

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

July 2012



Partnerships

Floods in Assam and Drought everywhere! Power Cuts everywhere! Molestation of teenage girl in Assam shocks us, many of the 'wolves' are still at bay.

Pranab is the President-elect!

Dara Singh, Rajesh Khanna, Stephen Covey and Mrinal Gore: Rest in Peace!

Let us remember Mandela – good head and good heart are a formidable combination.

Let us protect the tiger's ecosystems. Let us celebrate friendship, company, partnership and being and living together. Let us care the world the way the indigenous people care and give them their fair share.

Let the young men and women to take charge of this world and care for the old and the new young. Let the humanism and humanitarianism prosper in the world. Let there be renewable energy generation and use everywhere. Let the simple living be the new fashion.

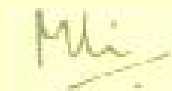
Co-existence is a way of life for human beings. Partnership for mutual benefit is her/his way of life. State coordinates equity in resources and their use. State builds public infrastructure. State also provides funds for the disadvantaged. Private entrepreneurs and enterprises offer goods and services at a price to meet the needs of the people. People's groups and organizations (community) pool up the needs, services, inputs and other goods people want to buy, and the resources, produce, goods and services people want to sell directly or after some value-addition. Sometimes, state uses the contractors to get the work it wants to do. Some other times, it would like the private entities to partner with the state so that the infrastructure comes in through build, own and operate basis or build, own, operate and transfer basis. The funds for the infrastructure put in by private entity are recovered from the users of the infrastructure over a period of time. It is possible that this private entity could be a community organization at times. It is also possible that the private entity or a corporate may partner with a community organization for doing business – one as a supplier and the other as a buyer etc. The extreme form of partnership is multiple partners delivering the whole, one piece by one, other piece by the second and so on. State may take the role of a facilitator, regulator, donor/part-donor, arbitrator and guarantor, private entity or corporate may take the role of a provider/supplier/buyer/trainer/corporate social responsibility project implementer/ employer, and the community organization/group/ panchayat may be the recipient of the services/buyer/seller/trainee/ intermediary between individual families and the private entity.

Thus partners share tasks and resources, complementing each other. Typically the partnership/collaboration/ working together/convergence would benefit all the partners. Some partners could be more equal than others. In this context, 'livelihoods' has focused on 'public-private-community partnership'.

Medha Patkar is synonymous with Narmada Bachao Andolan. She is also leading National Alliance of People's Movements. Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD) led by its founder, Jagadananda Sahoo, works on education, livelihoods and governance in the remote areas of Odisha. Supplying gloves and masks in a pollution-ridden setting is a thriving micro-enterprise activity. "Creating Vibrant Public-Private-Panchayat Partnership (PPPP) for Inclusive Growth Through Inclusive Governance" (by Harsh Singh) discusses the issues in and ways of local partnerships at community level. 'Kshetram' discusses the livelihoods of Majuli, an island in river Brahmaputra.

In response to the demands from many of our friends, we are working on providing separate 'how to' supplement with each edition from next month onwards. We welcome inputs and suggestions for the same.

We are discussing Partnerships towards National Resource Pool, National Network and National Academy, among other things. With the appreciation that we cannot go far alone and we need committed long-term partnerships that make a difference to the poor on scale, I remain thinking of ways to nurture a variety of models and mechanisms of partnerships.



G Muralidhar

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'livelihoods' team

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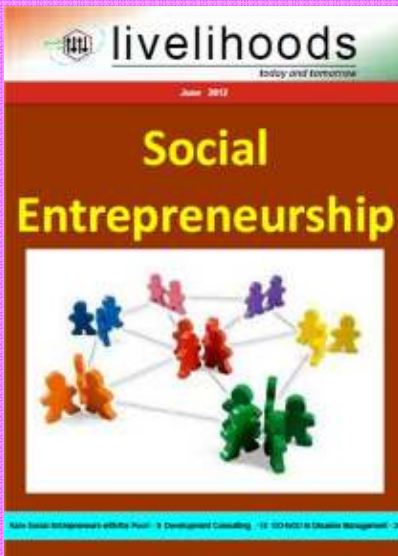
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Thank you very much for valuable information, I extend my grateful gratitude for your knowledge enhancement motive. I shall try to develop more readers as well as contributors .

Thanks & Regards

Dr. Suhas G. Shukla, CSR, Suzlon foundation, Daman

Greetings from Seenivasan. I used to read Livihoods whenever I see the link in IRMA alumni. It is nicely done, very informative and definitely thorough. Keep the good work.

Regards,

R.Seenivasan

Thanks for sharing the "Livihoods". I have gone through it and found it to be very informative.

Bets regards,

BARTHOLOMEW J. BASUMATARY Director - Programmes, SOS CV India



Fall in Price Hits Coconut Farmers, Kerala: Steady fall in coconut prices in recent months coupled with acute shortage of labour and steep hike in labour charges has put the coconut farmers in the State in a crisis situation. The price of raw coconut, that used to fetch Rs.20 to Rs.22 a kg till six months ago, has fallen to Rs.11 a kg.

Poor Rainfall Pours Water On Farmers' Hopes, Kerala: Monsoon deficiency has dashed the hopes of the farming community in Wayanad, a major coffee, pepper, and ginger-growing region. The data of the Regional Agriculture Research Station (RARS) of the Kerala Agricultural University, Ambalavayal, show that the district got 154.8 mm rainfall from June 1 to 29, as against the 510 mm during the corresponding period last year.

Bank Of Baroda Provides Weaver Cards, Tamil Nadu: Bank of Baroda has started distribution of weaver credit cards to handloom weavers in the State. General Manager (Tamil Nadu and Kerala) of Bank of Baroda, which the card holders would be able to withdraw amount using the card and the limit would be fixed depending on their term and working capital loans. The banks in the State would distribute 20,000 weaver credit cards and Bank of Baroda would distribute 1,000 to 1,500 of these. Under financial inclusion, the bank had covered 81 villages and opened ultra small branches in all these villages

Broadband Facility For 25,000 Gram Panchayats, Hyderabad: Over 25,000 gram panchayats in the State will be brought under the coverage of the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) being launched by the Union Government at a massive outlay of Rs. 20,000 crore to extend broadband facility to 2.5 lakh villages in the country in two years. The extension of the NOFN to villages would facilitate payment of subsidies, enrolment under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and

the like, registration of below-poverty-level families and a variety of government-to-people activities, including "remote education" through audio-video facilities. By November 2013, 95 per cent of the villages would be covered.

Prime Minister Sanctions 500 Crore for Assam, Guwahati: Prime Minister announced an ad hoc support of Rs. 500-crore for flood-hit Assam. He noted that the State government had distributed 10,000 quintals of food items among the flood-affected. If required, the Centre would quickly move additional quantities of essential commodities to the State. The National Disaster Response Force had deployed 16 teams, comprising 640 men along with 71 boats and flood rescue equipment.

State Launches Free Notebook Scheme, Chennai: "The State Government is giving students everything from notebooks to uniforms, to make Tamil Nadu achieve 100 per cent literacy. All that parents have to do now is send their children to school," said N.R. Sivapathy, Minister for School Education, at the Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Ashok Nagar, launching the State Government's 'free notebook scheme'. The scheme will cover students of government and government-aided schools from classes I to X. While students of classes I to VIII will receive the notebooks once each trimester, students of classes IX and X would receive them for the entire academic year. Outlining the distribution schedule, D. Sabitha, Secretary, School Education Department, said, "Students of classes IX and X will receive them by July 20. Students of classes I to VIII will receive the notebooks for the first trimester by August, second trimester by October and third trimester by January 2." The notebooks.

1 Crore Jobs To Be Created In U.P. Lucknow: One crore jobs will be

created in Uttar Pradesh during the 12 Five Year Plan period (21012-17) with the growth rate target being fixed at 10 per cent. A proposal of Rs.361,000 crore for all-round development of the State will be sent to the Planning Commission in New Delhi. These decisions were taken at a meeting of the State Planning Commission here on Monday.

World Bank To Release Funds For Upgrade Of Bandel Plant, Kolkata: The World Bank has in principle agreed to release additional funds for rehabilitation and modernisation of the age-old Bandel Thermal Power plant in West Bengal. The fifth unit of the thermal power station is set to be refurbished with funding from the multi-lateral agency. Official sources said that while the World Bank was supposed to release 74 per cent of the funds required for the project, problem arose as the cost escalated from the original Rs 472 crore to Rs 650 crore. The Power Department has moved the World Bank to release their quota for fund-based on the revised estimate and in principle the World Bank has agreed to release the same, subject to release of a matching grant by the Government.

Government Will Have To Think Of Contributory Pension Scheme, Kerala: The government will have to seriously think of implementing a contributory pension scheme for new entrants in service in future as the service pension bills are set to exceed the employees' salary soon, Chief Minister Oommen Chandy has said. Replying to questions in the Assembly, Mr.Chandy said between 2001-02 and 2010-11, there was a three-fold increase in the financial liability for giving pension to the employees. During 2011-12 alone the pension liability amounted to Rs.8,699.3 crore. Kerala was among the three States that had not implemented the scheme and hence would have to consider it without upsetting the existing scheme. ❖

(News Source; The Hindu)

Medha Patkar

Medha Patkar is a noted social activist in India. She has been at the helm of many campaigns demanding justice for the poor. With her landmark movement- Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA), Ms. Patkar left an indelible impression on scores of Indians.

Ms. Patkar, born in Mumbai on 1 December 1954 to Indu and Vasanth Kanolkar, a Trade Union Leader and Freedom Fighter. She was brought up by politically and socially active parents. Her mother was a member of Swadar, an organization set up to help and assist women suffering difficult circumstances arising out of financial, educational and health related problems. Ms. Patkar counts her parents' activism as an important and early influence in shaping her pro-poor and pro-justice outlook.

Ms. Patkar completed a M.A. Social Work from Tata Institute of Social Sciences. She went on to pursue a Ph.D from the Institute and also took up a teaching post simultaneously. In 1989, she gave up both and established NBA.

NBA was formed to oppose the ambitious Narmada Valley Development Project (NDVP). Under the NDVP, 3165 dams were proposed to be built on the Narmada River in the state's bid for developing infrastructure. This also included raising the height of the Sardar Sarovar Project. The state governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat claimed the project would put an end to water and electricity woes in the states. However, SSP threatened to evict 1, 50,000 people and indirectly affect 2, 00,000 people who depended on the river for their livelihoods and sustenance. The NBA swelled into a massive movement questioning the destructive nature of this kind of development. The NBA brought hitherto unquestioned principles to the table- the very purpose of projects and water usage.

In 1991, Ms. Patkar went on a Satyagraha-style march- Sangharsh Yatra- to on the banks of the Narmada, prepared to drown in the rising reservoir water. In response, the Government cracked down on Ms. Patkar's supporters, injuring several of them. NBA also filed a petition in the Supreme Court to stop the construction of the dam. In 2000, the Court gave the go-ahead for the dam construction but directed the Project to adhere to environment regulations stringently.

The impact of NBA can be appreciated by the fact that the

author of "Deep Water: The Epic Struggle Over Dams, Displaced People, and the Environments (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 2005), Jacques Leslie devoted one third of the book to a portrait of Medha Patkar.

Ms. Patkar founded the National Alliance Of People's Movement (NAPM) challenging globalization and its claims of "development", to facilitate unity and provide strength to people's movements in India working towards a just alternative.

