

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

March 2016

100

livelihoods

Happy Sivarathri!

Happy Holi!

Good Friday and Happy Easter!

This is 101st issue of 'livelihoods', a special issue. 100 issues of 'livelihoods', over more than eight years, have touched various dimensions and aspects of livelihoods of poor across. Starting with 'Maiden Effort' in 2007, we have explored – farm and non-farm sectors; tribal, dalit and other vulnerable communities; PwDs, Elders and other vulnerable groups; small and faceless livelihoods; Dimensions such as Institutions, Information, Communitization, Convergence, Partnerships, Continuums etc.; Livelihoods in Literature, Media, Arts, Culture etc.; Manifestos and Budgets; Learning, Management and Leadership; Efforts, Programs and Individuals; and Images, Cartoons, etc.. In this context, 'livelihoods' s presenting '100 livelihoods' as an abstract.

'livelihoods' is also presenting an abstract of Supplements so far – How to supplements, Flagship Programs, Legends, Legendary Efforts, Kshetrams, and e-course (Livelihoods Management Notes).

Livelihoods Management Notes are on 'Poverty and Vulnerability'.

As earlier, e-livelihoods course topics are provided as a link.

With the faith and hope that you find this special issue useful, we remain.

the 'livelihoods' team

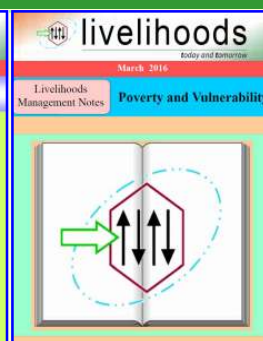
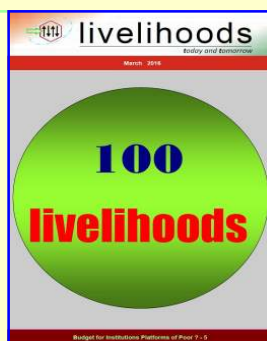
The WHO report finds that in 79 low- and middle-income countries, children in the poorest one-fifth of urban households are twice as likely on average to die before their fifth birthday compared with children in the richest percentile.

Source: (WHO)



Focused effort attracts performance

Latest livelihoods



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Livelihoods Management Notes

Poverty and Vulnerability

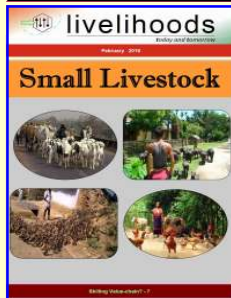
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e- course

e-livelihoods
learning course

Capsule No: 237—257

Link: http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/523-e-coursemarch-237-257



Dear Livelihoods,

Thanks. It is a good reading.

Dr Sita,

SMS,

University of Hyderabad



Can 'Jan Aushadi' Scheme meets health requirements to all?

News

54 Crop Colony Clusters Across Telangana Soon: The state government will develop 54 crop colony clusters in the state beginning with one crop colony for each district from this year. Replying to a lengthy debate on nine demands including agriculture, home and other departments, agriculture minister Pocharam Srinivas Reddy said crop colonies would be developed based on the population and their food requirements. The excess crop produced by farmers in the districts would be processed at a processing unit proposed in Mulugu at an estimated cost of Rs 400 crore.

Andhra Pradesh to Give 5 Extra LED Bulbs to Poor: The Andhra Pradesh government is planning to distribute five more LED bulbs to each SC, ST and BC family in the state, as part of its energy efficiency (EE) measures. These five bulbs will be supplied in addition to the two 9 Watt LED bulbs, which are being distributed to every household at a subsidised cost of Rs 10 each, as against the market price of Rs 250 to Rs 400, as part of the Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP). ❖

Monitor loans to SHGs - Prime Minister: Prime Minister Narendra Modi today stressed on due monitoring of loans being given to self-help groups and favoured putting in a mechanism for stringent quality checks of the roads being constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Reviewing progress of rural development schemes, he said quality checks should be made at the material procurement stage, the construction stage, as well as the maintenance stage. "The Prime Minister was given a presentation on the progress of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY), by the NITI Aayog," an official statement said. On Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) that targets poverty alleviation through sustainable livelihoods, the Prime Minister was informed that so far, around 3 crore households have been linked to Self Help Groups (SHGs). "The Prime Minister asked for due monitoring of the loans being given to SHGs, using Aadhaar. He emphasised that loans must reach the intended beneficiaries, for this scheme to be successful," the statement said. ❖



Seventy-five Per Cent of Syrian Population Live in Poverty: FIVE years after the Syrian civil war began, the conflict's legacy is one of the biggest humanitarian crises since the Second World War. In response, one of the largest humanitarian networks, Caritas, has reached 1.8 million Syrians in its programs in the past year alone. Caritas Australia's head of emergencies Melville Fernandez said after five years 250,000 people had died, 12.2 million people had been forced from their homes, and more than 75 per cent of Syrians lived in poverty. An estimated 13.5 million people are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. "As a result of the conflict, at least four million people had fled the country, many to the neighbouring countries of Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey," Mr Fernandez said. ❖

Budget for Institutions Platforms of Poor?

Happy Sivarathri! Happy Holi! Happy Easter!

Our commitment to India with no poverty or at least insignificant levels of poverty is unquestionable. We recognize multiple dimensions of poverty. We identify households critically deprived. This is not a small number, some 50%. We ask the poor who the poor are. We organize them, the women amongst them. We work with the poor to explore and understand their poverty, vulnerability, livelihoods and wellbeing (ill-being). We let them explore what possibilities exist. We let them concretely feel that they can access their rights, entitlements and schemes. The poor start to realize that right to life, right to employment, right to education, right to associate (and therefore livelihood, collectivization, health) etc., are not rhetoric but real and can be truly accessible to them. We facilitate them and their institutions to vision and plan. We build capacities to realize their vision(s) and plans. We have cadres from within supporting this. We have trainers/facilitators/professionals that build cadres, leaders and institutions. All this is possible only when the government invests adequately matching with scale and pace. Else, their hopes, dreams and visions may go unfulfilled. Some of them may not vision. In stead, they curse us. And the curse of a suffering poor woman sticks. If so many curse us at the same time, what will happen to us? It is the curse of Daridranarayana!

In this context, we need to see the highlights of Union Budget(s) presented on 29 February 2016–

- ♦ Crop insurance and health insurance for all
- ♦ LPG to (all) poor on subsidy
- ♦ Aadhar is required for benefit transfers
- ♦ Dedicated irrigation fund, and Program for sustainable management of ground water
- ♦ Organic Farming, Value-chain development and Pashudhan Programs

- ♦ 0.5% cess on services for agriculture and farmers' welfare
- ♦ Grant-in-Aid to GPs and ULBs and increased MGNREGS
- ♦ Focused intense integrated effort in drought and rural distress areas
- ♦ Swachch Bharat Abhiyaan; 100% village electrification in 1000 days
- ♦ Digital Literacy Missions/Abhiyaan; Stand Up India for promoting 2.5 lakh entrepreneurs
- ♦ Saturated coverage of Navodaya schools; Higher Education Financing Agency
- ♦ PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana for 1 Crore job seekers in 3 years; Online Entrepreneurship and Training; Subsidy to meet Employers' Contribution to EPF
- ♦ Model Shops and Establishments Bill for keeping shops open for 7 days a week
- ♦ Rs. 1.0 Lakh Crore Roads including Bigger Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- ♦ Target for PM Mudra Yojana is Rs.1.8 Lakh Cr
- ♦ Total expenditure proposed in the budget is Rs.19.78 Lakh Cr.

About 50% Households are considered deprived/poor as per SECC data. This is about 10 Crore households in Rural India. About 30% of them are already mobilized into their institutional architecture. Can we not budget Rs.10,000 Crore/year (just 0.5% of the budget) for 7-8 years, to achieve this single point of agenda of inclusive mobilization, financing and capacity building of the poor households? Can we not seek GPs to give 20% of its Grant-in-Aid for meeting the articulated needs of the poor? Can we not sub-allocate 10% of MGNREGS for mobilizing, financing and building capacities of the poor households seeking work? **Together it comes to Rs.12,000 Crore and appears possible.** ♦

Perspectives

G Muralidhar



22 MARCH
**WORLD
WATER
DAY**

March 22, World Water Day



**WORLD
WILDLIFE DAY**
3 MARCH

March 3, World Wildlife Day

Budget 2016-2017

The two major annual economic events of the country are over with the presentation of the Railway and Union Budgets for the year 2016-17. This year's budget comes in the wake of bleak global economy; poor, sluggish industrial and agricultural growth; successive drought for two years; coupled with the burden of the 7th Pay Commission; and One Rank One Pension (OROP) of armed forces. The union budget of 2016 took the recommendations of the Tax Administration Reforms and Justice Easwar Committee; practical inputs and suggestions made by various trade, professional, industry associations, subject experts; and ground realities.



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The key areas of thrust in the union budget have been on the development and strengthening of infrastructure, rural areas, agriculture, finance sectors and the facilitation in the ease of doing business for employment and growth with "Make in India", "Skill India", "Digital India" and the actual road-map laid for its achievement with commitment of substantial financial resources and New Ideas. The budget lays focus on Skill India program, as 54% of the Indian population is below 25 years of age, and only 5% of them have employable skills. As the country is in need of a large skilled labour force to boost major development in manufacturing, rural and infrastructure sectors; therefore, Rs. 1500 crores was earmarked for the Skill Mission, for setting up of 1500 multi-skill training institutes, vocational training centers with massive open online courses, IIMs and IITs in different fields, and expansion of existing higher education institutions, to offer support to private sector to provide education and skills to one crore youth.

The budget also concentrates on the start-up mission, "Make in India"; government, in order to take steps to promote young entrepreneurs with ideas to set up enterprises, has made capital available without security and guarantee. The government decided to set aside Rs. 10,000 crore for start-ups, with each bank branch mandated to select a minimum of two such projects which will benefit at least 2.5 lakh entrepreneurs. Moreover, 100% exemption from Income Tax has been granted for a period of three years and also simplification of registration and other procedural matters to facilitate entrepreneurs.

The biggest initiative the present government had taken was that of "Digital India"; the aim of which was to empower citizens with access to digital devices, knowledge and information, and effective citizen services online by providing computer literacy in villages with cyber connectivity; to provide farmers all over India with 24 hours access to price information, to facilitate best prices for their products. Furthermore, easing of income tax through e-portals, IT assessments, refunds and even appeals by making them go online is a part of this initiative.

The budget allocated Rs.35,984 crore for infrastructure, rural and agricultural development (along with ease of doing business) as farmers welfare, irrigation projects, soil fertility conservation, ground water management, expanding storage capacity, crop insurance, dairy farming projects, timely and adequate flow of credits to farmers, and connectivity from farms to markets. The budget called in for 100% FDI for marketing for food products produced or manufactured in India with warehousing and cold chain facilities.

A CESS of 0.5% has been levied on all taxable services to be used exclusively for improvement of agriculture and farmers' welfare. Government has also provided for massive capital expenditure; Rs. 2,18,000 crore for construction of highways and rural roads and for expansion and modernization of railways along with the civil aviation connectivity and national waterways. In the area of financial sector reforms, public sector banks are saddled with doubtful loans to the tune of Rs. 2.1 lakh crore for various reasons, including stalled projects in power, coal, highways, sugar and steel sectors. The government has taken to providing funds for recapitalization of banks and regulations to revive stalled projects, which are expected to improve banks' recovery positions. Not only this, the government is also proposing a scheme through Asset Reconstruction Companies by revaluation of immovable properties at market price worth in crores, but reflected in balance sheets at original cost for few lakhs.

The rural and infrastructure spending in the budget remained key areas and is projected to be in excess of 23%. The increased expenditure in the rural (10%) and infrastructure and energy sectors (35%) has been encouraging. The enhanced rural expenditure comprises of 12 % higher allocation to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and 110% higher allocation to agriculture and irrigation. The tax deductions on house rent were increased to Rs. 60,000 from Rs. 24,000. A 0.5% Krishi Kalyan Cess (Farmer's Welfare CESS) on all taxable services is disappointing. There has been 10-15% increase in tobacco excise duty.

