Prosperous and Equitable States

(Telangana and Andhra Pradesh)



Telangana is official. Formalities are underway!

75 days of General Elections have come!

Chill is giving way to heat.

1948. 1953. 1956. 1969. 1972. 2014 – it has been a long struggle, from independence from Nizam and joining Indian Dominion; split from Madras State; State Reorganization and emergence of Andhra Pradesh; Jai Telangana movement; Jai Andhra movement; and emergence of two Telugu states – Telangana and Andhra Pradesh now. Both the states are large with more than 40 million people each. Both have the promise of becoming the prosperous inclusive developed states in the next 2 decades if the visions emerge and leaderships seize. If they work together, they would be a formidable and decisive force in Indian political, economic and development scene. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'Prosperous and Equitable States'.

You may like to read Victor Hugo's classic - 'Les Miserables'. Read about Purvanchal in 'Kshetram' and Koya Community in 'Sukshetram'.

'Legend' introduces 'Ela Bhatt'. 'How to' supplement discusses 'How to do Performance Appraisal?' Usual e-links introduce a video (Mukti Coconut Project NaKREL), book (Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment), LEAP (Ipponihavi Village), and value-chain/subsector (Paddy/Barley).

Daily notes for the month are presented as part of the e-livelihoods learning course. This month, it is capsule 2: Tools.

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

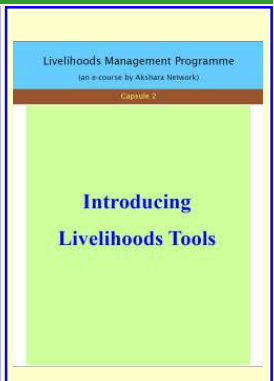
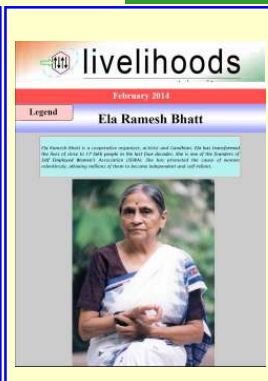
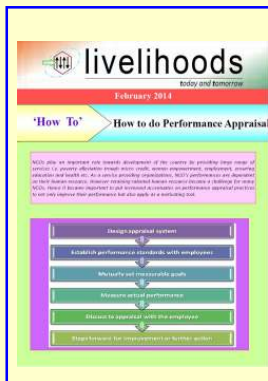
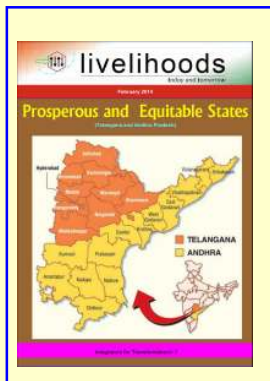
the 'livelihoods' team

According to world bank report trends suggest women's labor force participation worldwide has stagnated over the past 30 years, dropping from 57 to 55 percent globally, despite accumulating evidence that jobs benefit women, families, businesses and communities.



Multiple objectives may not attract preferable results in training.

Latest 'livelihoods' Supplements e-course



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**Focus: Prosperous and Equitable States 10**
**Ipponibhavi Village 17**

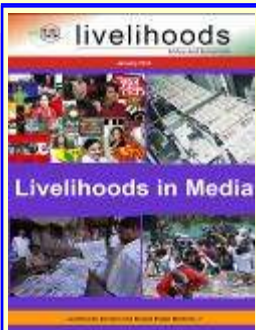
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<b>e-links</b>	LEAP	Ipponibhavi village
	VCA	Paddy (Ipponibhavi)
	Sub-sector	Barley
	e-book	Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment
	v-book	Mukti Coconut Project NaRKEL

**e- course** Capsule: 2 Introducing Livelihoods Tools

**Supplement; How to do** How to do Performance Appraisal

**Supplement: Legend** Ela Ramesh Bhatt



Thank you very much for sharing the documents.

Good day & Regards

Edwin,

HelpAge India – Chennai.



Thank you for sending livelihoods monthly news letters and supplementary additions. I appreciate your hard work and dedication on this work. It will definitely helpful to the development professionals to enhance their knowledge and skills.

V. Madhusudana Rao

Chaitanyapuri - Hyderabad

*Can, Disabilities Bill, 2014 fulfill the aspirations of persons with disabilities?*

## News

**GVMC Ready To Open Livelihood Centres:** Greater Vishakapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) is ready to open six livelihood centres to offer services to public as well as improve the employability of skilled workers in the city. The centres at Anakapalle and Bheemunipatnam are unlikely to come up as the population there is below one lakh persons not meeting the parameters of the National Urban Livelihood Mission.

**Bengal Gram Growers In Distress As Price Plummet:** Bengal gram growers trouble as price of the principal commercial crop in the district plummeted to below the Rs. 3,000 per quintal mark in view of on higher domestic production estimate coupled with steady supplies of new crop. State government to purchase both desi and hybrid varieties at Rs. 3,500 per quintal, has remained a non-starter with the district administration bogged down in differentiating farmers and traders who put together had stored in cold storage units 11.50 lakh quintals of produce. ❖

**At 263.20 Million Tonnes This Year, Food grain Production Touches A Record High:** As per the second advance estimate put out by Union Agriculture Ministry, 263.20 million tonnes of foodgrain has been produced this year, 3.91 million tonnes more than the 259.29 million tonnes produced in 2011-12, making it the highest ever foodgrain production the country has seen.

**Govt Announces Service Tax Exemption For Rice:** Finance Minister P Chidambaram announced that service tax would be abolished on rice from the staple's loading to storage stage. Rice was originally exempt from service tax. However, later the Finance Ministry had said that only paddy is agri-produce, while rice is a processed item. Presenting the interim budget for 2014-15 fiscal, Mr. Chidambaram said: "By virtue of the definition of 'agricultural produce' in Finance Act 2012, read with the Negative List, storage or warehousing of paddy was excluded from the levy of service tax. ❖



**Myanmar Gets US\$ 22-million ADB Grant From Japan for Rural Livelihoods,** : The Myanmar government and the Asian Development Bank have signed two grant agreements worth US\$ 22 million (Ks 2.17 Billion), financed by the Japan government, to help reduce rural poverty and expand HIV/AIDS services to vulnerable groups and into remote areas. The programmes will be provided through the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), the bank said. According to the ADB, the \$12 million livelihoods grant will benefit at least 700,000 people in villages in the Ayeyarwady Delta, the central dry zone, Tanintharyi Region. ❖



## Ipponibhaavi Gramaikya Sangham

The Ipponibhavi Gramaikya Sangham (IGS) is in Teegalapalli Grama panchayath, Nawaab peta Mandal, Mahabubnagar District. This VO was formed on 8 May 2007. This VO covers about 48 families in this village, with 3 Self Help Groups (SHGs).

This VO is associated to the Teegalapalli Grama Panchayath. 75% of the villagers are members in these SHGs. It is under the supervision of the Nawabpet Mandala Mahila Samakhya. It conducts a Executive Committee (EC) meeting in the village. The VO President participate in Mandal Mahila Samakhya (MMS) in Nawaab peta, on 8th of every month. In the meeting, they review about the past and present situations, issue of financial or development activities and social activities, of day to day like bank linkage programme of SHGs etc.

Whatever resolutions are taken in the meeting are implemented under the President and Vice-President of the VO.

**The VO office bearers:** The President is N. Indira, Secretary is Chandrakala and Treasurer is

### Scheme

### Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

The Mid Day Meal scheme is being implemented in Ipponibhaavi village, Teegalapalli panchayath, Nawaabpeta mandal, Mahabubnagar district since December 2009. The scheme is implemented in the school level. This scheme covers 26 children in the age group of 3-11 years. This scheme is providing food to many of the children, the Mid Day Meal is the only complete meal, that they have access to during the entire day. This programme runs 10 months per year.

**The main objective:** The scheme aims to curb the School drop-out rate for children, as the children are forced to take up menial jobs to survive, and also to enhance the quality of their education and to decrease number of malnourished children and to promote the right to compulsory education for children in the age group of 6-14 years. In this village, the programme is being successfully run.

**Composition:** Under this programme, per student, 100 grams of food is provided for primary school children. The menu list includes food items like rice, daal, sambar, pulses, vegetables, oil, eggs and fruits. Some of the items are bought from the ration shop. Weekly Menu: Rice and sambar, dal, lemon rice and kichidi etc. The cost for a primary school level is Rs. 2.89 per student and for upper primary school level is Rs. 4.33 per student. As per the norm, the programme is implemented in the ground level. MDO, MEO and VO sub committee are monitoring the scheme in school. ❖

Venkatamma.