She supports "development consisting of replicable small-scale decentralized, democratic and ecologically sustainable options and activities harmoniously integrated with both local communities and nature". In place of dams, NBA calls for an energy and water strategy, based on improving dry farming technology, watershed development, small dams, lift schemes for irrigation of drinking water and improved efficiency and utilization of existing dams.

Ms. Patkar played a pivotal role in the protest against Tata Motors' Nano Car project at Singur in West Bengal, which usurped fertile agriculture land that belonged to local farmers. She also led struggles against SEZs and lead a movement 'Nandigram to Narmada Campaign' against farm land acquisition for industrial purposes.

Ms. Patkar has been the recipient of many awards for her struggles for the cause of underprivileged and adivasis. She received "Right Livelihood Award" In 1991, The 1991 M.A. Thomas National Human Rights Award from Vigil India Movement, Deena Nath Mangeshkar Award, Mahatma Phule Award, Goldman Environment Prize, Green Ribbon Award for best International Political Campaigner by BBC, and the Human rights Defender Award from Amnesty International.

The range of issues Ms. Patkar has championed is impressive- from slum-dwellers' rehabilitation in Mumbai to protesting against genetically modified seeds, pesticide-fertilizers oriented market agriculture that was forced on Indian farmers by WTO, IMF and MNCs. Her activism has thrown light on important issues of and challenged the status quo understanding of development. ❖



Suryodaya Grama Samkhya

There is one Village Organization (VO) in Chatanpally– Suryodaya Mahila Gramakhya Sangam (SMGS). SMGS was registered in 2000 and has a membership of 26 SHGs and 230 members.

It monitors all the SHGs in the village. The VO conducts a meeting in the first week of every month.

The VO's current president is Jayamma, she has held the post for the last 12 years. The VO book-keeper's name is Shanthi. She has been working since six months.

The VO leaders attend mandal level meetings every month. The VO leader passes on the details of the mandal level meeting at the VO meeting. Presently, it has a corpus of Rs 7000. The VO is aware of women's issues. It has not started any business and collectives. ❖

Scheme

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented in Chatanpally since 2005. Janani Suraksha Yojana is an intervention to enhance maternal care under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). JSY's objective is reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery and medical care during pregnancy, delivery, and also post delivery period for the poor pregnant women in the country. JSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) is included in this scheme.

BPL women above 19 years are eligible to access this scheme. Under JSY, pregnant women receive an incentive of Rs. 1,000. So far, only 81 women have benefitted from the scheme. The ASHA workers explain the reason behind this is that most women prefer private hospitals over government services.

For last mile delivery of the scheme, ASHA workers and ANMs were introduced. The ASHA worker focuses on pre-pregnancy, pregnancy and post-pregnancy women issues in their villages. There are two ASHA workers in the village- B. Lalitha and G. Lalitha. Their services are available to the villagers round the clock. For the sake of effective implementation, they have divided the village into two parts. Each deals with about 200 families. Their responsibilities include spreading awareness regarding reproductive and maternal health among the women in the village. The ASHA workers organise pulse polio camps, health camps, vaccination camps, etc. They also observe health-related days such as National Health Education Day, Immunization Day, etc.

The ASHA workers' role in the scheme include-

- * Pregnant women identification
- * Helping in the ANC checkups include TT injections and IFA tablets
- * Spreading awareness regarding institutional deliveries
- * Giving company admits in hospital up to women's discharge from hospital
- * Arrange immunization for new born (up to 14 weeks)
- * Inform and note about new born and death of the child and mother to ANM
- * Post natal visits after deliveries and spreading awareness on colostrums feeding and breast feeding to mother and family members
- * Promoting family planning-vasectomy or Tubectomy.

ASHA worker is the key person in the village. Along with facilitating health services to the people in the hospitals she also mobilized the people to health camps and 104 health service centers. ❖

Majuli Island

Majuli, in Assam, is the largest inhabited river island in the world. It is situated in the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra. It is about 200 km from Guwahati, the state capital. It has been declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The island has a population of 1,50,000 living in its 144 villages (the average population density being 300 people per sq.km). The island is overwhelmingly dominated by tribal communities. The major communities include Mishing (originally from Arunachal Pradesh), Koch, Chutiya, Mising, Deori, Kaibortya, Sonowal Kachari etc. The tribes speak in Mishing, Assamese and Deori languages.

A ferry service which operates twice a day is the only mode of transport to and from the Island. The literacy rate in Majuli is quite high at 77.9%.

Agriculture is the most dominant livelihood on the Island—about 90% engage in agriculture. Both Rabi and Kharif crops are cultivated, though the Rabi season is preferred. The Kariff crop often fails due to inundation of the fields as a result of incessant rainfall. Main crops grown in Majuli include Rice, Maize, Wheat, Black Gram, Vegetables, Fruits, other food crops, Cotton, Jute, Castor, and Sugar Cane etc. There are as many as a hundred different varieties of rice cultivated on the Island.

Pisciculture is another major livelihood in Majuli. There are 60 fishing grounds on the Island. Pottery is another common livelihood activity. Majuli pottery is famous for its design and quality of products and artifacts. Boat making is



also a thriving livelihood on the Island, around 3000 families depend on boat making as a livelihood. Cattle rearing and dairy farming, bamboo craft constitute the other livelihoods on the Island. Handloom weaving is also a major occupation in Majuli. Mishing women make a fabric called "Mirizim" renowned for its exotic designs. About 20 villages depend on sericulture for their livelihoods. There are no industries or factories in Majuli.

Owing to its unique ecosystem, Majuli is a tourism hotspot. The Island has much to offer both in terms of culture and natural beauty. Majuli has been a major pilgrimage for Vaishnavities since the time of Ahom rules.

Majuli is facing a serious ecological threat. The Island which was over 1250 sqkm in the 1950s has been reduced to just 850 sqkm now due to continuous erosion by the Brahmaputra. In the process, it is wiping out scores of villages and displacing thousands of people. In addition to recurring floods, the island is facing a heavy loss of landmass due to processes like channel bank erosion and change/migration of channel. The erosion is more severe on the southern side along the Brahmaputra. Since 1991, over 35 villages have been washed away.

In 1990, prominent rural development activist Sanjay Ghose tried out an experiment by building a 1.7 km-long, 30-degree flood-and-erosion-resistant slope at Pohardiya. Unfortunately, his work drew the attention of the embankment-contractors-ULFA nexus. Ghose was abducted and killed in 1997. Still ULFA continues to deter development efforts on the Island. ❖



Local Enterprises and Decent Jobs!

Happy Guru Poornima! Let us celebrate Friendship! Let us pray and pay back 'indigenous' for letting us co-exist!

While monsoon is slow to pace up elsewhere, Assam has been hit with floods. About a third of India may have to be declared drought-hit. Country has been hit badly with power cuts. Life goes on. Pranab Mukherjee is certain to be our new President. Rahul makes the big announcement: he is ready for a bigger role.

Poll on Greatest Indian after Mahatma is going on and Ambedkar and Sardar Patel are leading. Meanwhile, Government confirms that nothing is official about Mahatma's Father of Nation title. The announcement of discovery of Higgs boson (God's particle) confirms the last subatomic particle is real in the Standard Model describing the fundamental particles from which we, and every visible thing in the universe (i.e. about 4%), are made, and the forces acting between them.

The streams of thought and work that continued to dominate the month include knowledge management and training, apart from visioning, planning, implementing, support and monitoring for livelihoods – processes and tools. Employment and enterprises drew special attention too. Handlooms, Crafts, Tourism and PRIs have also taken some time. I gather PMRDFs are settling down and hope the system lets them to be useful.

Government of AP is re-elevating 3 Gurukulams - Residential Schools (Sarvail, Tadikonda and Kodigenahalli) that inspired Residential Schools and Navodaya Schools in the country – as Regional Institutions of Excellence. Hope they continue to take and nurture the brightest to be useful to this society and inspire more such models!

People below 'poverty line' are suffering. Interestingly the people living above the 'comfortable standard' are not able to enhance their happiness any significantly. It seems USD 25000-75000 per year is a comfortable standard in US. Additional income, if used for underindulgence (buying less), buying experiences, and buying for others, gives higher joy and happiness. Can we go and tell our 'rich' friends to do this more often?

MPAT, recently developed multidimensional poverty assessment tool, can be used to assess and support rural poverty alleviation efforts at a macro level. Its focus is on fundamental and relatively universal dimensions of rural livelihoods and rural life, and thus of rural poverty. It looks at 10 dimensions central to rural livelihoods – food and nutrition security; domestic water supply; health and healthcare; sanitation and hygiene; housing, clothing and energy; education; farm assets; non-farm assets; exposure and resilience to shocks; and gender and social equity. The scores on each dimension and the overall composite indices could be compared across regions. But, the solutions being specific to local context, there is a need to dig deep and discover the gaps that need to be plugged and opportunities that could be tapped.

Joseph Stiglitz was convinced – *asymmetric information (when some individuals have access to privileged*

knowledge that others don't), free markets yield bad outcomes for wider society through rent seeking [appropriating resources from someone else rather than creating new wealth] and taking advantage. The huge inequalities of income and wealth that have developed are not only unjust in themselves but are retarding growth. Therefore, larger public good demands legislation against asymmetric information, redistribution through higher taxation and punishments for people responsible for asymmetry. We cannot agree more!

Sagari has discovered that our breeds (like Ongole) have been stolen and new breeds (like Australian Brahman) have been developed that support global beef industry. May be it is time to breed and rear our indigenous breeds - the Ongole, the Hallikar, the Deoni, the Pandharpuri buffalo, the Asil poultry, the Deccani Sheep, the Kancharu Dwarf Goat etc. Are we sure we need exotic Jersey, Holstein Friesians, Boar Goats in our country? Sagari is not. I am not.

In India, we need to create 100 million jobs over the next decade. Only the entrepreneurs can do this. Mostly the start-ups! Majority of them would be tiny/nano/micro/small/medium enterprises! But we know lot of them fail before, may be several times, they succeed. We need an environment that accepts effort. We need an ecosystem that supports failed entrepreneurs. We need to identify the willing potential entrepreneurs, mentor them and support them their visions, plans and sincere efforts, through ups and downs. Can we?

We hear Government is investing Rs.200 Billion to set up National Optical Fibre Network, by laying about 5 lakh kilometers of optical fibre, to provide broadband connectivity to all 250,000 Gram Panchayats. Nationally, the effort is to roll-out e-Services and e-Applications – pan India and pan state G2C Services up to GP level; services of public sector undertakings. Hope this becomes a reality. **India Development Gateway, you could play a significant role here!**

It appears that our growth would be useful, if it is able to absorb the labour from agriculture into non-agriculture – non-farm activities, manufacturing and services. Thankfully, many of the young men and women would like to get out of farming and other traditional occupations and their families too want them to get out. Unfortunately, we do not seem to have robust and well-crafted methods and mechanisms to absorb them elsewhere with decent wages, security and self-respect intact. We need to find new areas, other than construction and retail trade/sales, to absorb these in large numbers, say 20 million a year - some 2 million in the development sector and social enterprises, and another 6 million in local value-addition enterprises. The agenda is to counsel, skill and nurture young men and women for these jobs and to start individual and collective enterprises. Of course, we need to be cautious that old persons are not pushed out of their dignified existence.