The budget failed to address the challenges of employment and agriculture sector, as it gave a very broad and general picture, but it is yet to be seen as to how everything works out in practice. However, the country's reactions to a weak global economy and the continuing unfavourable external environment has put the government on caution. One of the biggest structural challenges that the government is faced with is that OROP and the seventh pay commission recommendations, sticking to the deficit target of 3.5 percent in 2016-17 budget will prove difficult, especially given that the public spending seems to be a primary driver of growth. The other vexing

challenge relates to the pace and pattern of manufacturing sector growth in the country as the “Make in India” initiative is yet to generate growth and jobs. However, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) shows that production in the sector grew by a healthy 3.1 percent during April-December

- ♦ Companies with revenue less than Rs 5 crore to be taxed at 29% plus surcharge
- ♦ Excise of 1% imposed on articles of jewellery, excluding silver.

BUDGET 2016	
IMPACT ON YOU	
Costlier	Cheaper
Laptops, desktops, tablets	Routers, broadband modems
Cigarettes, tobacco products	Set top boxes (TV, Internet)
Small cars, luxury cars, SUVs	Single premium insurance
Jewellery, excluding silver	Dialysis equipment
Travel by air	Digital Video Recorders (DVR), CCTV cameras
Watching movies, eating out	E-readers manufactured in India
Mobile phone calls	Vehicles cleared as ambulances
Branded clothes	Braille paper
Bottled water (including aerated, flavoured water)	

- ♦ 0.5 per cent Krishi Kalyan Cess to be levied on all services.
- ♦ Pollution cess of 1% on small petrol, LPG and CNG cars; 2.5% on diesel cars of certain specifications; 4% on higher-end models.
- ♦ Dividend in excess of Rs. 10 lakh per annum to be taxed at additional 10%.

Personal Finance

- ♦ Rs 1,000 crore allocated for new EPF (Employees' Provident Fund) scheme
- ♦ Govt. will pay EPF contribution of 8.33% for all new employees for first three years
- ♦ Deduction for rent paid will be raised from Rs 20,000 to Rs 60,000 to benefit those living in rented houses.

2015, as compared to 1.8 percent in 2014.

The budget perpetuated a chronic blindness to basic social needs, with children not being mentioned at all, neither was their social security nor maternity entitlements taken into consideration. The budget has evaded the real issues in social sector. Elementary education was evaded, as India has not achieved universalization in primary education and for higher education, Rs. 1,000 crore was allocated. On the health front, the budget gave top-up of Rs.30,000 for citizens above the age of 60 years and the provision of quality medicines through a new Jan Aushadi Yojana, which would be operational through 3000 drug stores across the country and a national dialysis programme to be run as a Public-Private Partnership (PPP). For SC/ST and women groups, the girl's education was given a miss and the challenges in the existing system have not been addressed and a meager sum of Rs. 3 crores has been given for National Scheme for Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education. For minorities, the allocation for minority education is down from Rs. 375 crores to Rs. 120 crores in the current budget. Swachh Bharat has got Rs. 9500 crores. The budget does not touch upon critical issues for the marginalized groups. The way forward for the larger chunk of population, who continue to be deprived of basic education, has been left out in the budget.

Budget Highlights

Tax

- ♦ Infrastructure and agriculture cess to be levied. Excise duty raised from 10 to 15% on tobacco products other than beedis.

- ♦ Additional exemption of Rs. 50,000 for housing loans up to Rs. 35 lakh, provided cost of house is not above Rs. 50 lakh.
- ♦ Service tax exempted for housing construction of houses less than 60 sq. m
- ♦ 15% surcharge on income above Rs. 1 crore

Social

- ♦ Rs. 38,500 crore for MGNREGA for 2016-17
- ♦ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan allocated Rs.9,500 crores.
- ♦ 2.87 lakh crore grants to gram panchayats and municipalities - a quantum jump of 228%.
- ♦ 300 urban clusters to be set up under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Urban Mission
- ♦ Scheme to get Rs.500 crore for promoting entrepreneurship among SC/ST

Health

- ♦ 2.2 lakh renal patients added every year in India. Basic dialysis equipment gets some relief.
- ♦ A new health protection scheme for health cover up to 1 lakh per family.
- ♦ Senior citizens will get additional healthcare cover of Rs 30,000 under the new scheme
- ♦ PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana to be strengthened, 300 generic drug stores to be opened

Education

- 10 public and 10 private educational institutions to be made world-class.
- Digital repository for all school leaving certificates and diplomas.
- Rs. 1,000 crore for higher education financing.
- Rs. 1,700 crore for 1500 multi-skill development centres.
- 62 new navodaya vidyalayas to provide quality education
- Digital literacy scheme to be launched to cover 6 crore additional rural households

Energy

- Rs. 3000 crore earmarked for nuclear power generation
- Govt drawing a comprehensive plan to be implemented in next 15-20 years for exploiting nuclear energy

Investments and infrastructure

- Rs. 27,000 crore to be spent on roadways
- 65 eligible habitats to be connected via 2.23 lakh kms of road. Current construction pace is 100 kms/day
- Shops to be given option to remain open all seven days in a week across markets.
- Rs. 55,000 crore for roads and highways. Total allocation for road construction, including PMGSY, - Rs 97,000 crore
- Total outlay for infrastructure in Budget 2016 now stands at Rs. 2,21,246 crore
- 100 per cent FDI in marketing of food products produced and marketed in India
- MAT will be applicable for startups that qualify for 100% tax exemption
- Direct tax proposals result in revenue loss of Rs.1060 crore, indirect tax proposals result in gain of Rs.20,670 crore

Agriculture

- Total allocation for agriculture and farmer welfare at Rs 35,984 crores
- 28.5 lakh hectares of land will be brought under irrigation.
- 5 lakh acres to be brought under organic farming over a three year period

Budget at a Glance: Key Figures

(Figures in ₹ crore)	2014-15 Actuals	2015-16 Budget Estimates	2015-16 Revised Estimates	2016-17 Budget Estimates
Revenue Receipts	11,01,472	11,41,575	12,06,084	13,77,022
Capital Receipts	5,62,201	6,35,902	5,79,307	6,01,038
Total Receipts	16,63,673	17,77,477	17,85,391	19,78,060
Non-Plan Expenditure	12,01,029	13,12,200	13,08,194	14,28,050
Plan Expenditure	4,62,644	4,65,277	4,77,197	5,50,010
Total Expenditure	16,63,673	17,77,477	17,85,391	19,78,060
Revenue Deficit	3,65,519	3,94,472	3,41,589	3,54,015
Effective Revenue Deficit	2,34,759	2,68,000	2,09,585	1,87,175
Fiscal Deficit	5,10,725	5,55,649	5,35,090	5,33,904
Primary Deficit	1,08,281	99,504	92,469	41,234

Source: Budget 2016-17 documents

PIB/KBK

- Rs 60,000 crore for recharging of ground water as there is an urgent need to focus on drought hit areas cluster development for water conservation.
- Dedicated irrigation fund in NABARD of Rs.20.000 cr
- Nominal premium and highest ever compensation in case of crop loss under the PM Fasal Bima Yojna.

Banking

- Banks get a big boost: Rs 25,000 crore towards recapitalisation of public sector banks. Banking Board Bureau will be operationalised.
- Target of disbursement under MUDRA increased to 1,80,000 crore
- Process of transfer of government stake in IDBI Bank below 50% started

(Source: The Hindu).

The present budget did not increase funds to social sectors. It has, in fact, put additional burden on common people, particularly the middle class people, through its pro-rich tax regime. Though the budget has been described by the government as a welfare budget, in reality it is far from the truth. Unemployment continues to be one of the serious problems faced by the people; however, in employment generation, there is no comprehensive direction in the budget. Hopes were created that this budget will facilitate towards the doubling of agriculture income by 2022. But there are hurdles like inputs costs increasing, irrelevance of Minimum Support Price (MSP), absence of adequate market infrastructures and limited coverage of crop insurance. In social sectors such as health, primary education, development of backward communities; schemes like mid-day meal, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) etc., there is an urgent need to increase budget allocations. Overall, the interests of the poor, vulnerable and middle class people have been given a huge miss in this budget, to make way for the benefits that are being bestowed upon the rich people. ❖

Note on '2008 to 2015 Budget Highlights'

The budget is a yearly financial statement of the government. Broadly, it explains the expenditure and income of the past year and chalks a financial plan for the next year. The purpose of the budget is the reallocation of resources, economic stability, public enterprises management, reducing income and wealth inequalities, regional disparities etc. The central government presents two budgets viz. Railway Budget and Union Budget. The state governments also present their annual budgets. The budgets have a huge impact on the lives and livelihoods of the people, particularly the poor people in the country as it dictates everything such as what the condition of our roads will be, how much tax we need to pay, what benefits will we get etc. In this context, every year in 'livelihoods' we have strived to understand and analysed budgets from March 2008 to March 2015.

The highlights of the eight budgets are as follows...

2008-09: Rs.16000 crore towards NREGA for providing 100 days of wage employment to each rural household; Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana - Rs.2150 crore for establishing micro-enterprises in rural areas. Key components are activity clusters and group approach. 50% Swarozgaris will be SCs/STs, 40% women and 3% disabled; Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana - Rs.7530 crore towards constructing all-weather rural roads and to upgrade existing rural roads; Rural Housing - Rs.5400 crore to provide assistance to rural BPL households for construction of houses; Rs.7300 crore to provide safe drinking water to all rural habitations; Rs.1200 crore for Rural Sanitation; Rs.1825 crore towards Integrated Watershed Management Program.

2009-10: 15,800 crore to National Highways Authority of India; 12,887 crore to Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission; 3,973 crore for housing and provision of basic amenities to urban poor; 500 crore for Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project ; 2,080 crore for Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme

2010-11: Service tax to remain 10 per cent; 10 per cent central excise duty on all non-petroleum products; unified Income Tax – 20% tax for income above Rs 5 lakh and up to Rs 8 lakh; 30% for income above Rs 8 lakh; Rs.66,100 crore allocated for rural development in 2010—11; Rs.40,100 crore for National Rural Employment Scheme; RS.48,000 crore for Bharat Nirman; Allocation to Backward Region Grant Fund enhanced by 26 per cent from Rs.5,800 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 7,300 crore in 2010-11.

2011-12: The Budget has provided relief of Rs. 11500 crore in direct taxes, while proposing to mobilize an additional Rs. 11300 crore through indirect taxes, which will inevitably be passed on to the consumers; This is a regressive taxation regime, which enriches the rich while burdening the ordinary citizens. As per the Statement of Revenue Foregone, total tax concessions reached over Rs. 5 lakh crore in 2010-11, with corporate tax exemptions totaling over Rs. 88000 crore; The tax-GDP ratio, which had reached almost 12% in 2007-08, has declined since then to around 10% in the current Budget. At a time when income inequalities are rising fast, a decline in tax GDP ratio shows the waning commitment towards redistributive policies and a throwback to trickle-down economics. No concrete steps to unearth the huge sums of black money stashed in offshore tax havens were announced.

2012-13: Allocation of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by over 34 percent to Rs. 3915 crores in 2012-13. Out of this total outlay, rural development itself has Rs.74100 crore (RE-Rs.67157.29 crore), land resources has 2700 (RE-Rs.2425 crore) crore and drinking water supply is Rs.11000 crore; Three major components of rural development budget are MGNREGS, PMGSY and Rural housing these three constitute Rs.70, 000 crore- which is nearly 95% of total rural development budget (Rs.74100 crore). Of these MGNREGS has the most major share with much of its funds infused as daily wages.

2013-14: The rural development ministry's share in this budget is Rs 80,194 Crore which is 46% of the total budget outlay; MGNREGS, UPA's flagship rural employment scheme is set to receive Rs 33,000 Crore. Similarly, the fund allocation of other flagship programmes too has been increased. Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) will be given Rs 21,700 Crore.

2014-15: New Statement to separately show plan allocation made for North Eastern Region; Allocation of Rs.53,706 crore for North East Regions.Rs. 70.6 billion (US\$1.0 billion) provided for the development of Smart Cities in India; Rs. 10 billion (US\$150 million) provided for irrigation and 5 New IITs and IIMs and four new AIIMS in India; New airports scheme in tier 1 and 2 cities

2015-16: Allocation of 25,000 crore rupees for rural infrastructure; Around 5300 crore rupees to support micro-irrigation, watershed development and the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana'. Around 25,000 crore rupees to be invested in 2015-16 to the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) set up in NABARD; 15,000 crore rupees for Long Term Rural Credit Fund; 45,000 crore rupees for Short Term Co-operative Rural Credit Refinance Fund; and 15,000 crore rupees for Short Term RRB Refinance Fund; A total of 79,526 crore rupees were allocated for rural development activities including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Around 34,699 crore rupees have been allocated for MGNREGA. ❖

Maiden Effort

Welcome. This is the first issue of the only generic livelihoods magazine in the country. It is neither a skill-specific, occupation-specific, sector-specific nor a profession-specific magazine. It focuses on livelihoods in general and livelihoods of the poor in particular. It is an instrument to collate, discuss and spread evolving livelihoods thought.

