



livelihoods

today and tomorrow

February 2016

Small Livestock



Happy Valentine's Day!

Leap Day!

Remembered Manoharan, unsung hero.

Azaadi from Poverty?

Livestock including Milch Animals and Small Livestock contributes as a major part of the livelihoods portfolio of the poor. While the number of animals per family is very small, the national numbers are large. A variety of livestock are part of livelihoods; but the dominant ones include buffaloes/cows, goats/sheep, poultry, ducks, pigs, camels, etc. Their productivity is not very high. While we are the largest producer of milk in the world today, the per capita milk production is small and per capita consumption is far below the standard benchmark. It is a home-based activity for some, for others it requires tending in the fields/wild. For some, it is nomadic life tending the livestock. Meat is a key product, after milk. We also have wool, leather, etc., as other products. The livestock requires fodder, feed, water, shelter, veterinary care etc. They are collectivisable around inputs, care and products/market. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'Small Livestock' other than Dairying.

Please make time and read Bipan Chandra's Classic 'The Making of Modern India: From Marx to Gandhi'.

Supplements included in this month include: Legendary Effort - 'National Literacy Mission'; Kshetram – Western Ghats; and Livelihoods Management Notes – Institutions of Poor.

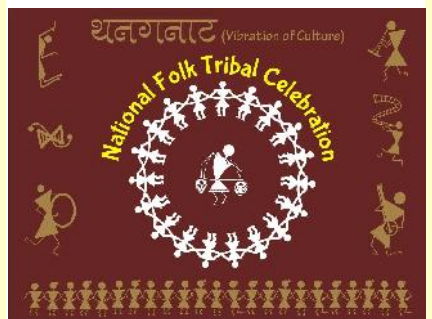
Usual e-links introduce a video (Poultry: a success story of an SHG), book (Employing India - Guaranteeing Job for the Rural Poor), and value-chain/subsector (Goat Value-chain in Uttarakhand and Construction Sector).

As earlier, Pooled up Daily notes and other e-livelihoods course topics are provided as a link.

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

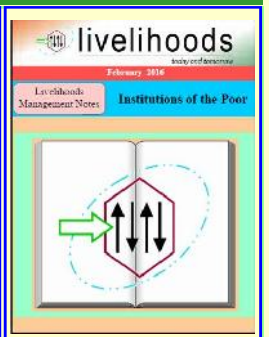
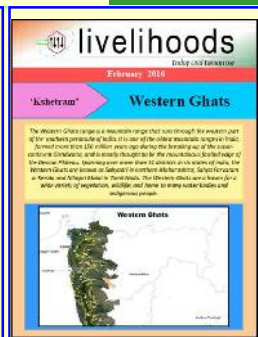
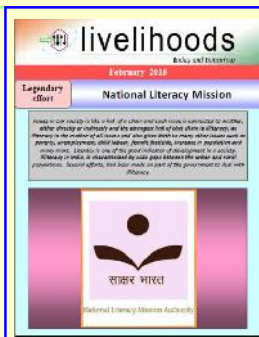
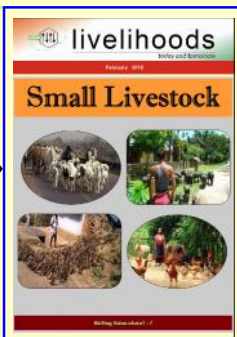
the 'livelihoods' team

Forced displacement this year is likely exceed all previous records, for the first time topping 60 million, meaning that one out of every 122 persons on Earth has been forced to flee their home. [Source: United Nations Refugee Agency (UNRA)]



Our repeated mistakes reflects our ignorance.

Latest Livelihoods



'livelihoods' team

Editor-in-Chief	G Muralidhar
Working Editors	B Ramya
	T Venkateshwarlu
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
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Bhima Shankar	D Narasimha Reddy
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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

Focus: Small Livestock 11

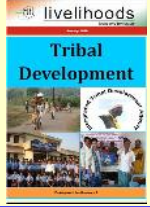
Every Month.....

News & Response		4
News From States		5
Kshetram & Sukshetram	India - Bangladesh border & Kurumbar	6
Perspectives	Skilling Value-chain?	7
Interviews	Common Person & Vulnerable Person	8
Interviews	Community Leader & Community Worker	9
Interviews	Development Worker	10
Development In Action (CBO, SO & 4 Training Orgs)	Vijaya Rekha Welfare Association Resource Education Society	18
On Ground (VO Scheme & Facility)	Bhamini Village Organization Abhayastam Scheme Bhamini Anganwadi Center-1	19
New Livelihoods, Individual & Collective Enterprises	Bread Omelette	20
Story	The Three Types of People	21
	The Making of Modern India	
Books (1 Classic & 2 Latest)	The Complete Guidance to Livestock Farming Extension Techniques for Livestock Development	22
'Yoga' kshemam		23

e-links 22

VCA	Goat Value-chain Analysis in Uttarakhand
Subsector	Construction Sector
E-Book	Employing India - Guaranteeing Job for the Rural Poor
V-Book	Poultry: A Success Story of a SHG

Legendary Effort National Literacy Mission (NLM)
Kshetram Western Ghats
Livelihoods Management Notes Institutions of the Poor
e- course e-livelihoods learning course Capsule No: 208 - 236



Dear Editor,

I received 'livelihoods' January 2016, supplements and e-course. Tribal Development is useful to me. You are providing good information through magazine. Thank you.

Seva Bharathi.

Dear Editor,

Received 'livelihoods' January 2016, supplements & e-course. Your magazine is useful to me. You are providing good information through magazine. Thank you.

Madhu Bhatt.



Can 'Smart Cities Mission' to provide better life to urban poor?

News

Telangana Top Recipient of Funds For Rural Job Scheme: Telangana is among the top recipients of Central funds for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), getting more than bigger States like Karnataka, Maharashtra and Bihar, but finds itself at the bottom in the completion of works at the national level. Senior officers in the Commissionerate of rural employment emphasised that the completed works identified by the Ministry of Rural Development was not the right parameter to judge a State's performance in the implementation of the programme because a lot of works in Telangana, particularly plantation as part of Haritha Haram, were ongoing which required payments to be made at regular intervals. With 55 lakh job cards, the State created 11.5 crore man days so far this year against 10.5 crore last year and spent Rs 1,950 crore, including Rs.1,450 crore on wages. According to a report of the Ministry, Telangana was so far given this year Rs 1,804 crore under the programme while the releases last year were Rs 1,919 crore. The number of works completed this year was only 5,301 while it was 19,963 last year. States like Karnataka and Maharashtra which got lesser funds completed 2.21 lakh and 70,000 works respectively. ❖

Top software companies keen to work with startups in Andhra Pradesh
 Top software companies, including IBM and Oracle, and University of California, Berkeley (UCB) have shown interest in working with the Andhra Pradesh government to promote startup ecosystem and also in setting up their development centres in the state. During a visit to the United States, the state government's IT Advisor J A Chowdary met the officials of UCB and Stanford University and the two universities agreed to work in joint innovation and incubation activities to promote startup ecosystem in AP. Chowdary met senior executives at Oracle Corporation and the two sides explored the possibility for setting up Oracle Operations and Oracle Partners eco system in AP, it said. In a meeting with senior executives of the SEMI (Semi Conductor Equipment and Materials International), he deliberated on the possibilities for joint collaboration programme in AP to set up electronic manufacturing operations in the state. ❖



Sorghum Provides Lifeline To Farmers And Creates Jobs: The majority of the poor in Sub-Saharan Africa depend on agriculture for survival. This makes agriculture one of the most fundamental drivers of growth, overcoming poverty, and enhancing food security. Kenya's Vision 2030 identifies agriculture as one of the key sectors to deliver sustainable economic growth and improved livelihoods for the poor in the rural areas. Although agriculture accounts for nearly a quarter of Kenya's GDP, the afro-processing sub-sector contributes only 3.2 per cent. The turnaround to this equation lies in policy support instruments and continuous investment in agriculture, especially by empowering small-scale farmers. ❖

News From the States

Budget 2016: Agriculture Records 84% Hike:

Looking beyond food security, the government in its Budget on Monday set its target to double the income of farmers by 2022 and made multiple financial provisions to achieve this goal through making substantial hike in its allocation to the agriculture and allied sector. The sector was allocated Rs 47,912 crore in the budget for the year 2016-17, which is 84% more than what it had received during 2015-16. As part of the measures to achieve this goal, Jaitley announced creating a dedicated long term irrigation fund in the Nabard with an initial corpus of about Rs 20,000 crore and raising the agriculture credit target to Rs 9 lakh crore for the next fiscal as against the target of Rs 8.5 lakh crore during 2015-16. In order to finance initiatives to improve the agriculture sector, the minister proposed to impose 'Krishi Kalyan Cess' of 0.5% on all taxable services. This new cess will come into force from June 1. Since access to markets is quite critical for the income of farmers, the finance minister said the government was implementing the Unified Agriculture Marketing Scheme and an e-platform to this effect would be launched on the birthday of Baba Saheb Ambedkar on April 14. He also enlisted a number of other measures which will help the farmers in increasing their income through farming and allied activities. It includes taking up four new projects including 'Pashudhan Sanjivani' (animal wellness programme and provision of animal health cards), 'E-Pashudhan Haat' (e-market portal for connecting farmers and breeders), an advanced breeding technology and a National Genomic Centre for indigenous breeds. Reacting to the Budget proposals, eminent agriculture scientist M S Swaminathan said, "On the whole, the Budget has tried to be as pro-farmer as possible subject to the limitations of resources. Seeds have been sown for agricultural transformation and for attracting and retaining youth in farming. The dawn of a new era in farming is in sight". Swaminathan, father of India's green revolution, further said, "Giving an income orientation to farming is probably the most significant announcement made by the finance minister". "The budget aims long term reforms in productivity through infrastructure development mainly through irrigation, balanced use of fertilizers through soil health cards and diversification in non-irrigated areas. But, it has hardly contained any new scheme except Rs 6000 crore for sustainable management of ground water and Rs 850 crore for dairy development projects. In summary, the Budget is futuristic but without any solution to current crisis which resulted in depleted incomes and spate of farmers' suicides".