Now, the institutional architecture that supports local enterprises and decent jobs is to be built, nurture and mentored. ❖

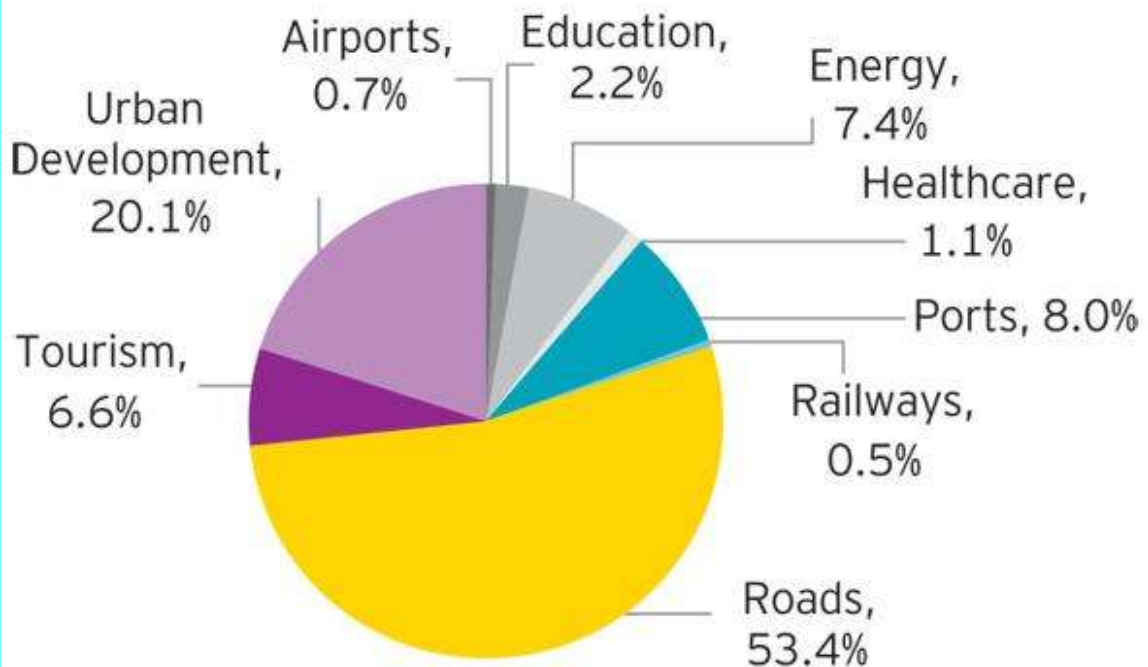
Perspectives

G Muralidhar

Partnerships

Partnership has become a viable model to provide improved quality services and facilities like education, health, infrastructure, tourism and telecommunication, poverty eradication programs etc. Increasing population, financial deficiency, human resources, low capacities, inefficient monitoring and evolution methods are major cause for partnerships between public and private in public sector.

PPP projects in India by sector (Total number of projects: 758)*



Source: PPP India database, *As of July 31, 2011

Partnership is an agreement between two or more entities to further their mutual interests and accomplish a certain goal. Partnership, as a strategy to pursue common interests has always existed and proven to be effective in reaching goals efficiently. Partnerships exist between governments, private, community, NGOs and academic or scientific communities. Here we are focusing partnership between public entity, private sector, NGOs, CBOs and communities. These partnerships provide various services to the people and playing key role in the country development. We can see the partnerships in every sector like education, health, infrastructure, electricity and livelihoods interventions. In these partnerships public-private partnership has evolved as one of the major partnership models in the country.



The public sector is riddled with inefficiency and red tapism that prevent it from delivering effectively. Moreover, the public sector has generally resisted change and failed to adapt to rapidly changing contexts– new technologies, market competition, rise in literacy levels, etc.. Further, public sector initiatives often grapple with financial crunches due to their not-for profit motive and also mismanagement of funds.

Public-private partnership is an arrangement between government entities and private entities to share resources and skills to deliver benefits. It is designed to provide quality and timely services to the target group by providing scope to the private sector to utilize resources and the public sector to employ the expertise of the private partner.

Over the years, the world has gradually moved from state owned industries to partnerships, public-private ownerships and private ownerships in service sector.

The public-private partnership model is an attempt to fuse the best of both the sectors. This partnership has given birth to different organisation structure and a new business ethic. It is a different structure which includes various types of partnerships in the enterprises. It is designed on the basis of specific agreements between the partners.

The salient features of the Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):

- * They have mutual cooperation and collaboration between public and private sector in maintenance and delivering services. These contracts and collaborations were designed to provide quality services to the people. These arrangements were prepared to develop expertise and capacities. These are designed for specified period from 15 to 30 years
- * The responsibilities are shared between public and private bodies. In some cases the private sector may share more responsibility but ultimately the government is accountable and responsible in meeting the needs of the people
- * The risks in designing, construction and management is transferred from public sector to private sector and managed by the skill and expertise of the private sector





sector plays a regulatory role.

Build- Own-Operate- Transfer (BOOT): The private sector partner design, finance, builds the infrastructure and for a specified period as mentioned in the agreement with public sector operates the infrastructure. In that time the private operator collect the service charges from the users. After the agreement period time completion the ownership is transferred back to the public sector partner.

Buy-Build- Operate (BBO): The public sector owned assets are transferred to private partner to operate for a specified period of time as per agreement.

* Flexible ownership systems are an important feature of the PPP model. In some cases the private operators may implement the project hand it over to the public body for the maintenance or private body may maintain the enterprise or government may run the enterprise

Partnerships can be made with private agencies, NGOs, communities and panchayats. There are different models of partnerships existing in funding, maintaining and managing the enterprises.-

Design - Build (DB): The private sector designs and builds the asset and hands it over to the public body at a fixed price. In this model risks are transferred to the private sector agency.

Operation & Maintenance (O&P): Private agency takes charge maintaining and operating the assets of the public body. The asset is owned by the public entity.

Design-Build- Finance-Operate (DBFO): The private partner design and finance to build the infrastructure. After establishing the infrastructure the private partner operates the project and collect service fee according to the mutual agreement at time partnership preparation. Generally these agreements prepare long term leasing system. After the contract period completion private partner has handover the asset to the public sector body.

Build-Own-Operate (BOO): The private partner finances and builds the infrastructure and after the infrastructure establishment private partner owns it and operates it . In this partnership public

Build- Lease-Operate- Transfer (BLOT): The sector partner lease the public land for a specified period of time and finance, build and operates the infrastructure. After



STATE WISE FIGURES

States	Total Number of Projects based on value of contracts					
	Total Number of Projects	Based on 100 crore	Between 100 to 250 crore	Between 251 to 500 crore	More than 500 crore	Value of contracts
Andhra Pradesh	63	1062.93	1554.27	3188.53	33473.7	39279.43
Bihar	2	4	0	418.04	0	422.04
Chandigarh	14	15	0	0	0	15
Chhattisgarh	4	70	304	464	0	838
Delhi	9	95	0	408.2	10374	10877.2
Goa	2	30	220	0	0	250
Gujarat	27	130.06	277.22	3360.9	14943.71	18711.89
Haryana	2	0	0-	756	0	756
Jharkhand	6	131	550	0	0	681
Karnataka	95	980.39	1692.55	12203.31	24615.6	39491.85
Kerala	11	114	112	615.5	11131	11972.5
Madhya Pradesh	37	1027.32	1117.28	2694.95	2949	7788.55
Maharashtra	285	118.5	745.5	1099.84	32061.95	34025.79
Orissa	16	235.1	0	500	6888.34	7623.44
Puducherry	2	0	0	419	1867	2286
Punjab	19	537.26	434.72	572	0	1543.98
Rajasthan	49	523.92	783.79	833	3112.7	5253.41
Sikkim	24	175.59	558	2669	13708	17110.59
Tamil Nadu	30	143.31	555.6	6412.87	5340	12451.78
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	0	1458.57	649.21	2107.78
West Bengal	5	0	200	1214.4	641	2055.4
Inter-State	13	160.45	195	2294.67	5984	8634.12
Total	450	5638.8	9299.93	41582.7	167739.2	224175.
		3		8	1	8

Source: <http://www.pppinindia.com/>

opportunities such as marketing and services in rural areas.

The country is planning to increase budget on infrastructure development from 5% to 9% of the GDP. But the government does not have sufficient financial resources and management capacities to establish and operate infrastructure. This situation leads to number of PPPs in many sectors like transport (road, port and civil aviation), ports, telecom and power in the infrastructure sector.

The government started different types of partnership

models in the infrastructure sector like public contracting, private partner maintenance, and public –private joint ventures and long term contract agreements. More than Rs. 1000 billion worth partnership enterprises are operating across the country. Both central and state governments are scaling up the partnership enterprises to develop the infrastructure sector.

Health sector is second to the infrastructure sector in PPP. Gol is working through several partnership models in clinical contraception, contracting slum level health centers in urban areas and rural health centers, social marketing and providing pediatric emergency services.

The clinical contraception intervention is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh. The Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFV) is providing sterilization and intra-uterine services to the rural poor in partnership with private hospitals and nursing homes. Urban slum level health centers are running in Andhra Pradesh. In this model, the government built well-equipped health centers in slums. It then hands them over to local NGOs/development organisations to maintain the centers and provide health services to the poor. The government pays 70% of the cost and the remaining cost is borne by the NGOs/development organisation.

The 108 and 104 health services are another example of PPP in the health sector. These agencies provide emergency medical services and giving regular medical services in remote areas. Here, government spends 95% and private partners provide technical and management support.

In the education sector, government entered into partnerships with development organisations to fulfill its agenda of universal education. Mostly, the government provides financial support and the private parties manage education institutions.

Government has also planned partnership models for

placement oriented trainings with NGOs partnership. These NGOs agree with the Government and its agencies to train and place unemployed youth in rural and urban areas. Organisations like DRF and II & FS run many such training centers and providing placements. They depend on the government for funds.

Government of India set National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to support the livelihoods of 7 Crore poor families across the country through providing financial and other services by creating strong institutional platforms for poor. NRLM has entered into partnerships with Resource Organizations (RO) on five broad fields like training and capacity building of the staff, community professionals and other stakeholders, developing knowledge management and learning systems, developing best practice models and immersion locations, implementing support in specific activities and locations and technical assistance in thematic areas.

Government is also implementing watershed programmes through partnerships with local organisations and also the community. It promotes the formation of Water Users Groups and devolves the operation and maintenance of the watershed to these groups.

The government supports the groups financially. Similarly,

SECTOR WISE FIGURES

Sector	Total Number of Projects	Based on 100 crore	Between 100 to 250 crore	Between 251 to 500 crore	More than 500 crore	Value of contacts
Airports	5	0	0	303	18808	19111
Education	1	93.32	0	0	0	93.32
Energy	24	175.59	558	2669	13708	17110.59
Ports	43	96	970	2440	62992.95	66498.95
Railways	4	0	102.22	905	594.34	1601.56
Roads	271	3162.5	5526.49	32861.87	60453.92	102004.7
Tourism	29	742.56	674.52	0	1050	2467.08
Urban Development	73	1283.86	1468.7	2403.91	10132	15288.47
Total	450	5638.83	9299.93	41582.78	167739.21	224175.8

Source: <http://www.pppinindia.com/>

also promotes community participation in the forest protection. Vana Samrakshana Samithis formed with local communities.

Public-private partnership benefits in many way to both the public and private sectors. It mobilizes the resources efficiently. PPPs create stable growth in the private sector business and private sector also learns to run big enterprises and innovative designing and delivering mechanisms.