It caters to the needs of the poor, their organizations, the organizations and individuals that support the poor and their organizations. It caters to para-workers, community workers and leaders, livelihoods professionals, individuals working in the organizations and projects of the poor and their support organizations and projects at various levels. It will also cater to the needs of individuals seeking career in Livelihoods sector, thought leaders, development academicians etc.

As there is no exclusive magazine on Livelihoods thus far, except those dealing with specific sectors/aspects, this magazine will serve as a unique intervention in this space. The subscriptions from readers will be the main source of revenue for the magazine.

The magazine realizes “Livelihoods” broadly implying ‘livelihoods of the poor’ is an emerging and fast-growing sector. It also realizes that Constitution (article 19) recognises right to life implying right to livelihood. It also realizes the recognition of right to association. With these realizations, this magazine aims to fulfill the need for authentic knowledge inputs and updates in livelihoods domain.

There are lot of general misconceptions about livelihoods. Most of the time its equated with income generation and microfinance activities. This magazine will attempt to dispel these misconceptions with examples, case studies and updates from variety of real contexts, in addition to introducing the comprehensive livelihoods concepts, tools, techniques, issues and options, bringing out various dimensions to the fore and advocating authentic livelihoods agenda. Further, it will feature interview(s) from social entrepreneurs, social activists, grass root leaders and case studies from various Livelihood Support Organizations.

The Magazine will systematically introduce the Livelihoods Framework [Play of Six Capitals – natural, physical, social, human, financial and spiritual Towards Four Arrows – income, expenditure, employment days and risks Within Four Contexts – ecological, techno-economic, distribution patterns and income/expenditure patterns] and its elements, and look (bird's eye view and/or worm's view) at mainstream developments with livelihoods lenses. In the process, the magazine will not forget to bring out the fascinating, complex, frustrating and puzzling aspects of livelihoods and life through facts, views, insights. It will discuss de-learning and learning required for livelihoods, it will discuss institutions for livelihoods and the leadership in them, and it will discuss the love that binds people, communities and the world towards better life and livelihoods for everyone including marginalized, vulnerable, elders and children as a right. It will explore livelihoods from the lens of dignity as we want people we love to have decent livelihoods.

The magazine will include ideas that worked and that did not, initiatives tried, interventions attempted, and changing paradigms towards making a difference in the livelihoods domain. It will also include how the mainstream is reacting – volunteering, corporate social responsibility, funding priorities, career options, etc. It will also discuss social entrepreneurship, venture capitals, etc.

The magazine attempts to bring together and disseminate the knowledge of the six blind about the elephant (called livelihoods) to the livelihoods support individuals and organizations and thereby to the community at large. We believe this will help the poor to make more informed decisions and choices towards decent portfolios of livelihoods and better lives. We further believe this will help generate academic curiosity and promote livelihood studies as a discipline and taught in development schools and management schools exclusively. Finally, we believe it will help attract young men and women to livelihoods domain.

Thus, it is a maiden effort, a platform to appreciate, build and spread livelihoods thought as we understand and unravel. We, in the magazine, are enjoying every bit of the struggle to build and spread the livelihoods thought with only time, energy and spirit helping us. We are sure you will also find it exciting. Come and enjoy with us. We sincerely hope you will not regret coming along, you will like it and be with us, bring more of you into us.

Welcome on board, once again. And the context is ripe.



G Muralidhar
the 'livelihoods' team

Note on '100 livelihoods'

Our journey in 'livelihoods' today and tomorrow, an e-monthly, has started in November 2007 and now we completed 100 issues. Its central focus is to capture perspectives of the persons living the livelihoods. While it has gone through presentation changes, its focus remained unchanged. It looks at everything with a livelihoods lens, as articulated in the Livelihoods Framework. It captures the arrows, capitals, contexts and interventions. News, Trends, Legends/Legendary Efforts, Geographic and thematic areas, Cases/Case Studies, Value-chains, Stories, Policies, Institutions/Organizations, Enterprises, Cadres, People falling into Poverty and Coming out of Poverty, Vulnerable, Vulnerabilities, Yogakshemams, Perspectives, Resources, Books, Photos, Video-links and other e-links of LEAPs, Value-chains, Sub-sectors, Books, and Livelihoods Course, interviews with common persons, etc. Focus/Cover themes have been on a variety of livelihoods, livelihoods contexts, livelihoods dimensions and institutions. We had some special issues too.

We began with 36-page e-monthly. Now, it is just 24-page e-monthly with 2 supplements and an e-course. Our reach is nearly 1.0 lakh now.

We are also providing e—course:

E-course-1: e-livelihoods learning courses: 1. *Understanding a Village/Slum*, 2. *Understanding Livelihoods: Framework and LEAP*, 3. *Major Livelihoods of the Poor*, 4. *Introduction to Planning: Understanding Self*, 5. *Livelihoods Interventions & Planning*, 6. *Sub-Project Proposal & Business Plan*, 7. *Institutions*, 8. *Value Addition and Marketing*, 9. *Non-farm Livelihoods*, 10. *Environment*, 11. *Project Management*, 12. *Understanding Self and Team Management*.

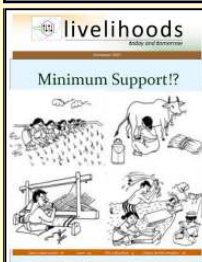
E-course-2: 1. *Concepts*, 2. *Introducing Livelihoods Tools*, 3. *Self Management*, 4. *Value Chains & Sub-sectors*, 5. *Enterprises (Individual, Collective, Social and Public Enterprises)*, 6. *Livelihoods Contexts and Continuums*, 7. *Livelihoods Landscape*, 8. *Finance*, 9. *Institutions*, 10. *Livelihoods Support Organizations*, 11. *Livelihoods Support (Flagship Programs, Rights and Entitlements)*, 12. *Livelihoods Support (Livelihoods Acts & Policies)*

E-course-3: e-livelihoods learning course: Capsule No: 1 – 257

Livelihoods Management Note: 1. *Understanding Self & Livelihoods Framework*, 2. *Institutions Poor*.

You can access all 'livelihoods' through e-links in this special issue '100 livelihoods'. ❖

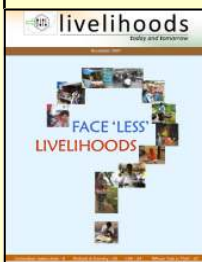
Special Focus on '100 livelihoods'



1. Minimum Support?: The issue of minimum support price for paddy has occupied considerable space in the media and the political sphere in several states. The livelihoods Team raises these issues and argues for the requirement of a comprehensive minimum support to cover a wider gamut of goods and services in the

community.

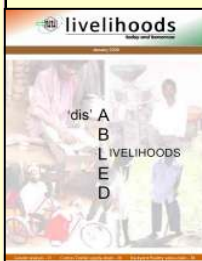
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2. FACE 'LESS' livelihoods: are characterized by not having numbers on their side. The numbers are so small that they are not reckoned with in any political or social arithmetic. The livelihoods team makes an attempt to recognize and list these small livelihoods with a hope that they will find room in various development forums

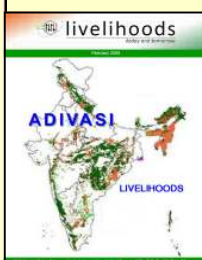
and initiatives.

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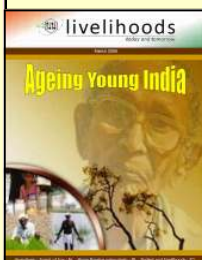
3. 'dis' ABLE Livelihoods: There are 70 million disabled in the country. The livelihoods of the disabled are in distress. Creating supporting environment like disabled-friendly infrastructure and disabled-friendly policies and bringing about a change in the way disabled and their abilities are perceived is needed.

Link: http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/20-livelihoods-2008-january



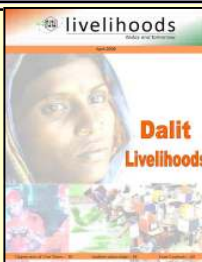
4. ADIVASI Livelihoods: The livelihoods of the Adivasis of India are in a crisis. While many traditional livelihoods are dying out others are sailing through rough seas. The Adivasis occupy the bottom rungs of the development ladder and about 50 per cent of them are poor. Studies indicate that some of them can be placed on par with the poorest in sub-Saharan African countries.

Link: http://aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/21-livelihoods-2008-february



5. Ageing Young India: India is witnessing a significant demographic change. We will no longer be a young nation. The number of elderly persons in India is progressively increasing. By 2025 it is expected that India will be home to more than 175 million people that are 60 years and above of age.

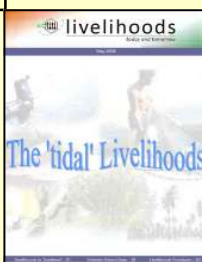
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6. Dalit Livelihoods: Dalits account for more than 16 per cent of India's population. Majority of them belong to the poorest sections of the society and predominantly based in rural India. They have excelled in what they do. There is a huge untapped potential amongst the dalits. Multiple opportunities should be created by various stakeholders at all

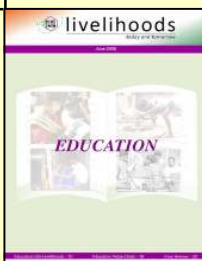
levels to unfold this potential.

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7. The 'tidal' Livelihoods About 250 million people are living in the coast of India that is about 8000 km approximately. Coastal livelihoods for major part are akin to the livelihoods practiced in the hinterland, both urban and rural areas, except for a few like fishing, salt farming, coastal plantations, coconut cultivation, cashew cultivation, shell crafts etc that are predominantly found in coastal areas.

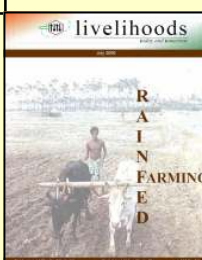
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8. Education: India is home to 17 million child labour, only about 20 per cent of the graduates are employable in the market and in a country with huge occupational diversity there are only about 150 or so skill-based trainings. If literacy, as it exists in today's India, has truly laid the path to freedom? Is our education 'machine' contributing towards improving the quality of life and livelihoods of the

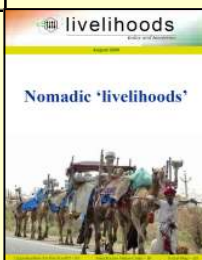
people at large?

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9. RAINFED Farming: About 68 per cent of the net sown area constitute rain-fed regions in India. Characterized by water scarcity, poor infrastructure, low productivity and inadequate policies, about 30 million rainfed farmers are yet to see the silver lining around the dark cloud. The poverty of the country is mostly in the rain-fed areas.

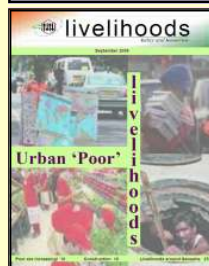
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10. Nomadic 'livelihoods': Comprising about 7 per cent of the population, the lives and livelihoods of the nomadic communities in India are in dire straits. They occupy the lowest rungs of social and economic ladder and are the most vulnerable. Many are not registered voters and face neglect. Worse, some nomadic communities continue to languish under the perils of Habitual Offenders Act of 1959.

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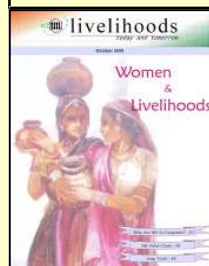
'100 livelihoods'



11. Urban 'Poor' livelihoods: India is witnessing a steady exodus of people from rural to urban areas. According to the ASSOCHAM estimates the number of poor living in urban areas will increase from current 190 million to 225 million by 2015. 'livelihoods' team sets its focus on the variety of livelihoods practiced by urban poor in India and associated gaps and

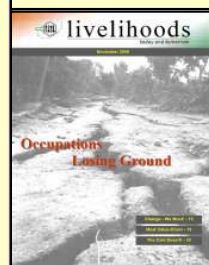
opportunities.