The VO has a Book Keeper. He does book keeping for the SHGs and as well as VO.

**Financial activities:** A major activity in the VO is the linkage to the bank for money to the SHGs. The total amount is Rs. 7,75,000. Saving amount is Rs 1,35,000. Share capital is Rs.1800 per SHG and membership fee is Rs.250 per member. Interest amount is Rs 4500. Corpus fund amount CIF is Rs.32,000.

Repaying loans 98% from members to SHG, 100% from SHG to VO and VO to MS is 100%.

There is inter-lending process on a certain amount. Like 3% annual interest for six month time bound.

**Subcommittee:** There are 3 sub committees

- SHG linkage to the bank committee.
- Village health committee with ANM
- Mid-day meal implementation committee to monitor the scheme. ❖

### Facility

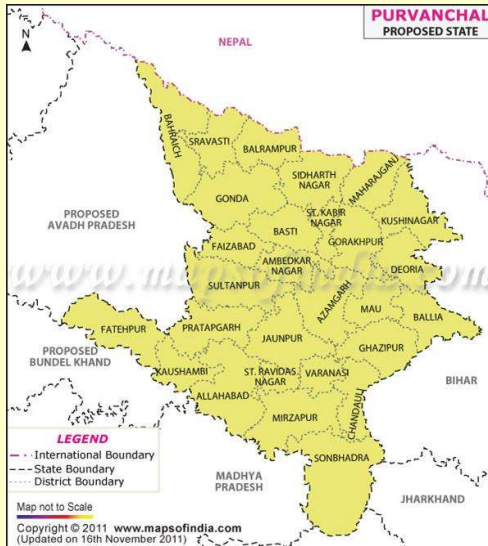
### Ipponibhavi Primary School

There is a primary school in Ipponibaavi village, Teegalpalli Panchayath, Nawaabpeta mandal, Mahabubnagr district. It was established in 2001, by the support of local people. The people donated ¼ acre of land for the school. School strength: There are 26 students, 14 male and 12 female students. All of the students are poor people and belong to the backward class. All the students are below the age of 10 Years. There are classes from 1st to 5th class in this school. The school has a government teacher and private vidya volunteer. The primary school has an educational committee, appointed by the village Grama panchayath. They supervise the school activities in the village.

The school has a wonderful environment and a good building structure and water facility. The basic infrastructure is provided by the Government and the villagers. The school children get a free education, and also free school dresses, books and mid day meal. Well educated teachers and a good atmosphere are other plus points. Every month, the villagers and the education committee have a meeting and discuss the school's problems. And recently, a new concrete building has been constructed in the premises. The villagers demand the school to upgrade to a High school. As the high school is 3km from the village. The poor children are able to access quality education because of this school. ❖

## Purvanchal

## Koya Community



Purvanchal is a geographic region of Northern India and part of Uttar Pradesh. Its population is 7.653 crore and with 17 districts. It is the most densely populated area in the world. Purvanchal area is represented by 23 members of parliament to the Lok Sabha and 117 legislators in the 403 members in Uttar Pradesh state assembly.

Bhojpuri is the predominant language in the region. People also speak Hindi, Urdu, Awadhi and Baghelkhandi in this region. Majority of the people belong to Dalit Samaj. Literacy level is very low (40-55%) and sex ratio is around 960.

Purvanchal is a land of multi-hued culture. The Dhubia and Poorbi Nautanki are very famous folk dances of Purvanchal. Purvanchal is one of the most ancient regions of India and enjoys a rich heritage and culture, particularly because of its association with cities like Varanasi, Gorakhpur etc. Varanasi and Kushinagar are tourist places in Uttar Pradesh. Varanasi is famous for saree manufacturing. Mirzapur and Sonbhadra are very rich in natural resources.

In 1991, Uttar Pradesh government established the Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi, to fund regional development projects that advanced balanced development, meet local needs, and redress regional disparities. But due to corrupt distribution channels, the conditions have remained still the same.

Farmers are dependent on agriculture for income. The land is favourable for agriculture but lack of resources have kept the area backward for years. Most of the rural area is given to intensive agriculture. The rain fed farming is prominent. Paddy and wheat are the prominent crops. Ganga (Jaunpur), Sone (Sonbhadra), Ghaghara, Rapti and Chhoti Gandak (Deoria), Ghagra (Mau), Ghaghara river (Basti) are the major rivers.

The economic and industrial growth had been greatly hindered because of caste-guided political in-fighting and huge population. ❖

The Koyas are one of the few multi-lingual and multi-racial tribal communities living in India. They are also one of the major peasant tribes of



Andhra Pradesh numbering 3.60 lakhs. The Koyas call themselves as "Koithur". The land of Koithur or the Koya land includes the Indravati, Godavari, Sabari, Sileru rivers and the thickly wooded Eastern Ghats, covering parts of Bastar, Koraput, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and the East and West Godavari districts. This region is situated at a height of 150-300 metres. The Koyas speak the language called "Koyi". It is blended with Telugu in Andhra Pradesh.

During the eighteenth century, the Marathas invaded and subverted the Koyas along with the Gonds. The continuous pillage and harassment by the non-tribals resulted in the loss of the vestige of Koya civilization.

The Koyas have a patrilineal and patrilocal family. The family is called "Kutum". The nuclear family is the predominant type. Usually, sons in a family live separately after marriage, but continue to do joint cultivation (Pottu Vyavasayam) along with parents and unmarried brothers. Monogamy is prevalent among the Koyas.

The major forest species are teak, bamboo, maddi and cashew. The minor forest produce includes beedi leaves, gum, honey and tamarind. Sorghum is the staple crop and rice and tobacco are grown along the river banks. They are owing to small land holdings (the average land-holding per family is 2.0 acres wet and 4.1 acres dry land) and no irrigation facilities, above 55% of the families continue practicing slash and burn (podu) cultivation, while 10 percent of the populations are landless.

Podu - the slash and burn cultivation - is the traditional mode of agriculture for the Koyas. Though the Koyas are farmers by occupation, most of their food supplies are drawn from the forest. Roots and fruits form their subsidiary food. They grow several varieties of sorghum and a few pulses. Rice is also grown in a few wetlands. The overall land under settled cultivation is barely seven percent. Rice is generally preferred in wetlands, although few families have recently started cultivating some commercial crops. On the whole only 0.4% of the agricultural produce is sold. In the majority of cases, the rate of yields does not even meet the requirements of the farmers. The Koyas also collect various forest products to supplement their meager agricultural returns. Their staple diet is sorghum. Fish is another important food for the Koyas. ❖

# Integrators for Transformation!

Cold is giving way. Telangana finds its way as 29<sup>th</sup> State of India. Three months of General Elections are on. February makes us to remember Valentine's Day. February also brings Mahasivarathri.

Vote on Account Interim Budget 2014-15 passed. Highlights of the same include –

- ♦ 140 million people out of poverty in the last decade;
- ♦ The level of plan expenditure is maintained at 2013-14 levels for most ministries; Rural Development maintains Rs.82,000 crore;
- ♦ However, the non-plan expenditure is twice the plan expenditure;
- ♦ Skill Development must rank alongside secondary education, university education, total sanitation and universal healthcare as priorities;
- ♦ No changes in income tax rates; and
- ♦ **Transfer of control on substantial central funds (more than Rs.3.0 lakh crore) to states**

P Chidambaram says India could be the third largest economy in the world in three decades from now if we achieve –

- ♦ Fiscal Consolidation with fiscal deficit at 3% of GDP;
- ♦ Foreign Investment to meet the Current Account Deficit;
- ♦ Balance between Price Stability and Growth;
- ♦ Implementation of Financial Sector Reforms, as recommended by the Legislative Reforms Commission;
- ♦ Building Infrastructure, using PPP model as widely as possible;
- ♦ Focus on Manufacturing;
- ♦ Limited absolutely necessary subsidies;
- ♦ Urbanization with Good Governance;
- ♦ Skill Development Focus
- ♦ Joint fiscal responsibility of states and centre

Hope this economy would be humane and inclusive; Poverty reduction remains an agenda; Livelihoods of the poor remains a critical agenda; and Budgets for poverty

reduction, employment, education, healthcare etc., would be enhanced substantially. The Livelihoods Missions working in tandem with adequate financial resources, competent and empowered human resources, autonomous governance mechanisms at various levels and charged community institutions and community professionals would have to play central role.

