

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

October 2012

Sixty 'livelihoods'

Let us Learn Livelihoods! Let us Join Hands! - 9

Value Chains and Sub-sectors Analysis - 18

Happy Biodiversity! Happy Elders! Happy Gandhi!

Let us have generous hearts! Let us care our elders to live in dignity on their own!

Let us know that non-violence is the weapon of the strong! Let us care animals and other life!

Let us remember the teachers once again!

Let us smile and make others smile!

Let us reduce the drudgery and inequity suffered by rural women! Let them smile more often! Let us not forget to wash hands at least 5 times a day!

Let us hope all of us in the world have food to eat without losing the biodiversity!

Let us have the hope that poverty in the world is eradicable soon enough and have faith in the capacity of the poor to fight their war, if supported a bit!

Let us have the development information to all those who need it!

Rest in Peace, Acharya Konda Lakshman Bapuji! Bapuji, one of the rare honest politicians, has been a tireless advocate for 7 decades for freedom, justice and self-rule for marginalized communities. He has been the tallest leader in Telangana. He has been 'Acharya' and 'Bapuji' of weavers and other marginalized in the country. An era ends!

'Biodiversity' COP 11 is in progress at Hyderabad and let us await Hyderabad Declaration on 19 October 2012.

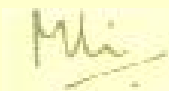
T reaches a decision junction. It cannot take this burden any longer.

It is sixty months (shall I say 60 moons) since we began our journey of 'livelihoods' way back on 2 October 2007. Beginning with 'inspiration' and 'minimum support!?' in November 2007 till 'Dr Kurien' and 'livelihoods' Landscape', it has been an exciting and extremely learning-unlearning-learning journey. We could look at 59 'livelihoods' aspects, 59 value-chains/sub-sectors, legends, development organizations and development workers, shining and declining livelihoods, case studies, interviews with common person and grassroots activists, development stories, enterprises, village level organizations, kshetram livelihoods, books, trends, policy contexts and opinions, etc. I have been privileged to present my 'perspectives' and 'yogakshemam' every month. In fact, writing the introduction (editorial) has been a challenge.

In the context, 'livelihoods' has focused on 'sixty livelihoods', to reflect on this journey. I hope this reflection throws up some improvement in the way you see 'livelihoods' next month onwards.

As in last month, 'How to' supplement is presented. It discusses 'How to do value-chain analysis?'

The need is to move from offering generic understanding to deeper understanding on specific issues. With the faith and hope that we would present this depth, without losing the space for common persons and the current 'livelihoods' issues and when they unravel, I remain discussing of ways to present 'livelihoods' going forward.



G Muralidhar

the 'livelihoods' team

'livelhoods' team

Editor-in-Chief	G Muralidhar
Working Editors	B Ramya
	T Venkateswarlu
	T Aparna Gayathri
Edit	P Kishore
Associates	S Laxman
	M Nilendu
	K Ramesh
	M Siddhartha

walked/ walking with us

K Bharathi`	T Nirmala
G Bhargava	S Rekha
B Madhusudhan	M Ravi Krishna
G Madhu Vamsi	B Sai Srinivas
V Muralidhar	M Suguna Sri
D Narasimha Reddy	M Vijaybhasker S

For Private Circulation only

For enquiries contact:

AKSHARA Network for Development Support Services,

HIG II B-25 F-6, APHB Colony,
 Baghlingampally, Hyderabad - 500044

Mobile: 09951819345

www.aksharakriti.org

www.livelhoods.net.in

aksharakriti@gmail.com

Sixty 'livelhoods': At livelhoods, we have been discussing 'livelhoods' 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. Our main purpose is to understand the 'livelhoods' of the poor, how they lead their lives, the variations within on the ground, the risks involved, the critical issues faced, the state and civil society in the war against poverty and how they are being supported. 10

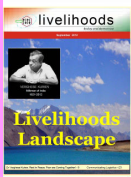
Acharya Konda Lakshman Babuji 23

Response		4
News		5
Legend	Legends	6
Village Organization	Village Organizations, Tools & Enterprises	7
Kshetram	Kshetram	8
Perspective	Let us Learn Livelhoods! Let us Join Hands!	9
Perspective	Perspectives	17
Sub-sector	Value Chains and Sub-sectors Analysis	18
Interventions	Interventions	20
Development Workers	Development Workers	21
Interview with Common Person	Interview with Common Person	22
Stories	Stories	25
'livelhoods' Links	'livelhoods' Links	26
Development in Action	Organizations	28
Interview with Grassroots Activist	Interview with Grassroots Worker	29
Context	Policies	30
Books	Books	31
Trends	Trends	32
Case Studies	Success and Failure Case Studies	33
Contrasts	Shining and Declining Livelhoods	34
'Yoga'kshemam		35

For supplement "How to do Value Chain Analysis"
http://www.livelhoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/584-supplement-how-to-do-value-chain-analysis--october-2012
http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/99-supplement-how-to-do-value-chain-analysis--october-2012

'How to'
 Supplement

Response



How to Form and Run an NGO' - wonderful and very helpful supplement..

Regards,
Shantanu Gupta

The supplement is really useful for all aspiring social sector professionals.

Best regards

Rajesh

Dear Sir

Thanks for sharing your fruitful creation.

With regards

Subodh

Dear Friends in Akshara Network,

Thanks for remembering and not forgetting to share the Sept 'livelihoods' monthly magazine and the supplement copy with me. It was great to go through, lot of information and insights.

All the best to you all.

Regards,

Felix.

Dear 'livelihoods' team,

Kudos once again.

The supplement is really useful for all aspiring social sector professionals.

Best regards

Harsh

Dear Sir,
Regards.

I find the latest edition of livelihoods, which gives me abundant knowledge and information about milk man, Dr. V. Kurian.

Which I was searching for, but I couldn't find it anywhere. I got it in this edition of Livelihood very elaborately. I am expecting some reading about his autobiography, I too had a dream in next edition too.

With Warm Regard and Thanks,
Santosh Kumar Singh.

Telangana



At Decision Junction!

Spices Farmers to Get Information on Mobiles, Hyderabad:

Thousands of spice farmers in the State will now get information daily on crop practices, weather, marketing and exports through their mobiles phones with the launch of mobile tele network for them. Chief Secretary Minnie Mathew launched the network, a joint initiative of the Spices Board and IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Ltd., here. This follows the successful launch of similar networks in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Pointing out that information was power, Ms. Mathew said that an informed farmer would be able to take appropriate decisions to maximise profits. India was the largest producer and exporter of spices and was facing intense competition from other countries. She called for steps to improve the productivity and quality of spices. By October-end, 10,000 spice farmers will be covered by tele mobile network in Warangal, Khammam, Guntur, Prakasam, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Kurnool. Through this programme, the farmers will get free green SIM cards. Dr. Khalid Ahmed, retired professor from Guntur, will handle farmers' queries on all aspects of crop care on a daily basis. Talking to reporters, P.S. Sreekantan Thampi, Deputy Director (publicity), Spices Board, said that a 'Spices Park' with an investment of Rs.30 crore would be set up in Guntur district.

'Consider Tail-end Farmers While Implementing Samba Package' Tamil Nadu:

Needs of tail-end farmers should be taken into consideration while implementing the samba package in the district, said R.Vaithilingam, Minister for Housing and Urban Development,. Speaking at the meeting organised to review samba package implementation in the district, the minister said that water will reach tail-end farmers after 30 days subsequent to its release from Mettur dam on September 17. Agriculture department should raise community nurseries in such a way the tail-end farmers get fresh seedlings when water reaches their

areas. He advised agriculture department officials to prepare a plan accordingly. He called for an coordinated effort from agriculture, PWD, cooperation, electricity, agriculture engineering, and revenue department officials, to make samba package a success.

Kudumbasree to Focus on Coastal Livelihood Mission, Kerala:

The Kudumbasree Mission, which is into its 14th year, will now launch a drive to improve the means of livelihood of communities in the coastal areas of the district. A senior official of the Kudumbasree district unit said the mission would now focus on improving livelihood among the coastal and minority communities under programmes introduced through the National Livelihood Mission. Kudumbasree is the State-level nodal agency for implementing NRLM. The Kudumbasree official said the coastal mission would be launched soon and work on improving the data base was underway now. Meanwhile, the Kudumbasree mission is strengthening its presence in the direct marketing segment through its 'Home Shop' concept, which involves having a seller for every 100 homes in a locality. The 'Home Shop' concept has been evolving over the years and it is meant to give a boost to products from entrepreneurs under the Kudumbasree mission. The branded products will have uniform quality. The highlight of the 14th anniversary celebrations of Kudumbasree poverty eradication mission in the city will be the release of 1,702 books by 1.50 lakh women under the mission.

Rural electrification programme hits a roadblock, Bhuvaneshwar:

Sluggish pace of rural electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Odisha has so far been attributed to a host of different reasons from inadequate deployment of manpower to acute cash flow at grass root level, but the ambitious programme has now encountered an unusual hurdle. Theft of distribution transformers and

conductors stolen in large scale in remote areas slowed down the pace. Worst still, police in different districts are declining to lodge FIR concerning the theft of transformers which makes it difficult for executing contractors to claim the insurance for the theft material. The situation came to such a pass that State Energy Secretary P. K. Jena had to write to head of six police districts to register his concerns. The RGGVY work is being implemented in the State by three Central PSUs-National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL) through their contractors. It is reported by the PGCIL that during the course of execution of the programme by the contractors, there is theft of distribution transformers and conductors for which the concerned contractors have lodged FIR in various police stations.

Ministry May Directly Fund NGOs for Child Development Schemes, New Delhi:

Unspent funds declared by several State governments across the country released under the Central Government's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Schemes has now prompted the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development to consider sanctioning funds directly to non-government organisations working in the States. Ministry secretary Prem Narain said: "ICDS is one of our flagship programmes and the Ministry is working at ensuring that the targeted audience are able to benefit from its restructuring that we are undertaking." "As part of that initiative we have decided that funds will now be also released to NGOs working in various States as part of the ICDS programme. A copy of the details of the amount released and date will be issued to the State governments and this will also be put up on the Ministry's website. Monitoring of the utilisation of these funds will be done by the State governments. ❖

Legends

The persons who always think about Life and 'livelihoods' of common people are to be remembered for ever, those who one throws one's weight and dedicates personal life for the betterment of the Vulnerable, Deprived, Disadvantaged and poor people can be legends. With this understanding, the 'livelihoods' covered 59 personalities ranging from Social reformers, social activists, development leaders, management professionals, political administrators, cultural activists, dedicated administrators, social scientists, environmentalists, educationists etc.,. The personalities include those who left us with legacy behind, those who are living with us and inspiring others and the promising inspiring personalities who are working among the public.

With the inspiration from the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, the earliest 'livelihoods' thinker of last century, the 'livelihoods' sprung into action by propagating the 'livelihoods' of the poor on national plane on 2nd October 2007. During the modest journey of 5 years of the monthly's publication, it tried to bring to the world the salient features and contributions of some 59 legendary persons' portraits to inspire development workers in the country.

Starting from Acharya Vinoba Bhave, various of personalities were covered under the Legends category in this monthly. When India attained freedom in 1947 most of the policy makers put aside the Gandhian principles of rural empowerment and instead emphasis on Industrialization, Vinoba Bhave sprung into action inspired by the Gandhian thought, and started movement of 'Bhoodan', land gift movement and collected 10 lakh acres of land donated by landlords and distributed to landless poor benefitting 5 lakh people, a gigantic contribution for changing the 'livelihoods' of rural poor.

Rural University' man Ravi John Mathai, who developed **several distinctive designs** in rural development. He was the first Director of IIM Ahmedabad and has been inspiration to many. He famously said in 1971 that "Management is not limited only to the business or factory. The science of management pervades many fields-from households to Government".

Dr. Y. Nayudamma- the Scientist who strove to "advance the concept of technologies for humanity, high level science and technology for ground level problems, to bring modern science to bear upon the problems of the rural poor". The Bharat Ratna recipient and knighted Sir Mokshagundam Visweswarayya was an extraordinary engineer and statesman and a visionary. His unparalleled achievements in irrigation, water works, roads, and infrastructure contributed to the greatest common good in the country in the last century.

Rama Reddy, a tireless cooperator and policy advocate of societies and local governments leaves his legacy in his

countless mentees, associates and colleagues. He is synonymous with cooperatives in India and worked for 35 years for cooperatives development. Dr B. N. Yugandhar is among those IAS officers who have continued to fight poverty, raise issues of rural development, decentralized planning and administration beyond their work tenure and he served as member of Planning Commission formulating many public policies. World Genius Stephen Hawking is a great scientist and a mathematician of unique personality who takes his disability as a challenge and has done miracles in uncovering secrets of universe.