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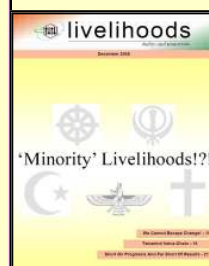
12. Women & Livelihoods: There are no "women specific" livelihoods. Women are everywhere. Women have consistently and for long proved that they can engage themselves in all livelihoods on par with/better than men. 'livelihoods' team makes an humble attempt to appreciate and portray a sample of women's work across.

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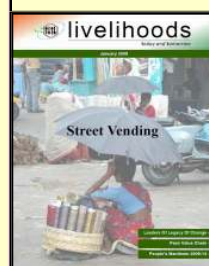
13. Occupations Losing Ground: Other Backward Castes constitute more than 50% of India's population. Majority of them are skilled artisans, service providers and food producers. 'livelihoods' team attempts to understand these waning occupations and the vast diversity of skills that face the threat of extinction.

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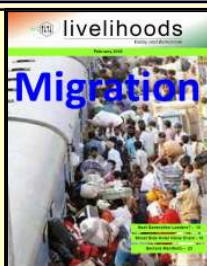
14. 'Minority' Livelihoods?!?: Minorities in India do not practice livelihoods any different from rest of the majority population. Most minorities in India live in the urban areas. 'livelihoods' teams attempts to understand some significant dimensions associated with 'minority' livelihoods and how they come into play with respect to livelihoods in general.

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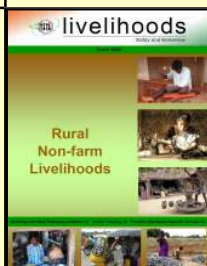
15. Street Vendors: Street vendors make 'invisible' but indispensable contribution to all categories of people in India and to the national economy. However the returns they get are trivial both in terms of income or appreciation. 'livelihoods' attempts to explore some of this largely diverse sector that seems to have something for all and all for some.....

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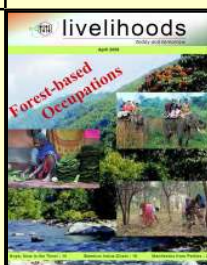
16. Migration: Migration is emerging as a significant part of the livelihood portfolio for the poor. Income from migration has become more significant for the poorest areas of the country and sometimes exceeds income generated locally. Recognizing that migration is every individual's choice, 'livelihoods' team attempts to understand the patterns, trends and issues around migration.

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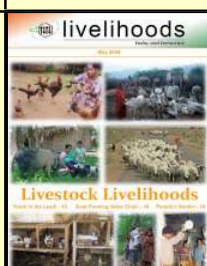
17. Rural Non-farm Livelihoods: Among the rural poor in India, non-farm livelihoods are a part of a diversified livelihood portfolio and trends indicate that non-farm component is increasingly emerging as a strong player in the income of the rural poor household. 'livelihoods' team attempts to understand the trends, trails and tribulations of rural non-farm livelihoods.

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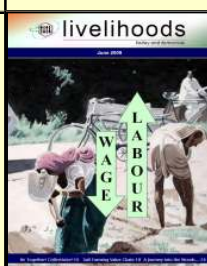
18. Forest-based Occupations: More than 300 million in India depend on forests for their livelihoods either directly or indirectly. Of this number nearly 100 million actually live in the forests. 'livelihoods' attempts to understand the variety of opportunities/occupations that forests throw up and the emerging trends in this context.

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19. Livestock Livelihoods: India has the largest livestock population in the world. Livestock forms an important part of the livelihoods of the rural poor in India particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women. There is a strong need for these small holders to come together to make government work for them.

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20. Wage Labour: More than 70% of the people in India depend on wage labour for their livelihood. Of this per cent large majority of them are employed in the unorganized sector in both farm and nonfarm activities in rural and urban areas. 'livelihoods' attempts to understand the some of the dynamics associated with this large section of workforce - wage labourers...

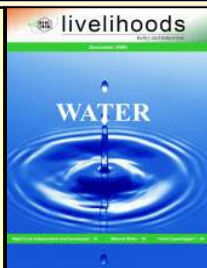
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'100 livelihoods'



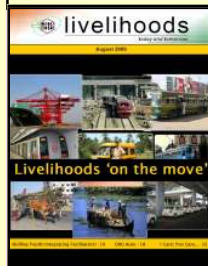
21. Primary Healthcare: Health is an important dimension of well being. Health is instrumental in generating higher incomes as it increases people's productivity. However health wise the picture of India is miserable. "livelihoods" took a look into the delivery of primary health care services to the poor and its impact on their livelihoods...

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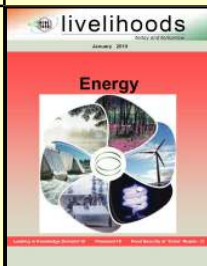
26. Water: Water is fundamental to the genesis and perpetuation of life. There is practically no livelihood on earth that is either directly and/or indirectly not dependent on water. 'livelihoods' focuses on this elixir of life to know its relation to the livelihoods of people, particularly of the poor and the issues that exist in the water sector.

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22. Livelihoods 'on the move': Mobility is fundamental to life. Mobility is vital for development. Mobility of people and their goods and services has been in place from times immemorial. In this context 'livelihoods' this month directed its focus on the sector that is estimated to provide livelihoods to 100 million + people in the country: TRANSPORT.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/44-livelihoods-2009-august



27. Energy: A Energy is fundamental part of our lives. It provides other basic necessities of life such as food, water, shelter and clothing. Energy access has the potential to alleviate poverty through stimulating rural livelihood options. 'livelihoods' attempts to understand the issues, trends and livelihoods in and around Energy sector.

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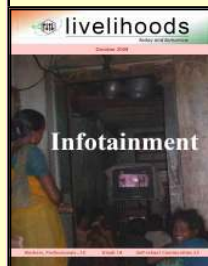
23. Environment: In India, more than three-quarters of population is directly dependent for their livelihoods on activities based on environment like agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry. 'livelihoods' looks into the issues of environment and its relation to the livelihoods of the people especially the poor...

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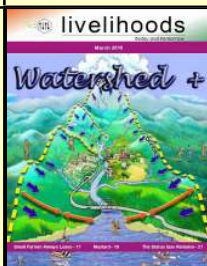
28. When Disasters Strike: The livelihoods of the people, particularly the poor, have significant risks associated with them. Any disaster can cause huge devastation to the livelihoods of the people either temporarily and/or permanently. 'livelihoods' looks into the issue of disasters from the perspective of livelihoods of people especially the poor.

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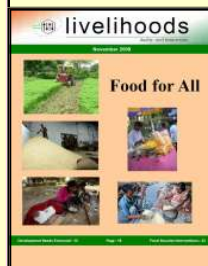
24. Infotainment: Information + Communication + Entertainment = Infotainment is a sector in the upswing supporting a large variety of livelihoods and continuously expanding scope for new livelihoods. Infotainment is a new word but the sector has been in existence for very long. 'livelihoods' attempts to understand the sector of infotainment and the livelihoods in and around...

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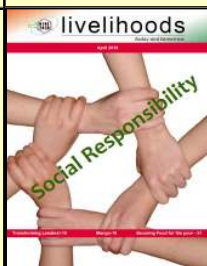
29. Watershed + : Dry lands are one of the least productively used natural resources, and are home to large number of poor. Increasing productivity in these lands is possible through soil and moisture conservation (SMC) efforts results in growth led by increases in the farm output. Such activities are known as 'Watershed Plus' interventions, and 'livelihoods' explores these activities.

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25. Food for All: 'World hunger hits one billion' says the recently released FAO report. Asia-Pacific region including India is the worst hit region with 642 million undernourished people. 'livelihoods' focuses on the food sector to highlight the issues of food security as well as scope for employment generation.

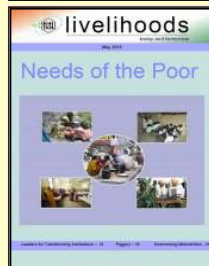
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30. Social Responsibility: The scale at which development initiatives should happen is enormous and no one single entity may be able to bring considerable positive change in the livelihoods and quality of life of the people. A multitude of socially responsible individuals, organizations, corporate entities etc.

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'100 livelihoods'



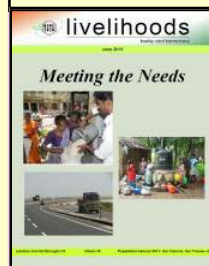
31. Needs of the Poor: Poor need everything that a non-poor need, to lead a decent quality of life. However, while the non-poor have graduated to needs + +....the basic needs of the poor remain largely unmet. In this context 'livelihoods' attempts to enumerate the felt needs of the poor; the list is by no means exhaustive....

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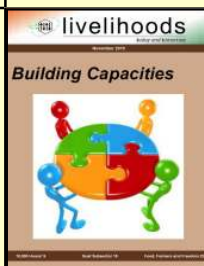
36. Leadership: As the country is gearing up to meet the diverse needs of its people through variety of people's institutions, 'livelihoods' thought that it is important to discuss at this point about the kind of leadership that these institutions require in order to lead them towards their vision of sustainable development.

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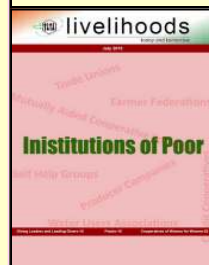
32. Meeting the Needs: Issues of accessibility and affordability plague the needs of the poor in many different ways. In this context 'livelihoods' attempts to enumerate the various means adopted by government and other strategic players in meeting the needs of the poor and in helping the poor help themselves, the various localized strategies and possible alternatives.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/56-livelihoods-2010-june



37. Building Capacities: Government and non government agencies of the country are promoting people's institutions for different purposes. It demands a great collective effort from development practitioners to bring about such empowerment and capacities to the people.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/62-livelihoods-2010-november



33. Institutions of Poor: Those who do not have access to institutions, those who do not have adequate capacities to deal with various institutions, those who can not influence the decision making processes inside the institutions that matter to their lives, can be called as poor. 'livelihoods' looks into the institutions of the poor and the elements that make them the institutions 'for'

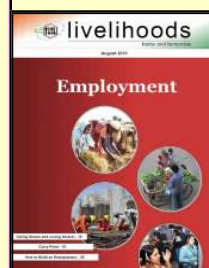
the poor.

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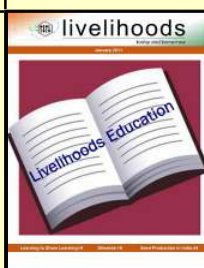
38. Managing Risk: Risk is intrinsic to every livelihood practiced. The degree of risk may vary but it's always there. The element of risk is for the most part grossly understated in development/ livelihood studies/initiatives thus far. In this context, 'livelihoods' attempts to understand the risks associated with the livelihoods of the poor and the mechanisms to manage those risks..

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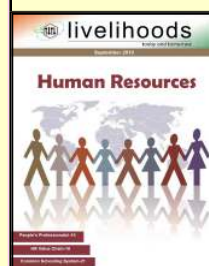
34. Employment: Meaningful employment is something that every individual, both educated or uneducated, desire. 'livelihoods' looks into the issue of 'Employment' which is the basic human necessity that needs to be taken care of, for the people to meet most of their needs.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/58-livelihoods-2010-august



39. Livelihoods Education : People / Human capital available for and involved in development work has seen a sea change. "livelihoods" explored the scenario of development/livelihoods education in the country and the changes emerging in the praxis - courses, pedagogy and practice.

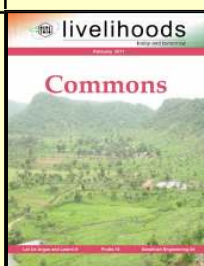
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35. Human Resources: Human resource, with appropriate knowledge, skills, abilities and aptitudes, is very crucial for not only delivering the goods and services for poor but also for the sustainability of these institutions. In this context 'livelihoods' tries to understand the variety of human capital required and the scale in which it is required to work with/for the poor in meeting the needs

of the latter.

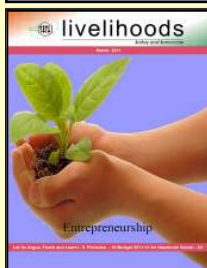
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40. Commons: The Chief of Seattle saw the coming of the gradual decline of the commons and the emergence of societies based on private property. In the beginning it was all commons. 'livelihoods' made an attempt to understand the commons from the perspective of poor and explored the ways and means to conserve them...