There are issues are in the public-private partnership. Sometimes, the partnership results in a transfer of ownership from the public sector to private partner. The public sector role becomes limited and there is no scope to intervene in the management. Partnerships planning, appraisal, approval and implementation may take more time and becomes expensive. It increases the cost of the enterprises. Some public services demand more transparency and accountability which may not difficult in private partnerships.

Some problems in PPP are as follows:

- * Disputes and misunderstandings may arise between the partners leading to the the enterprises becoming inefficient
- * The expected results in the period agreement time may not achieved

* Performance Improving possibilities might lost

In public sector also there are more problems which prevent the successes of the partnerships models. We can see these problems in the public sector from designing to management and monitoring to evaluation and lack of adaptability nature according to the change conditions.

In the most of the partnership programs local communities participation absent or negligible.

The low community participation prevents the quality and effectiveness of the services. It also affects the sustainability of the enterprises. This situation demands more participation from local communities in the enterprises. The regular monitoring can be possible by the involvement of the community. Enterprises can adopt new changes when it gives much place for the community involvement. Community participation enhances the transparency and accountability.

Particularly communities should own the enterprises. It is the base for the sustainability of the enterprises. This leads the formation of Public Private Community Participation (PPCP) in the enterprises. The PPCP enhances the transparency and accountability in the project. More community's involvement gives scope for higher sustainability. ❖

28 July - World Nature Conservation Day



Gloves and Nose Mask Industry

Vijayalaxmi established a gloves and nose mask making unit in 2002 in Ramnagar, Chatanpally village. Vijayalaxmi's husband expired 20 years ago and she has been taking care of her children ever since. Soon after her husband's death, she worked at a glove and nose-mask factory as a daily wage labourer. At the time, she observed the work there and the requirements of the industry and decided to open a unit herself. She invested Rs. 25,000 initially and built the business. However, procuring raw material at low cost, lack of branding made the going tough.

Monthly Income & Expenditure in Rs.		
S. No	Item	Amount in Rs.
Monthly Expenditure in Rs.		
1	Transport	3500
2	Manager Salary	4000
3	Interest on loan	4000
4	Labour Wages	10000
5	Others	750
Total Monthly Expenditure		22250
Monthly Income in Rs.		
1	Monthly Trade Items Value	200000
Total Profit Monthly in Rs.		
Monthly income (20%) in the total selling value		40000
Total Monthly Expenditure		22250
Monthly Profit		17750

Vijayalakshmi decided to shut down the business and become a supplier of gloves and nose-masks instead. She purchases the products from wholesale shops in Hyderabad and sells its to the companies. She supplies a variety of products- masks, gloves, cotton waste, cleaning instruments, wiring tape, phenol, wires, cables etc. and many other products if ordered by the company. On an average she earns Rs. 2 Lakh per month of which 20% is profit. Her expenses on the business are Rs. 22250 per month. The income and expenditure details as follows. ❖

Jute Industry

The jute industry is one of the oldest in the country. The first jute mill was established in Kolkata in 1855 and by 1910, there were 38 jute-processing companies in the country. Today, the jute industry accounts for Rs. 6089 million worth of exports on an average every year. It is estimated that a whopping 1605 tonnes of jute is produced in the country each year.

Jute is a natural vegetable fibre and belongs to the same family of fibre as bast, flax and ramie. Approximately 822

Often referred to as the "golden fibre" jute has been used to make rope, twine, packing material and even clothes since ages. Owing to its biodegradable, eco-friendly characteristics, jute is fast gaining ground as a viable alternative to plastic. The fibre is then graded into 5 categories- tops, bottoms, B, C and X-bottoms. Bundles of fibre under each category are formed and packed into *kutch*a bales (approx. 250 kg).

The jute bales are then sent to mills where they are



thousand hectares are under jute cultivation in India. Jute is generally grown in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country in states as- West Bengal (accounts for 71% of the cultivation), followed by Bihar, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh. There are two types of jute- White jute (*Corchorus capsularis*) and Tossa jute (*Corchorus olitorius*).

Raw jute is as much demanded as other, value-added forms of the fibre. Raw jute is procured by jute mill owners.

Jute Farming

Jute is generally cultivated between March and May and harvested between June and September. Grey alluvial soil is best suited to jute, with 24.°-38.° C being the ideal temperature for a good yield.

The harvested crop is allowed to shed its leaves. The stalks are sorted within 120-150 days of the shedding and they are **steeped** in water.

The fibre is then extracted and washed thoroughly. The excess water is squeezed out of the fibre and it is sun-dried for 2-3 days.

Years	Area under cultivation ('000 hectare)
1998-99	1025
1999-00	1036
2000-01	1018
2001-02	1049
2002-03	1021
2003-04	959
2004-05	913
2005-06	931
2006-07	949
2007-08	971
2008-09	926

processed into cloth. At the mill, the jute fibre undergoes a

rigorous process as shown above.

Jute farming has run into a myriad problems over the years. Once a chief crop for many farmers across the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country, its cultivation has been pushed to smaller land areas. There is a dramatic fall in the acreage of jute cultivation.

This trend was spawned by a decline in jute demand, thanks to the entry of cheaper synthetic substitutes. Further, most farmers have not been able to adopt technological innovations to enhance the yield.

But the most pressing remains the volatile market prices that the farmers cannot cope with. In addition, the farmers are often exploited by local traders and are forced to sell their produce at rates well below the market rates. Since the farmers lack proper storage facilities, they do not have the leverage to store their yield and sell it when the prices are favourable.

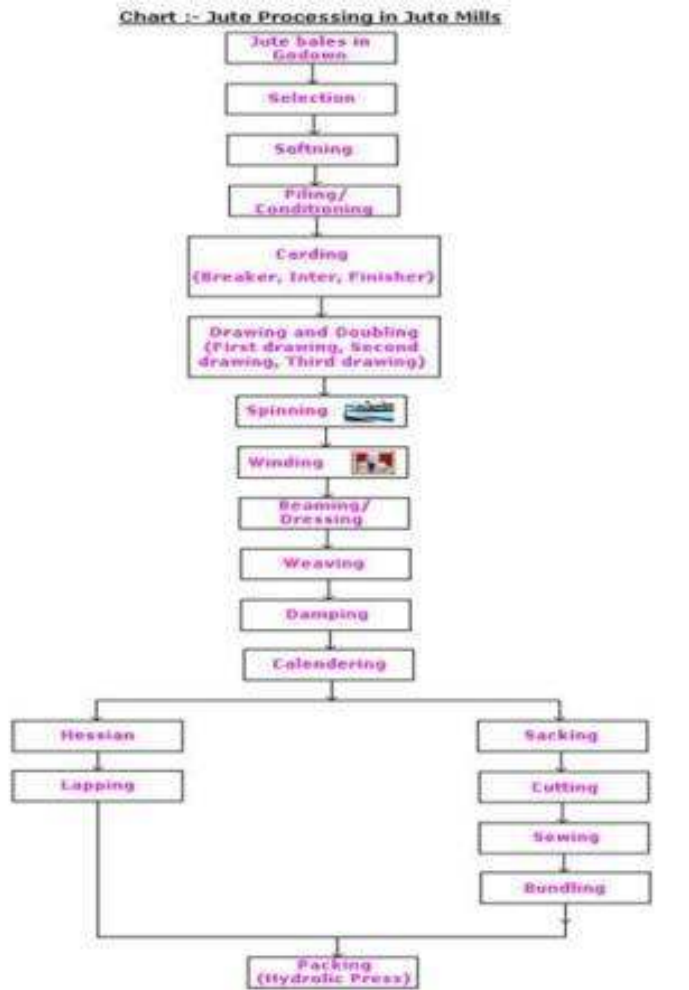
Basic Jute Products

Jute has been used for multiple purposes for centuries. The basic products that emerge from the fibre are-

Hessian Cloth- Also known as burlap, is a plain woven cloth of superior quality of jute fibre. It is used for various purposes, most prominently to make bags. The Hessian cloth is exported all over the world from India.

Sacking Cloth- The sacking cloth is made of lower grade of fibres. As the name suggests, the cloth is used to make bags to store grains, pulses, etc.

Jute Yarn and Twines- is consumed by jute mills in making fabric and twine. Fine Yarn is manufactured exclusively for



export purpose and utilised for making jute blended fabrics, diversified jute goods ropes and decorate wall covering.

Jute Twine is varying weights and thickness is extensively used in India and abroad for sewing, tying and other industrial applications.

Canvas- Canvas is the finest jute product. Jute canvas widely used in India for protection from weather. Canvas and Serein lamination with paper polythene is used in mines.

Bags. Shopping Bags are made from hessian or sacking cloths with handles, straps, chains in different shapes and dimensions. They are used specially for marketing. They are bleached and decorated with different artistic designs. Promotional bags are generally sample bags to promote items for sale. Polylined / Poly laminated bags are hessian or sacking bags with a coated polythene film.

Hydrocarbon Free Jute Cloth. Hydrocarbon free jute cloth is a hessian fabric free from the presence of hydrocarbon. it is made by treating jute with vegetable oil. These type of bags are extensively used for packing of coffee, cocoa, peanut beans or

other food material. The bags are free from any kerosene smell.

Geotextiles. Geotextiles are jute cloths that help to prevent soil erosion and landslides. They laid alongside river banks, hill slopes etc. to restrict soil erosion.

Sacking cloth is heavy, loosely woven cloth. Sacking cloth is used for jute bags to pack food grains, sugar and Cement etc. in a weight range from 50 to 100 kg.

Serim Cloth. It is light weight Hessian cloth and used in the felt industry to reinforce the non-woven fabric. It is also used for strengthening paper with lamination.

Employment in the Jute Industry

The domestic demand for jute is about 1, 422 thousand tonnes per annum. Given the scale of the jute industry, it provides employment to a significant number of people in the country. It is estimated that there are about a million jute farmers in the country. It provides direct employment to about 2.6 lakh industrial workers. Apart from this, it also provides livelihoods to 1.4 lakh people in the tertiary sector and allied activities. Currently, there are 76 jute mills (housing 48 thousand looms) in the country, many of them located in West Bengal where raw material is easily available.

Workers in jute mills often find themselves at the receiving end of harsh working conditions and low wages. They are usually daily wage labourers and little regulation of the mills allows mill owners to exploit them with impunity. In fact, exploitation has been inherent in the jute mill sector. Non-payment of regular wages and also for overtime are common. In 2002, a settlement was reached between the mill owners and the mill workers on the payment of past arrears. It is estimated that mill owners owe Rs. 35,000 to each mill worker (on an average). Jute mill workers' in India are represented by the National Union for Jute Workers (NUJW).

Jute mill workers are constantly exposed to dust that increases their risk to contract diseases like byssinosis, a chronic lung obstructive disease. There are no measures take at the mills to reduce this hazard.

Efforts to Revive the Jute Industry

Despite its multiple uses and eco-friendly nature, the jute fibre has been threatened by cheap substitutes in the market- especially plastic. This fall in demand for jute affected workers and producers across the supply chain. The acreage under cultivation has fallen drastically over the years. This trend continues, with jute cultivation being pushed to small lands. To counter fluctuating jute prices, the Government of India established the Jute Corporation of India in 1971. The Jute Corporation of India sets the minimum support price for the fibre. It is also obliged to buy

all the fibre from farmers at the MSP.

Other bodies that work on jute-related issues include the National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD), Indian Jute Mills Association, the office of the Jute Commissioner, etc.

