

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

January 2016

Tribal Development



Employment Continuum! - 7

Happy Pongal, Makarasankranti!

Youth Day!

Republic Day!

Remembered Vivekananda, Ambedkar and Gandhi.

Nethaji was in news. Government of India agreed that he died in the plane crash on 18 August 1945.

Tribal Communities (Adivasis, mostly classified as Scheduled Tribes) constitute 8.6% of Indian Population, exceeding 100 million in numbers, characterised by geographic isolation, backwardness, distinctive culture, language and religion and shyness of contact. Within these about 75 tribes have been referred as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. They live in Agency/Tribal Sub-plan areas, in own habitations and/or as part of mainstream settlements. About 75% of the tribal families are considered poor and vulnerable, with low literacy, low health indicators, and not-up-to-the-mark livelihoods status and quality of life, despite special rights, entitlements, privileges, schemes and special purpose vehicles like Integrated Tribal Development Agencies/Projects, ST Corporations, Tribal Marketing Organizations, Ashsram Schools etc. Their literacy levels are low. There is a need for them to be organized into their institutions architecture, capacities built, and customized plans evolved and rolled-out. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'Tribal Development'.

Please make time and read DD Kosambi's Classic 'Culture and Civilization of Ancient India'.

Supplements included in this month include: Legendary Effort - 'Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana'; Kshetram – Himalaya Region; and Livelihoods Management Notes – Understanding Self and Livelihoods Framework.

Usual e-links introduce a video (Restoring livelihoods and backwater fishing), book (Culture and Civilization of Ancient India), and value-chain/subsector (Pomegranate and Goat Meat Subsector/Chhattisgarh).

From this month, 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.

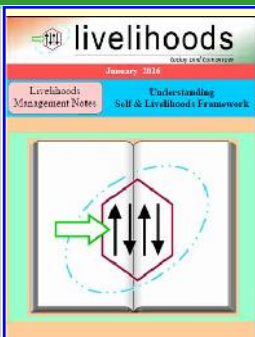
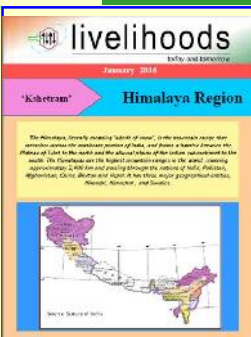
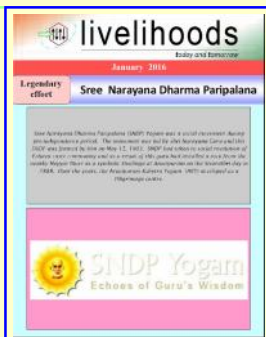
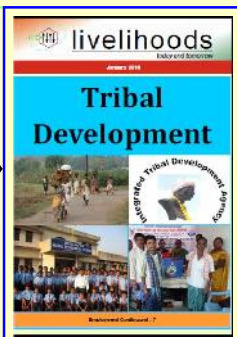
the 'livelihoods' team

According United Nations (UN) estimation, there are over 370 million indigenous people are living in 70 countries across the world. Almost it is equal to 6% in world total population.



Presenting ideas in preciseness, lucid and concrete way is an art!

Latest Livelihoods



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Kshetram Himalayas Region

Livelihoods Management Notes Understanding Self & LF

e- course e-livelihoods learning course Capsule No: 186 - 207



Thanks for sending the Livihoods News letter, supplements and E capsule.

I am a regular reader of your News letter. It is very useful even though I am working in Afghanistan. I did not get the continuity of e-capsules. Also some month issues of Livihoods New letter are missing.

I searched your website I found some, but many are missing. Can I get a comprehensive list of links to get all these details? Especially for e capsule Also earlier I indicated by email that there are many wrong links in your web site. IF I click the link for Sept 2015 it show the Livihoods Newsletter of March 2015 and so on. (This is one example and not actual) Did you manage to check and correct all the links ?

With Best Regards,

Chidambaram. CT

Thanks for sharing livihoods Dec. 2015. Excellent job indeed.

Seva Bharati Team



Can all farmers avail the benefits from Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)?

News

8 Mega Food Parks to Come Up in AP:

The food processing sector in north coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema regions are expected to witness a major boost as eight mega food parks are being planned by private firms in the state. While five of the food parks are expected to come up in the four north coastal districts. The development comes in the wake of the AP government signing 65 MoUs with private investors for an estimated investment of around Rs 5,980 crore in the state.

AP Aims To Train 1.5 Lakh Farmers In Organic Farming:

The Andhra Pradesh government aims to train 1.5 lakh farmers in organic farming in the next three years, a senior agriculture department official said. "As part of the scheme, 5,000 farmers will be given training between January 24 to 31 at Kakinada in which the well-known organic farming expert, Subhash Parulekar, participated," Principal Secretary, Agriculture, AP, P Vijaya Kumar told reporters. ❖

Telangana stares at a dismal Rabi season:

Alarm bells are ringing once again in Telangana on the agriculture the latest report shows that in the ongoing Rabi season, crops have been planted in only 13.37 lakh acres against a season normal of 31.37 lakh acres. The department also reported a massive drop in the area under paddy in all districts due to sharp fall in overall rainfall. Against normal area sown with paddy of 16.12 lakh acres during Rabi, this season, a mere 2.72 lakh acres have been brought under cultivation of this crop. Disappearing ground water tables and failure of monsoon that resulted in a 76% shortfall in rain to be the primary reasons for the sharp drop.

Wage Seekers Swell under Job Scheme:

An average of 9.5 lakh wage seekers worked under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the current month in Telangana. According to an official press release, the average number of daily wage seekers has not crossed even 1.5 lakh during the last nine years. ❖



Sustainable Development Goals to Kick In With Start of New Year:

To end poverty and hunger, United Nations (UN) ushers in ambitious 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Total 17 goals designed. These are shared vision of humanity and social contract between world leaders and people. UN Secretary General Ban ki-moon had said that 2030 agenda for sustainable development adopted unanimously by 198 countries leaders. With the start of the new year, the UN ushered in the ambitious 2030 SDGs that aim to end poverty, hunger and assure gender equally while building a life of dignity for all over the next 15 years. The Millennium Development Goals came to an end with 2015 paving the way for the SDGs. ❖

News From the States

The Indian Startup Scene in 2015: India has now become one of the largest bases for startups in the world after the United States, the United Kingdom, and China. It is also the youngest with more than 72 percent of its startups founded by entrepreneurs younger than 35 (no surprise considering the median age of the population in India is 27 years). These two trends are driving a new internet entrepreneurial culture that is increasingly online and increasingly mobile. According to Nasscom, an industry association for the IT sector in India, more than half of the new businesses launching in the country center on e-commerce, aggregators and consumer services — it's these businesses that received the lion's share of the startup funding in 2015.

Cabinet Clears Amended Textile Scheme: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, cleared the 'Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme,' under which apparel, garment and technical textiles will get 15 per cent subsidy on capital investment, subject to a ceiling of Rs.30 crore over a period of five years. The remaining sub-sectors will be eligible for 10 per cent subsidy, subject to a ceiling of Rs.20 crore, on similar lines, according to a government statement. A budget provision of Rs.17,822 crore has been set apart for committed liabilities and new applications. "The amended scheme would give a boost to Make in India in the textiles sector. It is expected to attract investments to the tune of Rs.1 lakh crore and create over 30 lakh jobs," according to the statement. The amended scheme will replace the existing Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS) with effect from the date of notification of the scheme.

Low Rain Forecast May Make 2016 Tough Year for Farmers: Above normal temperature and lack of rain in key growing areas is emerging as a major concern for the government in the New Year. Worried that 2016 may go down as another below-the-mark year after two consecutive droughts that ravaged India's farm economy, Agriculture Ministry officials say they are keeping fingers crossed for an "improvement in weather situation" during the ongoing Rabi season. The Met office, they say, has predicted normalisation of minimum temperature and rain from January 4 onwards, factors that will all impact Rabi sowing and quality of grains.

Rural Development: Panel to Rejig Way Schemes Reach People: Panel set up by the Ministry of Rural Development will look at Socio-economic Caste Census instead of poverty ratio. With a view to improve target funding for its various programmes, the Ministry of Rural

Development on Friday set up an expert panel that will mine data from the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) and use it to identify specific sets of beneficiaries for each of its schemes. This will mark a significant shift from using poverty ratio as the basis of resource allocation to tackling poverty through its multi-dimensional aspects.