S. R. Sankaran, a personification of simple living, honesty and integrity, unassuming but strong, modest yet firm and affable, the diminutive civil servant, was a role model who showed what an IAS officer could do for the marginalized sections of society. A distinguished economist and Nobel laureate Amartya Sen is known as "the Conscience and the Mother Teresa of Economics" for his work on famine, human development theory, welfare economics, the underlying mechanisms of poverty, gender inequality, and political liberalism and worked on solutions for poverty. Leader of "evergreen revolution",

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan's contributions to Agriculture Science have made an indelible mark on food production in India and elsewhere in the developing world. With a belief that importing food is like importing unemployment, he led India from one of those food importing countries to become one of the largest producer of food grains in the world and is recognized as 'The Father of India's Green Revolution'. Merged in Tribal Cause – Dr. B. D. Sharma, a retired I.A.S. officer from Madhya Pradesh cadre, has been raising issues concerning to tribals and is closely associated with the plight of tribals in India. He is instrumental in the formulation of many tribal policies and also the revolutionary Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act.

Likewise the contributions to the development and social sector by Panduranga Athawale, Baba Amte, P. V. Narsimha Rao, Milkman of India, Dr. Kurien, Communist Gandhi P. Sundarayya to fire brand social activist Medha Patkar were covered in 'livelihoods' to mention a few.

The effort of 'livelihoods' and Akshara Network for Development Support Services in bringing out these articles is a sincere effort to cover a wide range of legendary personalities of the world to enthuse and inspire development workers for taking up more and more 'livelihoods' enhancement works and transform the life of vulnerable and poor peoples' by exerting all possible pressure on the Policy makers and Stake holders with the experiences of these legendary personalities to mention a few. This effort is just a drop in the ocean but a significant contribution in our 5 years of journey. ❖

Village Organizations and Schemes

Village Organizations have been introducing in 'livelihoods' from 2012 May. Some of the Organisations covered were :

Sangam radio

Youth striving for village development

Mahaveer youth association Rangapuram village

Singaram ooru cheruvu water association, Medak district

Pochampally handloom weaver's co-op society limited. While talking about the village organisations we also introduced development schemes that have been introduced at the village level.

This addition is a recent one and starting from July 2012. The such schemes discussed till now are Janani Suraksha yojana, community based tank management and Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Beema Yojana. ❖

Enterprises

When 'livelihoods' started, for about a year the articles in this category were mostly introducing writers and literature. In the months from October 2007 to October 2008, the magazine included articles about Janapadalu, Harekal, Gouru Naidu, 80-90 poetry, dalitha kathalu, Rudali, Chaduvu, SriSri, Mahaswetha devi and Mukhta Jodia.

Mobile phone servicing	Milk & Sweet making
Photocopying shop	Flour mill
Books and news paper shop	Poultry
Chat Bandar	Dairy
Hotel	Zardozi
Communication centre	Rice Business
Fruit business	Chalk Making
Ganesh idol making	Bee Keeping
Sewing centre	Gloves and nose mask making industry
Bed repairs and making	Key making
Nursery raising	Vegetable vending
Juice centers	

Tools

The list of tools that were discussed so far are:

- *Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan (LEAP)
- *Value Chain
- *Spatial Map
- *Income and expenditure analysis
- * Monitoring .

'livelihoods' tools have been discussed and more tools useful for the development professionals, who are working on the ground will be introduced in the coming issues. ❖

Later from November 2008 to October 2010 this section covered happenings in the development sector and overall development in the world.

By November 2010, 'livelihoods' planned to introduce small enterprises. The idea behind this was to let people know the cost, expenditure, and value chains and growth involved in the small enterprise and to encourage entrepreneurs. In this section we write about an enterprise from its genesis to reaching the customer, the process involved and suggestions for those who want to start an enterprise. Some of the enterprises introduced are presented in the inset. ❖



Protecting Biodiversity is the Need of the Humans!?

We await Hyderabad Declaration signed by 193 countries

Across the Country

Kshetram platform is being used to discuss diversity in regions in India by and large, including all the possible variations. India looks same in terms of people below poverty line and measures adopted by them to come out of poverty. Himalayas is where we began our Kshetram series and talked about how a once forest based economy is now shifting to a service based and modern life style backed region posing a threat to ecology. Sunderbans deserve our attention for its sheer diversity. livelihoods' here are also equally diversified, but forest still holds the major prominence. Herbs that can be grown in Sunderbans can become good source of income for people living there.

Sadarampenta in Sreesailam forests, a meagerly populated village where everyone depends on collecting forest produce and people are susceptible to ills of liquor and because of their illiteracy, fight among themselves. They do not like to avail the facilities for education provided by the Government. Such villages require focused work on increasing awareness. Microfinance institutions of Bangladesh were talked about in the context of wide scope of works taken up by the borrowers and the role played by women. The women of SHGs made decisions and contributed to the growth of the model enormously. Indian coast is about 7500Km long on main land and 2500 Km longer with all Indian islands. Thus, with a long coast line and presence of 3 of India's metros, it is most prominent for development. A 20% of total population lives along the coast line. Unsustainable use of natural resources is depleting the coast line very fast.

Rising cost of living has been forcing a semi-arid, rain dependant Telangana to migrate to cities. Agriculture of the region is yet to catch up with the "cash crop" fashion of India due to poor irrigation and cultural attachment towards food crops in a land that lives on agriculture and labour in mines as major occupation. Analysis of livelihoods in six diverse villages of Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka brought home an understanding that poorest villages, though different in 'livelihoods' will depend on MGNREGS for work. Major portion of India is land locked and those regions depend on diverse livelihood options such as tourism, poultry & livestock rearing, agriculture as their major means of living. We learned that tribes of Gujarat are largely dependent on forest sources and represent about 15% of the total population of Gujarat. Government is going all out to help these tribes but at the same time, it is the same Government that is rehabilitating them in the name of development projects.

9th largest desert in the world owns the world's largest

carpet wool making factory. Welcome to Rajasthan and its tourism with rich heritage is the largest employer in India. 40% of Rajasthan feeds on desert and does small chores to make living. Northeast suffers an incidence of unrest, poverty



worse than average, high unemployment owing to its terrain, and dependence on rain and low industrialization. Thanks to various options of self employment, the region is picking up, by improving its contribution towards GDP. Western Ghats are much talked about and easily amongst the most populated part in India. They store in their heart as many as 2500 variety of animal species and are amongst one of the world's 24 biodiversity hotspots. Islands of India represent a sorry picture for tribes with their ever decreasing numbers but the serene islands survive on small livelihoods apart from tourism, which contributes major share.

Bundelkh and is a region with 1/3rd of its population poor. Crime, caste and gender discrimination mar the growth of the region which depends on mining and quarrying. Farmers suicides scarred otherwise fertile Vidarbha which held 2/3rd of mineral resources and 3/4th of forest resources of Maharashtra. 95% of the farmers in the region are in spiraling debts. Facing 'extinction' is a beautiful island from Assam. Majuli, 200 Kilometer away from Guwahati, is a scenic island in the Brahmaputra river. The river is naturally eroding it, causing 35 villages to be washed away in a very short span. Konkan railway is an engineering marvel, but just as enthusiastic or more is the penchant for Konkani youth to develop. They depend on agriculture, but are equally prepared to migrate. Konkan region is a major tourist attraction in India. Security issues have been hampering development continuously, but Kashmir valley is swiftly picking up diverse livelihood portfolio. Self employment schemes for the youth have been promoting the heaven on earth.

We will make every effort to cover as many regions and aspects of the diverse India in the coming editions of the 'livelihoods'. ❖

Let us Learn Livelihoods! Let us Join Hands!

Happy Elders! Happy Gandhi! Happy Ahimsa! Happy Biodiversity! Happy Smiles!

Ganesh symbolizes biodiversity and reminds us to protect it. After 2 days of Ganesh Immersion on 29 September, Hyderabad is hosting United Nations' COP 11, Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity through 1-19 October 2012. 193 countries are participating. We await the discussions and Hyderabad Declaration on 19 October 2012.

As if Dr Kurien leaving us for good on 09 September 2012 was not enough, another nonagenarian Acharya Konda Lakshman Bapuji left us on 21 September 2012, just two days after Ganesh. Fondly known as Bapuji, he has been fighting for the freedom for more than 7 decades, beginning with 'Quit India' in 1942 and anti-Nizam. Local self-reliance and social justice for the marginalized have been his agenda. His ways included social solidarity and charity associations, economic livelihoods-based cooperatives and political struggles for decentralization and empowerment. He was the founder-chairman of HYCO (now APCO) since 1952 for a few decades. At the peak of his political career, he resigned from being Minister in 1969 and stayed away from political power from then on, for an independent Telangana with social justice. His philosophy – let us separate and be together as Telugus in separation. Marginalized in AP and Telangana and the weavers across India have lost their tallest leader. He has been one of those rare breed of honest leaders of the era. He has been instrumental in springing up of the large local leadership in general and amongst the marginalized in particular.

Konda Lakshman Bapuji, 27 September 1915 – 21 September 2012, Rest in Peace! We continue to pursue the agenda you have pursued and laid for us.

Looking at the charismatic leaders, Dr Kurien and Bapuji, a question that comes to us – what is the secret of their charisma? They have made charisma into their 'habits' –

- * *they listen more than they talk;*
- * *they listen carefully irrespective of who is telling;*
- * *they are fully yours for that moment; they give;*
- * *for them, the issue matters more than anything;*
- * *they listen to the ones who they do not meet generally (i.e. not the self, not the immediate colleagues....);*
- * *they highlight others' achievement;*
- * *they are articulate and choosy with words;*
- * *they do not discuss the failures but lessons; and*
- * *they laugh at themselves and admit mistakes readily.*

I think we can easily practice many of these. Let us get going!

The fight for separate Telangana has reached a decision junction. It cannot wait and bear the burden any longer. Decade long-fight is not short. 1000 suicides are not less. We understand some 5 million households have been

affected negatively as far as their 'livelihoods' are concerned. The situation is like that of internally displaced people to an extent. Prof. Jayashankar earlier and now Bapuji made the locals to firm up their resolve. The sentiment has been displayed at T-March, Saagarahaaram in Hyderabad with thousands in attendance braving the rain and preventive measures by police. Now, the silent satyagraha is on. 'Pressures' are building up. Other regions articulate resistance. Rayalaseema wants a state. A flux! Cannot be ignored any longer!

Amidst all this, Government of India came up with Foreign Direct Investment (in Retail). Diesel Prices raised and LPG cylinders cap has come into force. More reforms are in the offing. There are rhetoric statements on two sides. There is no informed debate. Prime Minister comes on TV and says – trust me, it is useful. But, what we miss is the discourse on how these measures are useful or otherwise. Why can't we have the brainstorming in the country with all pros and cons on the table? When 10-40 million 'livelihoods' are getting affected, can we just push? As it is we have the micro jobs and contract workers are on the rise leaving large numbers without any security.

India is a home to 100 million elderly (both men and women). About two-thirds of them are poor, deprived and vulnerable. Even if we agree Planning Commission's Rs.26/day as the need per adult, their need is about Rs.1000 per month. Why can't the old get a pension of Rs.1000 per

month per person? Only 10% of these are destitute. 90% are working and/or assisted elders. They require social, financial and 'livelihoods' security. They need dignity in living and livelihoods. They cannot be excluded when they have life expectancy of another 18 years at 60. They need to be included. Included proactively! By all programs, departments and institutions that deal with social, financial and 'livelihoods' security aspects! NRLM, MGNREGS included in this. When we need thousands of livelihoods/development professionals working for the poor in the country, the academic institutions cannot keep quiet. They need to figure out ways to attract, induct and place them in 'livelihoods' effort of the country. This is gigantic task. 'Livelihoods' Manthan is trying to develop the learning material for the eventual 'livelihoods' curriculum in their courses and the management development programs for building the capacities of the professionals on ground already. As part of this, one quick way to generate material is 'writeshop' as explained by Tabrez from The 'Livelihoods' School the other day at CESS, Hyderabad, as part of Livelihood Sharing Session Series, in partnership with XIMB. Writing the material in a workshop till it is finalized is the essence. Good idea. May be, many of us do it already. Nevertheless, an idea worth taking forward with appropriate modifications suited to the context.

We need to innovate/discover a variety of ways to have 'livelihoods' professionals on board. We may need a national 'livelihoods' academy with franchisees. We may need consortiums of institutions that offer extra batches for livelihoods. We may have to take young men and women and induct them directly. We may have to offer distance and e-learning courses. We may have to institute apprenticeships. We may have to ask others to change course. So on, so forth. That is the agenda, let us join hands. ❖

Perspectives

G Muralidhar

60th episode of the magazine and we felt it a time to reflect on the 59 previous versions. We covered vulnerable population like disabled, aged, adivasis, dalits, nomadic, 'faceless', minorities, urban poor and women.