Over Rs 7,290 crore Allocated for AMRUT, 'Smart Cities' in Budget:

The government today allocated about Rs 7,296 crore for two central schemes -- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and 'Smart Cities' Mission. The general budget 2016-17 earmarked an amount of Rs 3,205 cr for the development of 100 smart cities across the country by 2020, while nearly Rs 4,091 crore for AMRUT. Under the smart cities projects, names of the first 20 cities, including Bhubaneswar, Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Bhopal, were announced late last month. Urban Development Ministry had in June last year released the guidelines and mission statement for the project to develop 100 such cities. The focus of the mission, a flagship programme of the Modi government, includes provision of clean water, setting up of sanitation and solid waste management systems, efficient mobility and public transportation and affordable housing. The next 40 cities would be announced in the second phase and the rest in the third phase. Under the programme, each selected city will be given Rs 500 crore over a period of five years by the Centre with the respective states expected to make a matching contribution. As regards AMRUT, it was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in June 2015 with the mission of providing basic services, including water supply, sewerage, urban transport and building of amenities in cities to improve quality of life.

Rural Development Top Priority of Govt: President:

Rural development is one of the top priorities of the government, President Pranab Mukherjee said and hoped the grant of Rs two lakh crore for Gram Panchayats will move development activity closer to people. In his address to Parliament, he also said Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been revamped to ensure efficient disbursement of wages, increased transparency and creation of productive assets. "The grant of over Rs two lakh crore by the 14th Finance Commission over a five-year period from 2015-16, exclusively for Gram Panchayats has been received with great enthusiasm by the states. He described the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme as "new vertical" to strengthen the livelihood of artisans and weavers. "In its first phase, about 1.82 lakh village enterprises will be created and strengthened in 125 Blocks across 24 states creating employment for about 3.78 lakh persons," he said. The President also talked about Mission Antyodaya, an intensive Participatory Planning Exercise that has reached 2,569 most backward blocks, to identify the kind of assets to be created and mentioned about the construction of two lakh Anganwadi buildings in 2,534 most backward blocks under MGNREGA over a period of four years. ❖

India– Bangladesh Border

India - Bangladesh border is fifth longest land border in the world. It has 3,958 kilometer (km) including 2217 km in West Bengal, 866 km in Tripura, 443 km in Meghalaya, 262 km in Assam and 180 km in Mizoram. West Bengal has the longest border in the five states. The border traverses a range of natural and cultural landscape, which poses a challenge to its effective management.



The terrain along the border is a mix of hilly and jungle tracks, plains, riverside, and low-laying land. This diverse mix of topographical features makes the border extremely porous. The thick vegetation and steep gradient in the hilly and forested tracks along north Bengal, South Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura hinder the construction of proper roads and fences.

This border area mainly depending on agriculture and while their traditional agricultural skill was one reason for the choice, the topography of extensive farmland along the border was another reason. Most of the original inhabitants of the areas which became the border areas after partition were already pursuing agriculture-related livelihoods. This implied that agriculture-related livelihoods became, and still are, the predominant means of livelihood along the West Bengal-Bangladesh border.

The riverside border along with multiple river channels, especially in Dubri sector in Assam, makes surveillance of the entire stretch almost impossible. During dry seasons, these rivers part into tributaries get inundated during floods. Most of the rivers constantly shift their courses inundating older land and uncovering new land masses. Forest also there in this area.

Several factors hamper of this long border. One of the pressing issues has been the problem which the peasants face in cultivating the fenced-out lands. These include challenging terrain, unresolved boundary issues, illegal migration of Bangladeshis into India, the presence of the Indian insurgent bases in Bangladesh, and the operation of trans-border criminal gangs and networks.

The Government launched a program for India-Bangladesh Border areas remain inaccessible and underdeveloped due to difficult terrain and lack of facilities like proper roads, educational institutions, and hospitals. Being remote, the local governance seems to be greatly ineffectual. As pointed out earlier, these areas are quite vulnerable to illegal migration, trafficking of drugs and arms, smuggling, and so on. The nature of the programme was changed from a schematic one with emphasis on education to a state-level programme with emphasis on balanced development of border areas. ❖

Kurumbar Tribe

The Kurumbar of Attappady, Palakkad district, is one of the primitive tribal groups of Kerala. They mainly reside in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, in the Western Ghats. Most of their hamlets are situated in the Reserve Forests (RF) and a few of them are in the Vested Forests (VF).



The Kurumbar's population was found to be really low according to the census in 1991, (1820) and furthermore, their population was found to have shrunk even more during the Socio-Economic survey conducted in 1996-97 (1602). Their main language is akin to Malayalam and Tamil.

Their society comprises of the hamlets known as oorus, and with each ooru having a headman called orrumoopan, who is assisted by Bhandari, Kuruthala and Mannookkaran. The Bhandari serves as a treasurer to social functions, while the Mannookkaran is a traditional agricultural expert. The literacy rate among the tribe is very poor and the tribe do not have any governmental programs/schemes in place for accessibility.

The health conditions of the tribe are regarded to be very dismal. As many of the Kurumbar tribe suffer from scabies, diarrhea, whooping cough, which are common mostly among the children. Due to the influx of plainsmen in their habitations, many of the Kurumbar tribe have taken to clandestine poppy cultivation, and have become addicted to liquor and so on.

The traditional livelihoods of the Kurumbar are mainly based upon shifting cultivation and collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). The NTFP collected by the Kurumbar is sold through Kurumbar Girijan Service Co-operative Society. The predominant crops grown by the Kurumbar are millets; and pulses; mainly red gram, ragi, chama; vegetables and others. The land owning pattern is communal, and the tribe has its own traditional political system in place. The tribe faces problems of seasonal unemployment, as their livelihood is dependent on shifting collection, collection of NTFP; therefore, some of them have taken to being agriculture labour in recent times.

Due to them being one of the primitive tribal groups and with their dwindling numbers in population, there is a need for the government to reach out to the tribe with a comprehensive development plan, which would involve the tribe's traditional knowledge, skills; their socio-economic, political & cultural life towards planning schemes for the betterment of the Kurumbar tribe and other tribes like it. Thus, to strengthen their existing livelihoods and thereby to improve their economy, some infrastructure facilities need to be developed by the government, so as to enable the Kurumbar tribe to live with dignity in their habitations. ❖

Skilling Value-chain?

Happy Bhisma Ekadasi! Happy Valentine! Happy Leap! Rurban Mission has been launched.

We are committed to Sustainable Development Goals. We are committed to Global Human Development Goals. We are committed to empowering poor and vulnerable. We are committed to empowering women. We think their institutions are platforms for delivering this commitment. We are committed to gradually peaking up scaling-up. When the crunch comes, are we there? Will we be there?

Amidst articulated arguments defining nationalism versus freedom of expression, Indian Parliament moved in to consider the Union Budget(s), beginning with the Economic Survey 2015-16. Its highlights include -

- ◆ GDP growth rate is expected to be in the range of 7.00 to 7.75%. Inflation is about 4.5-5%
- ◆ Stable India (Economy) amidst gloomy global situation
- ◆ Crude Oil prices to go down further
- ◆ Reduced Subsidy Bill (less than 2% of GDP)
- ◆ 7th Pay Commission Recommendations and One Rank One Pension Scheme are the challenges for achieving fiscal deficit target
- ◆ Delay in GST Bill is a big concern; it is an important reform measure
- ◆ Expected revival of domestic demand with foreign capital outflows
- ◆ Expects more investment in health, education, agriculture etc.
- ◆ Higher revenues than budgeted
- ◆ Widening tax net from 5.5% to 20%
- ◆ Service sector is growing at 9.2%. Its share in the economy is 53%.
- ◆ Climate Change initiatives have been taken up
- ◆ India ranks first in milk production, accounting 18.5% of

milk production in the world

We have to look at how budget reflects this survey.

Skilling – how can we make it useful to Indian Rural Youth, to Rural India. How do we ensure that there is some understanding between the urban and rural players so that an integrated effort without unnecessary competition in the job market? Should we merge the rural and urban Skills Missions into one?