In 1987, Parliament passed the Jute Packaging Materials Act, which called for the packing of certain essential commodities in jute. The Act is a step to protect the jute sector and ensure the use of jute packing materials rather than synthetic substitutes.

Jute figures in the UPA's Common Minimum Programme as well. The National Jute Policy was introduced in 2005 as part of the National Common Minimum Programme. The objectives of the policy are-

- * Enable millions of jute farmers to produce better quality jute fibre for value added diversified jute products and enable them to enhance per hectare yield of raw jute substantially;
- * Facilitate the Jute Sector to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of jute products; Downloaded Document from the Website
- * Enable the jute industry to build world class state-of-the-art manufacturing capabilities in conformity
- * with environmental standards, and, for this purpose, to encourage Foreign Direct Investment, as well as
- * research and development in the sector;
- * Sustain and strengthen the traditional knowledge, skills, and capabilities of our weavers and
- * craftspeople engaged in the manufacture of traditional as well as innovative jute products;
- * Expand productive employment by enabling the growth of the industry;
- * Make Information Technology (IT), an integral part of the entire value chain of jute and the production of jute goods, and thereby facilitate the industry to achieve international standards in terms of quality, design, and marketing;
- * Increase the quantity of exports of jute and jute products;
- * Involve and ensure the active co-operation and partnership of State Governments, Financial Institutions, Entrepreneurs, and Farmers' Organisations in the fulfillment of these objectives

At the beginning of the 11th Five year plan period, the Government launched the Jute Technology Mission to address the issues of the jute sector across the value



jute at fair prices and establish infrastructure to store raw jute. The Mission has also set up 9 Jute Parks to promote jute.

The Government has also made efforts to improve jute technology. It has dedicated significant R&D resources to improve on the existing techniques of the processing jute fibre.

In recent years, with a global awakening on the issue of climate change and the need to save the environment, jute has come to be recognised as a plausible substitute for plastic.

The jute industry has taken cognizance of the fact that its survival and indeed regaining its lost glory lies in diversifying its products. For long, the demand for jute products had been restricted to packing bags, twine, etc. Over the past few years, various players have emerged in the jute industry who have expanded the scope of jute. Most notably, jute has caught the fancy of the fashion industry. Jute has become a preferred fabric to make bags, shoes and other fashion accessories. ❖

chain. The Mission is implemented through four Mini Missions— each looking at the various stages of production. The Mission supports the jute farmers by providing them with quality seeds and other inputs that would result in better yield, this aspect is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture. It supports the farmers in marketing the raw



I do not Want to Depend on Anyone....

Kavali Kishtamma's (60) husband expired four years ago. She lives alone in Chatanpally village. A few years ago she met with an accident that has rendered her unable to do any work. 'Livelihoods' finds out more about her life.

Q: Tell us about yourself.

A: I live alone. My husband expired 4 years ago. I have a daughter who is studying in 2nd year, Intermediate. She lives with my brother in Budvel, Rajendra Nagar. I had two sons, but they passed away in their childhood due to health problems.

My husband was a wage labourer. Though we were not very rich, we had enough to get by. After his death, our family collapsed and I had to send my daughter to live with my brother.

Q: Do you have any assets/lands in your village?

A: I don't own assets or land. I have only small house in the village.

Q: What do you do for a living?

A: At present I am not doing any work. Earlier, I used to work as a wage labourer. 3 years ago, I met with an accident and severely injured my spinal cord. The injury has crippled me for life and I cannot engage in any work.

Q: How are you surviving without work/assets?

A: I make do with the widow pension of Rs. 200/-. I avail PDS supplies- rice, kerosene, sugar which is just about enough. Rice soup has become my staple food, some days, if I am lucky, I eat vegetables.

Sometimes, I assist the Anganwadi teacher in the village. Then, she gives me tea and meals at her home.

Q: Who takes care of you when you fall ill?

A: My daughter and brother assist me when I fall ill. Sometimes the Anganwadi teacher takes care of me.

My husband's relatives are there in the village, but, they do not support me, even though they live next door. They stopped talking to me after my husband passed away.

Q: Do you have electricity at home?

A: At present electricity there is electricity at home. But, my relatives use the same connection but they don't pay the bill so it might get cut anytime.



Q: How often do you see your daughter?

A: She visits me twice a month. I call my brother when I want to see her and he brings her here.

Q: Do you go to any marriages and occasions in the village if anybody asks to come?

A: No, if anybody asks to come to any marriages or occasions I don't go, because if I go there, I should also ask to come to any occasions or anything. But I don't do till my daughter's marriage. Earlier, when my husband was there I used to go and participate in all programmes.

Q: What do you think about moving into an old age home?

A: I don't agree because I am living happily here. I don't want to depend on anyone.

Q: What would you like your daughter to do in the future? Who will support her?

A: She is a bright student. I would like to see her pursue higher education. I am confident my younger brother will support my daughter. I hope to marry her into a good family. ❖

Tribals and NTFP

Forests are complex ecosystems that support myriad form of flora and fauna. They help create an ecological balance. For long, they have served as an abode of wealth for the numerous indigenous peoples who reside in or around forests. Indigenous peoples revere forests and every aspect of their life is intertwined with the forest—right from their tools to their deities.

The forests provide the communities living in or close to the forest habitat, shelter, raw materials for household equipment; other objects like resins, gums and dyes etc., wood for building houses, fencing and tool making etc., Firewood, herbal medicines; fodder for cattle and grazing areas; other cultural objects like ornaments and religious items etc. These are some of the direct benefits the tribals and indigenous communities get from the forest.

The population of the tribal people who lives and depends directly on forest is 8-9%. Further, it is estimated that 80% of the country directly or indirectly use forest produces in the form of medicine, fruits and wood for furniture and other various accessories.

A significant portion of the tribal population in India is concentrated in the central and eastern parts of the country especially in the states of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collection is the major livelihood among tribal people besides shifting agriculture and daily wage labour. NTFP is defined as “forest products consisting of goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forest, other wood land and trees outside forests”. It is estimated that 275 million poor rural people in India—27 percent of the total population—depend on NTFP for at least a part of their subsistence and cash livelihoods (Malhotra & Bhattacharya, 2010; Bhattacharya & Hayat, 2009). This dependency is particularly intense for half of India’s 89 million tribal people. According to an estimate the NTFP sector alone is able to create about 10 million workdays annually in the country.

Studies show that NTFP accounts for almost 55% of the tribal income. Major NTFP include medicinal plants, fruits, roots and tubers. Many NTFP are thought to have medicinal properties and are used to treat diseases like blood pressure, sugar, liver and kidney disorders. Tribals sell the NTFP in nearby local markets and are often exploited by the local traders. It is said that the NTFP collectors receive only .25 paise of the consumer rupee.

Historically, the NTFP sector was neglected for many

decades from mainstream forestry, and they were considered as ‘minor’ (Minor Forest Produce), despite the fact that monopoly rights over several such NTFP fetched a hefty income for the Forest Department. Export of NTFPs and its products constitutes 68% of the total export from forestry sector.

The unorganized nature of the NTFP sector has ensured lack of proper assessment of their actual production/ collection, procurement, dependent population, and trade transactions. Although few items like bamboo have relatively organized procurement and marketing thanks to the consistency in industrial demand, the picture regarding most of the NTFP is painted with ambiguity.

Slowly, the potential of this sector to contribute to the livelihood of millions of poor and disadvantaged people across the world is being recognised.

One of the most pressing issues confronting the NTFP sector is less or no value addition at local level, Regeneration, storage and transportation issues, market

Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) -Quick Facts

An important source of food and income of forest communities ranging from 5.4 to 55 percent. All India average value of NTFP to be Rs 1671.54 per hectare. Commercial NTFPs are estimated to generate Rs. 3 billion (US\$ 100million) annually in India. India also exports NTFP to the tune of Rs. 10 billion (US \$ 384 million) annually. In 2006-07, India earned Rs 39.7 billion from export of NTFP and their valued added extracts. (Ganguli, 2007)

volatility and linkages, sustainability of institutional setups, lack of financial support, Stringent and opaque regulations.

To address these issues, intensive study of value chains of various NTFP need to be undertaken. Further, understanding the ownership issues is also important before finding solutions.

A possible way forward is building sustainable producer based organizations which will result in tribals earning better returns from their value added products and hence improve standard of living.

Further, NTFP has a tremendous potential to involve local collectors for establishing micro-, small- and medium enterprises through clear tenured rights, better collection methods, financial support, capacity development, infrastructure and institutional support in near future to create large scale employment opportunity thereby, helping in reducing poverty and empowerment of the communities (particularly women). ❖

Chatanpally Village

Nine students (1st year, B. Tech) spent four days at Chatanpally, a semi-urban village in Mahaboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. Their account.

One week into our summer internship at Akshara Network, we were informed about a village visit. For most of us, this would be the first time we would see a village, let alone stay there for a couple of days. We imagined villages as remote areas deprived of the basic necessities— electricity, water, health, etc., people living in huts or kaccha houses and poverty is common.

We visited Chatanpally, a “semi-urban” village about 50-60 km from Hyderabad. Our first sighting of the village from the auto dispelled every myth we held about a village. It simply did not look like the villages of our imagination. It had a well-developed network of metal roads instead of the dilapidated pathways we expected. Then, there were the two-three-storey buildings in place of the huts. This interesting turn of events diminished our apprehensions of living in a village.

Chatanpally came into existence about 300 years ago. The internal roads, drainage facility, quality of houses and other infrastructure in the village are well developed.

The team at Akshara suggested we do a Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan (LEAP) exercise to gain an understanding of the village. The exercise involves employing a set of 20 or more tools at the village to understand the village. The tools map aspects as the social makeup of the village, resource availability, livelihoods in the village, vulnerabilities, etc. It involves extensive engagement with the people in the village and keen observation of their activities.

We began with a transect walk around the village to familiarize ourselves to the village and its surroundings. Later, we met Pramila (Anganwadi teacher) and Narendar Reddy who would support us in the LEAP exercise. Our team divided into two groups to conduct the LEAP.

The village consists of a Panchayat office, a sub-centre and a primary school. Village doesn't have a Primary Health Centre (PHC), hospital, veterinary clinic. The village has 7

hand-pumps, all out of order.

The village is situated just off National Highway 7 that connects Bangalore and Hyderabad. The construction of the highway changed the economics in the village.

Suddenly, the land value increased dramatically from Rs.30, 000 to 25 lakhs per acre. Some of the farmers sold their land and constructed/modified their houses. Some started dairy farms and built cowsheds.

Most people are depending on Shadnagar (the municipality under which Chatanpally falls) for their livelihoods.

There are a few ponds near the village. Agriculture is on the decline but still a significant livelihood (20% practice agriculture). Paddy and maize are the dominant crops. The farmers are using modern agriculture implements such as tractors in

farming. They are also using new breeds of seeds which has enhanced productivity. Farmers are now able to get a yield of 40 bags of grain per acre, as against 20 bags earlier. Scarcity of water combined with the real estate boom resulted in most farmers quitting agriculture and shifting to work in factories or as daily wage labourers.

Chatanpally, despite all its un-village like characteristics, still depends on Shadnagar for the most basic needs. For instance, the villagers have to go to Shadnagar to purchase meat or get a haircut. Chatanpally also doesn't have a hospital. And there is no bus facility to the village and private auto facility is limited. There are only 3 autos running from Shadnagar to Chatanpally and back in the entire day.