Different styles of 'livelihoods' from coastal to hinterland livelihoods, non-farming to rain-fed agriculture, dependent on livestock or migration. We also analyzed their needs, their institutions that fulfill their needs and provide leadership in healthcare, education and even disasters. We analyzed technology, arts, rights and PRIs. We map various issues which relate to the poor people or analyze those issues from their perspectives. These 59 issues summaries as follows...

1. "Minimum Support" - Myth or Reality?: Minimum support price for paddy has occupied considerable space in the media and the political sphere in several states. However, a wide gamut of products/services is not covered in the minimum price mechanism. Where covered (under the Minimum wages Act), the implementation is slack. Field studies indicate that the minimum support price fixed for agriculture may be inadequate.

In view of this, Governments at various levels, Local, State and Country, need to look at MINIMUM SUPPORT comprehensively and come up with an overarching policy, price fixation and mechanisms.

2. FACE'LESS' Livelihoods!?: FACE'LESS' 'livelihoods' are characterized by not having numbers on their side. Their numbers are so small that they are not considered in any political or social arithmetic.

The 'small' 'voiceless' 'livelihoods' are too numerous to list, yet they are needed for the society and they need the society. Some require a brand; some require storage space; some require market information and intelligence; some require working capital support; some require food now; some require recognition; some require 'reservation'; some require patronage; some require 'modernization'; some require access to common facilities; some require identity cards; some require jobs that require their skills; some can graduate into entrepreneurs; still some can be collectives. When 'small' is faceless and 'big' is not possible, then collective 'small' is beautiful.

3. dis'ABLED' and Livelihoods: There are 70 million disabled in the country. Studies indicate that of this number only about 5 per cent are gainfully employed. The 'livelihoods' of the disabled are in distress.

Disabled among the poor are even worse-off. They need education, skills, training and supporting environment to compete. They need 'livelihoods' that will help them become financially independent. For people with severe disabilities the family as a unit should be given 'livelihoods' support. Like anybody else they need life with dignity not dependence.

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.

Efforts should be made to restore and strengthen the 'livelihoods' of the adivasis of India. We do not want the

words of Asian Human Rights Commission to become true: we do not want the adivasis of India to disappear by 2020.



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. Multiple avenues should be provided to promote savings and investment that involve less risk and decent returns. Insurance schemes can be designed to cater to the needs of the poor households. Efforts can be made to deliver affordable health care services to the elderly.

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 is predominantly based in rural India. While a small percentage are small and marginal farmers, many of them are engaged as agricultural wage labourers.

It's time to re-tap the potential of the oppressed, including dalits. There is a need to create wider opportunities for them to realize their potential. All the stakeholders of inclusive growth, the oppressed (dalits, non-dalits), non-oppressed, governments, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, corporate houses etc. should work towards this.

7. The 'tidal' Livelihoods: Coastal 'livelihoods' or the 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. Their 'livelihoods' carry a huge risk.

For now 'livelihoods' on the coast practiced by the poor, remain severely cut off from the market. This can change. Youth not willing to continue in the traditional 'livelihoods' need alternative opportunities. Can we all, as responsible stakeholders in the development arena, do something to change the marginalized coastal lives for better?

8. Education!: "Development as freedom and literacy is the high road to freedom" - Amartya Sen. 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.

As the mindset of commercialization of education is a reality across including the parents, now the children, childhood has become shorter and lost to a large extent.

9. Rainfed Farming: Agriculture is not just food security; it is not just about productivity and contribution to country's GDP. Agriculture is the livelihood of more than 60 per cent of the people in India. Of this 60 per cent, i.e., about 400 million people, depend on rain-fed/dry land farms. About 68

per cent of the net sown area constitutes rain-fed regions in India.

The progress in agricultural sector should be measured not in terms of increase in productivity or increase in exports but in terms of increase in the net income of the dryland farmers.

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. Changing culture and consequent loss of patronage to their products and services, changing laws encroaching upon their traditional right to resources, lack of permanent residence, lack of any asset base, extreme poverty and subhuman conditions, high illiteracy, lack of exposure to new skills and faint or no knowledge of changing 'livelihoods' characterize the lives of the nomadic communities in the country today.

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.

These new migrants need help. They need credit. They need skills to improve their livelihoods. They need to form service collectives. In short, they need opportunities to transform from being 'urban poor' into 'urban workforce'!

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. They have more physical stamina and mental endurance than men.

Now there is hardly any space in which women have not entered. However, women have a long way to go in asserting equal rights and opportunities in all spheres. The society has to ensure that this happens double quick because we have denied them all these for a very very long time!

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.

For those continuing with the traditional occupations, opportunities should be created to enhance their existing skills and teach new skills. They need support to access improved technology; they need support to carve their own niche; they need support to form skill-based collectives and service-based collectives; they need credit; they need support to venture into value addition activities; they need exposure to markets. Margin free shops can be set up to market their products.

14. 'Minority' Livelihoods!; Minorities in India do not practice 'livelihoods' any different from the majority population. Most minorities in India live in the urban areas. They are engaged in all sectors including agriculture, industry and some minorities are more predominantly found in the service sector.

Efforts should be made by all the stakeholders including the Governments, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Religious heads, Majority communities and also the Minority communities to ensure that every citizen gets a fair share in the growth process and her/his access to resources is created and protected.

15. Street Vending: Street vendors make 'invisible' but indispensable contribution to all categories of people and to the national economy. However the returns they get are trivial both in terms of income or appreciation.

Street vendors need help, support and appreciation. They need skills and credit. They need institutions/programs to suit their diversity. They need opportunities to improve their existing trade or to take up other trade/employment. They need more platforms at various levels to voice their concerns. They need mechanisms to come together to improve their bargaining power, to come under the radar of social security and rightfully enjoy all the benefits that rest of India does.

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. Regional imbalances in development contribute to the push and pull factors of migration. About 30 million + are engaged in temporary/seasonal migration.

Mindful and well-planned regional growth is more a political will. Instead of decrying migration it helps to distribute employment opportunities across all sectors and multiple geographical areas. Let people have choices including the choice of migration!

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. Influences of urbanization and globalization have brought about significant changes in the rural non-farm segment.

Education and vocational trainings hold the key to unleash the potential of rural India. Now is the time!

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. The richness of Indian forests has been an abode of wealth for a broad range of societies from the traditional hunter-gatherers, Non Timber Forest Produce collectors, shifting cultivators to the neo-rich industrialized timber-based economies.

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. Livestock sector plays an important role in the national economy and in the socio-economic development of the country.

Meat products are increasingly replacing cereal products in the human diet; livestock fodder is increasingly based on

cereals; claims on grazing land are growing; industrial production and processing are subjected to rapid technological changes.

20. Wage Labour: More than 70% of the people in India depend on daily 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.

There are some welcoming trends like NREGA, insurance cover for workers, social security for unorganized sector workers, welfare boards for construction workers

21. Primary Healthcare: People are also increasingly becoming health conscious. At least now the governments, NGOs and CSOs should react and provide health infrastructure, and health insurance to each and every citizen of the country, apart from training community resource persons in health and related aspects. Further, we should invest our time, money and energy in reorienting and reforming our public health system.

22. 'livelihoods' on the move': Mobility is fundamental to life. Mobility is vital for development. Mobility of people and their goods and services is mandatory for a vibrant economy.

India looks forward to a booming transport system that is multimodal, integrated, disabled, elderly, environment and tourist friendly, providing ample employment opportunities for the youth and a system that can cater to the needs of thousands of its unorganized workforce whose contribution is invaluable at various levels and yet goes invisible to a large extent. It is time to recognize and appropriately reward these multitudes of 'livelihoods' on the move'.

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.

The challenge of creating and maintaining a sustainable environment is probably the single most pressing issue confronting us today. Restoration, judicious use and management of environment are essential to ensure sustainable 'livelihoods' and the well-being of people. Land, water and forests form the basic renewable sources of livelihoods. With the right policy initiatives and resource allocation for raising their productivity, it is possible to ensure livelihoods, in fact augment, for majority of households in India as well as conserve environment.

24. Infotainment – 'livelihoods' in & around: Information + Communication + Entertainment = Infotainment is a sector in the upswing supporting a large variety of 'livelihoods' and continuously expanding scope for new livelihoods.

Identifying the regional needs, gaps and opportunities and accordingly bringing in cost-effective and quality infotainment, identifying potential youth and building them to join the infotainment bandwagon as entrepreneurs, service providers, employees, consultants etc will immensely help.

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, though India is one of the largest producers of food in the world.

The time has arrived to make all out efforts to consolidate and enhance our food production and distribution systems. All our statistics with respect to the number of hungry, number of malnourished and undernourished, farmers suicides are a national shame. With 300 + million going hungry every day India as a nation is set to grossly miss the Millennium Development Goals MDGs and beyond. Can we afford this socially, culturally, politically, economically and above all humanly?

26. Water: Water is fundamental to the genesis and perpetuation of life. There is practically no livelihood on earth that is not either directly and/or indirectly dependent on water. Couple of decades ago many did not imagine that the days of buying drinking water are around the corner. However, it is a reality now with the depleting water resources. We are witnessing water wars between states, people migrating because of lack of water and other dire consequences.

27. Energy: Energy is fundamental part of our lives. It provides for the basic necessities of life such as food, water, shelter and clothing.

Without energy, from its simplest forms such as biomass to its more complex counterparts such as fossil fuels or hydro-electricity, society is unable to maintain or improve living standards, meet the basic needs of its citizens or maintain the socio-economic infrastructure necessary for political and economic stability. Energy access will alleviate poverty through stimulating rural livelihood options.

28. When Disasters Strike...: The 'livelihoods' of the people, particularly the poor, have significant risks associated with them. Disasters, both natural and human-made constitute the major risk for them.

The poor should be partners in the disaster management planning and implementation; they should be the owners and managers of disaster management systems in their locale. Then only, when disaster strikes, we as a nation are well prepared.

29. Watershed Plus: 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.

Farmers need investments in building their knowledge and skills through extension for water-efficient farming for increased food security locally and reduced working capital needs. Further, they need self-reliant collectives for realizing higher proportion of consumer rupee for their produce. They need to undertake value-addition locally as much as possible in an attempt to reach out to the consumer as directly as possible. *Information till Mar-2010

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.

The real social responsibility is to make the community realize the fact that development is their right and playing a facilitating role in the community for their development by providing them required knowledge, skills, investment, infrastructure and technology through coordinated efforts. Effective partnerships between all the stakeholders can be one way forward and government has a greater role to play in building these partnerships.

31. Needs of Poor: Poor need everything that non-poor need, to lead a decent quality of life. However, while the non-poor have graduated to wants + +....the basic needs of the poor remain largely unmet.

While the poor in the country are starving the godowns are overflowing with rotting food. Lack of coordination and integration among various government programs is a severe lacuna. The poor know what they need. They need to be heard. The voices of the poor are loud and clear: to emerge out of poverty. We need to hear them.

32. Meeting the Needs: Issues of accessibility and affordability plague the needs of the poor in many different ways. Poverty in India is at such levels where even the basic needs of life remain largely unmet for the poor. In fact, we are no better than some of the sub-Saharan African countries in hunger, malnutrition etc... This could not be ignored. We, as a nation, need to move towards inclusive growth and prosperity.

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 cannot influence the decision making processes inside the institutions that matter to their lives, can be called as poor.

The institutions of the poor should take the role of empowering their members so that they can make the other formal and informal institutions to become the institutions for the poor.

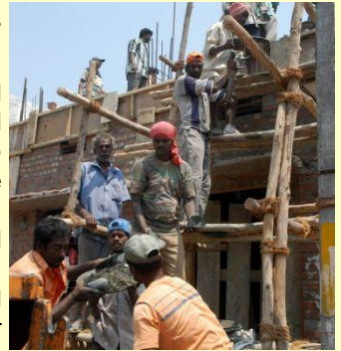
34. Employment: Meaningful employment is something that every individual, both educated or uneducated, desire. Providing employment to its large number of unemployed educated or uneducated youth along with those who are moving out of their existing traditional 'livelihoods' is a huge challenge that India is now facing.

Though we are witnessing rapid urbanization, India is still rural. Though ageing population increases, it is still young. Though the elite rich tribe is increasing, majority of us are still poor with limited resources and skills. Thus, creating employment opportunities for these majority people becomes very critical to meet the development goals.

35. Human Resources: It is now established that poor can meet most of their needs by coming together. It is with this conviction many institutions of the poor are being promoted by the institutions that are working for the poor. 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. But the gap between the demand and supply

of human resource on this front is quite conspicuous.

36. Leadership: Social mobilization is considered as the effective way to tackle poverty and hence SHGs, their federations, cooperatives, mutually aided cooperative societies, producer companies and many more member centered institutions are emerging in the country.



The Community Based Organisations can demand the government or any other private player to build their capacities and capabilities to lead them. Thus, a true social contract can be established between a leader and the community at large for a greater common good.

37. Building Capacities:

Government and non government agencies of the country are promoting people's institutions for different purposes. Ultimately these institutions are expected to sustain on their own facilitating the withdrawal of the promoting institutions.