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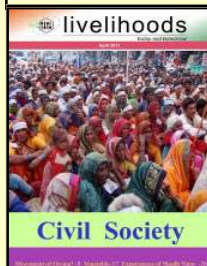
'100 livelihoods'



41. Entrepreneurship: India is dominated by a large number of very small units of production and services. In the rural areas, several micro and small enterprises in the nonfarm sector, apart from farming, contribute significantly in reducing rural poverty. Income from these enterprises is important because most of the time the income from agriculture alone is not enough for the poor to sustain and secondly, wage employment

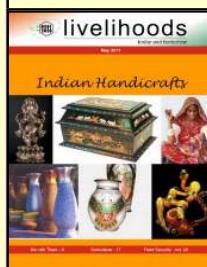
is highly seasonal.

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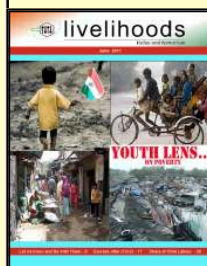
42. Civil Society: Countries around the world have been riding the wave of the third sector – the Civil Society, for a few decades now. In fact, it would not amount to exaggeration to state that today there is hardly any aspect of a society that remains untouched by the work of the Civil Society Organizations.

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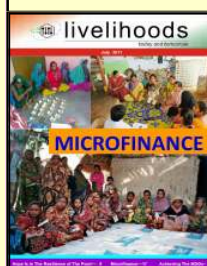
43. Indian Handicrafts: India is known globally for its rich heritage of Arts and Crafts. The handicrafts sector enjoys a special significance in the country's economy in terms of employment generation and earnings of foreign exchange through exports. "livelihoods" attempts to understand the problems, challenges and opportunities that are associated with the Indian Handicrafts sector.

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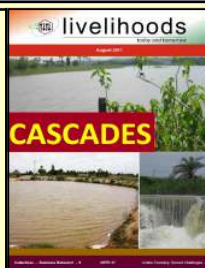
44. Youth Lens...on poverty: Poverty is a state where one lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Absolute poverty refers to being unable to afford basic human needs, such as clean and safe water, nutritious food, health care, education, clothing and shelter. About 1.7 billion people in the world are estimated to live in absolute poverty today.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/71--livelihoods-june-2011



45. Microfinance: NABARD defines microfinance as "provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to the poor in rural, semi urban or urban areas, for enabling them to raise their income levels and improve living standards". Thus, services such as savings, insurance and remittances also come under the purview of microfinance.

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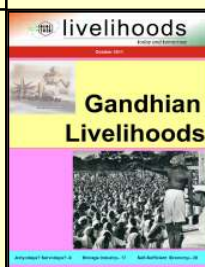
46. Cascades: Tanks are either in form of cascade system or in the form of isolated system. Most of the tanks are in the form of cascade system and very few are isolated in the country. The isolated tanks are also called ponds. Tank is low, earthen bond constructed across shallow valley to hold the rain water from its catchment area.

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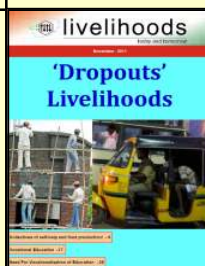
47. Livelihoods' Collectives: In India apart from the SHGs there are large numbers of collectives exist that have been active since pre-independence in various communities. These collectives are working in many fields to deliver economic benefits and social development of the communities.

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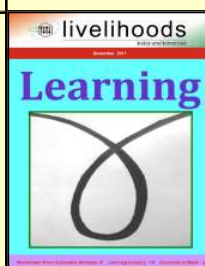
48. Gandhian Livelihoods: Most often, any debate pertaining to Mahatma Gandhi is fixated upon the twin ideals of non-violence and truth which he actively promoted and practiced. This explains the near absolute ignorance of the masses (with the exception of those who choose to dwell deeper into Gandhian thought) of the decentralized system of governance and economy that Gandhi had envisaged.

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49. 'Dropouts' Livelihoods: India is rapidly growing and is today competing with developed countries in many respects. Despite its impressive growth, there are still some snags that it needs to address urgently. Only 34.2% girls and 53.3% boys eventually finish primary education. 15% of the students finish high school and just 7% become graduates.

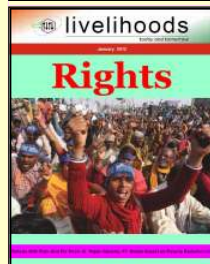
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50. Learning: An ancient proverb says "Learning starts in the womb and ends in tomb". Today's dynamic world needs lifelong learning, whether formal or informal, to be able to cope with the rapidly changing situations. In this context "livelihoods" reviewed the existing structures and systems that enable learning throughout life.

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'100 livelihoods'



51. Rights: Rights are instruments that create an atmosphere conducive to human development. A democratic setup rests firmly on a system of rights. Rights govern modern perception of what can and cannot be done in the public sphere. Every right has a corresponding duty. While freedom of speech is a right for one, it is the duty of the other to listen. Without this

corresponding duty, the right would have little meaning.

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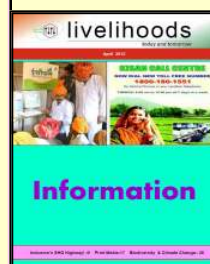
52. Love: Love is not just a feeling or an experience. Love is an "art", a philosophy that is to be imbibed intrinsically by the individual. In the world of development, love holds a significant position. When a development worker integrates love as a core principle in their working, it enables them to reach out to the community in a better manner.

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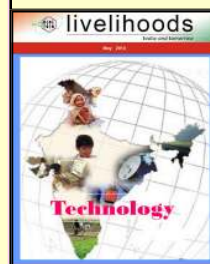
53. Panchayat: The idea of local self-government had existed in India even in ancient times. Even if we accept its beginning as an organizational concept with the Ripon's resolution it is more than a century and two decades old.

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54. Information: Knowledge is an important prerequisite for making informed, rational decisions. The 21st century has seen the industrial economy take on a new dimension-knowledge as a key input in production. Knowledge is being considered as a catalyst for greater efficiency. The world in general has shifted into a "knowledge era".

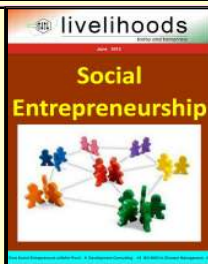
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55. Technology: Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to make human activity efficient and less time-consuming. The phenomenon of technology has existed since time immemorial. If anything, its influence and presence has increased over the ages. Right from the invention of the wheel, humans have been improvising and coming up with better and more efficient

forms of technology.

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56. Social Entrepreneurships: Social entrepreneurship has grown over the past three-four decades to become the new mantra of development. No more is development considered charity. With entrepreneurial traits entering the development foray, what changes has it brought in development thinking and practice. And above all, is it the answer to sustainable development. "livelihoods" explores.

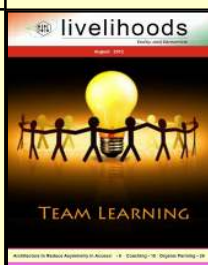
explores.

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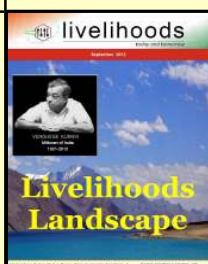
57. Partnerships: Partnership has become a viable model to provide improved quality services and facilities like education, health, infrastructure, tourism and telecommunication, poverty eradication programs etc. Increasing population, financial deficiency, human resources, low capacities, inefficient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

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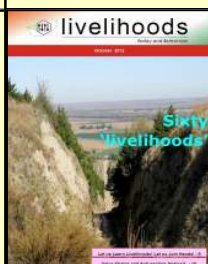
58. Team Learning: The capacity of the organisation to learn is measured in terms of its capacity to withstand and take in change. Change and learning are considered relational and not watertight, mutually exclusive processes. How each individual in the organisation responds to the change and what insights she brings to the organisation shape the outlook and systems of the organisation in the future.

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59. Livelihoods Landscape: India has experienced a period of rapid growth in the past few decades. The opening up of the economy, technology and knowledge revolutions have changed the contours of life and livelihoods in the country. Some have been good and others disadvantageous. How much have the livelihoods of the country changed? "Livelihoods" explores.

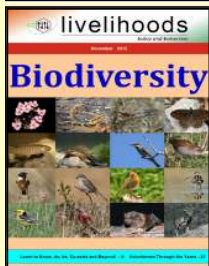
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60. Learning: At livelihoods, we have been discussing 'livelihoods' of the poor in the country, their various dimensions, elements and themes. The idea is to pick up the 7Is: Insights, Ideas, Initiatives, Instruments, Interventions, Individuals and Institutions. Of course, the failures to capture the understanding are many and they are totally ours. Pardon us. We will better ourselves on this count.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/100-livelihoods-october-2012

'100 livelihoods'



61. Biodiversity: Biodiversity is highly important for the existence of life on Earth. The conservation of species, land, water, ecosystem and atmosphere is necessary to protect life and livelihoods. As governments and international organizations debate strategies for biodiversity conservation, 'livelihoods' explores the concept of biodiversity, India's stand, interventions and the way forward in the movement to save biodiversity.

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62. Inclusion: Exclusion and poverty share a symbiotic relationship. Some of India's poorest communities also happen to be its most excluded and marginalized. What are the kinds of exclusion the poor face? What is their impact? And what has been done to stop exclusion in our country? 'livelihoods' explores.

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63. 12th Five Year Plan: Planning has been one of the cornerstones of the Indian economy. The Plans are prepared, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission which is headed by the Prime Minister. 2012 marked the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan. Each Five Year Plan sets certain targets and lays down strategies and initiatives to achieve those targets.

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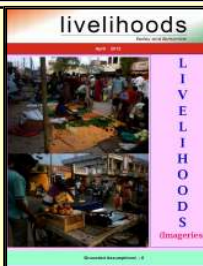
64. Community Animation: Development is sustainable when it is a democratic process that involves the participation of the locals. In the 1970s, popular participation emerged as the answer to the inefficiency and inequities of the development process.

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65. Budget: Budget is an annual financial statement issued by the Government of India. It is broadly divided into two parts: one explaining the avenues of expenditure and income in the past year and the planning for the year ahead.

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66. Livelihoods Imageries: A picture, they say speaks louder than a thousand words. This edition of livelihoods' prime focus is on images that speak for themselves and it has strived to put together multitude of occupations of people through the lens of a camera. People engage in a number of profitable activities in their day to day life to earn a living and notch up a meal for themselves

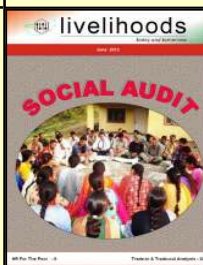
and their families.

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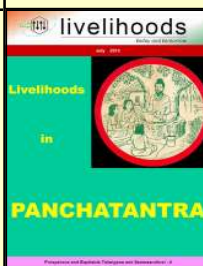
67. Manifesto: Manifestos are seldom made in consultation for the people they are meant for, thereby rendering them out of touch with reality. The 'livelihoods' team has attempted to present a 'people's manifesto' with special emphasis on the poor and their livelihoods.

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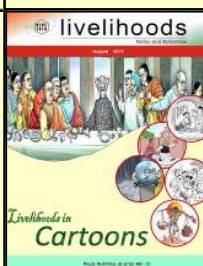
68. Social Audit: Social auditing means verification of schemes and programs at all stages from planning to implementation by the community, local organizations and all stakeholders involved. It provides space for community voice in reviewing and evaluating organization performances in all aspects including financial and non financial activities.

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69. Livelihoods in Panchatantra: Panchatantra is a collection of ancient stories written by Vishnu Sharma. The central characters of the stories are usually animals and each story conveys an important moral. This issue of 'livelihoods' presents a small collection of Panchatantra stories that convey relevant lessons to the livelihoods worker.

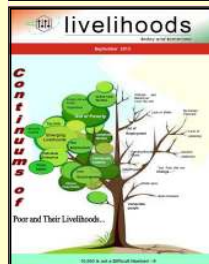
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70. Livelihoods in Cartoons: A cartoon is a two dimensional illustrative art, intended for humor, satire on real life situations, caricature etc which make readers think about them. This issue of 'livelihoods' attempts to put together the most poignant cartoons on issues that concern the common man, particularly the poor.

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'100 livelihoods'



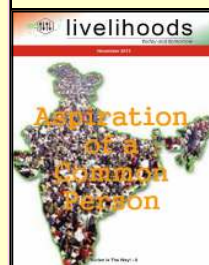
71. Continuum of Poor and Their Livelihoods: In this month's – "Livelihood's Continuums", we have show cased the struggles and triumphs of people, their true stories as they fought for their survival against all odds. The main opponent being poverty which for few proved a challenge and they fought against it and won the battle, yet there were others who lost the battle and had to succumb to its fury.