World Bank Project Extended By Two Years: The World Bank-funded Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) project in the state has been extended for two years, said Ajit Patnaik, the ICZM project director, on Monday. The five-year-long ICZM project was launched in the state in 2010 in the coastal districts of Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur, Puri and Ganjam. "The Union government has decided to extend the project till 2017. The total outlay for the ICZM project was Rs 207 crores for a period of five years in 2010. But, now the project cost has been increased to Rs 334 crore," added Patnaik. The ICZM project covered Bhitarkanika National Park, Chilka lake and other coastal areas of the state. The project works included mangrove plantations, promoting eco-tourism, providing alternate livelihoods to traditional fishermen and renovation of old temples and heritage structures near the coast.

Rs.3,000 Crore Scheme Approved For India's Fisheries: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has approved a Rs.3,000 crore umbrella scheme for the integrated development and management of fisheries. "The central sector scheme covers development and management of inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)," said a cabinet communique. The scheme has six broad components.

Govt to Launch First Major Crop Insurance Scheme in 2016/17: The government will launch its first major crop damage insurance scheme for farmers in the fiscal year starting April 1, Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh said on Friday, in what could be Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first significant move to address the distress plaguing the country's agricultural sector. The impact of unseasonal rains and two straight years of drought on agriculture that sustains over two-thirds of country's 1.25 billion people has dented Modi's popularity in the countryside, contributing to a humiliating loss for the premier in elections last year in the largely rural state of Bihar. Reuters reported last month that India will launch a new farm crop insurance scheme in 2016 and use drones and other technologies to assess crop damage. ❖

Nashik

Nashik is in the northwest region of Maharashtra, India. It is the 3rd largest in Maharashtra and the 14th most populous city in India. Nashik is in the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, which is a volcanic formation. The city is situated at the foothills of the Western Ghats on the banks of Godavari. Nashik division is bound by Konkan Division and the state of Gujarat to the west, Madhya Pradesh state to the north, Amaravathi Division and Marathwada (Aurangabad Division) to the east, and Pune Division to the south.



According to the Census of India, 2011, Nashik had a population of 1,486,973; of which, males constituted 784,995 and females constituted 701,978. The main language of Nashik is Marathi. The major river of Nashik is Godavari, which originates 24 km from Brahmagiri Mountain. Other than Godavari, important rivers like Vaitarana, Bhima, Girana, Kashyapi and Darana flow across Nashik.

According to official data, out of the 1,563,000 hectares of geographical area, the cultivable area is 864,000 hectares. The average Kharif crop is 663, 200 hectares while the average Rabi crop area is 136,500 hectares.

Nashik is famous for grapes, sugarcane, jowar, cotton, banana, chillies, wheat, rice, nagli and pomegranate. Besides these, onions, brinjal, cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, cucumber, carrot, potato and coriander are some of the vegetables grown in this region. Nashik has been famous for its table grapes since 1925.

The forest land is 340,000 hectares. Nashik abounds in forest wealth. Surgana, Kalwan, Peth, Dindori, Nashik & Igatpuri Talukas have a number of forests. Teak and sissoo trees are found in a large number in these forests. Besides these, trees and shrubs like anjan, agave and bamboo are also found here.

Nashik has notable tourist places such as Gangotri museum, Coin museum and Durgawadi waterfall. Religious spots such as Trimbakeshwar, Panchavati, and Tapovan are known all over India;

There are many industries and factories here such as aircraft manufacturing plant, press, textile industry, carpet weaving industry, sugar factories, wine industries, etc.. Nashik is known as the Wine Capital of India, as 40 of the 93 wineries in India are based here. These wine industries have been providing livelihood opportunities to the people of Nashik.

This region has a rich heritage and culture, as well as abundant natural resources. Predominantly, the population depends on agriculture, allied works, industries and religious tourism related revenue. ❖

Koraga Tribe

The Koragas are one among the five primitive tribal groups in Kerala. Later they dispersed to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The tribal community is mainly found in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi districts of Karnataka; and Kasargagoad district of Kerala, spread across in Kasargode and Manjeswar blocks and distributed in 43 settlements.



The Koraga tribe's major stalks live in the adjoining Karnataka State. The tribe has its own independent Dravidian language, which is a mix of Tulu, Kannada and Malayalam.

The tribe is monogamous and the head of the hamlet is called Gurukara, who is in-charge and also controls all the socio-religious activities in the hamlet. The Koragas are divided into two endogamous sub-divisions i.e., Chappu Koraga and Kundu Koraga. The Chappu Koragas live in forests, while the Kundu Koragas live in plains. The tribe is considered as untouchable, and some of the Koraga tribe have embraced Christianity.

The economy of Koragas even till date is forest based, as the tribe inhabits areas which are predominantly rich in agricultural land and forests. Primarily, the Koragas are engaged in basketary, agriculture labour, laterite stone cutting, beedi rolling and wage labour. Even till date, close to 70% members of the community still subsist on basketary, even though these items are less in demand due to the introduction of plastic baskets. The rest of the 30% are doing agricultural labour.

The houses they live in are traditional structures. On the educational front, the literacy rate of the tribe is very poor and the school-dropout rate among children is reported to be very high; this is mainly due to the fact that Koragas have a distinct dialect and face language problems, and many of them still remain illiterate even after completing upper primary level. On the health front, around 60% of the tribe's population is infected with Tuberculosis.

The Government of India (GoI) has been facilitating in the progress of the Koraga tribe, as various schemes have been designed to improve them on health front (nutritional content), cultivate agriculture lands, take to dairying, financial inclusion activities and so on.

However, the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has not been able to make any significant impact on their lives, as they are still engaged in scavenging, sweeping jobs or are predominantly eking out their livelihood by doing agriculture labour, wage labour. On the whole, there is need for a long and concerted effort from both the government authorities and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to save the Koragas from the clutches of poverty. ❖

Employment Continuum!

Happy Youth Day!

Happy Makara Sankranti! Happy Pongal!

Happy Republic Day!

PV Narasimha Rao was the reform architect – conforms Pranab Mukherjee, in his latest book.

In his speech on the eve of Republic Day, President Pranab Mukherjee highlighted –

- ◆ Digital India, Make in India, and Start-up India are up.
- ◆ National Skill Development Mission envisages reaching 30 Crore Youth by 2022.
- ◆ We are positioning ourselves well for achieving a higher growth rate (7.3%+) which will in the next ten to fifteen years help us eliminate poverty.
- ◆ A spirit of accommodation, cooperation and consensus -building should be the preferred mode of decision-making.
- ◆ Each of us has the right to lead a healthy, happy and productive life.
- ◆ End product of education should be a free creative man who can battle against historical circumstances and adversities of nature.
- ◆ Move ahead.

We see an Employment Continuum – Casual wage employment, self-employed (individuals, families, small teams), micro-enterprises, collective enterprises, job employment, and entrepreneurial. This employment could be in farm (agriculture, horticulture, dairy, livestock, fisheries, forestry), off-farm, non-farm production and services. Some of these have gathered the knowledge and skills in the family, as part of growing up; some have picked up on the job; some have gone as apprentices on their own and graduated out; some joined the team and remained as a team member; some have deliberately invested to be self-employed/job-employed etc.

The state guarantees casual wage employment of 100-150 days/family/year to any job seeker in rural areas (MGNREGS); state invests in skilling the youth (some 90-120 days) and place them in some job in a big way; and the large majority of the self-employed now and the future self-employed are only supported to a very limited extent. This has to be taken up urgently.

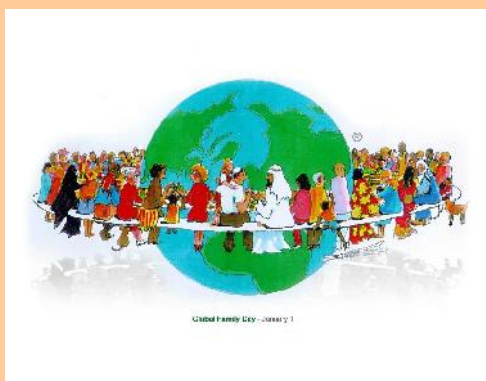
India is an enterprise country. Most of its work force is self-employed and/or employed in unorganized sector in small teams. The variety is huge, may be 1000s. The nuances are place specific and time-specific. Most self-employed (individually or in the family, or in a small team) have a portfolio of activities, including changing with season and time. Every year at least 10 million are joining this self-employed work force. The existing and new require more knowledge, more skills, more tools, or improvement in them, more credit, more resources and require services for planning, inputs, sourcing raw material, value-chain gaps, marketing etc., more collectivization, instruments for reducing expenditure, risks etc.