To facilitate the Community Based Organizations to take their initiatives to a scale, all the stakeholders of development need to gear up to offer required diverse capacities to the communities so as to transform them into community owned Institutions in true spirit.

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. Efforts if any in the sphere of risk, are more focused on post-risk reactive methods.

Managing risks as a science and as a concept is gaining momentum and it needs greater attention from all the stakeholders of development. Providing information related to risks and the ways to address those risks play a key role in the efforts of poverty reduction and 'livelihoods' enhancement.

39. Development Education: People/Human capital available for and involved in development work has seen a sea change. Earlier, 'social worker' was seen only as one with a self-sacrificing outlook to social change but today there is a realization that professional service at a fee ensures quality work.

Development education should offer not only the skills required for the sector now but also the meta skills that help a development professional to understand the changes that are happening around and mould her/himself accordingly.

40. Commons: In the beginning it was all 'commons'. Later on, commons continued to play a greater role in meeting the needs of people especially of poor. However, these common resources and common property resources

are declining gradually causing a great threat to the lives and 'livelihoods' of poor.

Polycentric and not monoculture approach to common property resource management is the only way forward. It is critical to rebuild the capacities of the communities to hold on to the existing, newly recognized and emerging commons and also maintain the inner flexibility to adapt. With 'commons' back in the limelight, we hope they will get their due place in development.

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.

Collectives of entrepreneurs and individual enterprises are the way forward. Collective enterprises will be next in line. Entrepreneurs that service the entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs that mentor the entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs that service the collectives of entrepreneurs and collective enterprises are required. An environment that supports free and small enterprise and self-employment and conversion of unorganized enterprises into organized enterprises is important in going forward.

42. Civil Society: Third Sector Countries around the world have been riding the wave of the third sector – the Civil Society, for a few decades now.

Civil Society Organizations can engage in knowledge management/dissemination through various media in a big way including development TV channels and portals. The government, business and civil sectors have to work in conjunction towards more inclusive and meaningful development.

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. Many agricultural and pastoral communities depend on their traditional craft skills as a secondary source of income in times of drought, lean harvests, floods or famine.

Craft products will have to be developed differently, marketed and promoted in innovative and varied ways, if they are to compete and survive.

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.

A collaboration of youth with their intelligent minds can make a big difference in eradicating poverty. Basic pre-requisite for long-term poverty eradication is 'EDUCATION'. One's education can not only pave a road to his poverty eradication but also the ones who are dependent on him. Proper health, reduction in hunger and knowledge about recent developments in their livelihood are other important pre-requisites.

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".

The vision of National Rural 'livelihoods' Mission to enhance the 'livelihoods' of rural poor by organising them into groups that will help them access credit and other financial services on time.

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 tanks that belong to the cascade system play a vital role in 'livelihoods' systems in South India. Now the government and NGOs are recognizing the role of tanks in irrigation and putting efforts to restore tanks.

47. Livelihoods' Collectives: In India apart from the SHGs there are large numbers of collectives that have been active since pre independence days in various communities.

Collectives have been agents of development that have helped the marginal and vulnerable to meet their needs and fulfill their necessities which were otherwise difficult to realize.

48. Gandhian Livelihoods: Mahatma Gandhi's ideas on polity and economy are rarely discussed or taught in our schools. This explains the near absolute ignorance of the masses of the decentralized system of governance and economy that Gandhi had envisaged.

Those who do not receive their fair share of the pie are bound to speak out in the face of such obnoxious displays of wealth by some in the society. How can we justify that Rs. 32 is enough for survival when the wealthy few spend thousands and indeed lakhs in a day? Why can't all of us have the right to nutritious food instead of it being the privilege of the few? A society which follows principles of Sarvodaya will have no space for such instances.

49. 'Dropouts' Livelihood: 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. Illiteracy which is at 26% (as per the 2001 census), is a pressing concern that is preventing India from realizing its potential.

Though, skill development programs have evolved for the better over the years, still more can be done on this front. The training programs have to be organized in a "process oriented" method instead of a "target oriented" method.

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.

Hence there is a need to put greater thrust on imbibing "Meta Skills" early on in life. 'Meta skills' refer to the skills that enable a person to learn and acquire new skills/knowledge that are relevant to the changing circumstances.

The world today needs mentors who can facilitate such learning and the society as a whole has a responsibility to put in place appropriate structures, policies and systems that promote lifelong learning for better 'livelihoods' and for better living.

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. Often, rights are considered a utility that gives certain actions their legitimacy.

Education of the populace of their rights should be integral to efforts to support the deprived and vulnerable build their livelihoods. Sometimes, lack of information on the rights and entitlements available to the individual may diminish the impact of the development she/he has witnessed.

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. It is to be reflected in every action of the human being. 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.

Development workers need to put the cause above themselves. Development workers may not receive much appreciation for their work, but this should not deter them from giving their best and continue to strive to work for the community's development.

53. Gram 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.

In spite of a formal inauguration by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1959, after the Balvant Rai Mehta committee recommendation in 1957, these institutions could not take proper roots in the country and are seen as implementing agencies as there is no devolution of power and funds.

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". The tremendous growth of the web, augmented by affordable mobile phones and laptops, provides hope for the creation of knowledge platforms for the poor, managed by the poor. When it comes to knowledge for the poor, the challenge goes beyond making information & knowledge resources available to the poor but also to make it relevant.

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.

The Information and Communication Technology revolution that has caught on in rural and remote areas is a positive sign that the long-standing technical divide will finally close in.

56. Social Entrepreneurship; Social entrepreneurship has grown over the past three-four decades to become the new mantra of development. No more is development considered charity.

Society must nurture and cultivate the values of innovation, catalytic change, opportunity, resourcefulness, creativity, and ethics if it wants to produce an 'entrepreneurial culture.' Nurturing these becomes all the more important in tackling poverty. .

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.

When communities own enterprises it leads to Public Private Community Participation. Such participation enhances transparency and accountability. Community involvement gives it scope for higher sustainability.

58. Team Learning; The capacity of the organisation to learn is measured in terms of its capacity to withstand and adapt to change. Change and learning are considered relational and not watertight, mutually exclusive processes.

Despite the fact that team/organisational learning has caught the imagination of management experts and leaders across the spectrum, it is still a long shot before the idea gains wide acceptance. True, it has brought about significant changes in the way organisations work and perceive their employees but there are few organisations that successfully incorporate the learning agenda.

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.

Social enterprises, the self-help movement, etc. are attempting to bring poor and vulnerable producers on a level-playing field by providing them with the required resources. The difficulty however is to cope with the constantly changing market environment. Overcoming these new barriers with weight of historic discrimination and inequality is the challenge.

'livelihoods' witnessed 60 moons in its life. Five years ago, we started with a broad range of issues of the poor, and have now arrived at a more focused stage. However, our efforts only scratched the surface of the problems that beset the poor and we have a long way to go.

As before we would like you to travel with us to understand the problems, explore possible solutions and learn from each other in the coming years. ❖

Perspectives

"Poorest India" Losing Out?!	Transforming Leaders!
Economic and Social Climate Change	Leaders for Transforming Institutions!
Changing times...	Leaders are not enough!
Development Priorities!	Giving Leaders and Leading Givers!
Engineered 'livelihoods' Contexts!	Caring Givers and Loving Givers!
Oppression of Our Times!	People's Professionals!
'livelihoods' in Tradition?	Pyramid_ <i>Diamond!</i>
Education-Life-Livelihoods	Another 10,000 Hours!
Elephant and The Six 'Blind'	Learning to Share Learning!
Opportunities for the Poor?!?	Let Us Argue and Learn!
Poor Are Increasing!	Let Us Argue, Teach and Learn!
Why Are We So Desperate?	Movement of Giving!
Change - We Must!	Be with Them!
We Cannot Escape Change!	Let Us Know and Be With Them!
Leaders of Legacy of Change - Can We Build?	Hope Is in The Resilience of The Poor!
Next Generation Leaders?	Collectives Bring in Responsible Business Behavior!
Working with New Emerging Leaders!	Towards Inclusive Growth!
Hope, Now is the Time!	Collectives of self-help and food production!
Youth in the Lead!	Mainstream From Vulnerable Streams!
Be together! Collectivize!	Fellows With Poor And For Poor!
Entrepreneurs! Collectives!	Staying With The Vulnerable With Love!
Skilling Youth! Integrating Facilitators!	To Manoharan with Love!
Campaigns, Cadres and Collectives!	Inclusion's SHG Highway!
Workers, Professionals and Entrepreneurs!	Huge shortage of high-calibre men and women
Development needs everyone!	Rare Social Entrepreneurs with/for Poor!
Right to be Independent and Developed!	Local Enterprises and Decent Jobs!
Leading in Knowledge Domain!	Architecture to Reduce Asymmetry in Access!
Learning to Learn, Practice and Lead!	Rest in Peace; Poor are Coming Together!
Investing in Social Leaders!	Let us Learn Livelihoods! Let us Join Hands!

'livelihoods' have been sharing perspectives since 2007 on various 'livelihoods' of the poor people. ❖

Value Chains & Sub-sectors Analysis

Value Chains:

Every product and service has series of stages. These stages are interlinked and increase the value of the product. The products reach the end consumers by various forms. 'livelihoods' introduced the Value Chains column to expose the gaps and opportunities, and to design possible interventions. The interventions enhance the value of the product and increase the income of the producers or service providers.

Every product has specific stages like inputs, pre-production, production, post production, local value addition and marketing. These stages vary based on services and product. Services have stages like inputs, pre-service, service, post service and return stage and products need inputs, pre-collection, collection, post collection, local value addition and marketing as stages.

In the value chain, each stage has various activities, technologies, labour and cost. In all, stages are influenced as follows.....

- The number of stages/activities in the value chain
- Forms of the products
- Changes in activities at all stages in the value chain
- Actors in value chain and their socio-economic profile
- Activities and costs at each level and actors involvement
- Market trends and actors involvement
- Critical decisions taken at all stages in value chain
- Constrains and risks at all stages
- Power and influence of the actors
- Associations and its interventions in all stages
- Rules and laws and the awareness of actors

The producers can get more income by implementing best practices in any stage or all stages. For example, using quality inputs increase the product value. In pre-production, production, post-production, local value addition and marketing stages applying the best practices increases the product value. For example, in pre-production stage activity also land preparation, in time watering, using fertilizers, removing grass and other plants and seeding can increase the value of the product; in production, post-production stages the way of cultivation increases the value of the products; removing small stones, grading, and packing

List of Value Chains Covered in the magazine	
Dairy	Bamboo
Groundnut	Goat farming
Backyard Poultry	Salt Farming
Gum Karaya	The Divine Tree 'Neem'
Sheep rearing	CNG Auto
Leather	Maize
Fisheries	Khadi
Education	Ragi
Red Gram	Mineral Water
Handloom	Firewood
Construction	Cotton
Silk	Mustard
Meat	Mango
Tamarind	Piggery
Paan	Onion
Street Side Hotel (Tiffin Centre)	Potato
Toddy Tapping	Curry point
HR Value Chain	

locally can increase the value of the product. In marketing stage the way how the producer sells and where the producer sells is important. Selling in higher/volume markets like block level/mandal level, district level, state level markets and selling in season increases the value of the product. Value chain analysis maps the gaps and opportunities in all activities in all stages of the products.

Sub-sectors: Sub-sector column of the 'livelihoods' studies products or services in a detailed way. It analyses product cultivation across the country and map all types of varieties in the cultivation. It describes how the producers cultivate

Value Chain Analysis									
Village									
Block/ District									
Date of Exercise									
Participants									
Facilitators									
Value Chain Item Type/Quantity									
	Inputs	Pre Production / collection	Production / collection	Post Production / collection	Local value addition	Local market / Shandy	Mandal/ Block market	District/ State level market	End Users
Activity									
Risks involved									
Gender									
Input cost in Rs.									
Labour cost in Rs.									
Total Cost in Rs.									
Total income in Rs.									
Profit/ Loss in Rs.									
Limitations									
Best practices									
Gaps									
Possible interventions									

the product, the whole process and each stage in the various products and by-products. A typical subsector study product from input stage to end user stage including involves following topics:

List of Sub-sectors Covered	
Goatery	Learning Industry
Oilseeds	Paper Industry
Fruits	Eco-Tourism
Vegetables	Bangles
Sericulture	Print Media
Courses After (10+2)	Automobile Industry
Microfinance	Development Consulting
Non Timber Forest Produce	Jute Industry
Seeds	Coaching
Storage Industry	Communicating Logistics
Vocational Education	

- * Inputs
- * Cultivation methods
- * Seasonality
- * Marketing practices
- * Value additions
- * Customer usages
- * Policies interventions
- * Issues in cultivation to marketing
- * Gaps and opportunities
- * Existing best practices
- * Possible interventions
- * Conclusion.