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72. Major Influences: We have been influenced various people, organizations, interventions, technologies, books, films, etc. Some of them have major influences on us in general and the lives and livelihoods of the poor in particular. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'Major influences' over the last 25 years as a special issue.

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73. Aspiration of a Common Person: 16th Lok Sabha elections are coming. People have been electing public representatives for the last 6 decades with hope of better lives and livelihoods. In the last 15 elections in 63 years many political parties came with different election manifestos promising many things to the people particularly to the poor.

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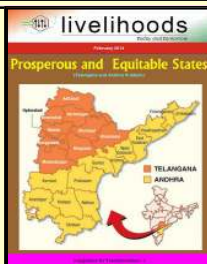
74. SS Manoharan (Unsung Hero): In February 2012, SS Manoharan succumbed to cancer in Gudalur, Tamil Nadu. His life and work touched thousands of tribal people in the Nilgiris. He is remembered as a passionate development worker in a relentless pursuit of making the lives of the community better. This article is a tribute to his life and work.

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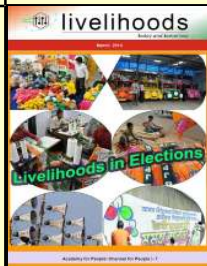
75. Livelihoods in Media: Communication is the best toll to develop, change and enhance the existing situation. Particularly it facilitates the social and economical development. Media is a crucial instrument in communication and it reflects the society. It exists from ancient times. Media has been playing an important role in exchanging information over space and time.

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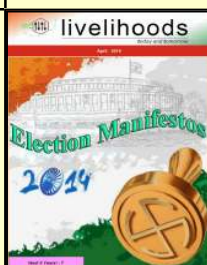
76. Prosperous and Equitable States: A Parliament passed The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2013 on 18-02-2014, separating the Telangana state from Andhra Pradesh. Telangana state is formed as the 29th state of India. The long journey of a separate Telangana struggle once again brought to surface various things like viability, prosperity, governance, equity, development and other benefits of the small states across the country.

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77. Livelihoods in Elections: 16th general elections is the lengthiest and costliest elections in the world. The contesting parties are expected to spend Rs. 30,500 crores in these elections (Centre for Media Studies estimation). There are a number of activities which livelihoods during this elections.

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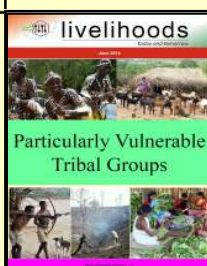
78. Election Manifestos: Election season has come and all parties are inundating the voters with their promises, that appear to be realistic and visibly convincing. They are stating that their manifestos have been prepared after considering the opinions and suggestions from public.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/317-livelihoods-april-2014



79. New Government: In the 16th Lok Sabha elections, people of India have given a full majority to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). These elections saw 66.38% of people voting; which is the highest voting percentage in the country after independence. In this context, 'livelihoods' analyzed election results and the new Government plans.

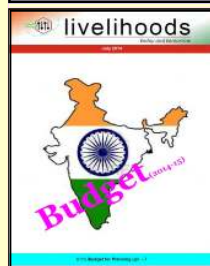
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80. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: A Tribal communities are often identified by some specific signs such as primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness to contact with the community at large and backwardness. These groups are called Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). 'livelihoods' focused on the situation of the PVTGs.

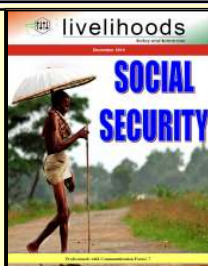
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'100 livelihoods'



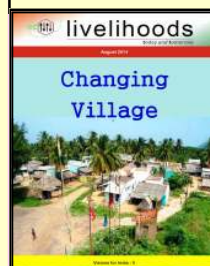
81. Budget (2014-15): Central Government introduced Union Budget 2014-15 on the 10th of July. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley introduced a 17.93 lakh crore Budget in the Parliament. It put special focus on promoting household savings by increasing the Income Tax limit to the small and marginal tax payers. This month 'livelihoods' has focused on the Budget.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/349-livelihoods-july-2014



86. Social Security: Social security is an essential and a basic human right. It is increasingly becoming an integral part of the development process. Being a welfare state, India has been providing social security and social assistance to people, particularly to the poor people in the country.

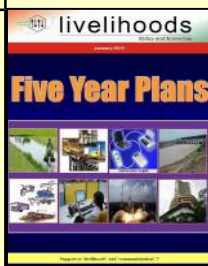
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82. Changing Village: Villages are the back-bone of India. These days many changes are happening in the villages (agriculture, wage-labour, artisan works, livestock-rearing, non-farm works, services, infrastructure, education, health facilities, food habits, dressing styles, housing patterns, technology, machinery, CBOs, commons and PRLs etc. In this context, 'livelihoods' have focused 'Changing Village' particularly after

the 1990s.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/359-livelihoodsaugust2014



87. Five Year Plans: The Five-Year Plans (FYPs) are centralized and integrated into national economic programs to reduce inequalities between different communities, sectors and regions by providing planned budget allocations. Joseph Stalin implemented the first Five Year Plan in Soviet Union in late 1920s.

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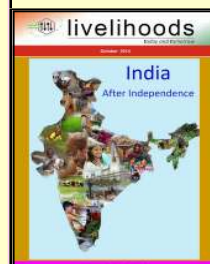
83. SCs/STs/NTs: Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Nomadic Tribes (NTs) are considered as marginalized groups in the country. These communities have been denied basic services, opportunities, better livelihoods, social recognition, facilities etc. In this context, 'livelihoods' tried to put special focus on these communities, to understand the lives and livelihoods of the marginalized communities.

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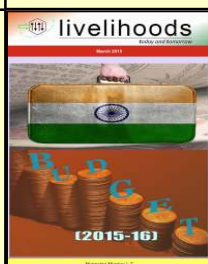
88. Elderly Care: Elderly, the 60 years and above population has increased from 56.5 million to 103.2 million from 1991-2011. Increase in life expectancy is the cause behind growth of elderly population. In this context, we at "livelihoods" tried to understand the situation of "Elderly Care" in the country.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/411-livelihoods-february-2015-



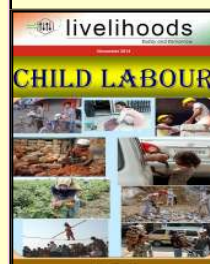
84. India After Independence: Independent India has been going through tremendous changes from the past 67 years. In these years, the country's economy has increased from Rs. 2.7 lakh crore to Rs. 57 lakh crore and foreign exchange reserves increased from \$2 billion to \$300 billion. In this context, 'livelihoods' explores the changes in the country after independence...

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/377-livelihoods-october-2014-



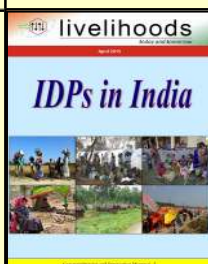
89. Budget (2015-16): A government budget is a legal document that is passed by the legislature. On 28 February 2015, Union Finance Minister, Mr. Arun Jaitley outlined a vision for inclusive growth, acknowledging that India's development could not occur without inclusive growth. Growth has been defined in such a manner that it has left key stakeholders behind.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/422-livelihoods-march-2015



85. Child Labour: India, the second fastest growing economy in the world, has the largest number of child labour in the world. Millions of kids below 14 years of age are toiling hard for survival. Nearly, 60 million children are working as child labour in the country. If we include all the children, who are not going to school, the number will reach nearly 100 million child labourers. In this context 'livelihoods' explores 'Child Labour' in the country.

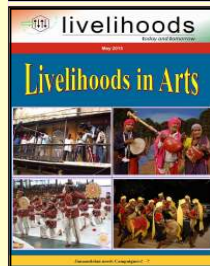
Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/384-livelihoods-november-2014-



90. IDPs in India: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are among the world's most vulnerable people and they are homeless at home and yet cannot cross borders and seek "outside" help. Numbers of homeless and displaced people, which, for more than two decades, are known as IDPs constitute twice the number of refugees since 1990s.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/431-livelihoods-april-2015

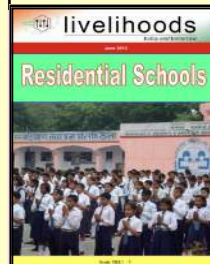
'100 livelihoods'



91. Livelihoods in Arts: Art industry is the largest segment and provides livelihoods to nearly 3% of the population in the country. This industry comprises of three broad categories i.e., film industry, television and traditional art folks. Different types of skilled people and unskilled people are surviving on various types of livelihoods as full time and as well as part time employment in

this industry.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/439-livelihoodsmay2015-new



92. Residential Schools: There are various types of residential schools, such as Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Model Schools, Air-Force schools, State Government Residential Schools, Ekalavya Model Residential Schools, Polytechnic Residential Colleges, Residential Junior Colleges, Residential Degree Colleges, Professional Residential Colleges and SC, ST Social Welfare Hostels are in

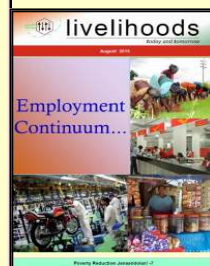
the country.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/448-livelihoods-june-2015



93. Community Health: Community health is an important aspect for all of us. Irrespective of any geographical area, tribal, rural and urban people focus on their health care, as it increases their workdays and life span. India is the second most populous country in the world after China. We have our established ancient traditional healing methods through generations of symbiotic relationship with nature.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/458-livelihoods-july-2015



94. Employment Continuum: Indian economy is the seventh largest economy in the world as per Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with \$ 2.308 trillion (April 2015). Nearly 496.4 million workers are engaged in unorganized and organized sectors. In this context, 'livelihoods' attempts to understand 'Employment Continuum... (wage, job, employment and self-employment) in the country.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/466-livelihoods-august-2015



95. Risk Continuum: Risks of health, life and livelihoods have been on rise, as the society is progressing. Every individual lives in risks of snake hood, but the poor people are more nearer to various types of risks i.e., health, life and livelihoods. In this context "livelihoods" attempts understand "Risk Continuum...."

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/474-livelihoods-september-2015



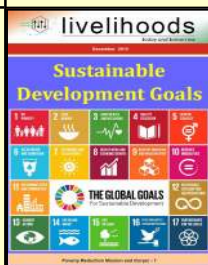
96. Communitization: Communitization brought excellent results in people's institutions' management and services delivery in India. It advanced social work from charity mode to development mode. Communitization, has become vital in development strategy in today's world. In this context 'livelihoods' tries to understand 'Communitization'.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/482-livelihoods-october-2015



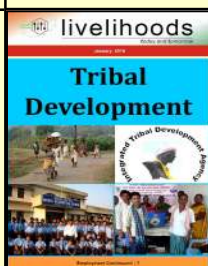
97. Convergence: Convergence is a mechanism to bring different departments on a common platform, and to work together and facilitate local governments' participation in programs from stage of planning to implementation to achieve efficacious results. In this context, 'livelihoods' makes efforts to understand 'Convergence'.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/490-livelihoods-november-2015



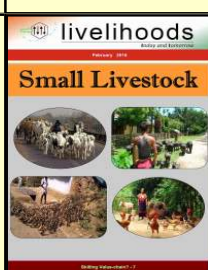
98. Sustainable Development Goals: 25th September 2015, marked an important day at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, where world leaders adopted the Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2030, which included a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality, injustice and tackle climate change by 2030.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/499-livelihoods-december-2015



99. Tribal Development: The Government of India (GOI) has been implementing various development schemes and projects by mobilizing human, financial and material resources for the well-being of tribal people since independence. Various Acts, Policies and Schedules were designed to develop tribal people and protect their interests.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/508-livelihoods-january-2016



100. Small Livestock: India has the largest livestock population in the world. Small livestock plays an important role in the livelihoods of the rural poor in India, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women. It plays an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the country.

Link: http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/516-livelihoods-february-2016

Note on 'Livelihoods Changes (LEAP, VCA, Sub-Sector)'

Livelihoods magazine gave the e-links of the Value Chain Analysis (VCA), Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan (LEAP), and Sub Sector analysis in every month. Behalf of the 100th Livelihoods magazines we give the collected 100 e- links from November 2007- February 2016.

We give different villages Leaps, different crops, Vegetables, various Non Timber Forest Products, and different enterprises. These E- links are very useful for the people, research scholars and students.