Perspectives

G Muralidhar

Can NRLM and NULM take up this massive agenda? Currently RSETIs are not up to this massive need. Will they grow to meet this need? Can we ask partners to choose/adopt clusters and work on this? Can we ask NDDBs to intensify their efforts? Can we solicit corporates to pitch in? Can we have dedicated community employment universities? Can we have dedicated channels? Can we build intensive capacity building and nurturing architecture?

Can we place an integrator-facilitator for every 1500-3000 families, an animator for every 100-200 families, a trainer/planner for 100-200 families, a paraprofessional for 50-100 families and so on, dedicated to self-employment and employment continuum agenda? Can we evolve a self-help self-employment movement? Can we seed a small team of self-employment leadership at the national level – distributed across nuanced themes? ❖



1 January
Global Family Day



6 January
World Day for War Orphans

Build a New House...**Regret on Children Education...****Can you introduce yourself?**

My name is Jonnalgadda. Nagachari and I am 42 years old. I belong to the Backward Class (BC) community. I studied up to 7th class. I am married and have a daughter who is studying B. Tech. Originally, presently I am living in Marpeda village & mandal, Warangal district, Telangana; however, I had migrated from Mukundapuram village, Yellandu mandal, Khammam district due to non-availability of work in my village.

**What are you doing?**

I am a carpenter. I have been running a carpenter shop in this village since 2009. My main orders are furniture orders on customers' requests and requirements, agriculture tools for the farmers in the village, wood work orders from house owners etc.. I took the shop premises on rent. The timings of the shop are from 10.00 – 7.00 pm, but at times I have to spend more hours at the shop due to pile up of orders. I earn about Rs. 300/- per day. My wife is an anganwadi teacher and has been working in the village for a decade now and she too supports our family financially.

What did you do earlier?

I started my career as a labourer in carpentry work. Later, I established my own carpentry shop in my native village. My daily earning had been around Rs. 150/- per day, which was not sufficient to sustain my family. So I decided to migrate in search of better opportunities. After migration, I am able to get sufficient income and works, and am able to provide employment to two labourers.

Do you face any problems?

As I am running the business from a rented shop, I am finding it difficult to save money to fund my daughter's education. Moreover, I am unable to get sufficient timber for the wood work.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

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

What are your future goals?

I want to build a new house, and provide quality education to my child and perform her marriage. ❖

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is P. Mangatayalu and I am 45 years old. I studied up to 3rd class. I am a widow; my husband passed away two decades ago due to cancer.

**Where are you living?**

Previously, I used to live at my in-laws' house in Kotturu village, Santa Kaviti mandal, Srikakulam district; however, after I lost my husband, I had to move to my mother's place in Balepalli village, Veeravasaram mandal, West Godavari district.

Can you tell us about your family?

I have a daughter and son. My daughter has studied up to 10th class, and is now married. My son has completed Intermediate and is currently working with a private firm at Penugonda in West Godavari district, and drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 12,000 per month.

What is your livelihood?

I belong to washermen community, and I am doing the same work; apart from the traditional work, I also work as an agricultural labour during season time and do MGNREGS work.

How did you manage your children as a single parent?

When I came to our mother's place with my two children, my family members took care of me and helped me. After a few years, I built a house next to my mother's home.

What problems did you face in your life?

As my family supported me, I did not face severe problems. However, my only regret is that I could not provide proper education to my children due to financial problems.

Did you get any property from your husband?

After my husband died, my in-laws gave me 0.60 acres of land.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I am availing Rs.1,000/- as widow pension; I have ration card, aadhar card and voter card.

What are your future plans?

I want to see my son settled in a good job and want to get him married. ❖

Empowerment is Crucial...

Graduation Completion...

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is B. Hymavathi. I am 42 years old, and have studied up to 5th class. I am a native of Bhamini village, Bhamini mandal, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh.



Can you tell us about your family?

I have three daughters; my eldest daughter was married before she had an untimely death, my second and youngest daughters are studying Intermediate and 10th class respectively. My husband is working as a "Kalasi" (Hamali) and also does agriculture work .

What are you doing?

I sell clothes in the shandy market, run a mushroom production. I have also been working as the President of the Mandala Mahila Samakhya (MMS) in Bhamini mandal for the past one year.

What are your responsibilities as the president?

As the President, my responsibilities include - conducting Executive Committee (EC) meetings twice a month; conducting staff review meetings every month; attending Zilla Samakhya (ZS) meetings and Girijana Samaikya (GS) meetings every month; preparing agenda for the meeting; discussing issues and activities of MMS; taking decisions on various issues based on the majority of the members opinion; 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 VO's meeting in case of an issue, and working towards solving the problem; involving myself in all aspects concerning financial and social issues of MMS.

How did you become the MMS President?

Before becoming the President, I had been the representative of Bhamini VO for three years and had attended meetings of the MMS on a monthly basis. The MMS conducts a GB election every year to change the GB members. In 2015, the members elected me as the President in GB elections due to my active participation.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I have availed housing loan from the government; availed matching grant from DRDA as an SHG member; and also availed ration card and voter identity card.

What are your future plans?

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

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is L. Nagalakshmi. I am a native of Chinnadaddagallu village, Nakkapalli mandal, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. I am 30 years old, and I have studied up to Intermediate.



Can you tell us about your family?

I am married; my husband is a carpenter. I have a 9 year old son and a 1 year old daughter. My son is studying 4th class in a government school in our village.

What are you doing right now?

Currently, I have been working as an Accountant since 2008 in the Mandal Mahila Samaikya (MMS) at Payakraopeta in Visakhapatnam district. I am being paid Rs. 6,500/- per month.

Can you tell us about your job responsibilities?

As an Accountant my responsibilities include— doing all the accounts and finance related works for the MMS; maintaining all records related to MMS such as Cash Book, Vouchers, Meeting Minutes; preparing Receipts and Payments etc.; disseminating information to the members of MMS if the need arises for arranging a urgent meeting through mobile connect; going to the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) office, Visakhapatnam every quarter to get MMS accounts verified by the concerned authority; providing and arranging information needed during the audit; extending help to Assistant Project Manager (APM) in attending online work i.e updating day to day MIS; managing all bank related work for MMS.

Did project authorities provide you any trainings?

I underwent training for 1 week on accountancy and Computer education and I also underwent training on accountancy and Computer Database at Tallarevu in East Godavari district and I availed training on online work .

Do you face any problems on your job?

No, I have not faced any problems at work; however, prior to me taking up this job, my husband would frequently fall sick, which was a burden on me financially.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I built a house and a toilet with the support of Government Housing and Toilet schemes, and I have availed a ration card, aadhar card and election card.

What are your future plans?

I want to complete my graduation, and also want to educate my children. ❖

Facilitate for Enhancement...

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is P. Aruna Jyothi. I am 41 years old, and have studied up to 10th class. I am a native of Kotturu village at Kotturu mandal, Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh.

Can you tell us about your family?

My family consists of my husband and son. My husband is a car driver, while my son is doing his graduation in Visakhapatnam.

What are you doing?

Currently, I am working as a Cluster Coordinator (CC) at Mandala Mahila Samaikya (MMS) in Bhamini mandal in Srikakulam district. I get Rs. 9000/- as salary per month.

Can you tell us about your current job?

As a CC, I am working in Bhamini Cluster in Bahmini mandal. I work with 157 Self Help Group (SHGs) from 7 VOs spread across 5 Panchayats; out of them, 52 SHGs and 2 VOs belong to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) community.

As part of my job, I attend all the VOs' meetings, MMS General Body (GB) meeting, Village Organization Assistants' (VOAs) review meeting in a month; I also attend Project review meetings if required; I am responsible for CIF, Streenidhi and Bank linkage, loan recovery and renewals; I do Abhayahastam insurance work such as renewal of insurance and attend to all the claims; I follow up students' scholarships under Abhayahastam programme; I monitor and review the work performance of VOAs, and also do book keeping if the VOA is on leave; I monitor SHGs or VOs for utilization of CIF in Income Generation activities; I Impart training to VO members on Bank Linkage documentation; I monitor income generation units i.e., Mushrooms production units which are being run by VOs; I also help SHG members open their individual bank accounts.

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 departments at mandal level. I select participants and send them to training on skill development.

How did you come into the development sector?

I was a member of the Rajarajeswari SHG at Kotturu in 1999, and had participated actively in the group and wrote minutes and savings pass books for members. After a few months, I joined as a Cluster Volunteer (CV) to work for

SHGs at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

Can you tell us about your previous jobs?