Our visit gave us a sense of village life and poverty. Staying in the village was something new for us. It was not easy and tested our patience several times. The frequent power outages and the unbearable heat made it all the more challenging. But it was a refreshing experience all the same, and gave us a glimpse of the “other” India. ❖

Chatanpally, despite all its un-village like characteristics, still depends on Shadnagar for the most basic needs. For instance, the villagers have to go to Shadnagar to purchase meat or get a haircut. Chatanpally also doesn't have a hospital. And there is no bus facility to the village and private auto facility is limited.

Spatial Map

Chatanpally Village



Transport Network for India

Transport sector is crucial to the economic development of a country. The Center for Infrastructure, Sustainable and Urban Planning (CiSTUP) organized a workshop on 'Transport Network for India Vision 2020 on April 2010 at Bangalore, Karnataka State. Some excerpts-

Workshop Objectives;

- * To review the infrastructure and service markets of road, rail, air and waterway transport modes in the Indian context;
- * Undertaken an integrated, system approach to multimodal transport network that includes land, sea and air transport throughout India;
- * To identify the key issues and challenges within and between the transport modes in India;
- * To identify critical areas of research for realizing a comprehensive multimodal transport infrastructure and service network at a national level;

Introduction;

India's transport sector is large and diverse and caters to the needs of 1.1 billion people. The sector forms major part of the economy occupying an estimated land area of approximately 3,287,240 km. Public transport is the primary transport mode and therefore most heavily utilized in the world.

Since the early 1990s, India's growing economy has witnessed a rise in demand for transport infrastructure and services by around 10 percent a year. Transport infrastructure development is growing, both in spread of network and in output of the system, at rapid pace but not uniformly over all transport modes viz. air, land and sea. In spite of this growth, the transport sector has not been able to keep pace with rising demand and is proving to be a drag on the economy.

Most of the Indian transport infrastructure is developed independently on a mode specific and regional policy premises. Although road transport is the most favored transport mode, road infrastructure capacity will not be able to keep pace with the demand for transport mainly due to barriers such as the lack of adequate public funds, land scarcity and environmental impact.

Challenges: The major challenges facing the Indian transport system are:

1. India's roads are congested and of poor quality

Most national highways are two lanes or less with the creation of low lane capacity. Almost a quarter of all India's road highways have recurrent congestion, reducing truck and bus speeds to 30-40 km/h. Recurrent congestion on Indian roads contributes to high fuel consumption and huge pollution. Most roads are of poor quality and the maintenance of roads remains significantly under-funded with the result that only one-third of maintenance needs are met. This leads to the deterioration of roads and high transport costs for users. Taxes and bribes common

between state borders paid by truckers (est. to be \$5 billion per annum) Road transport accounts for 8th highest road fatality rate.

2. Poor access to rural areas

Roads are claimed to be a catalyst for the economic development of rural areas. Almost 70 percent of India's populations reside in rural areas. Although the rural road network is extensive, some 40 percent of India's villages are cut off during monsoon season due to the lack of good access of all-weather roads. This problem is more acute in certain parts of India especially in the northern and northeastern states which are poorly linked to the country's major economic centers.

3. Railways are facing severe capacity constraints

In general, India's high-density rail corridors face severe capacity constraints. Also, freight transportation costs by rail are much higher than in most countries as freight tariffs in India have been kept high to subsidize passenger traffic. Moreover, capacity expansion of rail infrastructure networks is more determined by political compulsions rather than commercial opportunities.

4. Urban centers are severely congested

In most Tier I and Tier II cities, roads are often severely congested during the rush hours. The dramatic growth in vehicle ownership – estimated to be at some 15 percent a year during the past decade – has reduced rush hour speeds to as low as 5-10 km an hour in the central areas of major cities. Also, the intensive construction work to add capacity (such as roads, bridges, metro development) in congested areas have become a further impediment to the flow of the dense traffic which has added to the congestion problems.

5. Ports are congested and inefficient

With liberalization of the Indian economy since the early 1990s, port traffic has more than doubled, touching 521 million tons in 2004-05. The port traffic volumes are expected to grow further to about 900 million tons by 2011-12. Therefore, India's ports need to significantly ramp up their capacity and productivity to meet this surging demand.

6. Airport infrastructure is strained

With the entry of low cost carriers in the Indian aviation markets, air passenger and goods traffic has been growing at over 15 percent a year leading to severe strain on infrastructure at major airports, especially in Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Mumbai airports which account for more than 70 percent of nation's air traffic.

Performance by Transport Mode;

Following is an overview of the scope, size and performance of India's transport sector by transport mode.

1. Railways

Indian Railways (IR) is one of the world's largest rail networks with 64,015 route kilometers of route lengths and the fourth most heavily used system in the world. Indian

Railways carried 19 million passengers and 2.29 million tonnes of freight each day during 2008-09. It is the world's largest commercial or utility employer, with more than 1.4 million employees. As to rolling stock, IR owns over 200,000 (freight) wagons, 50,000 coaches and 8,000 locomotives. It also owns locomotive and coach production facilities. It operates both long distance and suburban rail systems on a multi-gauge network of broad, meter and narrow gauges, and is in the process of converting the entire meter gauge (14,406 km (8,951 mi)) into broad gauge in a project called Project Unigauge.

Till recently, the railways played a leading role in carrying passengers and cargo across India's vast territory. However, with tariff policies that overcharge freight to subsidize passenger travel, the movement of freight is increasingly shifting from railways to roads.

2. Roads

Roads are the dominant mode of transportation in India today. They carry almost 90 percent of the country's passenger traffic and 65 percent of its freight. The density of India's highway network – at 0.66 km of highway per square kilometer of land – is similar to that of the United States (0.65) and much greater than China's (0.16) or Brazil's (0.20). However, most highways in India are narrow and congested with poor surface quality, and 40 percent of India's villages do not have access to all-weather roads.

3. Ports

India has 12 major and 185 minor and intermediate ports along its vast coastline. These ports serve the country's growing foreign trade in petroleum products, iron ore, and coal, as well as the increasing movement of containers. Inland water transportation remains largely undeveloped despite India's 14,000 kilometers of navigable rivers and canals.

4. Aviation

India has 449 airfields out of which 85 are in the Commercial Air network .70% of the passenger traffic is between six metros even though air services are now operational at 85 airports. This has resulted in heavy traffic congestion, increase in emissions and safety concerns.

In addition to six metro airports, 35 other airports are also getting expanded and modernized. For economic growth, it is essential to provide air network to all Tier 1/ Tier 2 cities, industrial and Tourist/Pilgrim centers. Recent studies show that if all the existing airfields of 1 km length and above are operationalised, 2/3 rd of India's population would be within 90 kms of an airfield. A systematic, integrated approach of networking airways with road and rail will provide the interior regions of the country fastest mode of transportation with the attendant benefits of economic development and quality of life. This would also help rapid intervention during natural calamities and other emergencies.

It must be noted that infrastructure is part of a multi modal system and the system approach should consider a vision where it plays the role of economic multiplier while being part of the overall transportation system.

Key Government Strategies:

According to India's Tenth Five Year Plan, the Government

aims to modernize, expand, and integrate the country's transport services. It also seeks to mobilize resources for this purpose and to gradually shift the role of government from that of a producer to an enabler. In recent years, the Government has made substantial efforts to tackle the sector's shortcomings and to reform its transport institutions.

These include:

1. Increasing public funding for transportation in its Five Year Plans.
2. Launching the ambitious National Highway Development Program with improved connectivity between Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, popularly called the Golden Quadrilateral, in the first phase, and now followed by a seven phase program ending in 2015.
3. Financing the development and maintenance of roads by creating a Central Road Fund (CRF) through an earmarked tax on diesel and petrol.
4. Operationalising the National Highway Authority to act as an infrastructure procurer and not just provider.
5. Amending the National Highway Act to expedite land acquisition, permit private financing and allow tolling.
6. Improving rural access by launching the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Prime Minister's Rural Roads Program).
7. Reducing the congestion on rail corridors along the highly trafficked Golden Quadrilateral and improving port connectivity by launching the National Rail Vikas Yojana (National Railway Development Program) and more recently the development of dedicated freight corridor.
8. Upgrading infrastructure and connectivity in the country's twelve major ports by initiating the National Maritime Development Program.
9. Privatization and expansion of the Mumbai and New Delhi Airports.
10. Enhancing sector capacity and improving efficiencies through clear policy directive for greater private sector participation. Large parts of the NHDP and NMDP are to be executed through public private partnerships (PPP).

An efficient nationwide Transport Infrastructure Network effectively linking various regions across the country is critical to allow goods and people to circulate smoothly and quickly between the different Indian regional and local markets. To optimize the available resources there is a need to establish a single multimodal transport network that integrates land, sea and air transport modes in India. Establishing such a network will not only improve the competitiveness of Indian products in the global, regional and local markets but also create employment in the Indian labor markets. Moreover, the advantages of the various transport modes could be exploited to create a nationwide efficient transport system.

Given the scale and size of developing such a comprehensive multimodal transport network will require huge investment. Therefore it is necessary to prioritize projects in collaboration with State Governments and other stakeholders and ensure effective coordination. ❖

Centre For Youth and Social Development

Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD) is a non-profit organisation that was established in 1982. CYSD works for the development of deprived and marginalized people in remote areas of Odisha. CYSD emerged as response to the need for lending a professional touch to development work in the state.

Mr. Jagadnanda Sahoo, its founder is a social activist and has been working for the development of tribal and rural poor in Orissa through people-centered initiatives. He has been leading CYSD for the last 27 years.

Over the years, CYSD has focused on three mutually reinforcing and complementary thematic areas- Primary Education, Sustainable Livelihood and Participatory Governance.

Primary Education

CYSD strives to provide quality elementary education to children in difficult circumstances, migrant children (girl), dropouts, so-called untouchables and otherwise-able children.

CYSD promulgates an education that leads to the holistic development of children. This includes building leadership skills, peer motivation and mobilization. It creates a learning-friendly atmosphere enabling children to attend school regularly. CYSD also counsels the parents and sensitizes them regarding the importance of education.

- *The salient features of CYSD's education system include- Emphasis on quality by designing quality indices and community monitoring groups, developing teaching and learning packages, adopting schools and bringing out text books in the tribal language.
- *Involving children and community by forming child peer groups, conducting education campaigns and providing special education for differently abled children.
- *Research and advocacy by forming committees like education watch, pressure groups and conducting reality checks by these groups improvement in education was brought about.
- *For ensuring development of children aged between 3 and 6, CYSD set up Sishu Bikash Kendras in villages where Anganwadis Centres are absent.

Sustainable Livelihoods

In the realm of livelihoods, CYSD supports the community with capacity building and encourages women SHG members to take up entrepreneurial activities.

It has setup Rural Livelihood Training Centre (RLTC) at four locations- Boipariguda block in Koraput district, Hemgiri block in Sundargarh district and Patana block of Keonjhar district and Tangi Choudwar in Cuttack district. These are strategically located to serve the four most backward zones of the state.

At the RLTCs, CYSD trains local youth to take up small entrepreneurial activities. It provides exposure on best

practices to the candidates, creates a resource base, and facilitates market linkages.

CYSD promotes **women's Self-help Groups** at the village level and their federations at district levels. CYSD also facilitates in the development of systematic business development plans for the SHGs to take up collective livelihoods initiatives.