LEAP	VCA	Sub-sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mudireddypally ♦ Chattanpally ♦ Chella Anki Reddy ♦ Revanapally ♦ Roppam ♦ Vellatur ♦ Erukala Gudem ♦ Gunjanapally Thanda ♦ Arikera Thanda ♦ Beruwada_Warangal ♦ Jagathpally ♦ Bhimulavaari Palem ♦ Mungimalla Village ♦ Raghavulapeta ♦ Srinagr, Mahabunagar ♦ Ipponibhavi ♦ Seripally ♦ Nandamuri Nagar ♦ Shyamsundar Village ♦ Nachaneri Village ♦ Durgiperi ♦ Gudur ♦ Durgiperi ♦ Tungaturthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Honey ♦ Groundnut ♦ Paddy ♦ Wage Labour ♦ Tamarind ♦ Wheat ♦ Dairy ♦ Ginger ♦ Potato ♦ Curry Point ♦ Pot Making ♦ Dry Fish ♦ Tulasi Plant ♦ Arecanut ♦ Paddy ♦ Maize ♦ Tobacco ♦ Amla ♦ Tendu Leaves ♦ Tejpatta ♦ Neem ♦ Soap nuts ♦ Pongamiya ♦ Chironji ♦ Glory Lilly ♦ Sal Leaves ♦ Nannari ♦ Broom grass Paper ♦ Vettiver ♦ Cluster Bean ♦ Pearl Millet ♦ Goat Rearing ♦ Greengram & Moth bean ♦ Betel Leaf Value ♦ Silk ♦ Labour ♦ Turmeric ♦ Pomegranate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Handloom ♦ Bamboo ♦ Sorghum ♦ Tobacco ♦ Green Gram ♦ Cashew ♦ Fishery ♦ Leather Industry ♦ Jute ♦ Green Gram ♦ Mango ♦ Paper Production ♦ Barley ♦ Ragi ♦ Chickpea ♦ Salt Farming ♦ Coconut ♦ Sugarcane ♦ Tomato ♦ Makhana ♦ Coffee ♦ Mustard ♦ Bajra ♦ Banana ♦ Buffalo Meat ♦ Groundnuts ♦ Green Gram ♦ Indian Textile Industry ♦ Guar Seed ♦ Poultry ♦ Mahua ♦ Dairy ♦ Small Farmers in India ♦ Vegetable ♦ Goat meat

Note on 'Changes in Contents'

Akshara has been publishing 'livelihoods' e-monthly since November 2007. In this nine years journey we made many changes in 'livelihoods' magazine. Changes in livelihoods were appreciated in 'livelihoods' editorials. Can see changes in 'livelihoods' as follows...

We will be a year old in a month and we would like to undertake a special and comprehensive review of 'livelihoods' including content, columns, presentation, reaching out etc. We seek your inputs, insights, critical feedback and your association in this review immediately and in the path of 'livelihoods' thereafter. Please remember - you have allowed us to grow with you. Let us get going. Ahead and Forward. ('livelihoods' September 2008)

It is already 42 months since we began 'livelihoods' and we are reviewing the entire effort, process, content, columns etc. Your feedback will go a long way in this transition. With the appreciation that civil society includes community, their organizations, their support organizations and the staff with/within them and the society constitutes state, market and civil society, I remain thinking of ways to their working together without them being co-opted into each others' roles/businesses. ('livelihoods' April 2011)

In this context, 'livelihoods' has responded to bring a special edition on microfinance through the eyes of 49 students of rural development at NIRD. They have looked at the range of issues and items that broadly associated with microfinance, through discussions with people, with groups, with organisations and literature study. They have also participated in some workshops. Finally, they are presenting this special edition 'Microfinance'. Our role has been limited to broad editorial support and overseeing. ('livelihoods' July 2011)

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. ('livelihoods' July 2012)

From this month onwards, we are making efforts to present e-links for a video, book, LEAP and value-chain every month. Soon we also include e-link to a subsector too. Next month, we will present 'induction kit' on livelihoods for anyone who wants get initiated into livelihoods work. In 2013, we will also offer e-livelihoods learning course over 12 months in the e-links. This is the 61st moon of 'livelihoods'. It signals change and transition. This issue is the first after 'livelihoods' team has gone through shared visioning. ('livelihoods' November 2012)

From this issue, 'livelihoods' has started a second supplement on 'legends'. This time, 'Legend' introduces 'Gandhi'. 'How to' supplement discusses 'How to do Microplanning?' Usual e-links introduce a video (Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture), book (Small Business Management Skills), LEAP (Bhimulavari Palem), value-chain/subsector (pot making/jute), and tenth issue (Social Entrepreneurs) of e-livelihoods learning course. ('livelihoods' October 2013)

Now, we are ready with the pooled up Daily notes for the month as part of the e-livelihoods learning course and are presented from this month. ('livelihoods' March 2015)

From this month, pooled up Daily notes and other e-livelihoods course topics are provided as a link. ('livelihoods' January 2016) ❖

Note on 'Common Persons'

The Livelihoods magazine has been publishing the interviews of common persons, vulnerable persons, community leaders, community workers and development workers. On the occasion of the 100th edition of our Livelihoods magazine, we are trying to show the changes in common persons and their livelihoods from the time we took birth, till now. We have witnessed a lot of change in a short span of time in our country. There has been some development in rural areas through governmental and non-governmental efforts. Earlier, common people followed the occupational works in rural areas such as agriculture, pottery, handloom weaving basket making; working as black smiths, iron smiths, gold smiths, shepherds, livestock rearers; dairy, poultry farmers etc. Nowadays, some of the traditional livelihoods are being erased due to globalisation, and some new livelihoods have been cropping up in their places. These days the technological innovations are helping people in overcoming problems and creating multiple livelihoods, increasing awareness and literacy, providing good wages etc. Day to day technological innovations are encouraging new livelihoods to appear in the market. On the occasion of the 100th Livelihoods Magazine we introduce the changes we have witnessed in the common persons' livelihoods.

So far, in our magazine we have introduced hundreds of common persons and their varied livelihoods like daily wage labourers, agri-labourers, fisher man, private contract teachers, drivers, carpenters, community leaders, community persons and development workers. These days common person follow occupational mobility and earn minimal money. The rate of groceries and all items rates are reaching sky-high. Not able to afford the basic necessities in life the common persons are going back into poverty. Hence, today the common persons are doing different types of livelihoods. They are struggling to manage their family with their insufficient income. Majority of the common people have only studied till the secondary level and a very few of them have studied higher education. The people who have access to the local government schemes and entitlements are using it to succeed in their life; However, a large chunk of the people not getting entitlements like old age pensions, widow pensions, occupational pensions, Ration cards, aadhar cards, voter cards, IAY houses and MGNREGS etc. Due to various reasons like bureaucracy, lack of awareness among people etc.

Their future plans and hopes are on solving problems like clearing debts, education of their children, promotion unemployment etc. and they require trainings like i.e, To help them deal with the changing livelihood scenarios, trainings help them improve their skills and increase sustainability in their life.

Common Person Interview - Will migrate to any place for work:

M. Chinna Hanumanthulu is a 46 years old. He is an illiterate. He cuts the stone into different sizes; which is the traditional occupation he learnt from parents in childhood. This occupation is followed by his entire family. But when stone work is not available, he does agricultural activities such as collection of grass, tractor loading; construction activities like unloading sand, digging pits etc. He doesn't have any future plans. He wants to have good health, so that he can earn money. He will go to any place where work is available.

Vulnerable Person Interview - Wants To Develop His Business:

M. Rajam's native place is Maddikunta village. He is a widower and is currently living with his two daughters and his mother. His wife passed away one year ago due to Kidney Failure. Prior to that, she had received treatment in the Apollo Hospital under the Aarogyasri scheme in Karimnagar. Apart from that he spent Rs. 50,000 for her medical expenses but she could not make it. His elder daughter got married 18 months ago. His son-in-law does labour work and has recently migrated to Dubai (United Gulf Emirates) on a contract and will return after 3 years. So, his elder daughter stays along with him. She had studied till degree and works as a computer training teacher in Mustafa and also makes Beedis part-time and earns Rs. 2000 per month. His younger daughter does Beedi work after college and earns Rs.50-70 per day depending upon the work. He wants to perform his younger daughter's marriage and wants to develop his business.

Community Worker - Wants To Provide Better Service:

Sayamma's native village is Shapelli village. She has been working as an Anganwadi teacher in the village since the past 17

years. She provides pre-school education to children and also serves nutritious food to children, pregnant and lactating women; so as to curb malnutrition and to decrease maternal and infant mortality in the village. She wants to provide better service to the Anganwadi children, give nutritious food and improve the standard of their health. She wants to provide quality education to her children, and also want to perform both daughters' marriages well.

Community Leader - Wants To Develop His Community:

Ella Goud belonged to the Toddy tappers' community and had formed a Toddy tappers association in 2008 at the village level. Before forming the association, his community members were in a Mandal level association. The association has 42 members and about 62 families are dependent upon this livelihood. The association allocates eight Toddy trees and four palm trees per head. It's recognized by the District Prohibition Excise Department. There are a total of 150 grown trees in the area right now. Day by day, the number of people who are doing this activity are on the decline due to various reasons, so they are promoting a plantation drive to save their livelihood. His community executive body recommends and identifies people who are aged above 50 for the old age pension. As it is very hard for people to climb trees after the age of 50.

Development Worker - Wants To Improve The Ground Water Level:

Jalagam Vishnumurthi is working as a project coordinator in CROPS (Centre for Rural Operations Programme Society) NGO. The project aims for the sustainable development of groundwater management. It facilitates safe drinking water and promotes ground water recharge by rain water harvesting. By these activities, they are trying to promote sustainable livelihoods for the next generation . ❖

Note on '100 Classic Books'

Livelihoods Magazine has been publishing book reviews on one Classic book along with two Latest/New books every month since its inception. These books are selected on the basis of their usefulness to the people working in the Development sector. The topics of the books included Women Development, Poverty, Indian Ancient History, Management, Micro Finance, Tribal Development, Rural India, Leadership, Agriculture and Agriculture-related topics, Human Development, etc. by the most popular authors. A total of 100 Classic books and many more Latest/New books were introduced during the period between November 2007 to February 2016 through the Magazine. On the occasion of the publication of the 100th Livelihoods Magazine, let's take a look at the list of Classic books which were featured in the past 100 Magazines.

Book Name	
The Goal	I Too Had a Dream
The Alchemist	The Origin of Species
The Dip	The Communist Manifesto
TRIBES of INDIA	The 'Third Wave
The Fifth Discipline	The Men Who Ruled India
Who Killed The Sundarbans?	Roots
Pedagogy of the Oppressed	The Division Of labour
The Art of Loving	The Wealth Nations
The Second Sex	The Home and The World
An Inconvenient Truth	Ancient Society
Development As Freedom	The Earth
We Are Poor But So Many	Mother
Voices Of The Poor - Crying Out for Change	Let Me Speak!
How to Change the World	A Tale of Two Cities
Animal Farm	Les Miserables
My Universities	The Social Contract
When There Is No Doctor	Man's Worldly Good
The third Wave	The Capital
Small Is Beautiful	Arthashastra
Crafting Institutions	To Kill a Mockingbird
The Idea of Justice	Rights of Man
The Professional	War and Peace
Alternative Energy De mystified – A self teaching guide	Introduction to Sociology
Disaster Management in India	Panchatantra
To the Hands of the Poor– Water and Trees	Oxford English Dictionary
The Servant	An Art of Living
The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP):Eradicating Poverty through Profits	The Story of Philosophy
The Unheard Truth: Poverty and Human Rights	Encyclopaedia Britannica
Fish! Omnibus	The Wonder that was India
Holy Books	A Brief History of Time
Republic	What is History
The Poor Man's Wisdom	The Making of The English Working Class
Social Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice	12 Years a Slave
The Invisible Man	An Introduction to the Study of Indian History
The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India	Life Among Indian Tribes
The Making of Modern India: From Marx to Gandhi	The Penguin History of Early India

Note on 'Vision'

The 'livelihoods' of the poor as a sector is an emerging and fast-growing one. There is a growing need for authentic knowledge, learnings, inputs and up-dates in the area of livelihoods domain. Recognizing this reality and responsibility in November 2007, we initiated a monthly publication 'livelihoods' English Magazine to cater to the needs of broad spectrum of people – the poor, their organizations; the organizations and individuals; those who support the poor and their organizations; para-workers, community workers and community leaders; livelihoods professionals, individuals working in development organizations and projects at various levels etc. It also caters to the needs of individuals seeking careers in the livelihoods sector, thought leaders, development academicians and so on.