When I was working as a CV at Kotturu Panchayat in the year 2000, I was selected and appointed by DRDA (Gram Sevika-GS) as a Service Area Coordinator (SAC) under Sri Visakha Grameena Bank –Kotturu branch area, and earned Rs. 500/- as remuneration for working in three mandals. In 2002, my role was shifted to District Poverty Initiative Project (DPAP) (Velugu) from DRDA, and later I was appointed as a Community Facilitator and earned Rs.550/- per month. Later, my designation was changed to Community Volunteer (CV) from CF and I earned Rs. 550/-.

Finally, when I had attended an interview conducted by Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) at Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Seetampeta, they selected me as a CC and placed me at Bhamini mandal.

Did your project provide you any training?

When I was working as SAC in District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), I had received a 10 day training program on SHG concept and bank linkage at DRDA office in Srikakulam. Apart from this, I had attended a training program for "community facilitators" for a period of five days at TTDC, Etcherla in Srikakulam on SHG concept and VO concept and CIF. As a CC, there were two phases of trainings on computer education, online reports, internet and mobile book keeping.

Do you face any problems as part of your job?

Yes, I face problems with men who get involved in the meetings at the time of loan recovery. Secondly, I have to visit tribal hamlets during evening hours, which is a big risk for me as a woman. On the personal front, it is a tough task balancing and managing both my personal life and my work.

Did you get any recognition for your work?

Yes, I got the best CV award in 2012 presented by Project Officer (PO), ITDA, Seetampeta, Srikakulam district. Also, when I worked as a CV at Panchayat level in 1999, my Gram Panchayati had recognized me as the best CV in Kotturu mandal in Srikakulam district.

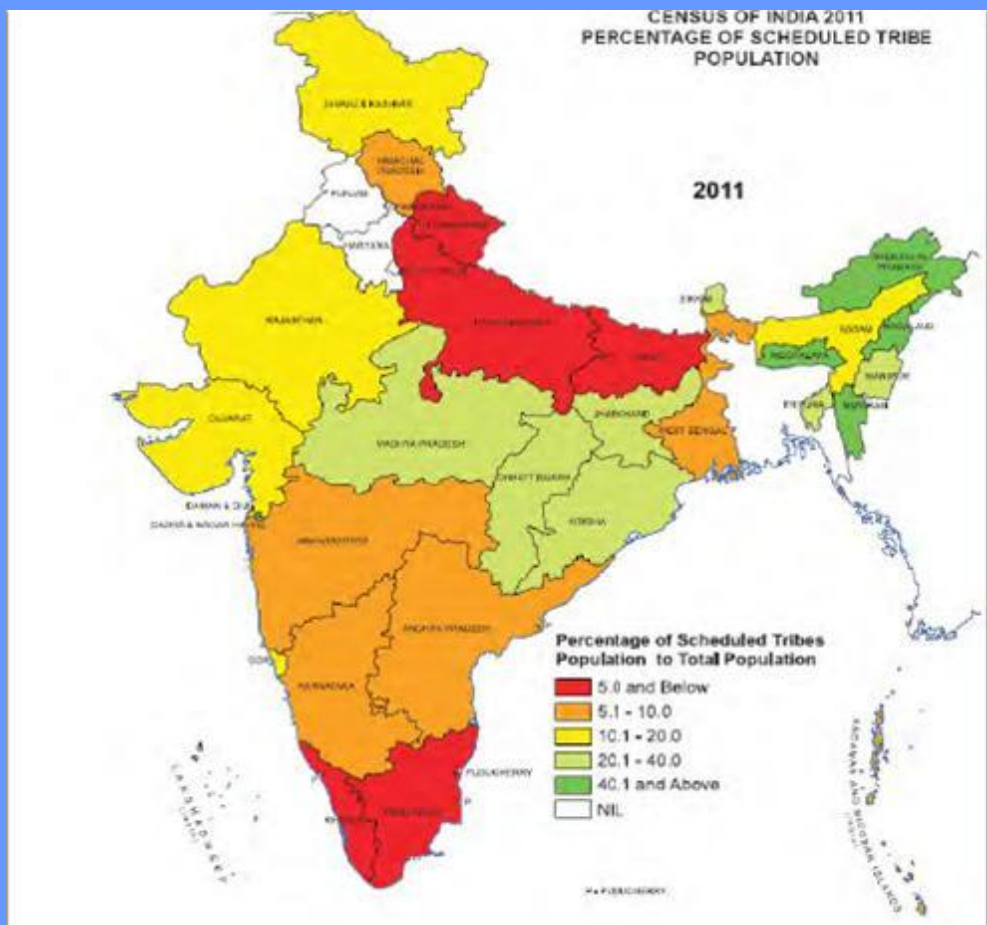
What are your future plan?

I will facilitate all VOs I work in to be strengthened and initiate various income generation activities and work towards enhancement of livelihoods. ❖



Tribal Development

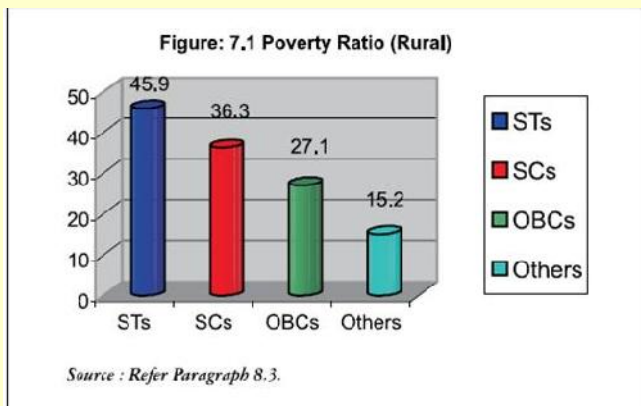
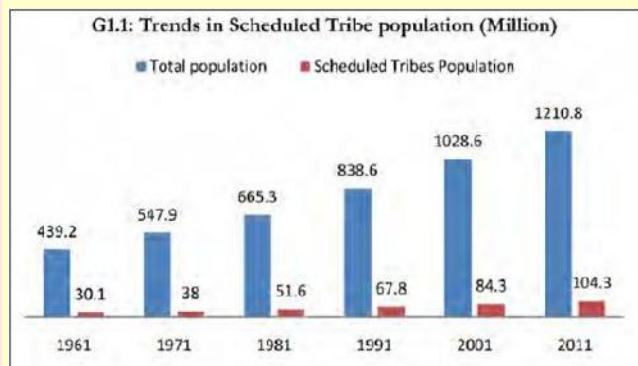
The Government of India (GOI) has been implementing various development schemes and projects by mobilizing human, financial and material resources for the well-being of tribal people since independence. Various Acts, Policies and Schedules were designed to develop tribal people and protect their interests. The famous Five Principles was articulated by the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru for better administration in tribal areas. Tribal development was included in Five Years Plans (FYPs) as an important and integral part to these FYPs. The GOI established separate departments and agencies across the country at different levels for tribal development. In this context 'livelihoods' makes efforts to understand 'Tribal Development'.



The Government of India (GOI) has been implementing various development schemes and projects by mobilizing human, financial and material resources for the well-being of tribal people since independence. Various Acts, Policies and Schedules were designed to develop tribal people and protect their interests. The famous “Panch sheel” or Five Principles was articulated by the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru for better administration in tribal areas. Tribal development was included in Five Years Plans (FYPs) as an important and integral part to these FYPs. The GOI established separate departments and agencies across the country at different levels for tribal development.

India is home to the largest tribal population in the world next to Africa. Tribal people fall under the category of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and they are listed as specific to state / Union Territory (UT). To identify STs, the Lokur committee suggested five essential characteristics such as indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness of contact with the community at large, geographical isolation and backwardness. Out of 5653 distinct communities in the country, 635 communities are recognized as tribal or adivasi communities. Only 593 communities were listed as STs. Mainly, STs inhabit Central India and North-Eastern parts of the country. In our country, out of the total 640 districts, there are only 50 districts which do not have ST population and there are 49 districts having more than 75% of ST population. On the state front, Mizoram has the highest ST population, with 94.93% and Uttar Pradesh has the lowest ST population, with 0.57%. According to the 2011 census, the tribal population is 10.43 crore people which constitutes 8.6% of the total population in the country. Also, around 89.97% tribal people live in rural areas and 10.03% live in urban areas.

Tribal communities are considered poor and vulnerable compared to any other communities in the country. Tribal people have been facing multiple problems i.e., social, economical, cultural and political problems for centuries.