Apart from women's SHGs, CYSD has also supported **farmers' federations** to enable farmers in the area to access resources like fertilizers, High Yielding Variety Seeds and saplings, technical support on land and water management, credit, Minimum Support Price for food grains, market facilities, crop insurance, and scientific agricultural expertise from resource agencies like Krushi Vijnan Kendras and Odisha University of Agriculture. Organic farming, horticulture, SRI cultivation is encouraged in the federation.

CYSD devised a Market Intelligence System (MIS) to inform farmers on the selling price of different products at different markets and also the quality of products. This information helps them to decide which market they would like to sell their products and also if any value addition would fetch them a better price.

Participatory Governance

CYSD has oriented the community towards analysis of local development issues and place their legitimate demands, bring about pro-poor initiatives and organise Gram Sangathans (Gram Sabha). Emphasis on micro planning is encouraged with bottom up planning. They facilitate the people to analyze the economic, cultural and environmental situations of their villages, identify village resources for their optimum utilization, prioritize problems and seek solutions. Women representatives are given training on leadership qualities. They are oriented towards their roles and responsibilities as a leader.

In addition to building the community's capacity to enable them to take up effective governance, CYSD has also set up Panchayat Resource Centres (PRCs) in the villages. PRCs give information to locals regarding the village development programmes like education, sanitation, health, planning and implementation of various projects. The community is free to seek any information from the PRCs and the Panchayat is obliged to reply to the questions.

CYSD also sensitizes the community regarding injustice and rights (to equality, information, etc.).

Besides its work in these three spheres, CYSD has also supported the community in establishing mechanisms for food security and ensuring equity in the community.

It facilitated the establishment of community-managed grain banks. The community borrows grains from the grain bank at nominal interest rates at the time of food crisis.

CYSD also encourages group farming, (a.k.a community farming). The benefits of community farming is Marginal and landless farmers are encouraged to take up community farming by jointly cultivating large areas of land, including wasteland through shared resources, as seeds, tools, and labor. ❖

I Want To Help Vulnerable People....

Gajjala Prameela is 45. She shares her experience of working as Anganwadi Teacher at Chatanpally, with “Livelihoods”.

Q: Tell us about yourself.

A: I have been working as a Anganwadi Teacher for the last 25 years. There are two Anganwadi centres in our village and I work at the Anganwadi centre-1. I earn Rs. 4000/- a month.

I attended regular school till class 7. After that I was married off and couldn't continue with my education. Then, in 1992, I sat for the class 10 exams in order to get a promotion. Though I did not get promoted, I am proud that I passed class 10.

Q: Tell us about your family.

A: We have four children- two sons and two daughters. They are married. My husband is a retired postman. We are living with our younger son, his family in Chatanpally. He is a real estate agent in Shadnagar.

Q: What are responsibilities as the Anganwadi teacher?

A: Every day AWC opens 9:00A.M to 1:30 PM. 25 children in the 3-5 years age group attend the Anganwadi daily. We help the children to learn through engaging them in creative activities such as drawing. As the Anganwadi teacher, I observe the children for any discrepancies in their capacity to learn.

We also provide the children with nutritious food. We give eggs weekly once to children, pregnant women and lactating women. Once in every 15 days, we survey the number of births in the village and the incidence of child mortality. We measure the weights of the children and pregnant and women.

We categorise the children into different grades- normal grade (healthy children), Grade-I, Grade-II, Grade-III and Grade-IV (children who have nutritional imbalances). At our centre, do not have any severely malnourished children (Grade-II & IV). We have 60 normal-grade children, 40 Grade-I children and 35 Grade-II children registered at the Anganwadi.

We observe breastfeeding week in the first week of August every year to create awareness regarding the benefits of breastfeeding and colostrums feeding.

We also maintain monthly reports on the nutrition levels of

the children. Apart from this, we maintain records of the nutrition supplies used.

Q: Do you participate in any meetings?

A: Yes, I participate in mandal level Anganwadi teachers meetings which is held on the 5th and 25th of every month by Child Development Programme Officer (CDPO) in the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) department. We are given inputs on child care and maternal care at the first meeting. In the second meeting, the monthly nutrition status and food stock reports are reviewed.

We observe Nutrition Health Education Day (NHED) on the first Wednesday of every month. We conduct a meeting which is attended by school teachers, Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM), ASHA workers, and mothers. Sometimes ICDS CDPOs, Supervisors, Health Supervisors also participate in the meeting. We discuss issues related to education, health, immunization, nutrition and sanitation with the mothers.

Q: Do you face any problems in this job?

A: Sometimes, when children do not come to the Anganwadi centre, I have to go to their homes and bring them to the centre. This proves to be challenging as the children tend to be stubborn and cry.

I notice that the parents don't provide their children food at home thinking that the Anganwadi will. True, the Anganwadi does provide food, but it is only a nutrition supplement and not a substitute for regular meals. Due to this, many children are underweight.

Q: Do you want say anything to us?

A: I am proud and satisfied with my work. I improved my education qualification, knowledge after marriage, something unheard of. For this, I am grateful to my husband who has supported me throughout. ❖



Socio Economic and Caste Census-2011

The Socio Economic and Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011), the joint exercise of the MoRD, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation to determine the caste-wise distribution of the population and the number of poor in the country is underway. The last time a caste-based census was conducted was by the British in 1931.

The other players in conducting this massive exercise include the various State Governments and Union Territories, Planning Commission. The Census is being conducted simultaneously in rural and urban areas by State Governments and UTs with financial and technical support from the Central Government. SECC-2011 is being conducted by more than 7,00,000 enumerators, data-entry operators, supervisors, trainers and Government officials.

SECC-2011 is designed to overcome the shortcomings, of the 2002 Survey for identifying BPL families. SECC-2011 was originally scheduled to be completed between June and December 2011, close on the heels of the Census-2011.

SECC-2011 objectives are-

- 1) Identifying the households based on their Socio-Economic status.
- 2) Listing families living Below Poverty Line in rural and urban areas,
- 3) To generate authentic information on the caste-wise breakup of population in the country,
- 4) To provide socio economic profile of the various castes.

SECC-2011 issued strict guidelines and fool proof methods of verification of the data and transparent methodology of verification of the genuineness of the data with public participation.

SECC-2011 is expected to be basis for designing welfare schemes and identifying their beneficiaries. The Census automatically discounts households that are rich. SECC-2011 determines "rich" on the basis of 17 indicators including- owning a vehicle, pay taxes, own 2.5 acres or more of arable land, government employees, etc. Further, it

automatically includes households without shelter, destitute, Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), manual scavengers, legally released bonded labourers in the BPL.

The remaining households will be ranked using 7 deprivation indicators and households with highest score of deprivation will have the highest priority for inclusion in the list of households below poverty line. The seven deprivation indicators include-

- 1) having a one room house
- 2) a house with kuccha roof, kuccha walls,
- 3) no adult member between 16-59,
- 4) female headed household without adult between 16-59,
- 5) households with disabled member but having no able bodied adult member;
- 6) SC/ST households, households with no literate adult above 25 years; and;
- 7) landless households deriving their major part of income from manual casual labour.

The data is collected door to door Government appointed personnel on Tablet PC (Computers) specially designed for the purpose by Bharat Electronics Limited. The District Collector identifies the supervisors to verify the data at local level and upload it to the data bank. The information is made public except sensitive details as caste, religion and tribe.

This data is made available in Gram Panchayats, Mandal/ Block Development Offices, and District Collectors' offices. It will also be uploaded in the NIC/ State Govt. / MoRD/ MoHUPA websites. Within a week of publication the data, it will be read out in specially convened Gram Sabhas, by all names and answers of each household will be read out and all claims and objections raised in these meetings will be recorded and corrected if required.

Since the individual particulars taken under the decennial Census, are kept confidential, the Socio Economic and Caste Census-2011 is being conducted specially as it requires putting all such data (except for caste related data) in public domain. ❖

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Books

Book Summary

Name of the Book: Creating Vibrant Public-Private-Panchayat Partnership (PPPP) for Inclusive Growth Through Inclusive Governance

Author: Harsh Singh

Publisher: Academic Foundation, 2011



In The Book '**Creating Vibrant Public-Private-Panchayat Partnership (PPPP) for Inclusive Growth through Inclusive Governance**' Harsh Singh calls for the strengthening of community participation, with a focus on issues such as property rights for the poor, both for the assets held individually and by community. Without

clear property rights, neither local actors will be able to partner with the organised sector, nor can they muster resources such as credit to join new ventures, emphasizes the author.

Harsh Singh having cross-institutional rich experience, (served in the Indian Economic Service, in the Dept. of Economic Affairs, GOI, UNDP India from 1992-2009, and led Strategic Planning, Pro-poor Livelihoods and Private Sector Partnership and also served as advisor in the High Level Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, and currently heads the Centre on Market Solutions to Poverty at the International Management Institute, New Delhi) has illustrated the essence of Public Private Panchayat Partnership in a vivid manner.

In a section on PPPP and the role of the business sector, the author observes that currently a lot of reliance is being placed on voluntary corporate social responsibility-type approach. "**This needs to change to a more formal legal and institutional framework-based approach which carries both carrots and sticks**" underlines the author. Another point highlighted in the book is that the transaction costs of PPP remain enormously high because of weak physical infrastructure and cumbersome efforts. "**As a result, poorer areas and sections of the population continue to remain unnerved by wider economic forces and institutions.**"

Among the concluding insights in the book is the lament that the current developmental framework entails a monopoly by government agencies in the public development efforts and in the use of public resources and assets. This vertical framework has tended to exclude local leadership and initiatives as also the vast capacity that exists outside the governmental system, points out Singh

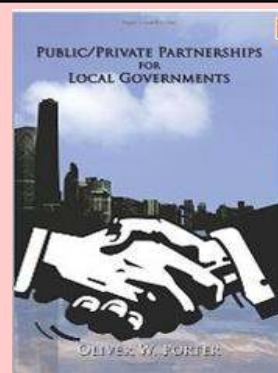
The issue of agricultural development influences the livelihoods of a vast majority of Indians, and this report explores the role that the business sector could play in rural transformation by bringing the concerns of the local governance agenda through the Panchayat Raj. Presenting several detailed case studies, this account seeks to show how partnership models could ensure reasonable income levels, even despite potentially hostile environments. Because India grapples with the paradox of endemic backwardness in more than 200 districts, the present case studies which show that partnership models which could ensure an income of Rs.25, 000 per annum on 0.5 hectare plots are feasible even in the context of a highly hostile environment. In view of cross-cutting theme, this crisp-report is a worth read for policymakers and practitioners in the area of pro-poor growth, rural development, local governance and public-private partnership. ❖

New Books

Name of the Book:

Public/Private Partnership for Local Governance

Author: Oliver. W. Porer



Resources

Disha: is a voluntary organization inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's ideology of serving the downtrodden, poorest of the poor and marginalized sections of the urban and rural community by working on peace, justice, human rights, advocacy, education, health, employment and women's empowerment. These development programs are based on the felt needs of people with an effort to mobilize participation for their individual and community development. . DISHA was founded in 1992 and since then DISHA's initiatives have helped people on the path of self-reliance, dignity, justice and empowerment. DISHA works in sixteen slum clusters of Delhi and 100 villages in Bihar and U.P. <http://www.dishaindia.org/>

Asha Deep Foundation: Asha Deep Foundation is a Non Profit Organization, carrying out development activities since last 25 years in the slums of North East district of Delhi near Delhi-UP border and the five villages of Loni block of Ghaziabad district. The nation's wealth reserve has also grown to a moderate volume. But its benefits are only visible in the living standard of upper and upper middle class society, unfortunately the lower section of society such as Dalits, Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and Backward class remains in the same isolation as ever.