Can we tailor the Skilling to provide for Jobs and Self-employment? Can we offer entrepreneurial support, mentoring etc.? How do we bring in the existing self-employed? Family-employed? How do we bring in the value-chain analysis? How do we act on the gaps in the value chain? Can we support value-addition? Can we collectivize the self-employed for achieving backward and forward linkages and value-addition? How do we be sure that all LIFE MGNREGA workers want to be self-employed, for REAL?

How do we map the demand for Jobs? How do we map the demand for products and services? Do we have the counseling for the Youth for their current skill-set and aspirations? How do we ensure quality for them? market for them? How do we involve and build ownership for the community institutions in identifying the needy youth, matching skill needs with market skills, skilling, and placement?

Can't the corporates pay through their Corporate Social Responsibility for Social Inclusion, Social Development and Livelihoods Collectives? Can't the Gram Panchayats pay from the GP Development Pan and Fund?

Can we give vouchers to individual youth to choose her/his skill need and get skilled? Can we ask the Community Institutions to take charge of skilling? Or can we build a partnership between the skilling agency and community institution?

Can we achieve reaching out to 1-2% of Indian Population (youth joining workforce every year) seamlessly? Can we achieve the quality standards? Can we deliver the aspirations ?. ❖

Perspectives

G Muralidhar



February 2, World Wetlands Day



February 4, World Cancer Day

Establish Shop...**Construct Own House...****Can you introduce yourself?**

My name is Eesaboina. Venkatamma W/O Gangaiah. I am 45 years old, and belong to the Backward Class (BC) community. I am illiterate. I have separated from my husband. I have two daughters and a son. My elder daughter has studied till primary education, my younger daughter has studied till graduation and my son has studied till 10th class. Presently, I am living in Tallaookalu village, Marpeda mandal, Warangal district, Telangana.

Can you tell us in detail about your family?

I am living with my elder daughter and son. My husband left me and is living with his second wife. So I had to take the responsibility of my family. I have performed the marriages of my two daughters; however, my elder daughter's husband left her after the birth of their children, so she is living with me. My son is doing mechanic work and earning some money and supporting my family. I have 1.5 cents of agriculture land, which is a major livelihood asset for my life.

What are you doing?

My main occupation is as an agriculture labour, but I also work as a sweeper in Marpeda Mandal Samakya Office and Sri Ram Chit fund office; I have been doing this work since 2010. Every day, I clean the offices and maintain cleanliness in the office premises. However this is just a part time job for me and the remaining time I go for labour work in the village. I earn Rs. 4500 per month through the sweeping work and also get Rs. 150 per day from labour work on working days. My daughter is doing labour work along with me. I am a member of a Self Help Group (SHG), and had taken a loan from the SHG for my daughters' marriages. The loan had helped me at a critical situation. Hence, I repay the amount to the SHG regularly.

Do you face any problems?

Right now, I am facing multiple problems. The value of the land I have has gone up in the local market; hence, my husband and my brothers are pestering me about the land. Apart from that, I had take a credit Rs. 3, 00,000 for my daughters' marriages which is a huge burden on our family. This is a critical time for me and I do not know how to overcome it.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I have received ration card, MGNREGS card, election card, adhaar card etc.

What are your future goals?

I want to repay the credit I had taken, and I want to establish a kirana shop for my elder daughter. ❖

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Madkam. Ramaiah. I am 70 years old and an illiterate. I belong to the Koyadora Scheduled Tribe (ST) community. I am living with my wife and two sons. My elder son does farming and younger son does labour work in Hyderabad. My native place is Gaddigudem village, Pinapaka mandal, Khamam district, Telangana.

**What are you doing?**

As I can't do heavy works due to old age and health problems, I do small works within the village. Earlier, I worked as an agriculture farmer & labour. As we have 4 cattle and a pair of oxen, I maintain the cattle and take them to graze in the community forest lands and return home with the cattle in the evening. I have two acres of land where my son cultivates cotton and rice crops. We did not get sufficient rains this year, so we did not get much yield. I am not able to help him in the works as much as I used to due to health problems.

Every morning, I go to the field and observe the crops and return home. Sometimes, I give tips and suggestions to my son on improving the crop production. I also intimate my neighbors for labour works in my agriculture land during the crop season.

My wife also supports our family in the agriculture work, and also helps our daughter-in-law in the household chores and in taking care of our grand children. Our elder son not only does agriculture in our land, but also does MGNREGS works during off- season. My younger son who works in Hyderabad, returns home every 2- 3 months.

We also cultivate vegetables in our agriculture land for our household consumption; it is sufficient to my family. My wife and daughter-in-law are members of a Self Help Group (SHG). Both are actively participating in the SHG activities. We have even taken a loan from the SHG for investment on our crops.

What are the problems you are facing?

I am facing age-related problems like arthritis and asthma. Apart from that, we do not have a permanent house..

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 want to perform my younger son's marriage, and want to build a permanent house. ❖

Members Empowerment...**Regularise Our Jobs...****Can you introduce yourself?**

My name is D. Jayamma w/o. Satyanarayana. I am 55 years old, and have studied up to 2nd class. I am a native of Marpeda village, Marpeda mandal, Warangal district, Telangana.

Can you tell us about your family?

I have two sons and a daughter; my elder son had studied B. Ed. My younger son had studied till 10th class; My daughter had studied till 10th class and is married.

What are you doing?

I am working as an agriculture labour. We cultivate the rain fed crops in the 4 acres of land we have.

What are your responsibilities in MMS?

I have been working as the Secretary of the Mandala Mahila Samakhya (MMS) in Marpeda mandal for the past 3 years. As a Secretary of MMS my responsibilities include – conducting Executive Committee (EC) meetings twice a month; conducting staff review meetings every month; in case, the President is unavailable for the Zilla Samakhya (ZS) meetings, I attend the meetings and coordinate between the ZS and MS; preparing agenda for the meeting; discussing issues and activities of MMS; ;visiting the VOs for loan repayment with my committee members; signing all the MMS related documents; maintaining the MMS bank account with two other OB members; attending the concerned VOs' meetings in case of an issue, and working towards solving the problem;

How did you come into the MMS executive committee?

Before becoming the Secretary, I worked as the President of Swarnandra Self Help Group (SHG). I was elected as the President of Ashajyothi Village Organization. Later, I was selected as the President of the MS from 2005-2008. Right now, I am the Secretary of the MS.

Did you get any recognition for your work?

Yes, I lead the Indira Kranthi Padham (IKP) every year. Till now, we have received Rs. 2,80,000/-commissions from the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). This huge amount of money was accumulated to our VO Community Investment Fund (CIF).

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I have availed ration card, voter identity card and Aadhar card.

What are your future plans?

I want all the women of the MMS to empower themselves economically and socially, and also want them to utilize various government schemes and expand to other livelihoods for sustaining themselves. ❖

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Kondapu. Jayalakshmi; My age is 38 years and I have studied up to 10th class. I am residing at Garudakandi village, Palasa mandal, Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh.

**Can you tell us about your family?**

I am married. My husband is working as an electrician; we have a 3 year old son.

What is your occupation? How much do you earn?

I have been working as a Female Multi Purpose Health Assistant (MPHA(F) on a contract basis since 2009. I gets Rs. 11,500/- per month as salary.

How did you get this job?

After my 10th class, in 2000, I had taken a 18 month training on ANM in Grace Institute in Machilipatnam, Krishna district, and received a certificate for it. When the Government released the notification for MPHA on contract basis, I applied and got selected.

Can you tell us about your work?

Currently, I am working in three villages - Tallabadra, Neela Puram and Antrakudda in Palasa Municipality. I am working under Chinnabadam Sub-centre and Primary Health Centre (PHC), Venkatapuram.

My responsibilities include: enrolling the births and deaths in the villages; sending the updated reports to the PHC every month; giving vaccines to the newborn babies and pregnant women once a month; distributing iron tablets to pregnant women every month; taking weights of the children and pregnant women every month; giving vaccines in schools (BT and TT) to 1st, 6th and 10th class children for immunisation every year; visiting the villages, and verifying the status of pregnant women, lactating women, children, and death cases etc.; attending the review meetings on 22nd of every month with my all records; attending Aasha workers' meeting on the first Tuesday of every month, etc.

What are the problems you are facing in your job?

I am not facing any problems in my duty; however, as I am a polio patient since childhood, I can't walk freely, and especially feel the strain while walking to the villages for work purposes.

Did you get any benefits from the Government?

Yes, I built a house under the Government housing Scheme. Also, I have a ration card, aadhar card and election card.

What are your future aspirations?

I hope the Government will taken me as an ANM on a regular basis. ❖

Promote Poor to Entrepreneurs...

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is B.Rajeshwer. I am 51 years old, and have studied up to graduation. I am a native of Ullipitta village at Thiryani mandal, Adilabad district, Telangana.

Can you tell us about your family?

I am living with my wife and children; I have two sons and a daughter. My elder son has completed his graduation and is searching for his job, my younger son is doing his graduation and my daughter is studying 10th class.

What are you doing?