Work for Seven 'L's	Mentors/ catalysis /nurtures for 'l's
1. Life	1. Insights
2. Living	2. Ideas
3. Livelihoods	3. Initiatives
4. Linkages	4. Instruments
5. Leadership	5. Interventions
6. Learning	6. Individuals
7. Love	7. Institutions

We strongly believe that this kind of knowledge/ information dissemination would help the poor and their organizations to make more informed decisions and choices towards decent portfolios of livelihoods and move towards betterment of there lives. The magazine began with an aim of helping in promotion of livelihoods as an academic discipline in development/ management schools and envisioned that working for the poor would get mainstreamed, attract young and bright brains into the livelihoods domain.

The 100th edition of our livelihoods magazine was published in February 2016 with the support of the poor, their organizations, individuals, development professionals, support organizations, development management collages' students, academicians, the people who have walked/ are walking with us etc. across the country. We have accessed regular professional support from out of the country. Our partners' contributions to 'livelihoods' is invaluable and without their support, it would have been impossible to bring out 100 issues in a span of nine years (November 2007 – February 2016) without any disruptions. We are also planning and are on our way to publish books at the earliest. The books are as follows...

1. Livelihoods' understanding on ground.
2. Vulnerable persons and vulnerabilities.
3. Livelihoods' concepts.

In this 'livelihoods' journey, we have made many changes in content through our experiences and readers' inputs and added supplements. As a part of knowledge dissemination, we initiated the 'livelihoods' portal on 2nd October 1998 to increase professional service to the poor and their organizations. On 'livelihoods portal (www.livelihoods.net.in), we have been publishing daily livelihoods related news, images, videos, and livelihoods weekly analysis. We are also planning to initiate a livelihoods web channel for the establishment of a livelihoods channel in the development sector. ❖

Note on 'E-Book and V-Book'

Livelihoods magazine gave the e-links of books, videos of every month; it gives valuable information about the livelihoods through the links. Like i.e. rural development, poverty, gender equity and empowerment, employment, food security, sustainable livelihoods and child labors. The books are related to different the social issues like population explosion, youth unemployment, poverty, Industrialization, urbanization, globalization effects on livelihoods, environment effects and changes of livelihoods, changes in culture and civilization, Land management system, problems of marginal farmers, tenants, bourgeois, capitalists, Guarantee job for rural poor people.

In the similar way livelihoods related V- links gave to the viewers along with livelihoods magazine. Mostly these videos are related to the different types of livelihoods, it can guidelines and ideological thing to the viewers. Apart from that 100 livelihoods magazines we give the compilation of the vast type's livelihoods videos.

E-Book	V-Book
Pedagogy of The Oppressed	'Floods Plains for Livelihoods'
Development Management Hand Book	Bell Metal Craft Livelihoods
Jonathan Livingstone Seagull by Richard Bach	Life River (Livelihoods Improvement)
The Origins And Practice of Rural Appraisal	Livelihoods: Rural to Urban Migration
One Straw Revolution	The Silk Root
Small is Beautiful	Participatory Identification of The Poor
The Fifth Discipline	Building Sustainable Livelihoods
Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish	Livelihoods Improvement Through Ecology
Tribes of India	Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods Promotion Lather Making
The Ancient Society	Sugar Schools for Sugarcane Worker's Children
To Children I Give My Heart	Pochampally Sarees - Documentary DEMO
Small Business Management Skills	Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture
Rural Development: Putting The Last First	Women Empowerment
Household Livelihoods in Semi-Arid Regions	Rural Livelihoods Options
Up and Out of Poverty	Small-Scale Dairying in Northeast India
Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment	Mukti Coconut Project NaRKEL
Illusions by Richard Bach	The Spirit of Enterprise
The Alchemist	Livestock, Life and Livelihoods
Les Miserables	Livelihoods Intervention and Promotion
Capital	Annapurna Crop Modal
Tribes of India	When Community Clean-up Generates Livelihoods For Women
Out of Poverty	Broiler Goat Rearing: Women SHG's Shows The Way
Governance of Commons	Fish & Shrimp Culture
Impact of Climate Change	Indian Farmers' Despair
Being Human by Margaret S Archer	Amul Story of India
Social Contract by Rousseau	J&K State Rural Livelihoods Mission
The Governance of Nature and the Nature of Governance	Capsicum Cultivation in Green House
Elder Abuse in India (2014)	Tamaraikulam Elder's Village
Wastewater Use in Irrigated Agriculture	Narayanpet Handloom Weaving
India Chronic Poverty Report	Backyard Poultry for sustainable livelihood
Perspectives on Poverty in India	Empowering Women Entrepreneurs in Rural India
Sustainable Land Management Source book	Making Bamboo Furniture
India Rural Development Report 2012-2013	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in India	Promoting Health in the Community - SERP : NRLM
Rehabilitation Of Child Labour India	Organic Farming - A Success Story in Tamil Nadu, India.
Soil to Silk - a story of Empowerment of Women through Sericulture	Soil to Silk - a story of Empowerment of Women through Sericulture
Smallholder Farmers in India: Food Security	Community Managed Sustainable Livelihoods
Youth Employment and Unemployment	Empowering and Connecting Women to the World
Culture and Civilization of Ancient India	Restoring Livelihoods, Backwater Fishing
Employing India - Guaranteeing Job for the Rural Poor	Poultry: A Success Story of a SHG

‘Yoga’kshemam

Happy Sivarathri! Happy Holi!

Good Friday and Happy Easter!

Be Life!

Writing is integral to most of our work. George Orwell suggested –

- *Avoid using metaphors, similes, etc., used to seeing often. Think of fresh ones;*
- *Prefer short words to long ones;*
- *Try cutting a lot of your word-count;*
- *Don't over-use the passive voice;*
- *Prefer everyday English to foreign, scientific or jargon words; and*
- *Do not over use “never” and “always.”*

We work with Bosses and we are Bosses to some others. Research says: a good boss improves a team's performance; effect of a boss is multiplicative; and better boss gets more out of each individual team member.

Therefore, getting the team leader is the most important step.

It is true that all bosses are not high performers. In service industry, we want to attract, retain and empower high performers. They are gifted in a certain way (a combination of wisdom/knowledge, skill, passion, energy, networking...). They are not many. And they are not coming to 'livelihoods', social development or poverty reduction domain. But, it is easily possible that we can create 'near' high performers if we can help them to find the right role with facilitating environment that includes performance assessment/management is continuous/continual.

Erich Fromm discusses the 'art of being' in "The Art of Being". Breakthroughs required - from the possession-centered to the activity-centered orientation; and from selfishness and egotism to solidarity and altruism. The goal of living is to grow optimally according to the conditions of human existence and thus to become fully what one potentially is. This is total liberation. This begins with the understanding of the nature of both outer and inner chains. These chains include property-driven materialism and individual intrinsic tendencies toward narcissism. If "wellbeing" - functioning well as a person, not as an instrument — is our goal, then the way out is – the dual breakthrough of one's narcissism and of property structure of one's existence. If a person has the will and

the determination, an experience of wellbeing — fleeting and small as it may be — becomes the most powerful motivation for further progress. Awareness, will, practice, tolerance of fear and of new experience, they are all necessary to succeed in this pursuit towards transformation to "I am what I do" and "I am what I am" from "I am what I have".

I seek this Transformation in us. I seek this Liberation for us. I seek this Freedom for us. I seek this wellbeing for us. Let us be. Let us flow. Let us live. Let us lead. Let us do. Let us celebrate. Let us celebrate the spirit of life in us. Let us live the spirit of life.

I remembered –

Social Integrator Krsna.

Krsna in Kurukshetra.

Krsna as Chief of People's Council at Dwaraka.

Krsna liberating Mathura.

Krsna in Brindaavan.

Krsna playing the flute.

G Muralidhar

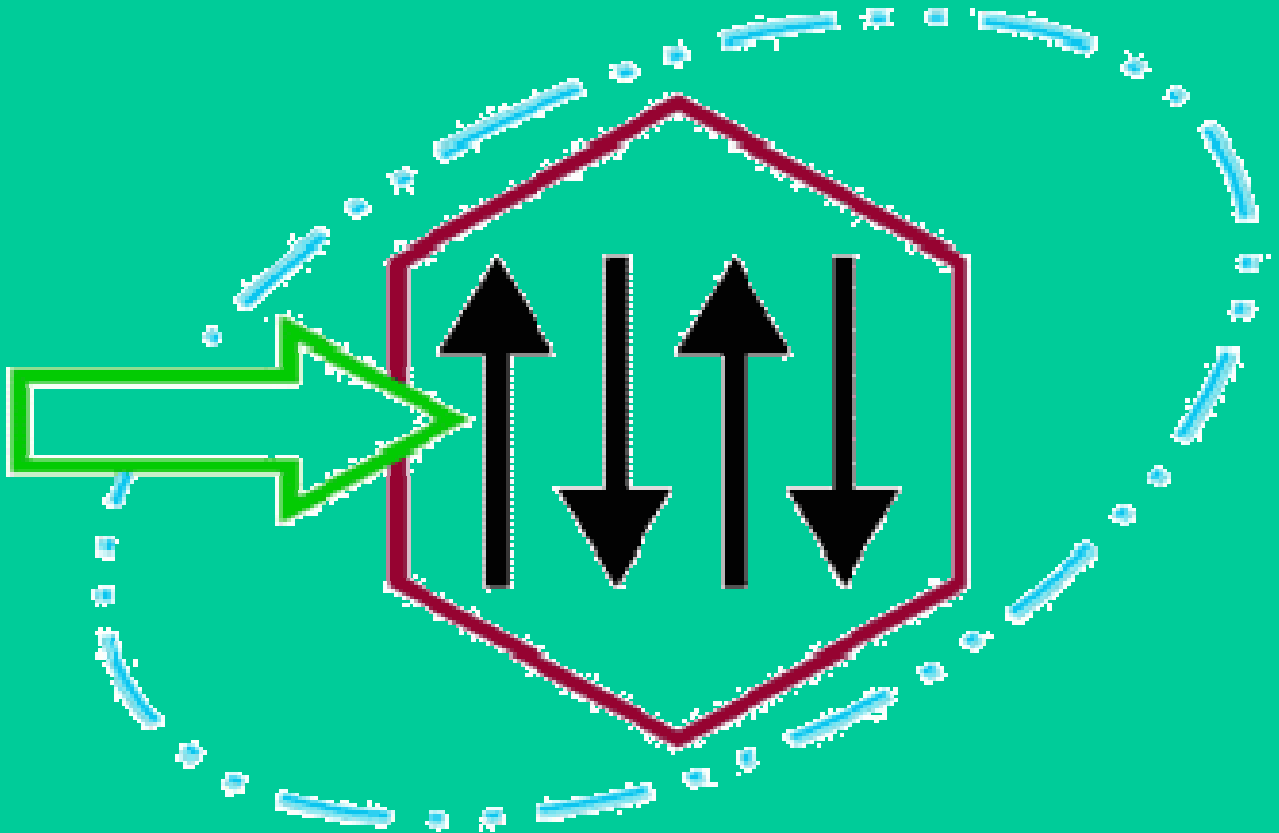
Krsna, a leader par excellence: Leading transformation; Mentoring leaders;

Leaving legacy; Managing Boundary; Integrating team(s); Always accessible to his people; Vision-driven; Detached attachment to 'end'; Friend, guide and philosopher; Endowed with all the spiritual capital one needs; Driven by love, learning, linkages, and life at large. Led lead the leader and leader serves the led. Joy in universe's wellbeing. Universe rejoices in co-existence.

This is krsnayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we are living! If we are being! If we are doing! If we are experiencing! If we are flowing! If we are willing! If we are exploring! If we are exploring deep within and without! If we are letting the universe to explore in! If we are with the nature in its various hues and forms! If we are with the less reached and unreached! If we are in the present! If we are in now and here! If we push ourselves to our limits! If we keep pushing ourselves to our limits! If we are reflecting! If we are listening to universe! If we are listening to our inner voice! If we are practicing! Krsna confirms being, doing and loving is the life in the universe.

Join us in the world of yoga –for serving the led to be lead into the life of the joyous universe – towards krsna'skrsnayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖



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