We need Acts that allow self-managing institutions of the people to function.

We need to practice social, financial and economic inclusion at various levels.

We need to ensure that rights and entitlements reach the people with ease, certainty and transparency.

We need to ensure that convergence of various missions, programs, schemes and projects is almost automatic.

## Perspectives

G Muralidhar

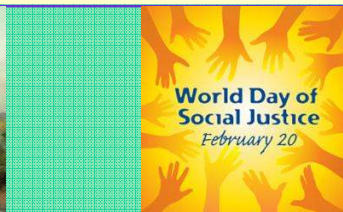
We need bottom-up plans. We need capacity building for planning, and realizing the plans.

In fact, we need to build vision of development at various levels and the plans have to flow from this.

600,000 villages need 1.2 million visionary community leaders and professionals @2 per village. Can we build them?

1.25 billion strong India has two-thirds of its population considered as poor – 800 million people or 180 million households, mostly working in the unorganized sectors. They need to be organized into their institutions and collectives. Their governance mechanisms have to be transparent and accountable to their members. Their leaders and staff to be nurtured and their capacities need to be built. They need to be provided services. Their rights and entitlements have to be made accessible with ease and certainty. **This vision in its various hues has to be visualized and realized.**

This requires dedicated development and livelihoods channels, development and livelihoods management institutes, pools of resource persons and resource agencies, development and livelihoods literature, curriculum and learning architecture etc. 100 **integrators of transformation** for these, with assumed mandate for this task is the way. ❖





**I Want to See My Daughter as Doctor in Future****I Want To Do Service For Children Forever****What is your name and how old are you?**

My name is SK Nabhi Saheb. I am 35 years old.

**What are your educational qualifications?**

I have studied Intermediate only. I didn't go to further education because of economic problems at that time in my family.

**What is your native village?**

My family is from Mangollu in Vatsavai Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.

**What is your family background?**

There are three members in my family: my wife, daughter, and me. My wife is housewife.

**What is your current occupation? How much do you earn?**

I work as a RMP doctor in Mangollu village. I earn Rs. 10,000 per month.

**What kinds of treatments do you provide to patients?**

I provide treatments for illnesses including the fever, cough, cold, joint pains and common diseases. I also provide first aid services to accident cases. But, I do not treat more vital cases such as serious accidents and snakebites, for which I send patients to a big hospital near my village.

**What are the fundamental problems you face on a daily basis?**

One large problem that affects me is access to clean drinking water near my village.

**Are you entitled to benefits provided by government schemes? If so, what are they?**

The only benefit that I have received in the past is my Rural Medical Practitioners (RMP) training, which was sponsored and provided by the government in Vijayawada. This has enabled me to become a RMP doctor in my village and lead a comfortable lifestyle.

**What are your plans for the future?**

In the future, I wish to provide the best education opportunities to my daughter and see her become doctor in the future. Additionally, I want to serve people in my village in order to foster development. ❖

**Tell us about yourself? And your native village?**

My name is S. Madhu Kumari. I am thirty years old. I have completed the tenth grade. My family lives in Chittiyala Village in Vatsavai Mandal, Krishna District. AP.

**What is your family background?**

There are four people in my family: my husband, two children, and me. My husband has a job in the private sector in Vatsavai Mandal.

**What is your current occupation?**

I work as an Anganwadi worker at Chittiyala Village.

**What are your responsibilities as an Anganwadi teacher?**

Every day, the Anganwadi Center opens at 9:00A.M—1:30 PM. Twenty-five children in the 3-5 years age group attend the Anganwadi Center daily. I help the children learn by engaging them in creative activities such as drawing. As the Anganwadi teacher, I also observe the children for any discrepancies in their capacity to learn, and provide them appropriate support. We provide eggs once a week to children, pregnant women, and lactating women to ensure a proper protein intake. Once in every 15 days, we survey the number of births in the village and any incidents of child mortality. We measure the weights of the children and pregnant women to address any health issues in a timely fashion.

**When did you join the Anganwadi Center as a teacher? How much do you earn per month?**

I joined as an Anganwadi teacher at Chittiyala Village in 2010. I earn Rs. 3000 per month.

**What are the fundamental problems that you face on a daily basis?**

Sometimes, when children do not come to the Anganwadi center, I have to go to their homes and bring them to the school. I have financial problems of my own. My family can be classified as poor based on our relatively low income. To add to our woes, prices of basic necessities and commodities are increasing at a rapid pace, and therefore we are not able to afford many essentials.

**Are you entitled to any of the schemes being implemented by the government? If so, what are they?**

The government provided me the house in which I live as part of the Rural Housing Scheme.

**What are your plans for the future?**

In future, I want to serve children in the Anganwadi and help development activities that would improve their education experience. ❖





## I Have Work Until I Die

## Better Education For Children


**Tell us about your self? And your native village?**

My name is Netthikopula Yamma. I am 60 years old. I am illiterate. I never had a formal education. My native village Ipponbhavi, and it's located in

Teegalapalli panchayath, Nawaabpeta Mandal, Mahabubnagar District.

**What is your family background?**

In currently I live alone. My two daughters once lived with me, but my elder daughter Narasamma died due to a heart attack six years ago. My younger daughter got married three years ago.

**What is your current occupation? How much do you earn?**

I am performing physical labor to earn money. But my health is not supporting me to meet the demanding requirements of my job. I earn approximately Rs. 70- 100 per day. Although my income fluctuates from month to month, I generally earn a monthly average of Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000.

**What are the fundamental problems that you face on a daily basis?**

My body pains are my biggest problem because they prevent me from working to earn money. Ten years ago, I became unconscious and fell into a well due to my low blood pressure. After I rested for three months, I was able to recover moderately. But I am not the perfect fit for the kinds of fatiguing tasks given to me at work. I have been using Ayurveda medicines from Siddotam Village for the past ten years.

**Do you have own land?**

Yes, now I have 13 guntas (1/3 acre). I give it to others in my village for lease. When I was living with my husband in the past we owned four acres of land. After his death, we were unable to continue agricultural activities. However, I had to sell some of my land to get my younger daughter married. The land I own right now carries little inherent value because of the lack of irrigation facilities.

**Are you entitled to any of the schemes being implemented by the government? If so, what are they?**

Yes, I am having Annapurna card and with this scheme, I am entitled to 35 kg of rice. Additionally, I receive an old-age pension of Rs. 200 per month. I also have the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) card

**What are your plans for the future?**

I have no plans for my future. I'm sure that I'll have to work until I die. ❖

**Tell us about your self? And your native village?**

My name is Netthikopula Srinivasulu. I am 39 years old. I studied until 7<sup>th</sup> class. My native village is Ipponbhavi in Teegalpalli panchayath, Nawaabpeta Mandal, Mahabubnagar District.


**What is your family background?**

There are four members in my family: my wife, son, daughter, and me. My wife and I are both performing physical labor for a daily wage. My son and daughter are in school. They are very helpful in supporting our work.

**What is your current occupation? How much do you earn?**

I am an agricultural worker and daily wage worker. I earn Rs 4000 per month. However, I've been losing many work opportunities ever since I cut off my hand.

**How did you lose your hand?**

I lost my hand due to an electric shock in the agriculture field ten years ago. I am also rearing livestock.

**What livestock do you own? Where did you sell the goats? How much do you earn by selling your goats?**

I have the four buffalos and seven goats. I sell the goats at Korukonda Local Sandy. This is one of the major sources of income for my family. I generally sell four or five goats in the local sandy. Additionally, I sell livestock manure to my neighborhood farmers for Rs 2500-3000 per tractor.

**How much do you earn by selling milk?**

I obtain about four liters of milk per day. I sell this for Rs. 90 at the dairy booth in Teegalpalli Panchyath.

**What kind of problems do you face ?**

I lost my stable livelihood when my arm got cut off. I am unable to work effectively on any physically demanding job due to my limited abilities. This is the biggest reason why I now look up to the government to support my life.

**What are the fundamental problems that you face on a daily basis?**

I am unable to do my work effectively with a single hand. I often have to take the assistance of my wife, neighbors, and children.

**Are you entitled to any benefits under government schemes? If so, what are they?**

Yes, I am having Anthoydaya card and Disabled Person's card (Rs. 500 per month), and MGNREGA card. These scheme are helpful in supporting my life.