Currently, I am working as a Cluster Coordinator (CC) at Mandala Mahila Samaihya (MMS) in Thiryani and Sirpur (Utnoor) mandals in Adilabad district. I get a salary of Rs. 15000/- per month.

Can you tell us about your current job?

As a CC in Non-farm enterprises of Krushi Programme, I am coordinating the Thiryani and Sirpur (Utnoor) mandals in Adilabad district. I am working with 872 Self Help Groups (SHGs) from 59 Village organizations (VOs) spread across the 2 mandals; out of them, 44 are ST- SHGs, 2 are SC – SHGs and the remaining are mixed community SHGs.

Before establishing the enterprises, as a CC I have to study the village LEAP (Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan) i.e., what are the pre-existing shops; what is the scope for the identified shops; and then finally we recommend the enterprises as per the entrepreneurs' interest. Most of the entrepreneurs have established petty shops, kirana shops, flour mills, cloth shops, vegetables vending shops and lady emporium shops. Apart from the Krushi programme, we facilitate Self Help Group (SHG) members interested in Non-farm enterprises.

We run the Krushi nodal store in the mandal headquarters as per Government's instructions. It provides suggestions to those who are interested in Non-farm enterprises. It also provides linkage (nodal store) with the Non-farm enterprises in wholesale market. This agency is a great help to the new entrepreneurs due to lack of experience of new entrepreneurship.

Before sanctioning the loan amount, I monitor the savings, repayment and bank linkages activities of the women Self Help Groups (SHGs). Then afterwards, I forward it to the SHG meeting resolutions to the VO. Then the VO observes the resolution and sends it to the Assistant Project Manager (APM) of Krushi programme. Finally, we sanction the loan amount to the SHGs.

Till now, we have sanctioned Rs. 28, 07,000/- to 71 women SHG members in 27 villages. I monitor the new enterprises

in the villages and observe how the businesses are being run. If the businesses are sustainable, we give more loans under the SC/ST sub plan.

Apart from the above-mentioned work, I attend to all programmes conducted by Government i.e., I report all my work to Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) through my Assistant Project Manager (APM), online. I update online all my VOs' status daily to our Head Office. I work with all convergence department at mandal levels.

How did you come into the development sector?

Before joining here, I am working as a farmer. In 2000, the Velugu project was recruiting for Community Activist (CA) job and it published in the local district newspapers. I applied for the job; the officials conducted written test & interview. At last, they selected to me as a CA. After working for 1 year, I was promoted as a Mini Cluster Coordinator in Thiryani mandal in 2004. Later, I was promoted as a Cluster Coordinator (CC) in Thiryani in 2009. After that, I was promoted as a CC in Institutional building (IB), Unnathi in Asifabad area.

Did you get any training in the Job?

Yes. In 2004, I attended a 1 week training programme for Community Activist (CA) in Rebbana. In 2006, I attended a 1 week training programme for CC (Cluster Coordinator) in Institution building (IB) in Utnoor. This programme is reviewed by the State Project Manager. Later, I took the Poorest of the poor (POP) training programme for 1 week in Ramanthapur in 2011; it was given by DPMs. Recently, I trained for the Krushi programme; it was held in the Telangana State Institute of Panchayath Raj and Development (TSIPRD) in February in Hyderabad.

Do you face any problems as part of your job?

Yes, I face problems as a CC in Thiryani. Once, in rainy season, after completion of the MS meeting, we were returning to the village in the evening time, and the local stream started flowing on to the road at that time. As the village has a lack of transport facilities. It was a havoc for us to travel back.

Did you get any recognition for your work?

Yes, I have received the best Cluster Coordinator (CC) award in 2006 in the mandal parishat office, and also got the best CC award from the District Project Officer on 26th January 2016.

What are your future plans?

I want to facilitate poor people and to help 50 entrepreneurs in our villages. And I also want to see my children settled in good jobs. ❖

Small Livestock

India has the largest livestock population in the world. Small livestock plays an important role in the livelihoods of the rural poor in India, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women. It plays an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the country. According to FAO, the major livestock population in the world in 2005 comprised of 1,059.8 million sheep, 790 million goats, 943.8 million pigs, 729 and one billion broilers. In this context 'livelihoods' makes efforts to understand 'Small Livestock'.



India has the largest livestock population in the world. Small livestock plays an important role in the livelihoods of the rural poor in India, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women. It plays an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the country. According to FAO, the major livestock population in the world in 2005 comprised of 1,059.8 million sheep, 790 million goats, 943.8 million pigs, 729 and one billion broilers. Besides providing for nutritious food to millions of people, livestock sector plays a significant role in supplementing family incomes and generating employment in the rural sector.



Small livestock are domesticated animals intentionally reared in an agricultural setting for the purpose of profit or subsistence. Goats, sheep, pigs, camels, donkeys, horses, yaks, poultry etc., have been providing for several of human requirements including milk, meat, wool, egg and leather, manure, draught power, transport, companionship, entertainment, research experimentation, sports and security etc. The type of livestock reared varies worldwide and depends on factors such as climate, consumer demand, native animals, local traditions, and land type.

India has the largest livestock population in the world, distributed over 100 million households in approximately 600,000 villages, Indian farmers' stock animals are as varied as the little known Yak and Mithun to the seemingly insignificant backyard poultry. In rural areas, about 73% of people own some form of livestock. This livestock can be grouped into 3 categories depending on their utility - milk yielding animals; animals used to procure meat and egg laying animals; and animals used for agriculture and transport. Small livestock are mostly used for meat, egg and wool and leather.

Poultry industry, which provides the cheapest source of animals protein, has taken a quantum jump during the last three decades, evolving from a simple backyard practice to a venture of industrial promotion (Anonymous, 2015). These days in India, poultry is one of the faster growing segments of the agricultural sector. It is remarkable to note that nearly 94% of the total production of egg is contributed by fowl followed by duck and other poultry birds which contribute 3% each. Recently, a systematic focus has been given to the backyard poultry production which has been an age old practice in rural areas of the country. Most of the backyard poultry production comprises rearing of indigenous birds with poor production performances. The potentiality of indigenous birds in terms of egg production is merely 70-80 eggs for a bird per year and the meat production is also very less. To improve the socio-

economic status of the traditional farmers, backyard poultry is a handy enterprise with low cost initial investment, but high economic return along with guarantee for enriching protein deficiency among the poor farmers.

The largest producer of egg in India, is Andhra Pradesh, which produces 32.0% of the total egg production in the country followed by Tamil Nadu which produces 17.1% of the egg production, West Bengal is the third largest egg producer state in the country which produce 6.8% of the total production, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Karnatka, Orissa, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh are the states which produce 6.5, 6.0, 5.4, 5.3, 3.3, 3.2 and 2.4%, respectively of the total egg production of India.

A large section of population from weaker sections of the community in the hilly, drought prone and desert areas of the country depend mainly on sheep rearing. India possesses about 61.5 million sheep. Because of their ability to graze very close, sheep can utilize sparsely vegetation on which other species of livestock may not be able to subsist. Sheep droppings improve the fertility of soil considerably and penning of sheep in harvested fields brings an additional income to the crop owners. Sheep farming is mainly in the hands of weaker sections of the community, who either do not possess land, or their land holdings are so small that crop cultivation does not provide remunerative employment all year round. Furthermore, in the major sheep rearing areas, especially in North-Western districts of Rajasthan, grazing and stock watering resources are available only for few months in a year compelling shepherds to lead a nomadic life.

The other important category of small ruminants that majority of poor people prefer to rear is the goat. Goat population in India during the last four decades has increased at the fastest rate amongst various livestock species. The current goat population is estimated to be around 124.4 million. In many parts of the country, the

current practice is to purchase the crop of sheep or goat many months ahead of their sale on an arbitrarily settled price. Consequently, the poor have no control on what price they get for their stock and at what age they are required to sell them. Invariably most stock is sold by the time they are six months and weigh around 10 to 12 kgs, while the recommended standard weight for sale should not be less than 25-30 kilos if these animals have to fetch commercially attractive price. One of the reasons for the early sale of animals by the shepherds is non-availability of the required credit, leaving farmers at the mercy of traders.

Sheep and Goat are reared mainly for the production of wool and meat in India. But the wool production has remained constant in the country in spite of large number of sheep population at about 45 million kg out of which around 4 million kg is of fine quality while the remaining of medium and coarse quality. The requirement of the industry is estimated at around 35 to 40 million kg of fine wool, which is met mainly through imports. There is also a large unsatisfied market for mutton in the country. About 36% of total sheep and 41% of goat population is slaughtered annually for meat purposes. Due to social reasons, the consumption of cow meat is restricted in India. The consumption of buffalo and pork is also limited.

Similarly, the meat exported from India is also fresh and chilled, but very small portion goes into value addition and export. Within the livestock the sector that provides great employment opportunity is the poultry. The Indian poultry industry has transformed from meager backyard poultry farming to a well-organized scientific techno commercial industry. The majority of the poultry industry is in the organized sector contributing nearly 70% of the total output while the rest 30% is coming from the unorganized sector. It is estimated that more than 2 million people are employed directly or indirectly in this sector. It is further estimated that an increase of one egg and 50 gms of meat per capita consumption would create an employment opportunity for about 25,000 and 20,000 persons respectively.