The purpose of the value chain and sub-sector analysis is to map the gaps and opportunities in the chain of the products or services. ❖

Interventions

1	SRI Paddy	21	'Jamkhed ' Model
2	E-Choupal	22	Cycle Ricksha project Sammaan
3	Defloridation	23	Natural regeneration of common lands
4	Lac	24	Health care on wheels-104 Services
S	BMCU	2S	Millet through Public Distribution System
6	Organic farming	26	Hydram
7	Salt Intervention	27	Community Adoption of Good Stoves
8	LABS	28	SHGs for Elders
9	Drip Irrigation	29	The Miracle of Water– Hivre Bazar
10	Lift Irrigation	30	Fundraising Methods of CRY India
11	Sulab Complex	31	Sanjeevani– Community Managed Health Program
12	ALEAP for women Entrepreneur	32	Margin free markets
13	Tank Management	33	A new dawn in rural journalism
14	Wadi-Planting hopes in people	34	Institute for Livelihood Education and Development
1S	Food security through Millet cultivation	35	Community Resource Persons
16	Remitting money-Sharamik sahajoga	36	Sodha yatras of Honeybee Network
17	Women as a Para-vets	37	Building Para Professionals
18	Rich or Poor, Elder is Elder	38	Cattle Insurance
19	The Govt Development project in West Bengal	39	Induction Program of SERP
20	The Kunnathukkal Labour Bank	40	Vilgro (Rural Innovations Network)
		41	RUDSET Training

In the Interventions section of the 'livelihoods' we introduced interventions in the development sector that helped community in enhancing their life and livelihoods. Interventions provide community to access resources and work in groups to achieve their goals and thus as whole improving the standard of living.

Various interventions which appeared in the magazine so far, from November 2007 to March 2011 are given below in the table. In the coming editions we will bring more interventions and discuss their impact in the life and 'livelihoods' the communities. ❖



1 October World Elders' Day

Development Workers

'livelihoods' introduced the Development Workers section from October 2007 to March 2011. Usually people working in development sector are less known or unknown in the popular media, which focus only on political, cinematic and sports personalities. People like Palagummi Sainath, Anil Sadgopal, C. S. Reddy who are making significant contributions in the fields of development sector are seldom highlighted. The 'livelihoods' thought it fit to highlight such personalities and present their life and experience to the development workers, NGOs and even to common public, to help motivate them to pursue development works at gross roots level. Hence in Development Worker column we covered development workers' history and their passion for taking up development works for targeted people and places

of neglected, disadvantaged, vulnerable and poorer sections of the society.

Palagummi Sainath is identified with thought provoking reporting on rural conditions especially on poverty, famines and farmers suicides in the Hindu Daily, for which he got Magsaysay Award. When rulers issued sugar coated statements about drought he plunged into the ground reality and exposed the myths by facts and figures from the victims. His reports on drought in Maharashtra and Odisha made our Parliament discuss them as reference. C.S. Reddy, known for the formation and progress of Self-Help groups and SHG- federations. He is the founder of Andhra Pradesh Mahila Abhivruddi Society popularly known as APMAS. Father Ferrer, though born in Great Britain, worked in parched fields of Ananthapur District and Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh by establishing Rural Development society -RDS, which is identified with struggling and suffering poor people of Rayalaseema.

1	Father Ferrer	22	Rural Journalist- Palagummi Sainath
2	MARI Murali	23	Dr cum Social worker-Sudarshan
3	Parinidu	24	Marketing expert-K.P Rao
4	Narsimha Reddy	25	G.V Ramanjaneyulu
S	Rukmini Rao	26	Deep Joshi-Professionalizing Development
6	Patanjali sastris	27	Strengthening Self Help Groups-CS Reddy
7	Ravindra Sharma	28	Rajendra Singh-The water man of India
8	John Pragathi	29	Barefoot Engineer-TJ David
9	Anil Sadgopal	30	Changed face of Plague city-SR Rao
10	Subash Palekar	31	'Samai Pragathi' Mihir Shah
11	Bhanuja Rao	32	Sanbox development-Dr Deshpande
12	Bablu Ganguly	33	Empowering dalit and women-Hilda Grace
13	REDS Bhanuja	34	Nilima in the temple of service
14	The 'Glacier Man'	3s	Rural Marketer-Pradeep Kashyap
1s	Udaya Shankar in NRM	36	Creator of water warriors-Anupama Mishra
16	Development guru-PDK Rao	37	Entrepreneurs' Madhura
17	Friend of grassroots innovators-Anil Gupta	38	Developing Humane Action- Vasimalai
18	RUDSET-Veerendra Heggade	39	Jaipal Singh
19	'Sakti' Shiva Ramakrishna	40	Aajeevika' Rajiv Khandelwal
20	Sagari R.Ramdas	40	Joe Madiath in 'Gram Vikas
21	Ramaswamy Elango	41	SEVA's Jayasree Vyas

Noted agriculture scientist and development worker G. V. Ramanjaneyulu, the founder of Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA) showed an alternative to fertilized agriculture that leaves chemical and pesticide residues. In all 41 people like these are extensively covered in the Livelihoods' Development Worker column. These include the Water man of India- Rajendra Singh, Aajeevika-Rajiv Khandelwal-who despite his bright academic career dedicated for welfare of the migrated workers who are being exploited miserably, the development guru-PDK Rao, Barefoot Engineer-TJ David, empowering dalith and women-Hilda Grace, Creator of water warriors-Anupama Mishra, Changed face of Plague City-SR Rao, and Friend of grass roots innovators- Anil Gupta are some of the development workers among the 41 personalities covered to enthuse the development workers to work for neglected sections of the society. The complete list of development workers covered in this column is given in the table above. ❖

Interviews With Common Person

1	B.Laxmi- Farmer	31	Taz begum,food item vendor,hyderabad
2	T.Turupataiah-Construction labour, Hyd	32	Sayamma,vibuti maker,hyderabad
3	G.Kumari-Sewing Worker, West Godavari	33	Raghava, monkey performer,Chittor
4	Rukmini-Garment worker, Karnataka	34	Manga sri,book keeper,hyderabad
5	U.Mathaiah -Kiddy Pot selling, Hyderabad	35	Savitri,CRP,East Godavari
6	P.Satya Ganga-Agri & bidi wrker-Karimnagar	36	J.Ramulamma,SHG leador,labour,Guntur
7	K.Sitamma, Dry fish selling	37	Chinna Ananthulu,rope making,Ananthapur
8	Nageswar rao- Runs institute-Hyderabad	38	Pochaiiah,riksha puller,hyderabad
9	Chandru naik-Farmer, Medak	39	Bibi-small hotel-Hyderabad
10	P.Narsimha,Sentring work-Hyderabad	40	Jagan,runs tea stall,Hyderabad
11	Dhanpat rai-Ganesh idols making,hyderabad	41	Laxmaiah,vegetable vendor,Hyderabad
12	Roja Rani,women hostel owner,hyderabad	42	Venkateshwarlu, Tailor,Hyderabad
13	M.Narsimha,barber,Hyderabad	43	Janardhan reddy,farmer,Chittor
14	Bhukya hanuma naik,farmer,Guntur	44	Ashok,Kirana shop,Hyderabad
15	Busamma,dry fish vendor,prakasam	45	Ettamma,vegetable vendor,Hyderabad
16	Bikshapati,livestock business,Ranga Reddy	46	P.Tuljaram,cloths ironing,Hyderabad
17	Vijayalaxmi,accountant,Kurnool	47	M.Radha,Small kiran shop,Hyderabad
18	Satrunjay singh,farmer,Jarkhand	48	G.Rama, maide,Hyderabad
19	Ratnam,computer repairer,Hyderabad	49	R.Yadagiri,watchman,Hyderabad
20	Reddy Papaiah,daily labour,VP,Srikakulam	50	K.Gangamma,daily wage labour,chittor
21	P.Masna,shop wrker,Hyderabad	51	P.Triveni,sales assistant,Hyderabad
22	Vittal,auto driver,Hyderabad	52	Mallesh,cook,Hyderabad
23	V.Somlanaik,trpalin seling,Guntur	53	Laxmi,selling flowers,Kurnool
24	Dulappa,Bamboo basket making,Hyderabad	54	Rajya laxmi,facy storeruns,Nellore
25	Swapna,book keeper,Hyderabad	55	Rajitha,Rasulpura,Hyderabad
26	Vineela devi,employer,Hyderabad	56	Dharmaiah,fruits vendor,Mahabubnagra
27	I.Kanakalaxmi,Washermen,Hyderabad	57	K.Kistamma,wage labour,Mahabubnagar
28	T.Ramudu,fisher man,Mahabubnagar	58	Nirmala,Maide,Warangal
29	Basheer,farmer,nalgonda	59	Ashok,Car driver,Hyderabad
30	G.Govinda reddy,daily woker,Hyderabad		

'livelihoods' has been publishing common person interview column since November 2007. In this column, we tell their occupation, literacy, problems in life, life experiences of common person in their own words. We take interviews from tribal peoples from areas, villages, towns and cities and from all walks of life, including elders, disabled and vulnerable.

Understanding common man brings out the issues they face and how it effects their life and livelihoods. Our

readers found this topic very interesting and insightful. In our coming issues we hope to bring more and more interviews and address common man issues. Our approach will be to give information to our readers and development professionals that can help them understand the needs of the people on ground during their work and development initiatives. ❖

Acharya Konda Lakshman Bapuji

Acharya Konda Lakshman Bapuji (Prominent Socialist Politician) who fought for freedom during Nizams period later served as Deputy Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Assembly and a leading protagonist of social justice, humanism and moral values. He expired on 21 September 2012 at the age of 97 years at his home in Hyderabad.

Bapuji's full name was Konda Lakshman Bapuji, who was born in 27 September 1915. His father name was Bapuji and mother name was Ammakka. He was born in Padmashali (a weavers' community) at maternal grandparents' house in Wankdi, a remote tribal village of Adilabad District, Nizam's Dominion (Hyderabad State) now in Andhra Pradesh State. He studied Law Diploma Courses at Hyderabad.

He was perhaps the last leader who had lived the different phases of the 20th and early 21st century in this part of the country. His life was not only an individual reflection of the larger political and social history and life of Telangana.

His life was a complex of four distinct and yet interconnected people's movements. Those are 1. Anti-Nizam struggle, 2. Backward class movement, 3. The handloom weavers' cooperative movement and 4. Telangana movement.

He was hardly 17 years old when Konda Lakshman Bapuji mobilised a few youths at Rajura in his native Adilabad district and walked for 20miles (32km) to attend a public meeting of Mahatma Gandhi at Chanda in the Vidarbha region of the present Maharashtra state in 1932. He was inspired by Gandhiji and other leaders, and he plunged into the national movement soon after his education.

He was arrested in 1938 for participating in the Satyagraha movement in Hyderabad and was lodged in the Chanchalaguda Central Jail. Apart from the freedom movement, he was also actively involved with the activities of Andhra Mahasabha during 1941-42. He organized Satyagraha and other activities as part of the Quit India Movement in 1942. He was a renowned lawyer practiced criminal laws for 17years (1940-1957).

Even after India's Independence in 1947 and his marriage to Shakuntala Devi in 1948, he did not keep away from people and actively participated in the struggle for the then Hyderabad state's merger with the Indian Union.

In the first general election held in free India in 1952, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Hyderabad from

Asifabad double member constituency in Adilabad district. After Andhra Pradesh was formed, he was elected to the State Assembly from Chinna Kondur in Nalgonda district and became deputy speaker. In 1960, he served as minister for excise, village and small-scale industries, handloom and textiles, and industries.

He was re-elected from China Kondur in a by-election in 1965. In 1967, he won from Bhongir in Nalgonda district and became minister of labour and information & public relations.

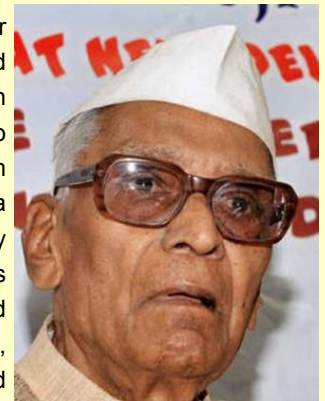
In 1969 he resigned from the ministry and plunged into the Telangana movement. He was arrested and remanded to the Rajahmundry Central Jail.

His political life started with his roles as a young activist against the autocratic feudal Nizam's rule which, in fact, symbolised the spirit of the times. Though he followed adherence to ahimsa, like most of the notable congressmen like Kajoli and PV Narasimha Rao, Bapuji also participated in the armed resistance against the regime.

His conception of politics reflected an important and rich strand of the nationalist movement that emphasized social rootedness and popular collective will. This conception is the basis of the backward class and cooperative movements that were seen as integral part of his democratic vision.

The backward classes, consisting of the artisanal, service occupational and agrarian castes were mobilized on the basis of the needs and demands of crafts and livelihoods. And correspondingly the political system and policy regimes were pressurized to respond to them.