**What are your plans for the future?**

I believe that I lost many opportunities in my life due to lack of education. Hence, I want to provide better education for my children's to have better life. ❖

# Prosperous and Equitable States

(Telangana and Andhra Pradesh)

*Parliament passed The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2013 on 18th February 2014, separating the Telangana state from Andhra Pradesh. Telangana state is formed as the 29th state of India. The long journey of a separate Telangana struggle once again brought to surface various things like viability, prosperity, governance, equity, development and other benefits of the small states across the country.*



The central government organized many consultations in designing The Andhra Pradesh bifurcation. It took almost 10 years since the issue of separate Telangana was placed in the Congress party manifesto. Four years back, the Central government declared the separate Telangana state. But it materialized in February 2014. There are problems regarding capital city, water resources sharing, education and employment opportunities accessibility and assets distribution. In order to share resources, finance, assets, liabilities and opportunities, Central government designed The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2013.

Salient features of this Bill are as follows:

- ◆ Telangana will comprise of 10 districts and rest of Andhra Pradesh will comprise of 13 districts
- ◆ The present capital city Hyderabad, would be the common capital for both states, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for 10 years
- ◆ The Governor is responsible for the security of life, protection of the assets of those who reside in the capital city area. The Governor may be assisted by two advisers, appointed by the Government of India
- ◆ Common capital includes the areas of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporations. Central government will form an expert committee to suggest new capital for Andhra Pradesh, within 45 days
- ◆ Central government will provide financial and other support for the creation of a capital city in Andhra Pradesh
- ◆ Central government will setup a higher council to supervise the water sharing of Krishna and Godavari rivers
- ◆ Assembly constituencies will increase in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- ◆ Existing admission quotas will continue for 10 years in - government, private, aided and unaided institutions of higher, technical and medical education, which is based on common entrance system
- ◆ Polavaram irrigation project will be declared as a national project and Central government will take up the regulation and development of the project. The Tungabhadra Board will continue to distribute water to higher canal, lower canal and Rajolibanda diversion scheme
- ◆ Hyderabad High Court will be common for both states, until the new High Court is setup in Andhra Pradesh
- ◆ Detailed provisions made in the Bill regarding coal, power, oil and gas and division of assets and liabilities and allocation of employees. Any dispute between

both states regarding financial assets and liabilities not settled, will be taken to the Comptroller and Auditor General recommended by the Central government

- ◆ All the united Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh & Telangana) properties which are situated outside the united Andhra Pradesh, will be distributed to both states according to the population ratio.
- ◆ Special economic packages for backward regions, in both states will be designed.
- ◆ Greyhound and OCTOPUS forces will be distributed to both states, according to the opinions of personnel of the forces
- ◆ Article 371D will continue in both states to ensure equitable opportunities to the people, in education and employment. Both states will have a joint Public Service Commission, till each one has its own Public Service Commission
- ◆ Singareni fields will be allotted to the Telangana state
- ◆ The Award which was made by the 13th Finance Commission, for the united Andhra Pradesh state will be distributed to both the states, according to the population and other parameters

Above salient features are promising the possibility of the prosperous and equitable growth in both states. Apart from this Bill, the Prime Minister of the country announced special packages for both states particularly more packages to the Andhra Pradesh. The package details are as follows...

- ◆ Special category status will be extended for 5 years to Andhra Pradesh, comprising of 13 districts including 4 Rayalaseema districts and 3 North Coastal Andhra districts (Kalingandhra districts). In this package Central government will give 90% grants, as financial

**SWEETENER FOR SEEMANDHRA**

**Special category status for 5 years**

- Higher flow of central funds; special category gets 90% grant, 10% loan as against 30% grant, 70% loan for non-special category

**Special tax incentive**

- Possible holiday – as in some hill states (Himachal, Uttarakhand) – to pay central taxes to promote industrialisation

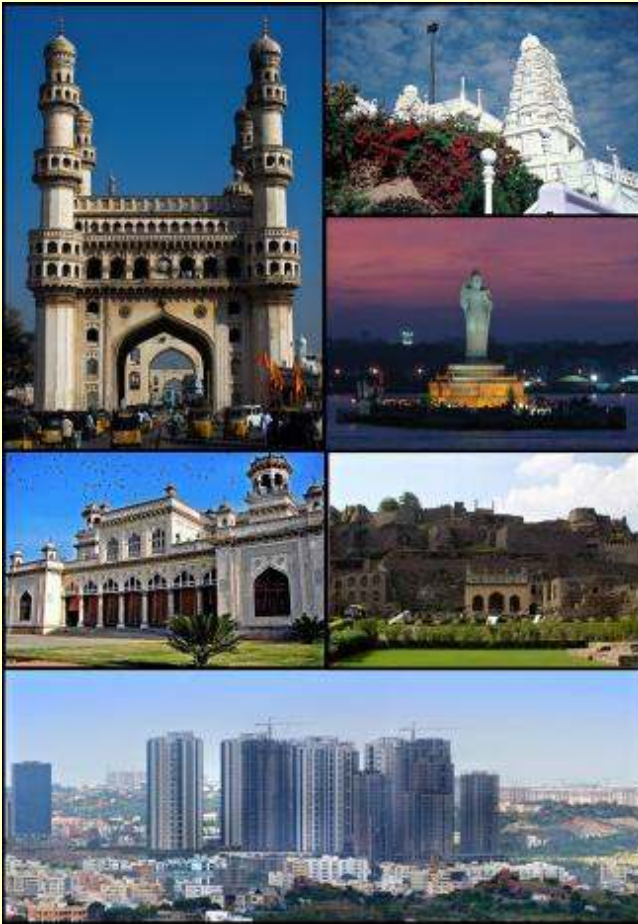
**Special development package**

- Dedicated fund to finance projects for development of backward areas of the region

**Polavaram project**

- Centre to fund resettlement, rehab of people displaced by irrigation project coming up in coastal Andhra





assistance.

- ♦ The Central government will adjust the deficit budget of Andhra Pradesh budget
- ♦ Special package plan for backward regions such as Rayalaseema and Kalinga Andhra. In these regions Central government will give a tax exemption, to the establishing industries
- ♦ Central government will take the responsibility of Polavaram project
- ♦ New state formation will begin with the completion of sharing personnel, finance, assets and liabilities distribution in a completely satisfactory way.

The above special packages definitely help both states and particularly the Andhra Pradesh state. Amount of above one lakh crore is being given to Andhra Pradesh in the form of grants, budget deficit adjustment and tax free packages. The Central government is establishing national level institutions such as Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2013 is giving direction towards governance improvement, by

decentralizing the administration. The Bill recommends more Assembly constitutions and Lok Sabha constitutions in both regions, which will take administration nearer to the people in both states.

The separate Telangana state struggle brings important things like recognizing development of 2 tier & 3 tier towns, into the agenda. Earlier, total focus was on development of Hyderabad. This resulted in establishing all higher, technical and medical institutions, IT sector, pharmacy institutions and other prestigious institutions, mostly in Hyderabad. It became the most preferable city for higher education, employment and medical services to people across the state. Now government wants to change this situation in both the states by developing 2 tier & 3 tier towns and planning to increase more districts. These initiatives facilitate good governance in both states which is very important to the people. There are chances to ensure this, because of state bifurcation, as small states become easier to govern and to bring about development.

In 2000, three states- Chattishgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were formed from its mother states- Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states. The development of newly formed small states also triggered the discussion on governance and development. Many demands are coming from the people across the country for smaller states such as Telangana state in Andhra Pradesh, Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Coorg in Karnataka, Mithilanchal in Bihar, Saurashtra in Gujarat, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Harit Pradesh, Purvanchal, Braj Pradesh and Awadh Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh, Maru Pradesh in Rajasthan and Bhojpur from Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In this context, Andhra Pradesh bifurcation gives an opportunity for good governance, prosperity and equitable development in both states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Governance is the core element in a democratic society, which provides space for people's aspirations being fulfilled. It is important to the citizens, particularly to the poor and vulnerable people and backward areas. Governance is a system of values, policies and institutions to a society which manages economical, political and social affairs, through interaction with the state, civil society and private sector. Governance comprises of mechanisms and processes, which provide opportunities to people and groups to articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations.

Good governance has some basic principles as follows... ..

- ♦ Accountability
- ♦ Transparency



In the united Andhra Pradesh, there were 23 districts. Now its number will increase by two times or three times. Telangana can have 23 districts including present 10 districts and Andhra Pradesh can have 32 districts including present 13 districts. Creation of additional districts will ensure that the district administration would be nearer to the people. People, particularly poor people would be able to approach the collector's office to solve their grievances and access benefits. For example, the establishment of mandal system, enhances the services accessibility compared to earlier thaluka system, which comprised as an average 4 to 6 present existing mandals, as one taluka. The small administrative units, nearer to the people facilitate more people's participation in governance. This situation improves the accountability and transparency of the government.