This sector provides employment to even unskilled labourers and women, thereby providing income generation to the vulnerable groups. Today, India ranks 4th in egg production and 19th in broiler production in the world. It is estimated that the egg production in the country is about 45,200 millions and poultry meat production is about 2.0 million tons per annum. Though there is a lot of increase in the volume of poultry products, it is mainly because of the commercial poultry units. There is not much focus on the development of backyard poultry which can give some additional income to the rural households.

Pig husbandry is the most important activity in the

northeastern region of the country, especially in the tribal areas. Pork is an important item in the daily food habits of these people. There are more than 128 lakh pigs in the country of which approximately 14.5 per cent are graded and exotic variety. There are about 158 pig breeding farms in the country run by the State Governments/ Union Territories.

Pig production is invariably a small-scale, backyard, market-oriented enterprise. It is a low-external input enterprise depending upon family – mainly women's – labour and on other local inputs, particularly feed, that are of no or low opportunity cost. Despite being small-scale (generally no more than one to five pigs), production contributes significantly to the livelihood of the majority of pig-rearing households. The income from pig sales meets essential household and farming expenses, and provides some financial independence to the women in the family.

The under-privileged livestock producers face a number of constraints. Their access to modern livestock services, especially veterinary services are poor. Their access to the market is also poor. The prices received by them for products are low. Credit support for purchase of animals and their maintenance is not easily available to the small holders.

Goat, pigs and backyard poultry are most commonly kept by the underprivileged and these people get very little



development/ research support. Improved animals that would 'niche well' with the systems of the underprivileged and adverse agro/ ecological conditions in which majority of them live, particularly the ecologically fragile regions, are not available.

Demand for animal-based products, such as meat and eggs, has significantly increased due to sustained growth in income, urbanization, change in food preferences and increased awareness on nutritional intake. In order to meet

the emerging demand for livestock-based products, both in domestic and global markets, there is a renewed need to enhance livestock production and productivity. The major challenge before the Indian livestock sector is sufficient supply of livestock inputs that is feed, fodder and concentrate. As land-scarce poor households face feed and fodder scarcity, they tend to give up livestock rearing, particularly that of large ruminants. Adequate availability of quality fodder is essential for enhancing livestock productivity. For this, there is a need to target at least 10% of the cultivable land for growing fodder crops. Measures should be taken to increase the extent of common grazing lands and the control over these lands should be given to the small livestock owner groups.

External markets are an extremely important source of demand and these should be tapped much more aggressively. Although, the possibility of export of livestock products is immense but it has not been realized fully because India is unable to adjust effectively to the open trade regime under the WTO particularly in respect of requirements under Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) regime. In order to encourage exports, all licensing control for processing of livestock products/ byproducts should be repealed and all restrictions on the export of livestock and its products need to be removed. The minimum requirements for sustainable export are creation of disease-free zones, organic farming and potable water; these should be made available in selected areas having large marketable surplus.

Advantages of livestock production

- ◆ Majority of livestock are kept by smallholders.
- ◆ Feeding cost is less- diet is mostly made up of residues from the farmer's own crops, and the livestock graze and scavenge on waste land.
- ◆ Land requirement is less.
- ◆ Less affected by natural calamities.
- ◆ Animal products in form of milk and meat provide food and nutrients.
- ◆ By-products- Source of income, wool, egg etc.
- ◆ Converts low quality fibre to high good quality protein.
- ◆ Quick source of income.
- ◆ Initial investment is low.

Since many years, efforts were made by the government to control diseases of the livestock especially Rinderpest, Black quarter, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Anthrax and Foot and Mouth disease. The Rinderpest has been eradicated from the country and India was declared to be free from Rinderpest infection in the year 2006 by the International

Committee of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), Paris. However, other diseases still continue to pose a major threat to animal production programmes. Some of the emerging diseases like Peste des Petitis Ruminants (PPR), Bluetongue, Sheep pox and Goat Pox, Swine Fever etc., are causing substantial economic losses. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is not well equipped with necessary infrastructure and adequate technical manpower to execute various programmes on animal health and biosecurity.

When it comes to poultry industry, the productivity in both broilers and layers has improved tremendously due to the implementation of good management practices, optimum nutrition and scientific breeding. The government has to now play a limited role concerning policies confronting the organized sector and to provide support to development of rural poultry.



The small holders, who hold the bulk of the livestock resources, derive large amount of animal feed, fodder and water from CPRs which in turn have been deteriorating due to the distribution of common lands to the landless under government land distribution policy, encroachment by the influential rural rich and lack of proper management. The structural changes in livestock distribution within various categories of households show that livestock are becoming a specialized commercial activity which is sidelining the marginal households and smallholders – as these groups lack resources in terms of land, feed and fodder and water to maintain livestock herds. Therefore, proper management of CPRs is essential for the development of livestock sector.

The livestock sector in India has experienced remarkable growth during the last two decades due to increased demand for livestock products in both domestic and global markets. But compared with the potential this growth is minimal. Much of the livestock at the production stage is a family occupation in India. The poor in India in large numbers depend on livestock as their significant source of



At the farm level, cash can be generated regularly from direct sales of livestock products, such as milk, eggs and manure, occasionally from the sale of live animals, wool, meat and hides and from fees for draught power or transport services.

Livestock also provide increased economic stability to the farm or household, acting as a cash buffer, as well as a deterrent against inflation. In mixed-farming systems, livestock reduce the risks associated with crop production. They also represent liquid assets that can be realized at any time, adding further stability to the production system.

Goat, sheep, poultry and rabbit husbandry, especially in backyard production systems, provides an important source of part-time job opportunities, particularly for landless women and children. The livestock-product

secondary/ supplementary incomes. They need a variety of support systems in place including finance, market, infrastructure, institutions, transport, agricultural extension and veterinary services etc. The domain of value addition in livestock is largely occupied by big players. The poor need access to this domain.

Animal products not only represent a source of high-quality food, but, equally importantly, they are a source of income for many small farmers in developing countries, for purchasing food as well as agricultural inputs, such as seed, fertilizers and pesticides.

Livestock has achieved the greatest growth in production over the last three decades, and it is expected that it will continue to grow faster than all other agricultural sub-sectors in the next 20 years.

processing sector has also been identified as a contributor to employment generation and the reduction of rural depopulation. Small-scale milk processing/ marketing is labour-intensive and generates employment and income from the local manufacture of at least part of the equipment required. The meat sector also provides significant employment opportunities. Based on UN published data and experience from FAO projects, estimates have been made of labour requirements in small to medium-sized slaughter and meat processing operations.

In the rural areas of many developing countries, financial services such as credit, banking and insurance are virtually non-existent. In these areas, livestock can play an important role as a means of saving and capital investment, and they often provide a substantially higher return than alternative investments. A combination of small and large

Livestock Population – Growth Trends

	2007 (Millions)	2012 (Millions)	% Change
Cattle	199.07	190.90	-4.10
Buffaloes	105.34	108.70	3.19
Goats	140.53	135.17	-3.82
Sheep	71.55	65.06	-9.07
Camel	0.517	0.400	-22.63
Pigs	11.13	10.29	-7.54
Dogs#	19.08	11.67	-38.85
Horses & Ponies	0.612	0.625	2.12

- Excluding Stray Dogs

Source: 19th Livestock Census Report by DAHD, Govt. of India
Report released in June 2014

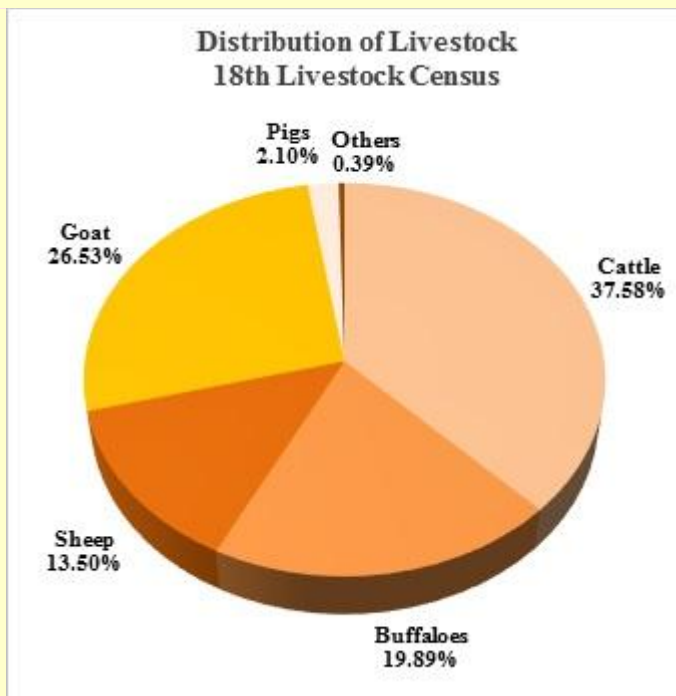
livestock that can be sold to meet petty-cash requirements to cover seasonal consumption deficits or to finance larger expenditures represents a valuable asset for the farmer.