Lakshman Bapuji's role in the handloom cooperative movement which aimed at empowering weavers in comparison with Master weavers and traders demonstrated the subaltern thrust of the movement. With the entry of vested interests in the form of political interference into and bureaucratization of cooperatives in subsequent decades, we witness the decline of the cooperative spirit and resultant crisis in the handloom industry and weaver community.



The conception of background class movement implicit in the political practice of Bapuji and Sardar Gouthu Latchanna's generation is in sharp contrast to a much-impoverished notion evident in the mobilization that presently happens in the name of backward classes. Backward class movement today has shrunk to reservation issue and reduces politics to electoral numbers game, to the total neglect of people's security and their livelihoods.

It is the social thrust that made Bapuji sour to the dominant caste political elite. Bapuji, whose name was mentioned as the Chief ministerial candidate, led the upper caste to gang up and saw to his political marginalization in the state.

Bapuji had the unique historical opportunity of taking an active part in all phases that could be identified in the articulation of the Telangana demand. The first phase was the initial resistance to the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956s. The present is the articulation of the demand for Telangana, traceable to the 1990s.

In the political fermentation centred on the Telangana demand, Konda Lakshman bapuji stands out as a unique symbol. When the engagement with the state for the demand by almost every political leader in Telangana, regardless of party affiliation, is driven by electoral arithmetic and chemistry, the only person who remained, beyond the electoral calculations, the true spirit of popular will in Telangana was Bapuji.

Acceptance of Bapuji as the symbol of Telangana's popular collective aspiration by almost every section was evident in the enthusiastic reception to his presence in the autonomous popular mobilizations and even academic scholarly seminars although the fact that Bapuji was in his 90s.

This is also symptomatic of the popular distrust of the electorally professional political elite and their move away from the popular will. This divide and disconnect between the popular classes and political elite in the state has perhaps never been so sharp and conscious.

In this grim scenario people like Konda Lakshman Bapuji gave us a sense of hope. Bapuji's life has been a testimony of counter-politics when the mainstream political leadership became an embodiment of displayed dominance of almost of every shade i.e., caste, power and wealth.

Bapuji's association with and support to the struggles of the downtrodden and the dispossessed like handloom weavers, dalits whose woes have reached unbearable proportions due to the anti-people strategy of the neo-liberal regimes in the State and at the Centre, has been a demonstration of

his concern for the people's welfare.

Likewise, in post-1969 when the Telangana demand was no longer newsworthy, and especially since the 1990s really when the Telangana demand started igniting popular imaginations as a possible framework for pro-people-policy governance, Bapuji was naturally in the forefront.

What made Konda Lakshman bapuji a leader is not just the fact that he was elderly statesman from the region but that his role during the 1969 Telangana struggle (during which he gave up ministership never to aspire for any official position again) and after that symbolized the popular aspirations in contrast to the elite frustration.

In the place of the top and down leadership model that rationalize power corridor manipulations in the present Telangana movement, Bapuji consistently advocated the need for a collective leadership and popular participation and pinned the hopes on students and youth as harbinger of the movement.

It is a sad comment on the state of politics and academia that there is hardly any serious attempt to document and celebrate the life of such an eminent personality who played an uncompromising role in the history of Telangana from the anti-Nizam struggle to Telangana State demand in 1969 and from the anti-neo-liberal people's movement to the present Telangana movement.

Konda Lakshman Bapuji's involvement also includes the following activities. 1943 till his death he has been playing a leading role in promoting and managing Padmashali students hostel as founder president, beside as Margadarshak in number social service projects including Choultries namely Akhila Bharatha Baktha Markandya Padmashali Anna Satrams where in lodging and with free boarding for the pilgrims at religious places - Srisailem, Yadagiri gutta, Badrachalam and Tirupati are provided.

In memory of Flying Officer K. L. Umesh, second son of Acharya Konda Lakshman Bapuji, a Library named after him as "Flying Officer K. L. Umesh Memorial Library" was started by Flying Officer K. L. Umesh Memorial Trust (founded by Smt. and Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji) in their residence and subsequently it was shifted into Chiluka Hall of the Padmashali Bhavan on the request of the Hostel Boarders. It proved to be of great use not only to the hostel boarders but also to the students of neighbouring Educational Institutions.

Acharya Konda Lakshman Bapuji dedicated his entire life to freed of the marginalized people. ❖

Stories

Story	Moral
A Lesson From Butterfly	If God allowed us to go through our life without any obstacles, it would cripple us. We would not be as strong as we could have been. Never been able to fly
An Archer and His Skills	Everyone is better when on solid ground. We are more assertive, more sure of ourselves, etc. But when our stability is taken away, we are simply a child learning everything anew.
Being of the 'Nothing'!	<i>Learning at times also come the hard way. What is important is to have an open mind to learn and unlearn. Learning is a lifelong phenomenon.</i>
Birds of Different Feathers	Being the back bone of the organization, need to recognize that diversity can exist in an organization if there is open to new ideas and more eager to grow. acceptance and trust. When we learn to appreciate one another's differences, we become more willing to listen, more eager to grow.
Decision Making	<i>The dilemmas of decision making are always there both within and without. Hasty decisions can be costly, can be unethical, can be unreasonable, can be biased</i>
Elephantine Decision Making	A development actor needs to be always keep this in mind and balance his priorities. Hence, the importance of initiating appropriate processes right from the beginning in any community development project. One can also see why a belief in the capacities of the community (and the poor) is important
Managing Time	<i>To be successful in life, we need to appreciate this reality and prioritize our works so that we have time for the things that are truly most important.</i>
Mountain	Life will give you back everything you have given to it." YOUR LIFE IS NOT A COINCIDENCE. IT'S A REFLECTION OF YOU!"
No Time for Worry	<i>Keeping oneself busy is always the best way to keep out of a worry. A busy mind does not have time to think of any other things including our worries.</i>
Sharpen the Axe	<i>Most of us never update our skills. We think what ever we learnt is enough to lead the life forever. However, this is not true. If we do not update our skills our efficiency will reduce, forbidding our growth.</i>
Story of Buddha, Elephant and Monkey	We can reflect on where we can "make things better" by less action -- even temporary withdrawal.
Take a Step Up	<i>Each of our troubles is an invitation for us to steps to grow up. We can get out of the deepest wells just by not stopping, never giving up! Shake it off and take a step up.</i>
The First Opportunity!	Life is full of opportunities. Some will be easy to take advantage of, some will be difficult. But once we let them pass (Often in hopes of something better), those opportunities may never again be available. So always grab the first opportunity!.
The Frogs In The Pit	<i>Constant motivation through appropriate communication by using encouraging words will really help the community to motivate themselves in all times.</i>
The Heron, Serpent and the Mongoose	<i>The 'livelihoods' workers themselves may not suggest with bad intentions and the suggestions may have been made in good faith. But an improper assessment of the situation and the stakeholders may lead to a state where the community finds itself in much worse situation before the intervention.</i>
The Window Through Which We Look	What we see when watching others depends on the window through which we look!!!
A Gift of Love	Real beauty lies not in the physical appearance, but in the heart. Real treasure lies not in what that can be seen, but what that cannot be seen. Real love lies not in what is done and known, but in what that is done but not known.
Things are not Always They Appear	<i>In life we are going to be confronted with challenges, problems, and disasters. But keep in mind that what the devil has meant for bad, God can transform into your good! What is a catastrophe can sometimes be a blessing in disguise.</i>
Teacher and Student	'Having skills is important, but it also important to control emotions'.
The Miller, His Son and the Donkey	By trying to please everybody, he had pleased nobody and had lost his Ass besides. If you try to please all, you please none.

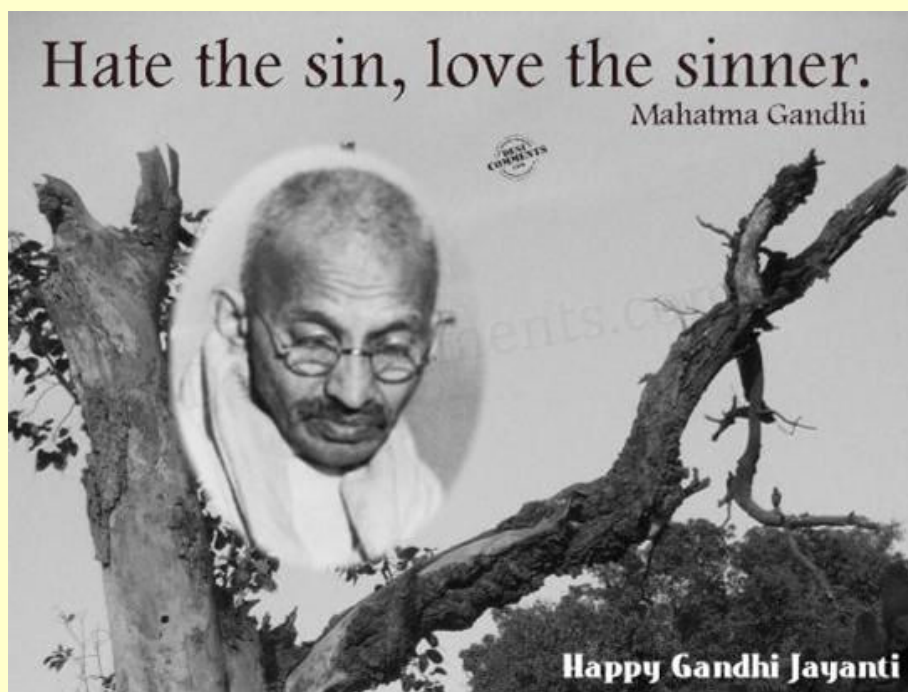
We introduced a moral story every month from the time the magazine was started. Here are some selected stories, along with its professed insight. ❖

'livelihoods' Links

The occasion of 60 'livelihoods' completion. We plan to put all magazines and supplements links in one place for readers conveyance. These were uploaded in www.livelihoods.net.com. Access any magazine through below mentioned links...

Month	Cover Story Name	Link Address to Access 'livelihoods' Magazines & Supplements
November'07	Minimum support!?	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/569-livelihoods-nov2007
December'07	Facel'ess' Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/568-livelihoods-dec2007
January'08	dis'abled Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/567-livelihoods-january-2008
February'08	Adivasi Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/566-livelihoods-february-2008
March'08	Ageing Young India	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/565-livelihoods-march-2008
April'08	Dalit Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/564-livelihood-april-08
May'08	The 'tidal' Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/563-livelihoods-may-2008
June'08	Education	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/562-livelihoods-june-2008
July'08	Rainfed Farming	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/561-livelihoods-july-2008
August'08	Nomadic 'livelihoods'	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/560-livelihoods-august-2008
September'08	Urban 'Poor' livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/559-livelihoods-september-2008
October' 08	Women & Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/558-livelihoods-october-2008
November'08	Occupations Losing Ground	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/557-livelihoods-november-2008
December'08	'Minority' Livelihoods!?!'	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/556-livelihoods-december-2008
January'09	Street Vending	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/555-livelihoods-ian-2009
February'09	Migration	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/554-livelihoods-february-2009
March'09	Rural Non-farm Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/553-livelihoods-march-2009
April'09	Forest-based Occupations	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/552-livelihoods-april-2009
May'09	Livestock Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/551-livelihoods-may-2009
June'09	Wage Labour	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/550-livelihoods-june-2009
July'09	Primary Healthcare	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/549-livelihoods-july-09
August'09	'livelihoods' on the move'	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/548-livelihoods-august-2009
September'09	Environment	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/547-livelihoods-september-2009
October' 09	Infotainment - 'livelihoods'in & around	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/546-livelihoods-october-09
November'09	Food for All	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/545-livelihoods-november-2009
December'09	Water	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/544-livelihoods-december-09
January'10	Energy	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/543-livelihoods-2010-ian
February'10	When Disasters Strike ...	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/542-livelihoods-2010-feb
March'10	Watershed +	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/541-livelihoods-2010-march
April'10	Social Responsibility	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/540-livelihoods-2010-april
May'10	Needs of Poor	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/539-livelihoods-2010-may
June'10	Meeting the Needs	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/538-livelihoods-2010-june
July'10	Institutions of Poor	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/537-livelihoods-2010-july
August'10	Employment	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/536-livelihoods-2010-august
September'10	Human Resources	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/535-livelihoods-2012-september
October' 10	Leadership	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/533-livelihoods-2010-october
November'10	Building Capacities	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/534-livelihoods-2010-november-final
December'10	Managing Risk	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/18-livelihoods-2010-december