<http://www.adf.org.in>. ❖

Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban

Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban (1987-88 to 2009-10)				
	Rural		Urban	
	1987-1988	2009-2010	1987-1988	2009-2010
Cereals	41.1	29.1	26.6	22.4
Pulses and products	6.3	6.9	6	6.6
Milk and products	13.4	16	16.8	19.2
Egg, fish and meat	5.2	6.5	6.4	6.6
Vegetables	8.1	11.6	9.4	10.6
Sugar	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.7
Total Expenditure	100	100	100	100

Source; NSS 66th Round Survey

In India item wise expenditure of Rural and Urban households which are given according as per National Sample Survey (NSS). From 1987-88 between 2009-10 rural households were expenditure on cereals (41.1 to 29.1), pulses and products (6.3 to 6.9), Milk and products (13.4 to 16.0), Egg, fish and meat (5.2 to 6.5), Vegetables (8.1 to 11.6), Sugar (4.5 to 4.5). From 1987-88 between 2009-10 urban households were expenditure on cereals (26.6 to 22.4), pulses and products (6.0 to 6.6), Milk and products (16.8 to 19.2), Egg, fish and meat (6.4 to 6.6), Vegetables (9.4 to 10.6), Sugar (4.3 to 3.7).

The food consumption expenditure in the country during the period 1987-88 to 2009-10 clearly reveals that there has been a shift in expenditure towards milk and milk products, egg, fish, meat, and vegetables both in rural and urban areas, whereas the share of consumption of cereals in the total food basket has gone down. ❖

Benefited By Escalation Of Land Rates...

Out of Poverty

Katikella Chinna Narayana, 50, belongs to Chatanpally village. His wife is no more and he has 2 daughters and 2 sons. He used to own one and half acres of arable land in which he used to do agriculture. But due the infertility of land and lack of irrigation, production dipped and he passed through a tough time. At that time his family could not even afford a single meal a day. His family got help from Arunodaya Organisation (World Vision). He was provided with 1 cow, 1 buffalo and a tailoring machine.

Name: K. China Narayana

Occupation: Selling milk

Village: Chatanpally

District: Mahaboobnagar

village. This resulted in a real estate boom and mercurial increase in land prices. Narayana sold off his land for a hefty sum of 33 lakhs. His elder son, who has studied up to 7th standard, borrowed Rs. 3 lakhs from his father and invested it for partnership in Honda Automobile Showroom at Shadnagar. He earns Rs.10,000/- per month from it.

Narayana demolished his previous tiled house and constructed a Pucca house. After some days with the remaining money he bought 3 cows and expanded his dairy business. He engaged his younger son to handle the business. He sells 15 litres of milk per day at Rs.30/- per litre. He is a white card and Aarogyashree card holder. He and his mother even get a pension of Rs.200/- from the Indian government. Now, he leads happy life along with family. ❖

After a few years, the National Highway 7 was built near the

Life Crumbles With The Cheating...

Broken Lives

Laxmaiah is 47 years old. He lives with his wife and 3 daughters. 10 years ago, Laxmaiah used to have 5 acres of land and he had enough to take care of the family. However, his sister was jealous that he was leading a comfortable life.

Name: Laxmaiah

Occupation: Wage labor

Village: Chatanpally

Dist: Mahaboobnagar

Rs. 1.66 lakhs. With whatever little money he had, Laxmaiah built a house for the family.

He joined as a daily wage labourer in a nearby factory. His working hours are from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. and earns Rs. 170/- a day. His wife also goes for labour work in the village only. She earns Rs. 70/- a day. They borrowed a loan to marry their second daughter. However, the young girl's husband left her a few months into the marriage and he returned to live with her parents.

At present Laxmaiah has a debt of Rs. 1, 50,000/-. Till now he repaid Rs. 3,00,000/- interest but the actual amount is not yet cleared.

One day she sent some people to attack him and forced him to sell the land for less cost. He sold the land for just

He is not sure about how they will sustain in the future. ❖



1st Saturday of July International Day of Cooperatives

Mutton Centre

Door to Door Vegetable Vending

Shining Livelihoods



Declining Livelihoods



Story

KEEP YOUR DREAM

I have a friend named Monty Roberts who owns a horse ranch in San Ysidro. He has let me use his house to put on fund-raising events to raise money for youth at risk programs.

The last time I was there he introduced me by saying, "I want to tell you why I let Jack use my horse. It all goes back to a story about a young man who was the son of an itinerant horse trainer who would go from stable to stable, race track to race track, farm to farm and ranch to ranch, training horses. As a result, the boy's high school career was continually interrupted. When he was a senior, he was asked to write a paper about what he wanted to be and do when he grew up.

"That night he wrote a seven-page paper describing his goal of someday owning a horse ranch. He wrote about his dream in great detail and he even drew a diagram of a 200-acre ranch, showing the location of all the buildings, the stables and the track. Then he drew a detailed floor plan for a 4,000-square-foot house that would sit on a 200-acre dream ranch.

"He put a great deal of his heart into the project and the next day he handed it in to his teacher. Two days later he received his paper back. On the front page was a large red F with a note that read, 'See me after class.'

"The boy with the dream went to see the teacher after class and asked, 'Why did I receive an F?'

"The teacher said, 'This is an unrealistic dream for a young boy like you. You have no money. You come from an itinerant family. You have no resources. Owning a horse ranch requires a lot of money. You have to buy the land. You have to pay for the original breeding stock and later you'll have to pay large stud fees. There's no way you could ever do it.' Then the teacher added, 'If you will rewrite this paper with a more realistic goal, I will reconsider your grade.'

"The boy went home and thought about it long and hard. He asked his father what he should do. His father said, 'Look, son, you have to make up your own mind on this. However, I think it is a very important decision for you.' "Finally, after sitting with it for a week, the boy turned in the same paper, making no changes at all.

He stated, "You can keep the F and I'll keep my dream."

Monty then turned to the assembled group and said, "I tell you this story because you are sitting in my 4,000-square-foot house in the middle of my 200-acre horse ranch. I still have that school paper framed over the fireplace." He added, "The best part of the story is that two summers ago that same schoolteacher brought 30 kids to camp out on my ranch for a week." When the teacher was leaving, he said, "Look, Monty, I can tell you this now. When I was your teacher, I was something of a dream stealer. During those years I stole a lot of kids' dreams. Fortunately you had enough gumption not to give up on yours." "Don't let anyone steal your dreams. Follow your heart, no matter what." ❖

‘Yoga’kshemam

Monsoon is inching forward with reluctance! Floods in Assam, Drought in the country!!!

Hope all of us had the ‘grace’ of the Guru, Jagadguru! Happy Gurupurnima!

Let the tribe of writers (articulators) with authentic experiential and rational knowledge flourish!

Let us value friendships, friendships that lasted! Let us value life, the life ecosystem! Let us find ways to stabilize the life and population!

Let us pay back to the original inhabitants for letting us co-exist with them! Let the baton pass to the enlightened and empowered young generation!

Let us remember Mandela!

Rest in peace: Rustom-e-Hind, Super Hero Dara Singh; Super Star Rajesh Khanna, Writer of ‘7 Habits’, Stephen Covey. Let us not forget his seventh habit – ‘sharpen the axe’.

Pranab is almost there amidst mild controversies! Ansari is sure to be re-elected!

Our focus on 7i for 7L has taken us to appreciate the essence of Ls during the month, most of the time. *However, attending half-day Life Enrichment Seminar – An Eye on ‘I’, led by Sri Ram has reinforced my transition and transformation thoughts.* Visit www.yogapranam.com and attend the seminar.

During the month, I gather the key to going forward in the business of influence from Dr Cheema. These include: *being up -to-date with eye on detail; exploring; get going despite failures and criticisms; extending oneself with supplementary and complementary resources and forces; and reaching out to more and more in multiple ways.*

Jeff Haden stresses on beliefs that matter to influence and succeed -

‘I fill time’ - impose will on the time

‘I choose people to be with’ - attract people with the work

‘I contribute daily’ – past contribution is a past contribution

‘I add value’ – results, not experience; actions are louder than descriptive adjectives

‘Failure is mine’ – own failure and take responsibility

‘I volunteer’ – take opportunities to act

‘I do what is required’ – respond to the needs

‘I can be told what is to be done’ – clients have the rights

‘I walk the extra mile’ – even if it is lonely up there

Be early. Stay late. Make the extra phone call. Send the extra email. Do the extra research. Don’t wait to be asked; offer.

People in the business of influence need charisma and Sivakumar shared the good news that charisma is learnable and cultivatable. John Antonakis, Marika Fenley, and Sue Liechti wrote in ‘Learning Charisma’ – Charismatic Leadership Tactics, CLTs need to be studied, religiously practiced and deployed with care. Charisma involves powerful and reasoned rhetoric, personal and moral credibility, and arousing emotions and passions. It helps to connect, compare and contrast; it engages the

group and distills the messages; it shows integrity, authority and passion; and it expresses with voice, face and body.

12 most universal, effective and important CLTs identified include 9 verbal and 3 nonverbal –

verbal: *metaphors, similes, and analogies; stories and anecdotes; contrasts; rhetorical questions; three-part lists; expressions of moral conviction; reflections of the group’s sentiments; the setting of high goals; and conveying confidence that they can be achieved;*

nonverbal: *animated voice, facial expressions, and gestures.*

The way forward is lots and lots of preparation, disciplined practice and working out appropriate combinations over a long period of time.

Olivia Fox Cabane discusses Charisma Myth and concludes - it is a learnable set of social skills; there is no one form of charisma. There are various styles of charisma (visionary, focus and warmth, intelligence, authority, kindness). It is not possible to fake charisma because it is not possible to fake charismatic body language and micro-facial expressions. With practice one can achieve one or more styles of charisma and lead.

As we live, lead and are led, let us appreciate – *while we are important, we are a short-lived insignificant speck in this universe; we are part of a symbiotic universe and our existence is a function of existence of and dependence on other animate/inanimate objects; there is diversity and existential equity around us everywhere; our present/potential achievement is infinitesimally small vis-à-vis what we have been ‘graced’ with; what we have including knowledge is merely with us as its trustees for the time being to be shared with all; ‘I’ of life resists surrendering to the universe’s infinite intelligence and humility helps in flowing with it; and living with and loving all life and nature, apart from intense reflection, is a way to above appreciation.*

And the appreciation has to go on. As we appreciate, we seek joy, expansion and spread of joy and celebration of life and spread and expanded joy in life.

Seeking eternal celebration of life is the highest ‘end’ we have. Untiring reflecting on this appreciation is the means to this ‘end’. This needs to be practiced, with will, to take this cerebral consciousness through emotional consciousness to biological consciousness. Slowly we lose ourselves in blissful endless flowing celebration of life, the life of the universe.

This is aanandaviswaatmasaakshatkaarayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we pursue relentless ‘reflection’ of life, all lives and universe, with concentration! Day-in and day-out! With appreciation! Improving appreciation and consciousness with more inner and outer exposure, exploration and living with all ‘life’ and nature with all love. Krishna confirms – universe takes the free soul to flow with it, without seeking.

Join us in the world of yoga – for celebrating life with love - towards viswaanandayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

G Muralidhar