Their forest-based livelihoods and resources are shrinking. Displacement is very high among tribals. Changes in their livelihoods and establishment of various development projects have forced many of them towards displacement. Close to 55% of the tribal population has been displaced in our country mainly due to various development interventions such as construction of dams, roads, mining, industries and forest reserve policies. In wake of the above-mentioned factors, the tribal population is unable to access proper health services, educational facilities, safe drinking water, food security, transportation and communication services. The influx of plainsmen in their habitations have also alienated them from their native habitats, which has resulted in taking away their rights and entitlements, pushing the tribal population further into danger. In light of this, the GOI designed various tribal development projects and schemes for tribal people’s well-being.

The tribal populated areas were divided into three categories i.e., predominately tribal states / UTs, Scheduled areas in the states / UTs, and Non-Scheduled areas. All tribal populated areas were considered as a special category and were allocated funds. Development and administration in tribal areas was taken care of by the central government, even though these areas are integrated parts in the states. ‘Panchaseel’ or five principles were formulated in 1950 under the leadership of the first Prime Minister of independent India for better administration in tribal areas. The five principles are as follows:

- Tribal people should be encouraged to develop along their own way and to protect their culture and arts.
- Tribal rights on land and forest should be respected.
- Should train tribal people and build teams to work for their development. In the beginning, some technical personnel may be required but their presence should be reduced, minimum outsiders into trail

administration and development works.

- Should not over administer or overwhelm them with multiple schemes. Should facilitate work through tribal people's own social and cultural institutions.
- Should judge results based on improvement in quality of human life instead quantity of amount spent.

The tribal development integrated approach was taken broadly in two ways such as protective and promotional measures. Policies were designed to protect tribal peoples' land, forest resources, culture and traditions. There are many Constitutional provisions which are as follows:

- Statutory recognition of tribal communities.
- Creation of scheduled areas for development projects and schemes.
- Special representation in parliament, legislative assemblies and local bodies.
- Special privileges in educational institutions and government jobs.
- Recognition of tribal people local languages and provide space for profess their faith.

In addition to the above-mentioned Constitutional provisions, the GOI designed fifth and sixth Schedules and Acts. According to fifth Schedule, union government has been given power to provide directions to the states in administration matters in tribal areas. The sixth Schedule allocates powers to tribal areas in Assam and Meghalaya where the autonomous district and regional councils have been constituted. These councils have been given powers in administration matters such as to make laws for management of land, forest, appointment of headman to the tribal groups, inheritance of property, marriage and divorce and social customs.

In 1961, the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes



Commission prepared policy to work for the advancement of tribals without disturbing the core culture of tribal life. The Commission further suggested that only economic development cannot uplift the tribals' lives, and that the focus has to be on the development of resources i.e., land, forests, cattle, wealth, cottage and village industries. The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act, 1996) was enacted to allocate powers to Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Gram Sabhas (GS), to consider and work with customary law, social and religious practices and community resources management practices, and approval power of social and economical development plans and projects, and implementation powers to GPs at village level.

The Planning commission gave top priority to tribal development and almost in all FYPs, tribal development projects and schemes were included. In the first FYP (1951-56), Community Development Projects (CDPs) were established for all-round development of tribal habitations; and among the vulnerable sections. In the second FYP (1956-61), the Ministry of Community Development (MCD) established Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPT) in predominately tribal areas; Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) provided funds to MCD. In the third FYP (1961-66), SMPT blocks were renamed as Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs) and TDBs were started in all areas having more than 60% of the tribal population and Rs. 12 lakh was allotted per community development block. During the Three Annual Plans (1966-1969), special funds were allotted for tribal development. In the fourth FYP (1969-74), various programs were initiated to develop tribal people with a target approach mode, instead of the area approach mode. The Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labourers Development Agencies (MFALDA) and Drought Prone Area Programme ((DPAP) were established to develop, identify individuals based on the mentioned criteria. Four Tribal Development Agencies (TDA's) were established. From the first FYP to the fourth FYP, the GOI had



focused on tribal development covering education, economic upliftment, health and housing etc..

During the fifth FYP (1974-79), a new approach was evolved for tribal development. The Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) strategy envisaged and focused on integrating tribal development programs of government organizations and semi-government organizations, financing through Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP). The first TSP(1974-79), gave the highest priority to eliminate exploitation of tribal people. During the sixth FYP (1980-85) and the seventh FYP (1985-90), the TSP continued. During the eighth FYP (1992-97), along with TSP, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Scattered Development Plans (SDPs) and Primitive Tribes Development Plans (PTDPs) were focused on. During the ninth FYP (1997-2002), the focus was on generation of adequate productive employment, eradication of poverty and empowerment of women in weaker sections.

Various agencies and organizations were established for advancement of tribal people. In October 1999, the GOI constituted a separate Ministry for tribal development by making bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) for social and economical development of tribal people. At the time of the fifth FYP, the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach was adopted, and funds were allocated for tribal people's welfare and development on the basis of their population proportion. The TSP strategy has been in implementation in schemes, through 196 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) / Integrated Development Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 259 Modified MADA packets, 82 clusters and 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 23 TSP states / UTs. The TSP has been implementing income generating programs, infrastructure development and administrative reinforcement in the country. The various tribal development programs are as follows:



- ♦ Educational promotion schemes like schools, residential schools, hostels, scholarships and special coaching / training etc..
- ♦ Agriculture and allied activities by providing minor and medium irrigation facilities, livestock etc..
- ♦ Credit and marketing facilities for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) and agriculture produce.
- ♦ Special training programs for tribal farmers.
- ♦ Irrigation and power facilities to develop agriculture and small scale industries and cottage industries.
- ♦ Social and economical development through community centers, community network, educational institutions, health centers, rural electrification, drinking water, roads and other facilities.
- ♦ ITDP, MADA, cluster and PTG special comprehensive development projects.

The TSP funds are mobilized from different sources such as funds from states / UTs plans and central Ministries / departments, Special Central Assistance (SCA), Grants under article 275 (1) of the Constitution, funds through central sector schemes, funds from centrally sponsored schemes and financial institutions. Governments allocate funds to TSP under state / UT plans for tribal development based on tribal population proportion to TSP. Similarly, central Ministries and departments allocate funds to TSP for tribal development.

The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) was established for remunerative price for NTFP and agriculture produce of tribal people.

The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) was established to provide credit, employment generation and skill development. The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) were established for social and economical development of tribal people through income generation schemes, infrastructure development programs and protection of tribals from exploitation. ITDA projects are generally implemented in block level. So far, 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) / ITDAs are existing in the country.

In 1999, the Planning Commission (PC) had setup the Central Standing Tripartite with the representatives of Planning Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) & (STs), concerned states / UTs and Ministry/ departments. In 2002, the Ministry of Tribal Development Affairs (MTDA) revised the guidelines to release funds based on specific projects, development of critical infrastructure facilities, health, education, food security, housing and other entitlements to bridge the gap between STs and other communities.

Tribal development programs were implemented broadly in two approaches such as community approach at block level and integrated tribal development approach under TSP. Community development approach was designed at the first FYP to facilitate tribal community participation in tribal development programs and to cater to the needs of the smallest unit. As a part of this approach, tribal development blocks were identified to cater the specific needs of the geographically isolated and hilly areas. After reviewing the community approach to achieve better results, TSP integrated approach was designed. The purpose of this approach is to maximize utilization of resources for tribal development. Under the TSP, integrated development approach was prepared for each tribal community.

Schemes for Tribal Development: Largely tribal



development schemes were divided into two categories such as central schemes and states schemes. In central schemes, the complete finance was provided by the central government, and in state schemes, central government sponsored only a partial amount and the rest of the amount was contributed by the states. The Ministry of tribal development has been implementing 10 Central Sector (CS) schemes and six Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for social and economic empowerment and development of tribal communities. Achieving social empowerment of tribal communities has been taken up by various educational schemes, such as Post – Metric Scholarships (PMS), book banks and up-gradation of merit of students, hostels for boys and girls, Ashram schools in TSP areas, educational complexes in low literacy packets and Rajiv Gandhi national fellowship to pursue M. Phil and Ph. d degrees.

For economic empowerment of tribal communities, different income generating activities have been taken up such as Vocational Training Centers (VTC), providing financial assistance with low rate of interest to STs, particularly to ST women beneficiaries by National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), providing financial support to the ST entrepreneurs by State Scheduled Tribal Development & Finance Corporations (SSTDFCs), providing marketing support and remunerative prices to NTFP and agriculture produce by TRIFED. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had released Rs.1322.40 crore for CS and CSS schemes' implementation during the tenth FYP; it has been doubled compared to the time of the ninth FYP's allocated amount, which was Rs. 640 crore only.