In spite of the ambitious programmes launched by the Government of India and the State Governments, they were not able to deliver the expected results. There was no significant breakthrough in improving the productivity both in the milch and meat sectors and in reaching the poor for their livelihood.

The reasons for the slow progress were:

- ♦ Inadequate skills of para-vets resulting in poor conception and infertility;
- ♦ Reduction of grazing lands, food grain crops and mechanization in crop harvesting works;
- ♦ Absence of field-oriented conservation strategy for indigenous breeds;
- ♦ Lack of coordination among various agencies engaged in livestock husbandry;
- ♦ Poor extension services to motivate small farmers to adopt dairy husbandry for income generation;
- ♦ Absence of suitable policies and programs to promote small livestock;
- ♦ Poor health conditions and high rate of mortality due to lack of preventive vaccinations and timely diagnosis of health problems; Lack of coordinated efforts to eradicate common diseases;
- ♦ High cost of veterinary services leading to neglect of sick animals;
- ♦ Spreading of communicable diseases such as Brucellosis, TB, etc. to other animals as well as human beings in the absence of separation facilities; Lack of technical guidance to farmers to improve their animal husbandry practices;
- ♦ Poor linkage between research institutions and farmers resulting in use of outdated technologies.

Market opportunities have opened up for the livestock sector following the economic liberalization. But the sector's ability to capitalize on the new market opportunities is constrained by the availability and quality of support services. At present, the Government is the main provider of these services. The quality of the services is, however, not satisfactory and these services are not available at the doorsteps of the producers. The present structure of livestock improvement is based on the fixed model of a Veterinary Hospital/ Dispensary being the key nodal structure at the ground level from where services and goods are currently distributed. There is a need to restructure service delivery mechanism to become



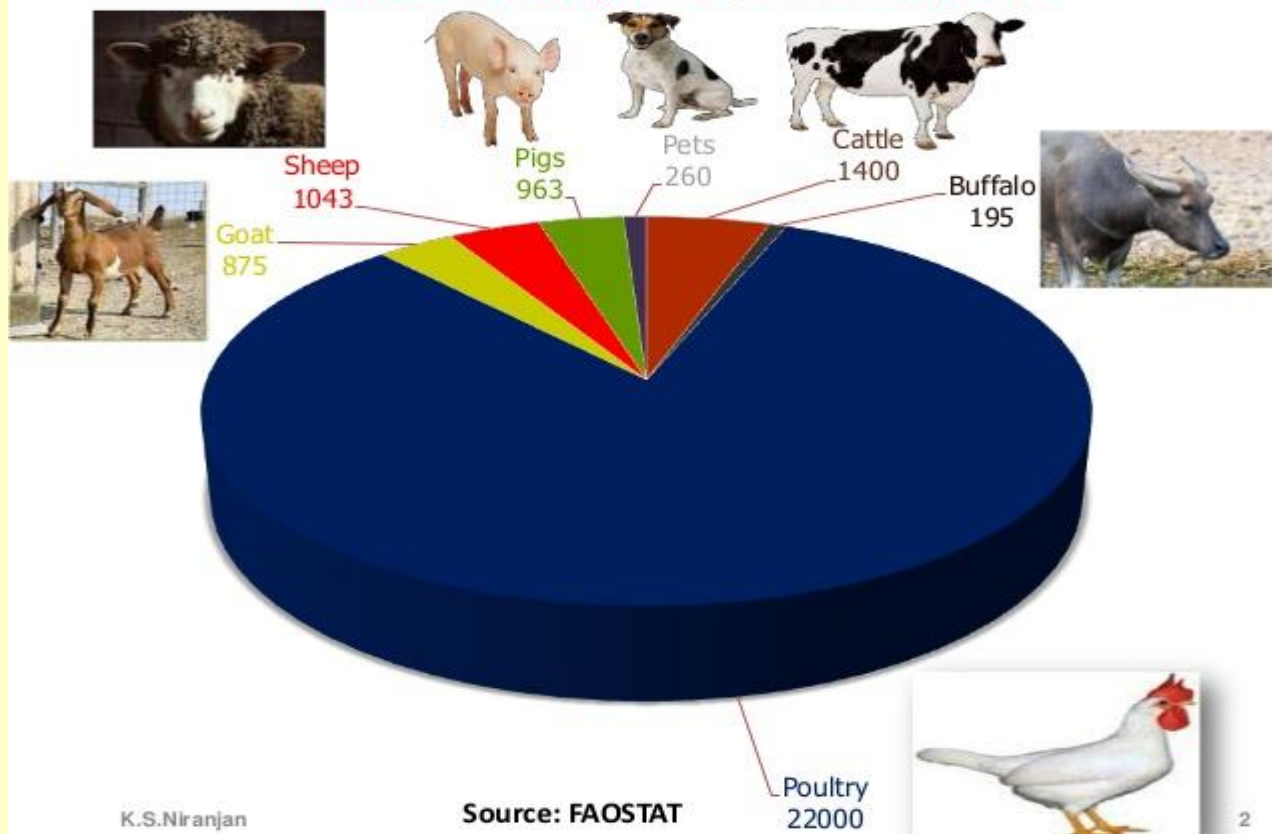
conducive to the requirement of the rural livestock producers. Livestock extension services include transfer of technology and also strengthening of locally relevant innovation systems; advisory service; the provision of access to a range of services that include input and output markets; and the strengthening and support of farmers' organizations.

Small livestock extension service should assist livestock farmers through educational process, to improve livestock farming methods and techniques, increase production efficiency and income, better levels of living, and lift the social and educational standards of rural life through livestock enterprise. For this, there is a great need to increase the number of veterinary dispensaries in the rural areas. It is even more important to train para-veterinarians from among the community who are always available to provide animal health services.

Due to lack of education, the sheep owners are not able to appreciate and adopt improved sheep husbandry practices, which even, otherwise are not brought to them by extension workers. Sheep husbandry has thus remained in a neglected state. Migration and grazing practices have an impact on the present status of sheep husbandry in the country. In the last few decades, the Government's policies of protecting forest areas and not permitting sheep flocks to graze there have brought immense pressure on the sheep farmers. Even the degradation of common grazing lands in the villages is posing a problem.

Lack of credit for livestock production has been a major problem. Public sector lending is abysmally very low. The commercial banks are not favourably disposed to providing credit to livestock farmers and the cooperative credit

World Livestock Population (In Mn. Heads)-2011



system is very weak, resulting in excessive dependency of livestock farmers on informal sources usually at exorbitant interest rates. The strategy should be to correct these distortions and ensure timely availability of inputs and services including credit to livestock farmers.

The small livestock rearing in India is also highly segmented. A vast majority of livestock producers come from underprivileged section of rural community.

The contribution of animals to both agricultural and overall economic development has not been adequately evaluated. Official statistics grossly underestimate the contribution of livestock since many important non-food outputs - most of which are difficult to quantify in monetary terms - are excluded.

Non-Government Organizations like Anthra and various Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are working in different ways to promote small livestock rearing. Anthra is providing health services and CBOs are providing financial and technical services through linking people with banks and other departments.

It is very important to promote small ruminant owners' associations such as Federation of SHGs, Cooperatives, Producer Companies and Associations at the grassroots level for promotion of production, procurement and

marketing of small ruminants. There is also a great potentiality for export of mutton, especially to Gulf and Middle East countries. The sheep development programme should, therefore, concentrate on improvement of mutton production. However, there isn't a well-organized marketing system for livestock in India. Since poor farmers mostly graze sheep, there is a need to organize them into cooperative groups on the pattern of Dairy Cooperative Societies to take advantage of organized sale. This would prevent exploitation by traders and help the farmers to get an appropriate share of consumer price. Support should be provided to the modernization of meat sector.

Registration of all slaughter houses in cities/ towns is essential for clean meat production and protection of environment. The establishment of rural-based abattoirs in animal tracts would reduce the need for transportation of live animals to urban areas for slaughter. In addition, modern Abattoirs/ Meat Processing Plants should be supported to promote export.

Greater attention should be given to the provision of facilities and credit linkages, veterinary services, skill up-gradation to the livestock rearing people, and on establishing and strengthening cooperatives and designing suitable policies for promotion of small livestock. ❖

Vijaya Rekha Welfare Association (VRWA)

Vijaya Rekha Welfare Association (VRWA) is a MSM (Men-who-have-sex-with-Men)-led community based organization (CBO) established in Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh. It was registered in the year 2008. Its aim is to improve the quality of life of the high risk MTH (MSM, Transgender and Hijra) Community by creating awareness on HIV prevention, providing care and support for those affected with HIV and protecting their human rights and dignity.

The objectives includes empowerment of Male Minorities and improvement of their lives, establishment of facilities providing services like HIV testing, counseling, and treatment for tuberculosis and others opportunistic infections, carrying out campaigns, training, orientation and other activities to promote education on safe sex methods, management and establishment of residential schools or other educational institutions for children made vulnerable and orphaned by HIV/AIDS, engaging legal practitioners to provide legal assistance to the members of the association and other vulnerable sections.

The CBO has three office bearers (OB) i.e., President,

Pallanti Secretary, and Treasurer. The OB manages the bank operations of the CBO jointly.