- ◆ Equity
- ◆ Effectiveness and Efficiency
- ◆ Participation/ Voice
- ◆ Rule of law
- ◆ Strategic vision
- ◆ Lack of arbitrariness
- ◆ Ethics and integrity

Development plans should be designed, according to the regional specific opportunities and gaps, as each region has some specific characteristics. In a big state, it may not be possible to focus on region specific issues. For example, the irrigation system is completely different in coastal region compared to the Telangana region. 70% of the irrigation depends on bore wells in Telangana region, while in the coastal region, major irrigation depends on canals. Forest resources are rich in Telangana region. And for coastal region, the coastline is a major asset. In designing the development programs, one should consider these regional specific features. Small states can ensure the design of region specific plans for development.

The small states are better suited for good governance, than big states. India can have 40 to 60 states which are larger than the average size nation state, with a population of 35 million. If we exclude 10 of world most populated countries, the average nation-state has 16 million people. Andhra Pradesh is one of the largest states in the country; it is in fourth place by area and fifth place by population. It is bigger than Germany and Vietnam in population. Andhra Pradesh state bifurcation provides good governance by creating small states and small governance units. The state administration would be nearer to the people. As a big state, it is not possible to ensure justice to all regions, particularly the backward regions in the state because of lack of specific focus on backward region specific issues.

Social inclusiveness is difficult in relatively bigger states because the disadvantaged group's voice remains fragmented. The past experiences show that, the traditionally well established group's interests are fulfilled in bigger or heterogeneous states because of their easy connectivity, access to large resources, power and their influence. But the weaker sections can organize, voice effectively in a relatively homogeneous state because of common history, traditions, culture and easy commutability. For example, in united Andhra Pradesh, according to the census, out of the whole population, 14% were Scheduled Tribes, of which 9% of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population percentage is in Telangana region and 5% in Seemandhra region (Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Kalingandhra regions). That means 64% of STs were residing in Telangana region and the rest of 36% STs were in Seemandhra region. The ST's voice was weak and they could not achieve minimum demands. Total ST, SC and Backward Castes (BC) percentage is 75% in the Telangana state. These weaker, disadvantaged groups may get strength in the small state of Telangana. These groups can articulate their demands more effectively and get more benefits in a smaller and relatively

A small state means a small government, small budget and administration, which will reduce the chances of work delays. Small administrative units are better than big administrative units, in providing services and implementing schemes. It can easily be accessible to the common person and intelligently and speedily grasp their problems. In smaller states, there is more scope to improve functions, financial situations and functionalities of grassroots level institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions. This is a crucial thing in governance. The Central government also recognized the importance of governance and 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendments were designed to strengthen the grassroots level administrative units to improve the governance.

Name of The State	Target Growth Rate (In %)	Achieved Growth Rate (In %)
Chattisgarh	6.1	9.2
Madhya Pradesh	7.0	4.3
Jharkhand	6.9	11.1
Bihar	6.2	4.7
Uttanchal	6.8	8.8
Uttar Pradesh	7.6	4.6

homogeneous state of Telangana than in united Andhra Pradesh.

In big states, there is a danger that the dominant groups may sideline the weaker sections. Small states can provide space to new groups in ruling. These groups cannot access power in big states. Lack of political participation forced those groups to the backward position. These groups' aspirations should be considered in a democratic society. Otherwise, unrest will prevail in the society and those groups which are away from power lose the chances of accessing development benefits. In Telangana, ST, SC and BC population is high and their share in power is very less. These groups' political representation will increase in a small state like Telangana and ensure more equity.

In both states, there is a lot of scope to develop 2 tier towns. For example, united Andhra Pradesh has only 253 towns, where as there are 1097 towns in Tamil Nadu, 909 in West Bengal, 915 in Uttar Pradesh, 520 in Kerala, 350 in Gujarat and 347 in Karnataka states. The bifurcation process and lots of discussions forced the people to think about the development of 2 tier towns. Both states can increase two to three times more number of towns. It reduces the dependence on only one mega city like Hyderabad, for higher education and employment opportunities, business establishments and medical services. People also can access services and opportunities with less expenditure in-terms of time, travel and money.

Big state always have big budgets and big administration. There are more chances for large scale scams in a big state. Because in a lakh crore budget state, thousand crore scams may not be regarded as big scams. In a smaller state and with a small budget, even a small scam will become a big issue in the state.

In both states, people should act as pressure groups for better governance with accountability, equitable opportunities for marginalized sections and transparency.

Particularly, there is a need to ensure democratic space for the people. More reforms are required in police department, which will provide opportunity to people to access civil rights. Constitutional rights are materialized in a democratic society.

Small states have more chances for development. The earlier formed states Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal achieved good development compared to their mother states. According to the National Development Council, the newly formed states Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal have shown good performance between 10th Plan to 11th Plan as follows in above table.

The growth may be possible in new states because of better planning and utilization of resources in those states.

Envisioning Prosperous States:

Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states may have different development patterns. Mostly Telangana would depend mainly on IT and Hi-tech industries, micro irrigation methods and Andhra Pradesh would depend on labour intensive manufacture industries and export and import oriented industries.

#### **Telangana State:**

Telangna state comprised of 10 districts with 3.52 crore population. It is 41.6% of total population and 41.47% area in united Andhra Pradesh. Population wise Telangana is in 10th rank and geographical area wise, it is in 6th place with 1,14,840 kms in the country. There are 10 districts such as Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and Warangal. Telangana is situated in the Deccan plateau. There are two main religions Hindu(84%) and Islam (12.4%), Sikh, Christian and others religions constitute 3.2%, in total population in Telangana. 76% people speak Telugu, 12% speak Urdu and remaining 12% of people speak other languages.

Telangana state has two major rivers, Krishna and





Godavari with 69% and 79% catchment area in the state. There are also 3 minor rivers such as Bhima, Manjira and Musi. The annual rainfall of the region is 800 to 1200 mm. It is a semi-arid area and 60% of the cultivation depends on rainfall. 70% of cultivation depends on ground water by bore wells. Telangana has 75% river catchment but it is very difficult to utilize river water for agriculture areas because the region is far above to the river flow. Lift irrigation method is good for irrigation which is less expensive. Telangana has vast forest areas and 20% of the country's coal deposits. The Singareni coal mines are spread over 612 km across 4 districts with 9877 million tonnes of coal. There are huge mica, bauxite and limestone reserves in the state.

The key defence establishments and its supplementary units which are situated in Hyderabad surroundings, attract huge foreign companies. It plays a key role in development. According to the McKinsey study, India is going to spend Rs.9,30,000 crores on weapons procurement. Nearly Rs.3,27,000 crores worth orders will come under off-set requirement, which has to be secured locally.

Hyderabad is relatively safe city in terms of natural disasters such as floods, cyclones and earthquakes and terrorist threats. It is strategically a very important city to the country. Hyderabad is surrounded by a number of businesses such as Information Technology (IT) sector, Pharmaceutical industries, defense, engineering, aviation, semiconductors, power, steel, cement, banking, electronics and agriculture based industries. There are large number of small and medium companies and cottage industries which serve as supplementary units to the big industries and also provide employment to many people.

Hyderabad is the hub of IT industry. Many IT companies like Google, Microsoft, Face book, IBM, Qualcomm, CA,CSC, Oracle, Dell, Accenture, Yahoo, Amazon, Cognizant, Genpact, Tech Mahendra and many others

established their business in Hyderabad. These companies may not shift to other cities because of three reasons such as availability of talented human resources, air connectivity and physical & social infrastructure. It is a major contributor to the economy of Hyderabad. The United Andhra Pradesh state registered Rs.53000 crores value of IT exports and 95% of it is from Hyderabad.

#### **Andhra Pradesh state:**

Andhra Pradesh had 13 districts with 5 crore population (2011 Census) and 1,60,208 km geographical area. There are 3 major regions like Costal Andhra, Kalingandhra and Rayalaseema in Seemandhra. Costal Andhra had 6 districts- East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Prakasham, and West Godavari, three districts- Srikakulam, Vishakapatnam, Vizianagarm in Kalinga Andhra and four districts- Ananthapur, Chittor, Kadapa (YSR) and Kurnool are in Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh state. Telugu is the main language in the state. Coastal region cultivation depends on canal irrigation. Paddy cultivation is the predominant crop in this region. In Rayalaseema region, cultivation depends on rainfall.