Institutional finance support is an important element in economic development of tribal communities for various schemes and programs. Mostly, income generative activities' success depends on banks, credit availability and market linkages. Finance support flows from different financial institutions like commercial banks, cooperative



banks, NSTFDC, TRIFED and others in various ways such as loans, grants, subsidies and margin money etc..

Along with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, there are other Ministries / Departments implementing many schemes and programs for tribal communities' development in the country such as Human Resource Development (HRD), Health & Family Welfare, Rural Development (FWRD), Women & Child

Development (WCD), Water Resources, Labour and Employment (WRLE), Power, Urban Development (UD), Village Small Scale Industries (VSSI) and other Ministries / Departments. There are many poverty elimination schemes / programs which are being implemented under rural development by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Jawahar Gram Swarojgar Yojana (JGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program (ARWSP), Central Rural Sanitation Program (CRSP), National Social Assistant Program (NSAP), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rajiv Gandhi Vidyuti Karan Yojana (RVKY), Bharat Nirman (BN), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) etc..

Many Non- Government Organizations (NGOs) and other Support Organizations (SO) are working for tribal rights' protection and development across the country. These organizations are mobilizing tribal people, particularly women in Community Based Organizations (CBOs), running health and educational institutions, Common Properties Resources (CPRs) preservation, skill development programs, agriculture development programs, promoting artisan activities, livestock promotion programs, tribal rights protection etc..

Many Ministries / departments have been implementing number of schemes / programs for nearly seven decades in the country. There is improvement in education, health, drinking water availability, electricity, road connectivity, agriculture practices, skill development and employment opportunities. Overall, there is a slight improvement in the lives and livelihoods of tribal people; however, the amount spent has not brought any significant changes



among the tribal population, as many are still caught in the web of hunger, health problems, illiteracy, rights violation and exploitation.



Coupled with the above-mentioned problems is displacement. Their traditional livelihoods and resources are gradually declining and almost after seven decades in the independent India, most of the tribal population is unable to access developmental results.

The main causes in poor achievement in the arena of tribal people's development mainly center around policy and implementation level. There is lack of clear and comprehensive policies in terms of specific and time-bound objectives. Also, the governments have been allocating insufficient funds towards tribal development and these insufficient funds are not being utilized to their



fullest potential. Governance is also another key problem in tribal areas, as many of the government departments are not providing quality and timely services to the tribal populations. Lack of monitoring is also a serious problem, as many of the non-tribal employees show reluctance to work for tribal development with commitment.

The tribal habitats, which are resource rich areas, have become a curse for tribal populations. Due to resource availability, many development projects have been initiated and continue to displace tribal populations from their native habitats and the tribals are not availing proper compensation from the government. Their rights and entitlements are not being implemented in full spirit. Sadly, many departments and various Civil Society Organizations (CSO) are not in sync (convergence) to effectively work for tribal development. The tribal community's need of the hour is awareness about their rights and entitlements. However, the most critical aspect of all for tribal development is the participation of tribals in their development process from the beginning itself; as tribals know the best about their culture, and a mix of traditional knowledge and modern science can go a long way for the betterment of tribal people. ❖

Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2015

Homeopathy has been recognized as one of the systems of medicine since 1973. All the non-allopathic systems of medicine namely: Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy are important systems of medicine. In 1952, the then Union Health Minister had appointed a Homeopathic Ad-hoc Committee, which had functioned until 1954. During this period, the special panel of Parliament Committee had then recommended the constitution of Central Councils of India systems of Medicine and Homeopathy. Finally, in 1972, the bill was introduced in the Parliament and on 17th December 1973, the Central Council Bill was passed by the Parliament. This was done to lay down and regulate the standards of education, examination and practice in Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy.

Milestones:

- ♦ In 1969, the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homeopathy was constituted;
- ♦ In 1983, the Government of India (GoI) approved mini standards for Diploma and Degree courses in Homeopathy as recommended by CCH;
- ♦ In 1975, the Homeopathy Pharmacopoeia Lab and National Institute of Homeopathy were established;
- ♦ In 1978, the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy was established;
- ♦ In 1995, a new department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H) was created in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which was later renamed as the Department of AYUSH;
- ♦ In 1997, the first National Convention on Homeopathy was organized by Department of AYUSH, Government of India.

Need for the amendment:

In 2015, the need arose for amendment to "The Homeopathy Central Council Bill" for regulation of the educational standards of Homeopathic Medical colleges, maintenance of the Central Register of Practitioners of Homeopathy and for matters connected herewith.

The existing provisions of Act were not empowering the union government to stop admissions in existing homeopathy colleges which are not conforming to standards specified in the Act; thus, compromising the quality of homeopathy education.

The Bill, 2015 seeks to amend the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (a) to make provisions for obtaining prior permission of the Central Government by all Homeopathy Medical Colleges for admission of new batches of students

in any course of study or training (including post-graduate course of study or training); and (b) to provide the aforesaid permission by the Central Government for a period of five years; the proposed amendment will ensure quality of Homeopathy education leading to better healthcare through Homeopathy system of medicine.

Previous amendment:

The Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, was earlier amended in the year 2002, as there was unprecedented growth of sub-standard colleges, and poor quality of educational standards. The amendment was done to check on the growth of sub-standard colleges, increase the admission capacity and for starting of new courses in colleges. As it was seen that the permission of the Central Government was mandatory for establishing new colleges or starting new courses of study and the existing provision in the Homeopathy Central Council Act, was not enabling the Central Government to stop admissions in colleges which were not conforming to standards specified in the regulations made under the said Act. Thus, due to the above factors, the quality of Homeopathy education was found to be compromised.

With that amendment, the Central Council of Homeopathy had the power to call for such information and returns as it may deem fit from examining bodies, and colleges had to furnish the said information and returns in triplicate within the time specified by the Central Council. The amendment also called for recommendations for action against the concerned examining body or college under section 19 of the Act, assuming that the concerned examining body or college is not complying with the regulation.

Latest amendment:

In the latest amendment, the union government can give permission for five years to homeopathy colleges which conform to the prescribed standards as specified in the Act. Through the latest amendment, every college will have to provide all necessary information, documents and records to the Inspectors and visitors appointed by the Central Council of Homeopathy to discharge their duties and functions demanded by them during the inspection.

The bill also seeks to disallow admissions in homeopathy medical colleges which do not conform to the prescribed educational standards. The bill adds a provision that states that prior permission of the central government will be also required to admit a new batch of students in any course. Medical qualifications will not be recognized for colleges that fail to obtain such permission. Also, the prior permission for admitting a new batch of students will be valid for a period of five years. ❖

SAMARA

SAMARA is a Community Based Organization (CBO) promoted by democratic working class sexual minority and sex workers. The CBO was formed in May 2005 at Bangalore and registered as a society under Societies Registration Act, in 2010. It is working for transgender, hijra, gay male and male sex worker communities belonging to socio-economically backward class. It is a collective of six individual CBOs viz., Samara Society-Dharwad, Samara Society-Doddaballapura, Samara Society-Ramanagara, Samara Society-Yeswanthpur, Samara Society-Ramurthinagar and Samara Society-Jayanagara. Samara CBO is currently situated at Sampangiramanagar, Bangalore.

Any sexual minority individual or group of individuals can be members of the Samara Society. So far, it has more than 1400 members. Samara is operating in the urban areas of Bangalore, and is working in 90 Sites covering 4282 people, and has 88 field staff working for above-mentioned programs.

It conducts awareness programs or sensitization programs for police etc. It refers and links community members with Government-run Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC), Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centres. It also focuses on crisis management among the community and with others such as police, local hooligans etc.

During the last year, it has facilitated in the changing names of 2 Transgender members; in getting gender certificates for 14 members, driving licenses for 16 members, PAN cards for 119 members; in opening bank account for 10 members. In the area of training programs, the CBO managed to provide trainings to 17 members in Computer Skills, 8 members in Beautician Course, 17 members in Spoken English. It has managed to resolve 44 crisis cases, out of which 30 are related to police.

Samara operates a 24 Hour crisis help-line for those who face harassment at work place; with local hooligans, general public and police etc. ❖

Support Organization

JANVIKAS

Janvikas was established in 1987 as a Trust under the Indian Trust Act in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. to “*Contribute to building/strengthening a just, democratic & secular society and to bring about concrete and sustainable changes in the lives of the poor, marginalized and disadvantaged communities*”.

It has been addressing issues such as (1) Caste-based discrimination with focus on manual scavengers, by supporting 13 partners across 5 states. (2) Communal violence and justice for the violence-affected people of Gujarat and Orissa. (3) Issues of discrimination, exclusion in primary education system in Gujarat, and providing ideological and capacity building support to national educational institutions. (4) Human Rights violations by industries, by ensuring proper implementation of environmental and other laws through advocacy. Under youth development program, it conducts various trainings. In 2014/15, around 693 students received vocational training, out of which, 586 students were placed in jobs; and self-employment training was provided to 1011 participants, out of which, 501 people were able to start their own micro enterprises.