January'11	'livelihoods' Education	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/17-livelihoods-2011-january
February'11	Commons	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/20-livelihoods-2011-february-
March'11	Entrepreneurship	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/22-livelihoods-2011-march-
April'11	Civil Society	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/29-livelihoods-april-2011
May'11	Indian Handicrafts..	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/583-livelihoods-may-2011
June' 11	Youth Lense... on Poverty	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/24-livelihoods2011june
July'11	Microfinance	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/27-livelihoods-july-2011
August'11	Cascades	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/30-livelihoods-august-2011
September'11	Livelihood's Collectives	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/32-livelihoods-september-2011
October ' 11	Gandhian Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/34-livelihoods-october-2011pdf-final
November ' 11	Dropouts' Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/41-livelihoods-november-2011
December '11	Learning	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/46-livelihoods-december-11
January'12	Rights	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/52-livelihoods-january-2012-
February'12	Love	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/167-livelihoods-february-2012
March '12	Panchayat	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/362-livelihoods-march-2012
April '12	Information	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/512-livelihoods-april-2012
May '12	Technology	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/523-livelihoods-may-2012-
June '12	Social Entrepreneurship	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/525-livelihoods-june-2012
July '12	Partnerships	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/570-livelihoods-july-2012
August '12	Team Learning	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/573-livelihoods-august-2012
September'12	Landscape Livelihoods	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/577-livelihoods-september-2012
October'12	59 'livelihoods'	http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/585-livelihoods-october-2012-
How to' Supplements		
How to do LEAP		http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/572-supplement-how-to-do-leap-august-2012
How to Form and Run an NGO		http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/578-supplement-how-to-form-and-run-ngo-september-2012
How to do Value Chain		http://www.livelihoods.net.in/digital-library/doc_download/584-supplement-how-to-do-value-chain-analysis--october-2012



Organizations

1	BAIF	31	Sampradaan– Indian Centre for Philanthropy
2	NDDB	32	Praxis– Institute for Participatory Practices
3	PRADAN	33	Development of Humane Action (DHAN)
4	NECC	34	Cooperative Development Foundation
5	Agramee	35	National Council of Rural Institutes
6	HelpAge	36	Human and Institutional Development Forum
7	ASM	37	Trust Microfin Network
8	SIFFS	38	Visakha Dairy
9	NAC	39	Aga Khan Rural Support Program
10	DDS	40	Gandhigram Rural University
11	KOVEL	41	Cilika Development Authority
12	COVA	42	EDI
13	Self Employed Women's Association	43	PEDO and Devial Vyas
14	Ladakh Ecological Development Group	44	Mamidipudi Venkatarangaiya Foundation
15	Commitments	45	Young Professionals - Aashayin Foundation
16	MYRADA	46	Bharati Integrated Rural Development Society
17	Ajeevika Bureau	47	Deshpande Foundation
18	Dastkar	48	Covenant Centre for Development
19	Foundation For Ecological Security	49	Centre for Collective Development (CCD)
20	AMUL	50	Aide et Action
21	Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union	51	APMSS
22	FRLHT	52	ActionAid India
23	Progressive Auto and Motor Workers Union	53	Sweekaar Academy of Rehabilitation Sciences
24	Centre for Environment Education	54	State Institute of Rural Development
25	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	55	India Development Gateway (InDG)
26	ICRISAT	56	Society for Energy, Environment and Development
27	Freshwater Action Network South Asia	57	Centre for Social Initiative and Management
28	The Energy and Resources Institute	58	Centre For Youth and Social Development
29	Indian Red Cross Society	59	CHILDLINE India Foundation
30	Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR)		

In the Development in Action column we introduced a development organization since October 2007. We have introduced 59 institutions so far, discussing the organization's vision, the domain, the type of service they provide, the type of activities they are involved in and for how long. Government and nongovernmental organizations were equally represented in this column.

We introduced donor organizations to field level organizations, district level to international level organizations and from different regions with different focus.

To mention a few that organizations work on different issues: NDDB on dairy, Pradan on sustainable economic issues, HelpAge on elders development, Childline foundation and MV foundation on children issues, WOTR on watershed activities, Ajeevika Bureau on migrations, MYRADA on village development, Commitments on disable people, Ladakh Ecological Development Group on Ladak people development at Jammu & Kashmir, SEVA on women self employment, Kovel foundation on tribals, ICRISAT on rainfed agriculture. ❖

Interview With Grassroots Worker

'livelihoods' has been publishing interview with grassroots workers since April 2011. These development workers work in various projects from government and nongovernmental organizations and need encouragement for their key role in various grassroots programs.

It is worth noting that a large percentage of grassroots

trainings, orientations and strengthen for SHGs development. Shabana went Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for giving trainings. They always touch with SHG groups for solve problems and doubts.

Budvesh works as emergency medical technician in 108 services in Mahaboobnagar. He handled cases of pregnancy, diarrhea, fever, asthma, snake bite, skin burns

1	Kala-Staff Nurse, Karuna Project, W.Godavari	10	K.Rajesh,CSC,Magicbus,Medak
2	G.Bhavani,CRP,Karuna project,W.Godavari	11	Shabana,CRP,DRDA,Warangal
3	Arundathi-Health Assistant,PHC,Hyderabad	12	Jampaiah,C.cordinator,MMS,Warangal
4	M.Aruna,CRP,SLF,Hyderabad	13	Jaya Sri,Volunteer,Karuna,W.Godavari
5	P.R.Reddy,volunteer,APCBTMP,M.Nagar	14	K.Srinivas,F.Assistant,NREGS,Vizainagaram
6	R.Prahlad,PDS dealer,Adilabad	15	Srinivas,credit officer,Micro Finance,Gulbarga
7	Budvesh,EMT,108 service, Mahabubnagar	16	G.Prameela,AWC Teacher,Mahaboobnagar
8	M.Laxmi, Book keeper&Volunteer,Medak	17	Kamalamma,Bhima mithra,Mahaboobnagar
9	Laxminarayanamma ,E-book keeper,Anantapur	18	Jyostna ,Livelihood Co,IGWDP,Medak

workers are women. Here, Government, HelpAge India, World Bank, Magic bus, NREGS and other donor organizations implement health, education, sanitation, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, poverty elimination, development of irrigation tanks and other projects support with local implementing organizations in rural and urban areas.

Here, Kala work as social worker, Ganga Bhavani work as community resource person (CRP) and volunteer in Karuna project in Korukonda mandal in west Godavari. In Karuna project, they work with elders on health, groups meeting, gave medicine and physiotherapy services, book keeping, conduct monthly meeting. They listened elder's personal and family problems and involved as family member with elders.

Arundathi works as health assistant in primary health centre at Addagutta in Hyderabad. She give service to people like checkups and treatment for T.B, malaria, typhoid, cholera, dengue, leprosy, copper T for late pregnant and other diseases in rural and urban areas.

Aruna works as a SHG leader and community resource person in Miyapur in Hyderabad. Shabana works as community resource person in Warangal. They give

and RTA in emergency time. He conducts village level orientation programs on how to get emergency services.

Rajashekar reddy works as agriculture volunteer for water users association development and Jyotsna work as 'livelihoods'coordinator in watershed development program in Medak. She gives loan for buffalo to people with project supporting.

Laxmi give service as book keeper and Laxminarayanamma also give service as E book keeper for self help groups. Rajesh give service as community sport coach for his village children, Jampaiah give service as disable coordinator for disable people and he is also disable person so he knows disable problems.Srinivas provide works for village people under NREGS, Prameela give service like nutrition food and early child education by Anganwadi centre, Kamalamma give bhima service for self help group members.

All grass root workers give services through hard work for people. Livelihood wishes to them for better performance in work, get better opportunities and 'livelihoods'wants they give more time for service to people.❖

Policy Reviews

The 'livelihoods' monthly during its 5 years journey from 2nd October 2007 has been reviewing the details of policies that impact the 'livelihoods' of the common people. **Article 19 of Constitution of India gives the Indian citizen the fundamental right to practice any profession, or to carry any occupation, trade or business.**

The governments of the centre and states are usually taking up certain policies to pursue their goals. But the common man's interest is whether these policies are beneficial to the well being of the majority of the Indian population or not? In this context the 'livelihoods' explored the details in depth and made available the features of the policies to the development workers and common public, such as Koneru Committee Recommendations on land reforms and land distribution to the landless poor especially SC, ST, and Tribals in Andhra Pradesh.

Even The Supreme Court intervened to uphold the right of street vendors to practice their occupation by its ruling **"if properly regulated according to the exigency of the circumstances, the small traders on the side walks can considerably add to the comfort and convenience of the general public, by making available ordinary articles of everyday use for a comparatively lesser price."** The National Policy for Urban Street vendors was brought out and it was reviewed in the 'livelihoods' monthly.

As the agrarian crisis is driving Indian farmers to indebtedness and even suicides by farmers are a sad manifestation of this crisis, the Government has brought Money lenders Bill 2007. The 'livelihoods' has reviewed the government efforts to streamline the money lenders and its significance on farmers relief.

The tourism has great capacity to generate employment of diverse kind- from the most specialized to the unskilled and its potential can be channelized for major economic growth. The National Tourism Policy 2002 was formulated whose details were captured in the review. The Textile Industry provides large scale employment next only to agriculture in India. The Government formulated the National Textile Policy 2000, and its efforts

to build a strong and vibrant Textile Industry were reviewed in the 'livelihoods'.

The Indian Constitution advocates the principle of gender equality in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive Principles- but in practice this is the most neglected item and is debated for decades for its non implementation. In this context the Government drafted The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 for advancement of women and removing gender discrimination which was reviewed in the 'livelihoods' highlighting the features to espouse the cause.

In view of the enormity of the domestic workers who are mostly unorganized but playing a key role in sharing domestic duties in urban areas, but are vulnerable and less paid, the Government has brought The Domestic Workers (Registration, Social Security and Welfare) Act-2008, whose key features were reviewed for the awareness of the most exploited sections.

Like wise every policy of the government that came to limelight at that time was taken up for in depth review, such as The Right To Education act-2009, The Right To Information Act-2005, The Food Security Bill, The Role of NGOs in Primary Education, The MGNREGA, The National Health Policy-2002, The FDI Policy 2011, The Unorganized Sector Social Security Bill, The Minimum Wages Act-1948, etc., to educate the development workers and make the public aware of their rights and facilities which are incorporated in the policy statements and acts and to enable them to utilize them.

Generally much is talked about welfare activities and in practice the end users, the common public especially the poor people are left at disadvantage as these policy statements and acts are not reachable to them.

The 'livelihoods' effort by this exercise is to bring these policy contexts at the doorsteps of the poor through the dedicated development workers, NGOs and stakeholders involved. Only a few contexts are mentioned here and total 59 such policy contexts were reviewed in the 'livelihoods'. In its mission to pursue enhancement of 'livelihoods' of the disadvantaged, vulnerable and poor people of India more and more policy reviews will be taken up in future. ❖

Books

Book Name	Authors / Editors/ Publisher	Book Name	Author / Editors/ Publisher
The Goal	Eliyahu Goldratt	The Servant	James C. Hunter
The Alchemist	Paulo Coelho	The Fortune at Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP)	C.K. Prahalad
The Dip	Seth Godin	The Unheard truth: Poverty and Human Rights	Irene Khan
Tribes of India	Furer Haimendorf	Property, Power & Public Choice	Allan Schmid
Poverty and Environment	Wordbank	Women & Development- The Indian Experience	Mira Seth
Corporate Response to HIV/AIDS	Wordbank	The Learning Organisation: Developing Democracy at Work	Bob Garratt
Crafting Institutions for Self-governing Irrigation	Elinor Ostrom	The Tools of Leadership	Max Landsberg
The Fifth Discipline Field book	Peter M. Sange, Art Klenier, Roberts, B. Ross & J. Smoth	Multiple Meanings Of Money-How Women See Microfinance	Smita Premchander & Prameela
Who Killed the Sundarbans	Tushar Kanjilal	Fish! Omnibus – A Remarkable Way to Boost Morale and Improve Results	Stephen C. Lundin, Harry Paul and John Christensen
Pedagogy of the Oppressed	Paulo Freire	Building Social Business	Muhammad Yunus
The Art of Loving	Eric Fromm	Resources, Rights and Cooperation	The CGIAR Report
The Second Sex	Simone de Beauvoir	Entrepreneurship Development and Project Management	Dr. Neeta Baporikar
An Inconvenient Truth	Al Gore	Civil Society	Michael Edwards
Development as Freedom	Amartya Sen	Indian Textiles	Nicholas Barnard, John Gil- low
We Are Poor But Somony	Ela R. Bhatt	The End of Poverty—Economic Possi- bilities for Our Time	Jeffrey D. Sachs
Crying Out for Change	Deepa Narayan, Rabert Chambers & K. Shah	Rural Financial Sector Alternate Models	Tamil Datta Chaudari
Rural Poverty Report 2001	IFAD, Rome	Water Security and Management	V. Ratna Reddy
How to Change the World	David Bornstein	Co-operatives in Agriculture	Samar K. Datta
Animal Farm	George Orwell	Civil Resistance and Power Politics	Edited by Adam
My Universities	Maxim Gorky	Revisiting the Informal Sector	Sarbajit chadhuri and Ujjaini Mukhopadhyay
When Thre is Doctor	David Werner	Women's Rights	Lynn Walter
The Third Wave	Alvin Toffler	Holy Books	-
Small is Beautiful	D.E.F. Schumacher	Republic	Plato
The Idea of Justice	Amartya Sen	The Information	James Gleick
The Professional	Subroto Bagchi	The Poor Man's Wisdom	Adrian Moyes
Alternative Energy - Demystified	Stan Gibilisco	Social Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice	Ryszard Praszkiar and Andrzej Nowak
Disaster Management in India	National Disaster Manage- ment Division	Creating Vibrant Public-Private– Panchayat Partnership (PPPP)	Harsh Singh
To the Hands of the Poor- Water and Trees	Robert Chambers, N.C. Sax- ena & Thushaar Shah	I Too Had a Dream	Vergheese Kurien