In Andhra Pradesh, costal region had the second largest coastline with 972 km. The coastline is a rich resource and all modern big cities such as New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Rotterdam, London, and St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Cairo, Istanbul, Hong Kong, Singapore, Dubai, Shanghai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai developed along coastline across the world. The Coastline is a tremendous asset to Andhra Pradesh to develop ports. Presently, it has only six ports, while Gujarat has established 41 ports.

Coastline is the richest natural resource to Andhra Pradesh. It attracts many heavy industries which do import and export business, of petro-chemical products. This can boost petro-chemical industries, pharmacy industries, agriculture produce, export zone gems and Jewellery Park, marine biotech park in Vishakapatnam area. Coastal region, both seashore and offshore have 6550 million metric tonnes of oil and gas reserves and in-place reserves are nearly 747 million metric tonnes. This gives tremendous opportunity for oil and gas exploration and extraction. Above 89% of the resources are yet to be located. Presently, conventional gas and oil resources are shrinking and in future these prices will be hiked. The gas and oil economy will play a crucial role in the development of Andhra Pradesh.

Vishakapatnam is the second biggest city after Hyderabad, with a population of two million people. It has one of the

major sea ports in the country and headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command of the Indian navy. It has steel plant, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL), Naval Science and Technology Laboratory (NSTL), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Vizag port and Gannavram port and International Airport. The Vizag sea port is the third biggest sea port in the country. Vishakapatnam had all the infrastructure facilities including road, rail, air and sea connectivity. It has 60 private industries, 14 Special Economic Zones (SEZs), 15 industrial and 4 IT parks, pharmacy and other small & medium industries. In future, it will become a hub of IT sector. The Vishakapatnam district is a reservoir of many natural resources such as bauxite, limestone and quartz. The coastal belt has potential for tourism. Vijayawada and Guntakal towns are major railway junctions which connect many states across the country. Manufacturing and food processing industries can be established in Chittoor. Ananthapur and Chittoor will benefit with Chennai and Bangalore in the industrial corridor.

Establishment of new capital city, higher educational institutions, hospitals, administrative buildings to additional districts and other state level institutions boost the construction sector which greatly impacts the economy and facilitates the development of cement and steel industries. This provides employment to many people. Establishing additional districts and 3 to 4 times additional ports will create a number of jobs and livelihood opportunities to many people, including skilled and non-skilled people.

Andhra Pradesh comprises beautiful tourist locations such as sea beaches and hill-stations pilgrimages like- Araku, Borra caves, Simhachalam, Konaseema, Buddhist sites, Chandragiri fort, Annavaram, Kanka Durga temple, Tirupathi temple and many more. Tirupathi temple is a very important temple and is the highest income-earning pilgrimage in the world.

Central government is providing almost above one lakh crore rupees of financial help in many forms. Definitely, this huge amount of investment will help the development of Andhra Pradesh. Particularly, the special packages for backward regions- Rayalaseema and Kalingandhra will help reduce the regional disparities and lead to equitable development.

**Issues and Challenges:** The governance, equity and prosperity do not automatically happen by just creating small states. There are some issues and challenges in small states which need to be solved. For example, in Jharkhand, political instability is very high, government has changed hands more than 10 times in 14 years. Though,



this state achieved more growth rate than its mother state. The political disturbances hamper the state's development. The political leadership's backwardness is one of the major causes behind the instability of the government in the state. The leadership will takes time to get political maturity in this state.

The decentralization from above may bring the administration nearer to the people. But it may not enhance the people's participation and democracy automatically. The existing social, political and cultural conditions play a vital role in facilitating democracy to the people. For example, without democratic processes from below, if Rayalaseema separates as a state, factionist leaders may come to power and reduce minimum democratic space for the people. Democratization process should start from below to ensure democracy. In smaller states, if these forces are weak the dominant power groups will easily capture total power and suppress the people's voice.

In Telangana there are 10.40 lakhs (65%) agriculture pump sets, while there are 16 lakh pump sets in united Andhra Pradesh. Telangana generates 5850 MW power, which is insufficient for its requirement. Talengana has to invest more money on power generation.

**Conclusion:** Telangana and Andhra Pradesh may emerge as prosperous and equitable states with lots of new opportunities and possibilities. In this journey, people's participation is crucial. Central government's help is required to the future development process in both the states. The leadership will develop in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states, decentralization and particularly democratization process from below, will emerge in these states. These are the conditions which facilitates good governance to the people in both states. Our country needs many smaller states, which can ensure good governance, prosperity and equity to the people. ❖

## Ipponibaavi Village

The Ipponibhavi village is in Teegalapalli panchayath, Nawaabpeta Mandal, Mahabubnagar dist. It is 150 Km from the Hyderabad.

**Socio economic aspect of village:** The Ipponibhavi village is a small hamlet. It is 1 Km distance from the Teegalpalli panchayath. The name origin from the vippa trees near the open well of their farmers' fields. The villagers are migrated to their field with their families for cultivation. So that it is pronounce like the name was Ipponibaavi village.

The village has 181 population and 48 household and 63 families. 95 % people belong to Munnuru Kaapu caste and 5% is Gouda and Rajakas. They all belong to the Back ward class community. This village is remote area it had lack of infrastructure like roads, over head tank, anganwadi centre, veterinary service, high school. It depends upon the agriculture and allied sectors livelihoods. It had a local pond and completely depends upon the rain water harvesting. So that the ground water level is increase but they are not use the fish catching. Mostly the villagers are depend upon the borewell irrigation in the agriculture. Electrical substation is very much facilitated to the agriculture. The entire village people have 63 ration cards and 17 pensions 32 NREGA job cards.

### Institutional aspects:

**Education:** in this village have the primary school. It is established in 2001 by the villagers in this school have 26 children a GOVT teacher and a Vidya volunteer in good nature, the school is monitoring under the education committee. Mid day meal programme is successfully run in this village. This committee is effectively working health and mid day meal scheme an implementation and the villagers are demand for Anganwadi center and further education go to Kakarlapadu and Mahabubnagar town. Now the literacy percentage is slightly growing up by this generation.

**Health:** in this village occurred the viral fever and seasonal disease of malaria and typhoid etc. and due to worst condition of drainage system. The village ANM is come on Monday and Wednesday. Mostly the villagers are approach to RMP doctor or District area hospital. 104 services, 108 services are not come properly due to bad condition of the road.

**Economic aspect:** the villagers are depend upon the agriculture and allied sector livelihoods like agriculture, dairy, agri-labour and daily wage labor.

**Agriculture:** the entire villagers are 100% depend upon the

agriculture and allied sectors. The major crops are paddy, ground nuts, jowar, maize, onion, cotton and vegetables etc.. The village land is red and black soil is very much development. The rain fed crops gives income to poor people by whom the land without bore wells. The ground level water of bore well and open well increase by the pond water. Their complete production sale at Jadcherla and Mahabubnagar market

**Dairy:** in this village 80% people have livestock. The milk production additional income to the local villagers it is purchase at Teegalpalli panchayath dairy. They got good income source from the livestock. The livelihoods take care by the women. And poultry almost every house is cover.

**Agri-labour work:** this work is plenty of opportunities in local village and Teegalapalli panchayath also. It is 1 K.M distance from the village. In seasonal time they get good wages. Gender discrimination is in wages.

**MGNREGS:** this works give best opportunity in the summer time. Entire village has 70% the job cards. It gives works to local people. It is sustainable livelihood and avoids the migration. Before these scheme interventions the villagers are daily go to work purpose to the Mahabubnagar by this scheme the villagers get good wages and security of works. So the villagers are interest to do the work.

**Daily wage labor work:** the village semi skilled unskilled people followed this work in the local town of Mahabubnagar. Now young generation and un-educated people go mason work. And they get Rs 250 per head.

**Goat raring:** the village some people is promote to the goat raring livelihood. Every year it gives income by this productivity. This is additional income sources of villagers.

**Marketing:** Their productions are sale at Jadcherla and Mahabubnagar market to the traders. These traders are getting more profit from the innocence of villagers

The Government rural banks are not providing the money for formers. Due to the conditions like recently in this village attack of Phailin cyclone attack collapses the crops. So they could not get compensation from the Government. Even bank loans cannot pay by the villagers.