Under HIDRC program, in 2014-15, Janvikas has resolved 113 legal cases ranging from Women issues, Domestic violence, Marital Discord Cases etc.. About 948 families have benefited under Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) scheme. Using RTE Act 2009, Janvikas managed to improve infrastructure of 10 Schools including separate toilet facility for Girl Students.

Under education program, it has reached out to approximately 50,000 children by improving their quality of education in terms of enough staff, full time attention, basic facility, food and scholarships to the needy and eligible students; thereby, reducing financial burden of parents.

Janvikas is working towards Eradication of Manual Scavenging and is empowering them by strengthening CBOs. Under this intervention, 741 water flush toilets were constructed where manual scavenging was prevalent; 251 families were freed from manual scavenging; 2290 sweepers were given safety equipments; 32 education support centers were run by CBOs; and 1025 children of scavenging community were provided learning opportunities. ❖

Training Organizations

1. Central Institute of Horticulture

<http://www.cihner.org.in/>

2. North East Development Foundation

<http://nedfindia.org/>

3. Society for Promotion of Appropriate Development Efforts (SPADE)

<http://spadeindia.org/>

4. North East Network

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

Peddaporla Gramaikhya Sangam

The Peddaporla Gramaikhya Paraspara Sangham or Village Organization (VO) was formed on 17-09-2013 in Peddaporla village, Utkoor mandal, Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana. The VO has a total of 240 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 3 disabled SHGs under its umbrella, with 526 women and Persons With Disabilities (PwDs) as members.

The Operational Body (OB) manages the VO; the OB consists of five members i.e. President - T. Sandhyamma, Vice President – D. Anjamma, Secretary- Shivarani Bhai, Joint Secretary – V. Alivelu and Treasurer- K. Padmamma. The Executive Committee (EC) comprises of all the SHG leaders, and the General Body (GB) comprises of all the members.

Each SHG pays Rs. 300/- as membership fee and Rs. 1500/- as share capital to the VO.

The VO conducts meetings on the 4th and 18th of every month in its own office in the village. The VO collects Rs. 20/- as fine from members who are absent during meetings and collects extra Rs. 10/- if they fail to pay fine. The VO pays Rs. 2000/- per month to the Village Book Keeper (VBK).

Scheme

The VO availed a loan amount of Rs. 26, 35, 920/- from Streenidhi bank and a loan of Rs. 3,60,000/- from the Watershed Programme. The Community Investment Fund (CIF) amount of the VO is Rs.1,50,000/-. The VO has been linked with Chinnaporla Telangana State Grameena Bank (TSGB); the Bank has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 80,00,000/- to the SHGs. Around 30 SHG members have received a loan of Rs. 15,00,000/- meant for SC/ST people under Unnathi programme. As on date, the VO has total savings of Rs. 2,94,015/-.

About 284 members were enrolled for Abhayastam Scheme, and a total of 90 children (Above 7th class) are availing scholarships; 28 members are availing Abhayastham pension; and family members of 14 VO members who passed away recently have received an insurance amount of Rs. 30,000/- for natural death. Around 385 members were enrolled for Aam Admi Yojana Scheme and 14 members were enrolled for Jana Sri Bheema Yojana.

The VO has three sub-committees: 1) Loan Recovery Sub-Committee, 2). Bank Linkage Sub-Committee and 3) Poorest of the Poor Sub-Committee. ❖

Facility

MGNREGS in Peddaporla

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was initiated in April 2006 in Peddaporla village, Utkoor mandal, Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana. There are a total of 1050 job cardholders and 70 Srama Shakthi Sanghalu (SSS) and one Disabled SSS group in the village.

The officials who supervise the scheme here are – Field Assistant (FA) Bhanu, Technical Assistant (TA) Srinivas Reddy, and Additional Programme Officer (APO) Narsimhulu. The FA supports workers under this project. Each family gets 100 days of work per year, while Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) get 150 days of work per year. Each individual earns a maximum wage of Rs.160/- per day depending on the work done. The labourers' wage is directly deposited in their respective bank accounts.

The major season for MGNREGS is March, April and May; In this village, many works have been completed i.e., preparation of kuccha roads in agriculture fields, de-siltation of irrigation tanks, cleaning of feeder channels, construction of water storage ponds, land leveling work in agriculture lands owned by SC/ST communities; moreover, on the sanitation front, toilets have also been constructed. ❖

Peddaporla Anganwadi Centre - 1

There are two Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Peddaporla village, Utkoor mandal, Mahaboobnagar district. The village has a population of about 3500 people. The AWC-1 was established in 2002, and covers a population of 1298. Presently, there are 35 registered children in the AWC; of these, only 30 children (17 boys & 13 girls) are attending the AWC regularly. Additionally, 10 pregnant and 19 lactating women are currently availing benefits from the centre. The timings of the AWC are from 9.00 AM to 4.00 PM. It is being run by the teacher Usha bhai, and the Aaya Narsamma.

Furthermore, around 50 adolescent girls (11-14 years: 10; 15-18 years: 40) were enrolled in the AWC. It conducts awareness programs for adolescent girls on cleaning, hygiene and healthy diet.

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

The CDPO and Supervisor monitor their work. All food items are supplied from the Makhtal ICDS project office, Utkoor mandal. ❖

Milk Collection Unit

India is the largest milk producer in the world. However, only 20% of the milk production is processed here. Also, around 80% of the total production is still in the unorganized fold; therefore, in order to bring this 80% into the mainstream and to boost milk procurement and processing, many dairies have begun to set up societies or collection centres and private collection units in rural, semi-urban and urban areas.

As ease of operation is key to the success of any collective enterprise, automatic milk collection units have been introduced by a number of dairies and private entrepreneurs across the country for efficiency.

The Milk Collection Units (MCUs) are creating new livelihood opportunities in India. The MCU concept is being utilized by many of the entrepreneurs and unemployed persons due to many of its advantages including minimal investment, lower risks, etc.. On the other hand, from the customers' point of view, as the milk is collected from individual dairy owners and processed at Electronic Milk Weighing Units, Electronic Milk Testers and at Data Processing Units, it ensures transparency and quality.

The capital investment for the establishment of a MCU requires approximately Rs.1,00,000 at village or mandal level. Furthermore, to establish an MCU, an average shop requires a refrigerator for cooling, 'Exomilk Ultra with UPS (lactometre)' machine for testing fat and water content in milk, weighing machine. Besides these, It also requires 1 litre, ½ litre, ¼ litre bowls and milk cans.

Each MCU should have a prior agreement with the concerned milk dairies on the conditions such as that the MCU should supply milk on a daily basis to the dairy. There are a number of dairies like Mother Dairy, Vijaya Dairy,

Alsafa Dairy, Reliance Dairy, Narmul Dairy, Nandini Dairy, Dodla, Karimnagar Dairy, Narmax Dairy, Amaravathi Dairy, Arokhya Dairy, Heritage Dairy, Dharani Dairy, etc..



On the operational front, the MCUs collect milk from dairy farmers daily and after collection, test milk, and based on water and fat content (SNF), pay the due amount to dairy farmers. The second phase involves transportation of milk to the milk centres and the transportation unit earns a margin of Rs. 1.50/- per litre of milk from private dairy players.

On an average, each MCU collects around 1000 litres per day from dairy farmers. After supplying to the dairy, the MCU sells the surplus milk to the customers at the rate of Rs. 52/- per litre and also sells milk products i.e., curd, kova, paneer, butter, cream and ghee, and earns an additional income of Rs. 200-300 per day. During the winter season, MCU receives higher quantities of milk from dairy farmers. The MCU has to only incur maintenance costs i.e., shop rent and electricity bill.

The MCUs are not only providing employment to entrepreneurs and unemployed individuals in rural, semi-urban and urban areas, but are also providing good income to small and big dairy farmers, women SHG members etc.. Moreover, the immediate neighbourhood enterprises i.e., hotel, sweet houses, tea centres, juice centres, bakery centres and other places benefit from the MCUs. ❖

Individual Enterprise



Corn Selling

Collective Enterprise



Sarees Business by Bhamini VO

Helping Others

Once there was a small boy named Shankar. He belonged to a poor family. One day, he was crossing through the forest carrying some woods. He saw an old man who was very hungry. Shankar wanted to give him some



food, but he did not have food for his own. So he continued on his way. On his way he saw a deer who was very thirsty. He wanted to give him some water, but he did not have water for himself. So he went on his way ahead. Then he saw a man who wanted to make a camp but he did not have woods. Shankar asked his problem and gave some woods to him. In return, he gave him some food and water. Now he went back to the old man and gave him some food and gave some water to the deer. The old man and the deer were very happy. Shankar than happily went on his way.