Currently, VRWA is executing a project from India HIV/AIDS Alliance under its Pehchan Program for Strengthening the capacity of MTH communities to improve the impact of HIV prevention activities. The CBO has covered 2448 community as on January 2016. The CBO is also running a Targeted Intervention (TI) program which is being funded by Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society (APSAC) and National AIDS Control Organization (NACO).

Moreover, it has also started implementing an innovative program to tap uncovered tribal MTH Population in five mandals of Vizianagaram district viz., Parvathipuram, Jiyammavalasa, Kurupam, Komarada and Gummalakshmi Puram. Under this program, it has registered 500 uncovered tribal population belonging to the sexually minority (Key Population). The CBO is planning to form a Tribal CBO to work on HIV Prevention, counseling and other basic services for its tribal members. ❖

Support Organization

Resource Education Society (RES)

Resource Education Society (RES) was started in 1933 at Buditi in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh, by a team which believed that education is the basic resource for development of the deprived sections of the society. RES was registered under Societies Registrations Act. It had entered the development sector with education and awareness-building through formation of night schools. It has been working for the deprived sections such as Dalits, Tribals, Women etc., in backward areas of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts.

RES' Objects: To promote holistic community development and reduction of poverty by combating various social issues and strengthening the sustained interventions through locally owned and empowered communities. The Sanghams (Village Development Committees) were taken as a micro level unit to promote solidarity among them, with the slogan that 'United we stand'.

In the past, RES had worked with donor agencies such as Care India / USAID, CAPART, RGVN, BMGF / HLFPT, Path. It had also worked on programs of Government of India, KSY, SGSY, Women & Child Welfare Department. In addition to donor-funded projects, RES has been working

very closely with the Government to implement its programs. It is currently implementing a APSAC / NACO funded Targeted Intervention program to bring awareness on HIV infection. It is closely involved in the UID Aadhar initiative by the Central Government and is playing a vital role in the implementation of Aadhar enrolment centers in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts.

Since 2009, RES has taken up a child labour education programme with the support of Children's Care International, Canada for educational support to the children. There are about 60 child labourers identified from 17 villages in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts under this programme; most of the children are from the fishing community. Right now, nearly 45 children are continuing their education and the remaining members have studied up to 10th or ITI after they settled as different skilled labour.

RES promotes interest free Micro Credit to backward people who are doing petty business and dry fish processing in Bogapuram and Pusapatirega mandals in Vizianagaram district. Under this program, 17 members have benefited from a loan amount of Rs.1,70,000/-. ❖

Training Organizations

- Directorate of Training Employment – Govt of Uttarakand**
<http://rojgar.uk.gov.in/>
- Govt. Industrial Training Institute, Tandri**
<http://ititandi.org/>
- Uttarakand skill Development Society**
<http://www.uksdm.org/>
- Uttarakand Institute of Rural Development**
<http://www.uird.in/>

Bhamini Village Organization

Bhamini Village Organization (Bhamini VO) is located at Bhamini panchayat in Bhamini mandal, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 2003 and was registered under Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act (MACs). It has 38 member Self Help Groups (SHGs); out of which 12 SHGs belong to the Tribal communities. There are a total of 456 members in the VO.

It has a three-member Office Bearers (OB) committee consisting of President, B. Hymavathi; Secretary, S. Vijayamma; and Treasurer, K. Sarojini.

It has a Village Organization Assistant (VOA) for maintaining accounting records, for Mobile book keeping and for writing meeting minutes; and pays Rs.700/- per month to the VOA as remuneration.

The VO conducts its meeting on the 5th of every month at the Community Hall with Executive Committee (EC) Members. The General Body meeting is conducted depending on the need. Along with the VOA, the Cluster Coordinator (CC), Assistant Project Manager (APM),

Scheme

Anganwadi Teacher and ANM also attend

the VO meeting. One of the OB members attends the Mandal Mahila Samaihya (MMS) meeting on 9th and 24th of every month as a representative of the VO.

The VO has a joint bank account which can be operated by any two of the OB members. It collects Rs.10/- as share capital and Rs. 10/- as membership fee from SHG members. It has Rs. 6,000/- corpus fund and it has also got Rs. 5,00,000/- from Indira Kranti Patham (IKP) under (CIF). Members utilize the CIF for Income Generative activities such as for land lease and development, petty business, shandy business, sheep rearing and mushroom production etc.

It has four committees viz., Insurance Committee (IC), which works for Abhayastam claims; Community Investment Fund Committee (CIFC), which works for CIF repayment; Poorest of the Poor Committee (POPC), which works for the identification of poor people, groups' formation and beneficiaries' selection for government schemes; and Gender Committee (GC) which works on gender-related issues within the VO. ❖

Facility

Abhayastam Scheme

The Abhayastam scheme is being implemented at Bhamini village in Bhamini mandal, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. This program was started in 2009 to provide social security through pension to old women SHG members. This scheme is especially meant for women SHG members between 18 – 59 years of age who are Below Poverty Line (BPL). The premium of the insurance scheme is Re.1 per day or Rs. 365 per annum from the members' side, while the rest of the premium will be paid by the Government.

The beneficiaries of this scheme get a pension of Rs. 500 – Rs. 2,200 per month (Pension depends upon the number of years the members have paid the premium.). When any SHG member passes away, Rs.5,000 for the procession expenditure is provided; moreover, an accidental death insurance cover of Rs.75,000 or a natural death cover of Rs.30,000 is given to the families of the members.

There are 48 members from 38 SHGs enrolled under this scheme; out of this, about 27 members are availing regular pension, 4 children are availing scholarships every month. The scheme is supporting SHG members in this village and providing them social security in their old age through this scheme. ❖

Bhamini Anganwadi Centre - 1

Bhamini Anganwadi Center-1 (AWC-1) is located at Bhamini panchayat in Bhamini mandal, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh. Apart from the AWC-1, there are two Anganwadi Centres and eight Mini Anganwadi Centres in Bhamini panchayat. AWC-1 was established on January 30th,1993. Its working hours are from 9 am o 4 pm daily. An Anganwadi Teacher and Assistant (Aaya) are employed in this Centre.

There are 36 registered pre-school children in this Centre; of them 20 are girls and 16 are boys. Additionally, nine lactating women and three pregnant women are registered in this centre. The AWC-1 provide service, dal and curry in the lunch daily; Chena (Snacks) in the evening and eggs four days a week to the children. To the pregnant women and lactating women, It provides egg and milk in the morning daily and rice, dal and curry for lunch. For children below 3 years of age, it provides 3kg rice, 450 grams oil and 500 grams dal, which are delivered to the respective children's homes.

The staff maintain birth and death register, household survey register, weight register. They do a household survey every month. The ANM visits and checks BP and weight of pregnant women on the last Saturday of every month and provides iron tablets and the Aaya keeps the children clean and hygienic during the day. ❖

Bread Omelette

The sale of bread-omelette, in and around both rural and urban areas, is a new livelihood trend that is being witnessed in India. Generally, these items are sold on carts or “mobile tiffin centers” by vendors in busy areas or on footpaths.

The bread-omelette is made with eggs, bread slices, salt, pepper, onions and other vegetables and ingredients depending on the customers’ preference. Generally, the local vendors follow a simple recipe of making bread omelette i.e., the vendors crack the eggs open, and mix the beaten egg liquid with the chilli powder, add salt, pepper and onions. They then pour the mixture on the heated pan, after two minutes, put the bread slices on the omelette and add coriander and onions. Within five minutes, the bread-omelette is ready for the customers to eat. Its nutrition is made up of saturated fats, cholesterol and Vitamin A.

The dish is preferred by the customers due to its delicious taste, and its ability to satiate hunger easily, and to provide high energy really fast. Additionally, unlike in big hotels or restaurants, the dish is sold at a very cheap price by the vendors at the centers, making it really attractive for poor and middle-class customers.

Therefore, due to its taste, health benefits, budget-friendliness and hygiene, it has been attracting school-children, college-goers, employees, commuters, etc.

For the people wanting to become entrepreneurs, but who can’t afford to put in a lot of investment, this business is a wonderful bet. The business requires minimal investment, and less human resources. It even has less risk associated with it and manages to ensure good steady income to those who establish these enterprises. Moreover, as the

recipe of the dish is really simple to master, there is no need to hire a cook to make it, it is easy for anyone to make a delicious bread-omelette with practice.

These centers can be run near markets, schools, colleges, universities, bus stands, railway stations, shopping malls, cinema halls, etc.

The vendors purchase eggs from the nearest poultry farm or wholesale egg selling centers and buy bread packets from kirana shops. Each plate of bread-omelette costs Rs. 20, plain omelette costs Rs. 15, and egg fry costs Rs.10. The vendors sell approximately 50-100 plates per day. The owners get a daily profit Rs. 300-500 from these centers. Usually, the timings of these centers are from morning 11:00 am to evening 10: 00 pm.

This emerging enterprise is providing employment to thousands of people in the unorganized sector. The items required to establish this enterprise are a hawkers vehicle, big pan, spoons, stove, utensils, drinking water, bucket, sitting chairs, knife, paper plates and cups, etc. It indirectly provides livelihoods to petty shop owners, old newspaper sellers, wholesale eggs sellers, fuel sellers, bread manufacturers, hawkers vehicle manufactures, pan manufacturers, vegetables shop and tea shop owners, etc.