**SHG:** in this village have 3 groups and a VO. It is collaborated with Teegalapalli panchayath VOs. It is actively working to empowerment of women by the thrift fund and savings. Mostly this money utilizes to the agriculture and allied sectors. The women role and decision is important aspect to their family. The women are support to their family by the dairy activities. ❖



Individual Enterprise



Tailor Shop

Collective Enterprise



Agarbattis Making

Social Enterprise



Solar Awareness Camp by Boond of Aarohan Ventures

Public Enterprise



Fruit Market

## Manual Scavengers Prohibition Bill, 2013

Manual scavenging refers to the removal of human wastages/excreta from dry toilets. It is a social stigma, as it is supposed to be the hereditary occupation of Dalits, according to the caste system. Manual scavengers use brooms and tin plates for removing human excreta. They pile excreta into baskets and carry it on their heads, to dumping locations. Sometimes, they go to several kilometers from the latrines for dumping. A vast majority of women workers are involved in this work.

Manual scavenging is prohibited by the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993. 23 states and all Union territories have adopted the 1993 Act. But Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have enacted their own laws. So far, as per the 2011 Census, about 23 lakh pit latrines (insanitary latrines) continue to exist in the country.

In 2003, the Safai Karamchari Andolan was taken up to eliminate manual scavenging and implement the 1993 Act.

Indian parliament has put forth the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill" and it was passed in the parliament September 2013.

The purpose of the Bill is to eradicate manual scavenging and to find alternate, safe and dignified livelihoods to those who are dependent on this evil occupation and to provide for the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers, rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families.

### Sealant features of the Bill:

- \* The Bill prohibits the employment of manual scavengers, the manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks, without protective equipment, and the construction of insanitary latrines.
- \* The Bill seeks to rehabilitate manual scavengers and provide for their alternative employment.
- \* Each local authority, cantonment board and railway authority is responsible for surveying insanitary latrines within its jurisdiction. They shall also construct a number of sanitary community latrines.
- \* Each occupier of insanitary latrines shall be responsible for converting or demolishing the latrine, at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the local authority shall convert the latrine and recover the cost from him.
- \* The District Magistrate and the local authority shall be the implementing authorities.
- \* It has a wider scope for higher penalties than the 1993 Act. Offences under the Bill shall be cognizable and non bailable, and may be tried summarily.
- \* Vigilance and monitoring committees at the sub division, district, state and central level Identification of insanitary latrines and manual scavengers

Every local authority (Municipality, Panchayat, Cantonment board and railway board) has to do a survey of insanitary latrines and manual scavengers, within their jurisdiction. The authority has to publish insanitary latrines list, within two months after the law came into being. The Authority has to give notice to the occupier to demolish or convert the

insanitary latrines within six months after the Bill passed.

Prohibition and conversion of insanitary latrines:

State government may provide help to occupier for constructing a sanitary latrine. Every local authority has to conduct campaigns to enforce the above provisions of the Bill. Prohibition and rehabilitation of manual scavengers:

Existing contracts with manual scavengers shall be cancelled, once the law comes to force. However, the employer shall retain full time scavengers, on the same salary and assign different work to them. All persons listed as manual scavengers shall be rehabilitated with a one-time cash assistance, scholarship for their children, and a residential plot, with financial assistance for constructing a house. One adult member of the family will be trained in a livelihood skill and given a monthly stipend of at least Rs 3,000 during training. A subsidy and concessional loan shall also be given for taking up an alternative occupation.

Implementing authorities: Each District Magistrate and local authority has to implement the Bill and also has to take responsibility- 1. People should not be engaged as manual scavengers within their jurisdiction 2. People do not construct to insanitary latrines 3. Manual scavengers are rehabilitated.

- The Bill creates provisions for the construction of a number of sanitary community latrines and the use of technological appliances for cleaning sewers and septic tanks.
- The state government may appoint inspectors, responsible for examining premises for latrines, persons employed as manual scavengers and seizing relevant records.
- Central and State Monitoring and Vigilance Committees have to be established to oversee implementation. The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis shall monitor implementation and inquire into complaints against contraventions of the Act.

Penalty: The penalty is one year and/or a fine of Rs 50,000 for failing to demolish insanitary latrines for the first offence and for subsequent offences, is imprisonment up to two years and/or a fine Rs one lakh.

The penalty for the hazardous cleaning of septic tanks and sewers is imprisonment of two years and/or a fine two lakh for the first offence and subsequent offences, is imprisonment up to five years and/or a fine of five lakhs.

Under this Bill, offences are cognizable and non bailable. Complaints have to be made before the court, within three months of the offence.

Though this Bill is a significant step towards eradication of manual scavenging and to give the manual scavengers an alternate and a dignified livelihood, it still leaves some questions unanswered.

Neither centre nor state is mandated under the Bill to provide financial assistance for the conversion of insanitary latrines. This may adversely impact implementation of the Bill.

Cases-punishable with imprisonment up to five years under this Bill but Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) says certain types of offences, particularly those of a minor nature, the maximum imprisonment was two years. ❖

## Senior Citizens Confederation

Andhra Pradesh Senior Citizen Confederation (Adilabad) was established in 2008. It has five divisions and 4000 senior citizens, of which men are 2500 members and women are 1500 members. K Sudhakar is the president of senior citizens confederation. Its objective is to work for the welfare of senior citizens. It has been working since 2008, and is located in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. It has five divisions like Adilabad, Nirmal, Utnoor, Asifabad and Manchiryal in Adilabad district. Its corpus resources are membership fee, active members and donors.

Women should be above 58 years and men should be above 60 years, before joining in the association. As membership fees, they collect Rs.110 from those who have BPL cards and Rs.210 from APL card holders. It is a lifetime membership. A meeting is conducted monthly and also a general body meeting also is conducted regularly. Senior citizens confederation implements development activities for their members. It gives elders identification cards regularly. Through this card they get railway concession. It has given a pension of Rs.300, to 18 members- 3 men and 15 women for the last two years, with support of Manohar, a retired government employee.

Helpage India implements Aasara project to give helpline support to senior citizens since 2013, in Adilabad district. It is a comprehensive programme for the welfare of elders. In this programme, they are giving advantage cards to elders. So far, they have given 1000 advantage cards to elders. Helpage staff contact owners of local hospitals, shops etc before giving advantage cards to associates. Shop owners have to give help to elders as associates. HI staff asks support for elders from shops owners. In this project, 60 associates are giving above 10% of discount for those who have advantage cards. This programme is giving a helpline and counselling service to elders. Helpline numbers are- BSNL-1253 and mobile-08732 221253. So far, they have received around 1800 calls for seeking information like health support, Aasara project etc. This association celebrates the National Elders Day on 1st October every year. It wants its services to reach more elders. ❖

### Support Organization

## Navajyothi

Navajyothi has been working in the Medak and Karimnagar districts, Andhra Pradesh, since 1976. It is located in the Ramayampet mandal, Medak district. Navajyothi vision is to enable poor rural households and communities to be self-reliant and sustainable. Navajyothi educates and motivate women towards social issues, under women empowerment programmes. It supports farming and non-farming livelihoods for rural poor. It introduced Income generating activities like milch animals, encouraged kitchen gardens, tailoring, bakery, saree embroidery, mirror-work and other livelihoods. Navajyothi has been working with HelpAge India for the last 18 years. It formed 16 Elders Self Help Groups (ESHGs) with 160 elder people under Sponsor a Granny Parent (SaGP) in Mustabad mandal, Karimnagar.



Navajyothi has given support to 12 Water Users Associations in Doulthabad mandal, under Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management project (APCBTMP) with support of Irrigation department. Navajyothi implemented integrated nutritional health and nutrition programme for women and children in 19 villages with support of CARE. Navajyothi formed youth forums at mandal, district, state and National level to educate and motivate youth on sexual and reproductive health with support of SRIJAN. Navajyothi implemented SAMISTI and Manaooru programme, through MEDVAN with support of UNICEF in Medak district from 2006 - 2011. Navajyothi is implementing Watershed development programmes, with village development groups, in 3 villages, in Chinnakodur mandal with support of NABARD. It creates awareness on non-pesticide management for farmers. Navajyothi is implementing Axshya India project on TB patients in Medak with support of TB Allert India. Navajyothi has a training institution in the Ramayampet in Medak. It gives training on various issues for people. Navajyothi gives support and encourages small and active NGOs. So far, Navajyothi creates awareness on health, education, sanitation, nutrition, water, with men, women, and youth through different activities in the rural areas. It improved poor families' income through income generating activities. So far, it reaches 95,000 people from 19,000 families, in 115 villages under different programmes in the Medak and Karimnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh. ❖

### Training Institutions

- |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Centre for Social Research (An Institution for the women and girls in India) <a href="http://www.csrindia.org/">http://www.csrindia.org/</a> | 4. ANK <a href="http://www.ankindia.org/">http://www.ankindia.org/</a>                                                              |
| 2. Childhood Enhancement Through Training and Action (CHETNA) <a href="http://chetna-india.org/">http://chetna-india.org/</a>                   | 5. SERUDS (Sai Educational Rural & Urban Development Society) <a href="http://www.serudsindia.org/">http://www.serudsindia.org/</a> |
| 3. NALANDA Resource Center for Educational Innovation <a href="http://nalandaindia.org/">http://nalandaindia.org/</a>                           |                                                                                                                                     |



## Precast Concrete

Precast concrete is a new livelihood substitute that replaces the construction product, in India. This livelihood is providing a new entrepreneurship opportunity and economic sustainability for people. It produces casting concrete in a reusable mold or "form" which is then cured in a controlled environment, transported to the construction site and lifted into place. In contrast, standard concrete is poured into site-specific forms and cured on site. Precast stone is distinguished from precast concrete by using a fine aggregate in the mixture, so the final product approaches the appearance of naturally occurring rock or stone.