However, one day Shankar fell down the hill. He was in pain but he couldn't move and no one was there to help him. But, the old man who he had helped before saw him, he quickly came and pulled him up the hill. He had many wounds on his legs. The deer whom shankar had gave water saw his wounds and quickly went to forest and brought some herbs. After sometime his wounds were covered. All were very happy that they were able to help each other.

Moral: If you help others, then they will also help you. ❖

Social Enterprise



**Rs. 5 Meal Scheme
GHMC & Hare Krishna Foundation**

Important Day



**24 January
National Girl Child Day**

The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India**Material Culture of the Orissan Tribals****Author: D.D.Kosambi**

The book **'The culture and civilisation of ancient India in historical outline'** has written by D.D.Kosambi who was an esteemed Indian historian, polymath and mathematician.

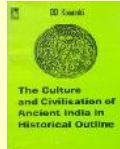
In this book, he presents the history of ancient Indian society, economy and culture as an integral part of the development of the forces and relations of production.

This book brings a lot of light onto the suffocating mute history of 5000 years of human experience in subcontinent. It draws an outline from ancient cave dwellers to the tribes and then to feudal communities thriving even now across the land in the speculative language of a doubter.

It is a very objective book on ancient India and deals with the many facets of a civilization in a clear narrative. The standard stages of man's progress from primitive states to later stages explained in a scholarly fashion yet not making the narrative heavy. It is a strikingly original work shows the first real cultural history of India and the main features of the Indian character traced back into remote antiquity as the natural outgrowth of a historical process.

Kosambi (Author) handled with fresh insight and in simple terms answers for many questions of the History and Civilisation of India like, did the change from food gathering and the pastoral life to agriculture make new religions necessary? Why did the Indus cities vanish with hardly a trace and leave no memory? Who were the Aryans – If any? Did the caste system ever serve any useful social purpose? How does it happen that slavery of the type seen in ancient Greece and Rome never appeared in India? Why should Buddhism, Jainism, and so many other sects of the same type come into being at one time in the same region?

This book is very useful for students, scalars, researches, people who interested in History and it is necessary read for every Indian. ❖

**Author: Nityananda Patnaik**

The book **"Material Culture of the Orissan Tribals"**, which is interesting and enlightening, an attempt to unravel the social and cultural aspects of one of the most ancient and rich tribal traditions of India.

The book narrates the culture of the three sub-groups of the Kondhs, which is a major tribal community of Orissa, situated in the districts of Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani. It examines the cultural life aspects of the Kutia Kondhs, the Dongaria Kondhs and the Malia Kondhs, which remarkably differs from one another even though there is much commonality in their social and cultural life. It also examines the settlements, artefacts and art objects. It is an invaluable asset to scholars of a variety of disciplines, mainly anthropology and sociology. ❖

**Socio-Economic Development of Tribal Women****Author : Rekha Talmaki**

The **'Socio-Economic Development of Tribal Women: Changes and Challenges'** derived from the author's commendable effort at conducting survey based research on socio-economic status of tribal women in Valod (South Gujarat) where committed Gandhian workers have dedicated more than 5 decades of their lives in village development activities based on Gandhian principles.

The book evaluated the situation to find out to what extent Gandhian ideology of Antyodaya implemented vis-a-vis tribal women, who are the poorest of the poor in the economic ladder and at the bottom of the pyramid. This book is very useful for variety of backgrounds social scientists, activists, researchers, policy makers and women's organizations and activists. ❖

**e-links****VCA** : <http://www.igidr.ac.in/newspdf/srijit/PP-069-09b.pdf>**Sub-sector** : <http://www.cgsird.gov.in/Final%20Report-Goat%20meat%20sub%20sector.pdf>**e-book** : <http://vidyaonline.org/dl/cultddk.pdf>**v-book** : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kZUkEfGDdjw>**Supplements****Legendary Effort** : http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/506-supplement-legendary-effort-sndp-**Kshetram** : http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/505-supplement-kshetram-himalaya-region-**Livelihoods Management Notes:** http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/507-supplement-livelihoods-management-notes-**e-course; e-livelihoods learning course : Capsule No: 186 - 207****e-course**http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/504-e-coursejanuary-16

‘Yoga’kshemam

Happy Youth Day!

Let us remember Vivekaananda.

Happy Makara Sankranti! Happy Pongal!

Happy Republic Day!

Let us remember Gandhi.

One cannot be in the leadership of Development and/or Transformation unless one appreciates the existing status/situation/scenario all across. This would require keeping track of what is happening around very closely.

Life is to be lived. Life is to be celebrated. Life is to be supported and nurtured. We lead life and life leads us. Therefore, we need to be there in the now and here. This is the Joy. This is the source of Joy. Universe has graced us to be its part. We suffer for the past because of our memory and we suffer for the future because of our imagination. Memory and imagination need to be managed, controlled and steered differently towards Possibilities and realizing Possibilities.

These possibilities are discovered when we are in the **present**, applying our nine dimensions/ domains of intelligence (as theorized by Howard Gardner) -

- ♦ Naturalistic Intelligence (sensitivity to natural world)
- ♦ Musical Intelligence (sensitivity to sounds)
- ♦ Logical-Mathematical Intelligence (analytical and reasoning)
- ♦ Existential Intelligence (sensitivity to very reason for existence)
- ♦ Interpersonal Intelligence (sensitivity to people and emotions)
- ♦ Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence (mind-body coordination)
- ♦ Linguistic Intelligence (conceptual and articulation capacity)
- ♦ Intra-Personal Intelligence (understanding self)
- ♦ Spatial Intelligence (geographic, geometric and 3 dimensional orientation)

These intelligences provide mental abilities –

Left: logic, linear, verbal, temporal, rational, analytical, abstract, symbolic, digital, etc.; and Right: Intuitive, holistic, non-verbal, non-temporal, non-rational, synthetic, analogical, concrete, spatial etc.

These intelligences are shaped/augmented by memory/ mind. It has various types/elements – evolutionary, genetic, experiential, conscious, sub-conscious,

unconscious; it includes recognition and recall; and it includes associative and declarative.

Consciousness has levels (Buddhist) - First 5 levels – use our bodily senses - sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch; 6th level –the layer that integrates and processes the information from the various senses into a coherent whole; 7th level (inner life) – looks inward, referred as mano and is concerned with the sense of the self; 8th level (alaya, unconscious); 9th level (amala, pure consciousness) – eternal self and cosmos in harmony. Meditation allows us to deepen our level of consciousness from 6 to 7 to 8 and slowly to 9.

Thus, the **organs (Indriyas)**, the **mind (Manas)**, the **determinative faculty (Buddhi, intellect)**, and **egoism (Ahankara, identity)**, together grouped as **Antahkarana**, shape our overall present intelligence, our comprehension, appreciation and articulation abilities and our tendencies. This whole is referred as **Chitta**. The waves of thought, a force, in the Chitta are **Vrittis**. The real soul is behind with all these instruments and abilities. The tendencies have three parts - tamas, rajas and sattva. It is possible to change the portfolio of these parts with varying intensities.

As we work on the portfolio of tendencies, it is possible to attain the 100% sattva tendency, characterized by serenity and calmness but intensely active. The Chitta

is always trying to get back to its natural pure state, but the organs draw it out. To restrain it, to check this outward tendency, we need to be very focused. Concentrated effort using one or more intelligences is required. Then the Chitta moves from scattering (wavering multiple activities), darkening (dullness leading to injury to life and others), gathering (coming to inner centre-stage), one-pointed (trying to concentrate) and concentrated (Samadhi, oneness in the Universe). This effort can be initiated and orchestrated through meditation and karma, gyana and bhakti yoga.

This is anthahkaranayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga**. If we are willing! If we want, intensify our willing into articulation! If we reflect inside! If we contemplate on nature and art! If we silence ripples of thoughts unfocussed! If we start moving to darkness into light! If we move from noise to calmness! If we move from clutter to aesthetic! If we do not stop the efforts! If we do not stop the practice! If we have hope and faith in the universe! Krsna confirms a yearning Radha cannot be outside the universe for long.

Join us in the world of yoga – for using the senses to reflect inside and move inside into the flow of the free and joyous universe – towards chittayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

G Muralidhar



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