The problems faced by the vendors include issues with local traffic police, not having panchayat or municipality permissions, lack of availability of eggs, fluctuations in cost of making the item in summer, etc. ❖



Individual Enterprise



Running Kirana Shop

Collective Enterprise



Plastic Basket Making by SHG Members

The Three Types of People

A teacher shows three toys to a student and asks the student to find out the differences. All the three toys are seemed to be identical in their shape, size and material. After keen observation, the student observes holes in the toys. 1st toy it has holes in the ears. 2nd toy has holes in ear and mouth. 3rd toy has only one hole in one ear.

Then with the help of needle the student puts the needle in the ear hole of 1st toy. The needle comes out from the other ear. In the 2nd toy, when the needle was put in ear the needle came out of mouth. And in the 3rd toy, when the needle was put in, the needle did not come out.

First toy represent those people around you who gives an impression that they are listening to you, all your things and care for you. But they just pretend to do so. After listening, as the needle comes out from the next ear, the things you said to them by counting on them are gone. So be careful while you are speaking to this type of people around you, who does not care for you.



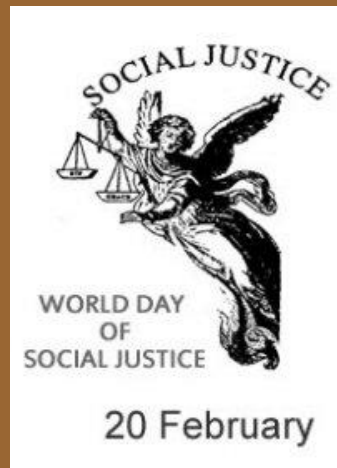
Second toy represent those people who listens to you all your things and gives an impression that they care for you. But as in the toy, the needle comes out from mouth. These people will use your things and the words you tell them against you by telling it to others and bringing out the confidential issues for their own purpose.

Third toy, the needle does not come out from it. These kinds of people will keep the trust you have in them. They are the ones who you can count on.

Moral: Always stay in a company of a people who are loyal and trustworthy. People, who listen to what you tell them, are not always the ones you can count on when you need them the most. ❖

Social Enterprise

Important Day



Parent-Teacher Meeting by RES

February 20, World Day of Social Justice

The Making of Modern India: From Marx to Gandhi

Author: Bipan Chandra

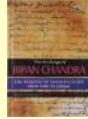
'The Making of Modern India: From Marx to Gandhi' was written by Bipan Chandra. He has made unparalleled contribution to the study of modern Indian history, and is renowned worldwide as an authority on the subject, with a lucid and accessible style.

The book is a definitive collection of essays. It showcases the author's views and positions qualified after his engagement of over fifty years with Independent India. It presents a long-term perspective of the emergence of nationalism and the Indian national movement, with special emphasis on its Gandhian phase and the nature of Indian capitalism and its relationship with imperialism. It identifies specifications of the colonial structure and traces the possible paths of economic transformation until independence. The volume includes a critical appraisal of the Indian Left and a nuanced understanding of the idea of secularism and emergence of communalism in India.

It explains that the Indian national movement addressed and harnessed the anti-imperialist interests of all classes and that Gandhiji's non-violent strategy.

It brings out the sturdy secular ideals and practices of Gandhiji, refuting the charge that the Mahatma's predilection for religion and its idioms fanned communal suspicion and antagonism. It narrates that Nehru was one of the first to have broken out of the shackles of Stalin-Marxism to realise that while there could be no true democracy without socialism, there could be no socialism without democracy either. It also presents India's transformation from colonial to independent economy without recourse to the socialist model.

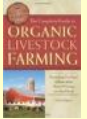
It is an invaluable book for students, teachers and everyone interested in the history and idea of India. ❖

**The Complete Guide to Livestock Farming**

Author: Terri Paajanen

The book "The Complete Guide to Livestock Farming" is a result of various in-depth interviews conducted with top experts in farm management.

The book talks in detail about how to start the basic outline for a new farm, including which livestock to raise, how to build the tents and habitat, and what should be fed to the livestock to maintain a healthy, organic farm. It also explains the basics of animal husbandry, from genetics and breeding to feeding, building locations, and proper health and reproduction care. It provides a complete appendix of various breeds and needs of livestock, and the basic composition of most feeds, different grasses and legumes that can be used, etc., to assist the farmers. This book shows that any potential small-scale farmer can raise livestock in an organic way. ❖

**Extension Techniques for Livestock Development**

Authors : Sanjeev Kumar Singh, S.D Singh

The book 'Extension Techniques for Livestock Development' provides the latest innovative ideas to livestock owners, farmers, etc., to enhance livestock production and suggests techniques to trained extension professionals who may help farmers in finding solutions to problems. It provides techniques to increase the proficiency of extension workers as well as acquaint them with the latest developments in livestock sector. This book describes about veterinary, dairy, agriculture, fisheries, and other related sciences, and provides them a first-hand information on important aspects related to contribution of livestock to national income, community development, livestock development, audio-visual aids, extension teaching methods, programme planning, adoption and diffusion process, livestock marketing as well as animal husbandry management and administration. ❖



e-links

VCA : https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/16769/goatVCD_uttarakhand.pdf?sequence=1

Sub-sector : http://www.kpmc.lt/Skelbimai/SEK_EN/EN-Stat.%20sekt.%2008.07.30.pdf

e-book : http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/publications/seminars/india_rural_employment.pdf

v-book : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=67k4a95YyCs>

Supplements

Legendary Effort : http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/513-supplement-legendary-effort-nlm-

Kshetram : http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/514-supplement-kshetram-western-ghats-feb-16

Livelihoods Management Notes: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/515-supplement-livelihoods-management-notes-institutions-of-the-poor-

e-course; e-livelihoods learning course : Capsule No: 208 - 236

e-course

http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/512-e-coursefebruary-16

'Yoga'kshemam

Happy Bhisma Ekadashi! Happy Maagham!

Happy Valentine's Day!

Leap Day!

I seek Liberation for us. I seek Freedom for us. I seek Freedom for us from slavery; from bondage; and from 'constructs'. I seek merger for us in the truth, in love and in nature. Let us celebrate life. Let us celebrate the spirit of life in us. Let us live the spirit of life. We lead life and life leads us.

Remembered Manoharan.

Remembered Gurukulam and early morning prayer. Our vows include –Truth; Non-violence; Non-thieving; Celibacy; Control of the Palate; Non-possession; Physical Labour; Swadeshi; Fearlessness; No untouchability; Religious Equality; and Vernacular Languages. This has been adopted from Gandhiji's Ashram vows. I came across 'The Mind of Mahatma Gandhi', a distilled compilation of his thoughts.

This book took me to 'LOVE'.

Force of love is the same as the force of the soul or truth. Soul force, being natural, is not noted in history. Cohesive force among animate beings is love. We notice it between father and son, between brother and sister, friend and friend. We have to learn to use that force among all that lives. Where there is love, there is life. All the teachers that ever lived have preached this with more or less vigour. Love never claims. It ever gives.

There is a real and substantial unity in all the variety that we see around us. The forms are many, but the informing spirit is one. How can there be room for distinctions of high and low where there is this all-embracing fundamental unity underlying the outward diversity? We must widen the circle of our love till the scope of our love becomes co-terminus with the Universe.

Forgiveness is a quality of the soul, and therefore, a positive quality. 'Conquer anger', says Lord Buddha, 'by non-anger'. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong. There is nothing except the cup of love which we can offer to those who oppose us. We are trying every moment of our lives to be guided by love.

One cannot be in the leadership of Development and/or

Transformation unless one is a lover. A Krsna. Committed to life. Committed to reform that benefits the larger life. The universe.

This took me to Tagore's Gitanjali. Understand 'you' as Universe.

You have made me endless .. you fill me with fresh life...

At the immortal touch of thy hands my little heart loses its limits in joy and gives birth to utterance ineffable...

Life of my life, I shall ever try to keep my body pure, knowing that thy living touch is upon all my limbs.

Now it is time to sit quite, face to face with thee, and to sing dedication of live in this silent and overflowing leisure.

Only let me make my life simple and straight, like a flute of reed for thee to fill with music...

Why do I ever miss your sight whose breath touches my sleep?

...thy love keeps me free.

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high ... let my country awake.

... Give me the strength to surrender my strength to thy will with love.

.. thy love loses itself in the love of thy lover.

...The innermost one awakens my being with deep hidden touches.

... I hasten ... but I find that yet there is time.

...My whole body and my limbs have thrilled with his touch who is beyond touch.

... Let all my songs gather together their diverse strains into a single current and flow to a sea of silence.

This is gitanjaliyogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we are loving! If we are loving the universe! If we practice loving! If we do not stop the practice! Krsna confirms love is the sure way to join the universe.

Join us in the world of yoga – for conquering the anger with 'non-anger' and moving into the flow of the free and joyous universe – towards maanasayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

G Muralidhar