These days many people are getting employment from this livelihood. Moreover, many companies came forward to make these precast concrete products in India.

The production process for Precast Concrete is performed on ground level, which helps with safety, throughout a project. There is a greater control of the quality of materials and workmanship in a precast plant, rather than on a construction site. Financially, the forms used in a precast plant may be reused hundreds to thousands of times, before they have to be replaced, which allows cost of formwork per unit to be lower than for site-cast production.

The use of precast concrete in construction is widely regarded as an economic, durable, structurally sound and architecturally versatile form of construction. Precast is continuously making efforts to keep up with the demands of modern society: economy, efficiency, technical performance, safety, labor circumstances and environmental friendliness. Compared with traditional construction methods and other building materials, prefabrication as a construction method, and concrete as a material, have a number of positive features.

There are many different types of precast concrete forming systems for architectural applications, differing in size, function, and cost. Precast concrete structural elements like cement bricks, storm water drainage, tank lids, drainage pipes, water pipes, sewage pipes, ventilators, wall pillars, divider bits, water tanks, pipeline rings and tunnels make use of precast concrete units.

There is a good opportunity for newcomers to enter this new and suitable livelihood. Precast concrete is opening a new way for enthusiastic entrepreneurs. ❖

### Leader

### Community Worker



**OB Leaders for Govardhanagiri VO in Raghunathapally (M), Warangal (Dt)**

**Resource Person (IKP) for Raghunathapally Mandala Samakhya**

## The Obstacle in Our Path

In ancient times, a King had a boulder placed on a roadway. Then he hid himself and watched to see if anyone would remove the huge rock. Some of the king's wealthiest merchants and courtiers came by and simply walked around it. Many loudly blamed the King for not keeping the roads clear, but none did anything about getting the stone out of the way.

Then a peasant came along carrying a load of vegetables. Upon approaching the boulder, the peasant laid down his burden and tried to move the stone to the side of the road. After much pushing and straining, he finally succeeded. After the peasant picked up his load of vegetables, he noticed a purse lying in the road where the boulder had been. The purse contained many gold coins and a note from the King indicating that the gold was for the person who removed the boulder from the roadway.



The peasant learnt what many of us never understand! Every obstacle presents an opportunity to improve our condition. ❖

### Resources



**Book Name : Les Miserables**

**Classic Book**

**Author: Victor Hugo**

The book 'Les Miserables' (1862) ranks amongst the greatest novels of all time. It introduces one of the most famous characters in literature. Jean Valjean – the noble peasant, imprisoned for stealing a loaf of bread. In this book, writer Victor Hugo took readers deep into the Parisian underworld, immerses them in a battle between good and evil, and carries them onto the barricades during the uprising of 1832, with a breathtaking realism that is unsurpassed in modern prose. And, he narrates the roles that capture the intellect and the emotions. It is a good book to understand the political, philosophical and historical account of the people of that time. ❖



**Book Name: Assets, Livelihoods and Social Policy**

**Latest Book**

**Editors: Caroline Moser and Anis A. Dani**

Assets, Livelihoods, and Social Policy, discusses the diverse strategies adopted by people in different contexts to accumulate assets through migration, housing investments, natural resources management, and informal businesses. The book covers the case studies leading to the differentiation among three different types of policies: 1). Policies that affect outcomes by directly influencing access to assets by the poor- 2). Policies and public investments that change the nature of returns on assets. 3). Policies that transform the value of assets held by the poor by virtue of administrative decisions that increase or reduce value. ❖

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E book - link : [http://www.actionagainsthunger.org/sites/default/files/publications/Food\\_Security\\_and\\_Livelihoods\\_Assessments-\\_A\\_Practical\\_Guide\\_for\\_Field\\_Workers\\_09.2010\\_0.pdf](http://www.actionagainsthunger.org/sites/default/files/publications/Food_Security_and_Livelihoods_Assessments-_A_Practical_Guide_for_Field_Workers_09.2010_0.pdf)

v- link : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p0056Jc1BE>

Supplement: 1 : How to do Performance Appraisal

**Supplements**

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e-course: Capsule 2: Introducing Livelihoods Tools

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# ‘Yoga’kshemam

*Happy Valentine! This is a special 142(14)14!*

*Happy MahaSivaraathri! Fasting, Jaagaran!*

*Telangana is official now.*

*Largest Election Exercise of the World is on.*

This month reconfirms that love is the way for transition. Love begins with the self. Love is not an entitlement. Love is a way and we need to work hard and practice to love. Failure is the first part of love. To achieve one success, there will be ten micro-failures. Therefore, we have to be open to failure and learning. Loving has to be learnt. There are no excuses not to be in the path of love. We need to keep going forward, with a smile. Love means we are useful. Usefulness is the essence of love. Usefulness is a function of ability, time and using the ability with a purpose. Thoughts, beliefs and intentions bring this improvements in the ability, investments of time and aligning with the purpose. This is love. This is loving. The transition is to be built on this foundation.

During the month, I gather – intermittent stress is a contributor to great performance; and managing emotions in times of stress to remain calm and in control is the key to top performance. Prolonged stress does not contribute to high performance. In fact, it decreases cognitive performance. Instead it increases the risk of heart disease, depression, and obesity. Therefore, coping with the stress is critical. Some of the effective strategies include –

- ♦ Appreciate what we have; be grateful for what we got
- ♦ Avoid asking ‘what if’ as far as possible
- ♦ Think and stay positive
- ♦ Disconnect and become offline intermittently
- ♦ Limit caffeine intake
- ♦ Sleep adequately
- ♦ Reduce negative self-talk; if required write it down
- ♦ Reframe the perspective
- ♦ Focus on breathing
- ♦ Recognize, have support systems and use them

To be useful, we need to practice the art of managing stress. We need to put in disciplined effort. Vision of usefulness provides the creative tension and our actions to resolve the tension are contingent on this. Mission of usefulness provides the drive and creates intermittent stress for accentuated and accelerated actions for usefulness. This vision and mission requires co-travelers in the journey of usefulness. They become mutual supporting systems. Defined values of usefulness would ensure that we remain on this path without getting into any detours.

Usefulness to the universe and realizing glorious potential within us are the two sides of the same coin. Consolidated realized glorious potential within us is the larger good to the universe. Our usefulness, therefore, is in our actions towards realizing the potential. These actions are actions of love. Love lets us attract our co-travelers to become teams of symphony for the universe. To be together in the symphony of the universe, we need to become one with the inner self.

## G Muralidhar

Transition is for this oneness. For unbroken time together. The time is now. The universe signals readiness. The soul of the universe is beckoning. We have to get ready. The inner self has to take charge in we getting ready and the body, senses and thoughts falling in line. As ‘within’ persists with ‘transition’, eternal togetherness in the universe is the way out.

This persistence of ‘within’ is the bliss! This is [raadhavasantham](#).

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we pursue, persist and get ready! If we listen to the soul of the universe! If we respond to its call! If we set our vision and mission of usefulness! If we realize the creative tension of not being together with our ‘within’! If we keep persisting with resolving this creative tension! If we let the ‘within’ to take charge! If we let the ‘within’ to take us in and climax! Krishna confirms –‘within’ is the universe and universe is ‘within’. Therefore, universe pursues us to lose ourselves in the universe eternally.

Join us in the world of yoga –for being pursued by the universe, if only we are willing–towards krishnavasanthayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖





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