Every month 'livelihoods' reviewed a few books written for the people in development sector. ❖

Trends and Statistics

Savings	Net Overseas Development Assistance Received
Handloom sector	Temporary Migration
Net Aid Transfers	Growing Height of Indians
Representation of Scheduled Tribes in Indian Civil Services	Labour Force in India
Consumption pattern across difference MCPE classes of Population – Rural (%)	Employment by Public and Private Sector (1983 to 2006)
Amount of Loans Issued by PACS during 2002-2003	Retailing in India
Poverty Ration Anchored to the Nutritional Norms	Human Development Index 2010
Market Yards	Energy Consumption in India
Form, Animal Husbandry & Non – Farm Incomes	Rural Development Budget in India
Percentages of Rural Households Reporting lack of Food: India and Major States	Contribution of Agriculture to GDP
Regions For NSS Sampling	Land Ownership Structure
Cost of Illness in India	Employment Growth Rate by Sector Wise
Household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure	Handicrafts' Exports
Irrigational Potential In India	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
Low body Mass Index (BMI) and Anaemia in Woman (%)	Microfinance: Outreach
Productivity Deficit In India	Source-wise Irrigation Area
Survey of Times Use (July 1998 – June 1999)	Poverty Situation of Scheduled Tribes
Conservation Factors for various Agri-Commodities	Changing Food Consumptions Patterns
Per 1000 distribution of person aged 60+ by number of surviving children (2004)	Formal And Informal Employment in India
The Population Growth in India Population Size and Growth, India 1901 – 2001	Literacy Rate Between Male and Female
Top 10 Cases of Death: 2001 – 03	Irrigation Sources
International Classification of Non Profit Organizations	Livestock Contribution in Agriculture GDP
Sector – wise NGO/VOs Working	Distribution of Usually Employed Persons
Government Expenditure on Social Sector	A Gender Reversal On Career Aspirations
Employment in Organized Sector of India	Household Fuel Usage Proportion
Drinking Water in India	NGOs Growth at Global
Electricity Availability Across States	Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban
Availability of Infrastructure / HR in India v/s International Status	Increasing Acreage or Organic Farming
Social Services Expenditure by India	Milk Production in India Form 1950-2010
Yield of Principal of Crops	

Here are some general trends 'livelihoods' has observed over the years. The handloom sector is declining in India. Savings, particularly in the household sector are increasing.

Unfortunately, potable tap water is available for only 10 per cent of rural households. These households are highly dependent on groundwater. Migration is increasing in all states from rural to urban areas. Employment in organized sector and women's participation is increasing over the years. However, gender disparity is also evident from the data as the women labour force is still very much less than the male labour force across the states in both rural and urban areas even as employment rate is increasing in public and private sector. Retail sector is increasing rapidly with many companies are coming in to this sector.

The informal employment has a higher share, though there is slight increase in the percentage share of employment in the formal sector in over the years. Over all women's education rate increasing and the literacy gap is reducing and we hope this trend will continue in future. Livestock contribution to our economy has seen is tremendous growth, more than food grains. Fire wood consumption for cooking is gradually decreasing for the last 13 years. Acreage of organic farming is increasing across the world. ❖

Success Stories

Out of Poverty

It is said that success and failure of a person is in their own hands, though we blame fate conveniently for the trials and tribulations of life. In the “Out of Poverty” and “Broken Lives” columns of Livelihoods, we brought out stories of success and failure of general public. Here is a gist of plausible reasons why some ‘livelihoods’ succeed and why some fail:

Reasons for Success :

- *Women who toiled hard and either started or joined in a SHG group
- *Timely help extended by SHG and Panchayat.
- *Learning Skill development courses for employment.
- *Help and advice from NGO's.
- *Benefitting from alternate 'livelihoods'
- *Education ladder to successes
- *Using Opportunities and resources
- *Diligent working and planning
- *Organic farming and non pest management
- *Tapping proper opportunities
- *Determination and planning
- *Overcoming disability: joined a Vocational Course centre.
- *Best Farming Practices
- *Learning New skills
- *Developing marketing skills
- *Multiple livelihoods
- *Making informed decision
- *Taking calculated risks
- *Turning gaps into opportunities
- *Following market trends
- *Making right decisions in the right time
- *Confidence
- *New methods in solving problems
- *Making best of spiritual capital ❖

Failure Stories

Broken Lives

- *Ignoring health, ill health in family and debts due to ill health
- *Debts and crop failures
- *Migration without proper opportunity
- *Debts, accidents and suicides
- *Vulnerability and risks
- *Burden of large family
- *Lean season and non availability of work in dry areas
- *Poor infrastructure to work
- *Debts due to marriage
- *Single women and huge family responsibility
- *Drought and the consequences
- *Hasty decisions
- *Migration to cities in search of livelihood
- *Health expenses
- *Ill calculated risk
- *Venture without feasibility study
- *Gambling
- *Negligence and overconfidence
- *Ignoring existing livelihoods
- *Business fluctuations
- *lack of financial diligence
- *lack of right skills
- *poor business knowledge
- *Not adopting to change
- *Vision less endeavour
- *Biased feelings
- *Inconsistent thinking
- *Stubbornness towards changes and trends
- *Alcohol
- *Friends who turned foes
- *Unrealistic plans
- *Putting an end to means
- *Being Cheated

These case studies have brought valuable insight, the resilience of human spirit and at the same time highlighted the work that stills needs to be done. ❖

Shining and Declining Livelihoods

Declining Livelihoods	Shining Livelihoods	Declining Livelihoods	Shining Livelihoods
Handloom	IT	Bangle Sellers	Gas Stove Repairing
Toddy tappers	Retail	Ceramic Pickle Jars	Fruit Juice Points
Leatherworkers	Construction	Polishing Shoes	Ironing Clothes
Agri labour	Hospitality	Cycle Punctures	Private Travels
Rural traditional services	Fast foods	Sharpening Knives	Driving Schools
Potters	Nursing	Palm Leaf Mat Weaving	Nursery Raising
Rickshaw	Mobile	Radium shines on bikes	Vending Vermillion
Basket weavers	Centring and rod bending	Bamboo Basket Weaving	Hot Chips
Story tellers	Brick making	Rope Making	Paper Plate Making
Dramaartists	Drivers	Fading Street Dramas	Making Cement Material
Rental cycles	English medium teachers	Sharpening Stones	Selling Vegetables
watch repairers	Electricians	Lime Stone Powder Making	Floriculture
Fading Ghanis!	Rising Security!	Rice Flour Making	Carpentry
Doomsday For Cotton Carders!	Heyday For Beauticians	Combs and Pins Selling	Milk Collection Centre
“Attar” Losing Fragrance	“Decorations” Gaining Grandeur!	Shoe Polish	Soda Stop
Fading ‘Dhobis’	‘Embroidering’ Dreams	Handloom weaving	Powerloom Weaving
STD Booth Losing Relevance	Retaining Ground!	Ploughing With Plough	Ploughing With Tractor
Hoof Making Wearing Thin	Tea Stalls Steaming!	Bamboo Basket Making	Embroidery
Soda Fizzling Out!	Mint Minting In!	Tamarind Deseeding	Fried Snacks Making
Leaf Plate	Tent House	Metal Craft Making	Taxi
Type Set Printers	Delivery Boys	Horseshoe Making	Groundnut Machine
Typists	Painters	Mahout	Flour Mill
Zooming Out-Umbrella Repairer	Zooming In– Rural Auto	Dhobi'	Coconut Selling
Grounding Grinding Stones	Bustling Water Business	Butter Milk Making	Betel
Roofing with Roofing Grass	Packing and Moving	Selling Earthen-lamps	Pickle Making
Pounding goes Silent	Repairing Services reap	Snake Charmer	Milk Point
Ear Cleaning in Doldrums	Expanding Pharma Chains	Barber	Selling Ginger - Garlic
Fortune Telling	Carpet Making	Door to Door Vegetable Vending	Mutton Centre
Melting Ice	Motor Repairing	Selling Dholaks	Selling Mangoes
Hole in Manual Ear Piercing	Trading Waste Doing Best	Wooden Toys Making	Selling Flower Pots

'livelihoods' have drastically changed and are continuing to change over the decades. Some 'livelihoods' are declining and new 'livelihoods' are emerging and shining as follows, requiring adaption. ❖

'Yoga'kshemam

Happy Freedom! Hope we have all freedoms, including freedom of peace, knowledge and mental health! Happy Tourism!

Happy Hearts! Happy Helping! Happy Smiles! Happy Humane! Happy Elders! Happy Teachers again!

Happy Biodiversity! Happy Habitat! Happy Vegetarianism! Happy Ahimsa! Happy Animals!

Let us remember Shastri and Gandhi on their birthday – 2 October 2012.

Gandhi remains an inspiration to the world. His ways could not be ignored by any one. His 11 vows prayer, which was our prayer in our Sarvail Gurukulam in the early morning still rings in my head - *Ahimsa* (nonviolence), *Satya* (truth/integrity), *Asteya* (non-stealing), *Brahmacharya* (self-discipline), *Aparigraha* (non-possession), *Sharirshrama* (physical labour), *Aswada* (control of the palate), *Sarvatra Bhayavarjana* (fearlessness), *Sarva Dharma Samanatva* (equality of all religions), *Swadeshi* (use local goods) and *Sparshbhavana* (touchability).

Gandhi also reconfirms – *we are transient and insignificant; our existence is fully dependent on other animate/inanimate objects; diversity and equity is the way all around us; our achievement << 'grace' received; we are trustees of what we have for a while; 'I' comes in the way of surrendering to and flowing with the universe's infinite intelligence; and intense reflection and loving time with all life and nature is a way forward for sure.*

2 October is also the Akshara Day. We have reconfirmed to ourselves that we are in the business of influence and knowledge in the livelihoods/development domain. We reflected on the ways forward to mentor the mentors of 'livelihoods' Support Individuals, Entrepreneurs and Organizations at the scale this country needs.

A day before, we reflected on the ways to help elders to lead a life on their own with social, financial and 'livelihoods' security and importantly, dignity.

As if losing one legend Dr V Kurien was not enough, we lost another legend Acharya Konda Lakshman Bapuji, a rare breed of freedom fighter-lawyer-politician-social justice activist succumbed to old age; was still active at 96 (born on 27 September 1915) till the last day of earthly existence on 21 September 2012. He was cremated at his 'Jaladrushyam' on the banks of Hussain Sagar. Rest in peace! He has been a torch bearer of all the fights against injustice throughout his life and today he is synonymous with Telangana with social justice. He has been a hope to all the marginalized in general, socially oppressed in particular. He has been a mentor of new leadership amongst them in particular all over the country. Weavers had a lion's share in his mind space and activity portfolio. He was the co-founder of Hyco (now APCO Fabrics), way back in 50s. He was the tallest leader of the 20+ million

weavers of the country. Leaving ministership in 1969, he went on to mentor and lead the causes and movements of the marginalized including Telangana for over four decades. He represented our constituency several times. My father has been a long-term colleague in his socio-political movements over this period. I have been fortunate to meet him several times at his home 'Jaladrushyam' and at our home, and listen to him. He graced the occasion of sixty years of my father and greeted my parents with a shawl in our native village.

As I write this, T-leaders are observing silence at Bapughat to protest and attract attention. T-issue has reached a decision junction. This round of fight is more than a decade -long and 'livelihoods' of about half of the 10 million households in Telangana are getting affected negatively with domestic product in millions per day is getting lost. T cannot wait any longer.

I learnt during the month, sleep is something you cannot ignore. Naturally we would have more than one bout of sleep in a day (read: night). But, this has been affected with modern day night light and cell phones. We started having less quality and sound sleep. Having less sleep gives less time for body to repair itself naturally. The way out is neither caffeine nor sleeping pills. Try out – work when not sleeping; have all that is basic adequately with

pleasure – air, water, food and nutrition, clothes, touch and warmth of relationships, creativity et al ; sleep punctually - same time every night; avoid

bluish lights; and meditation and relaxation before going to sleep.

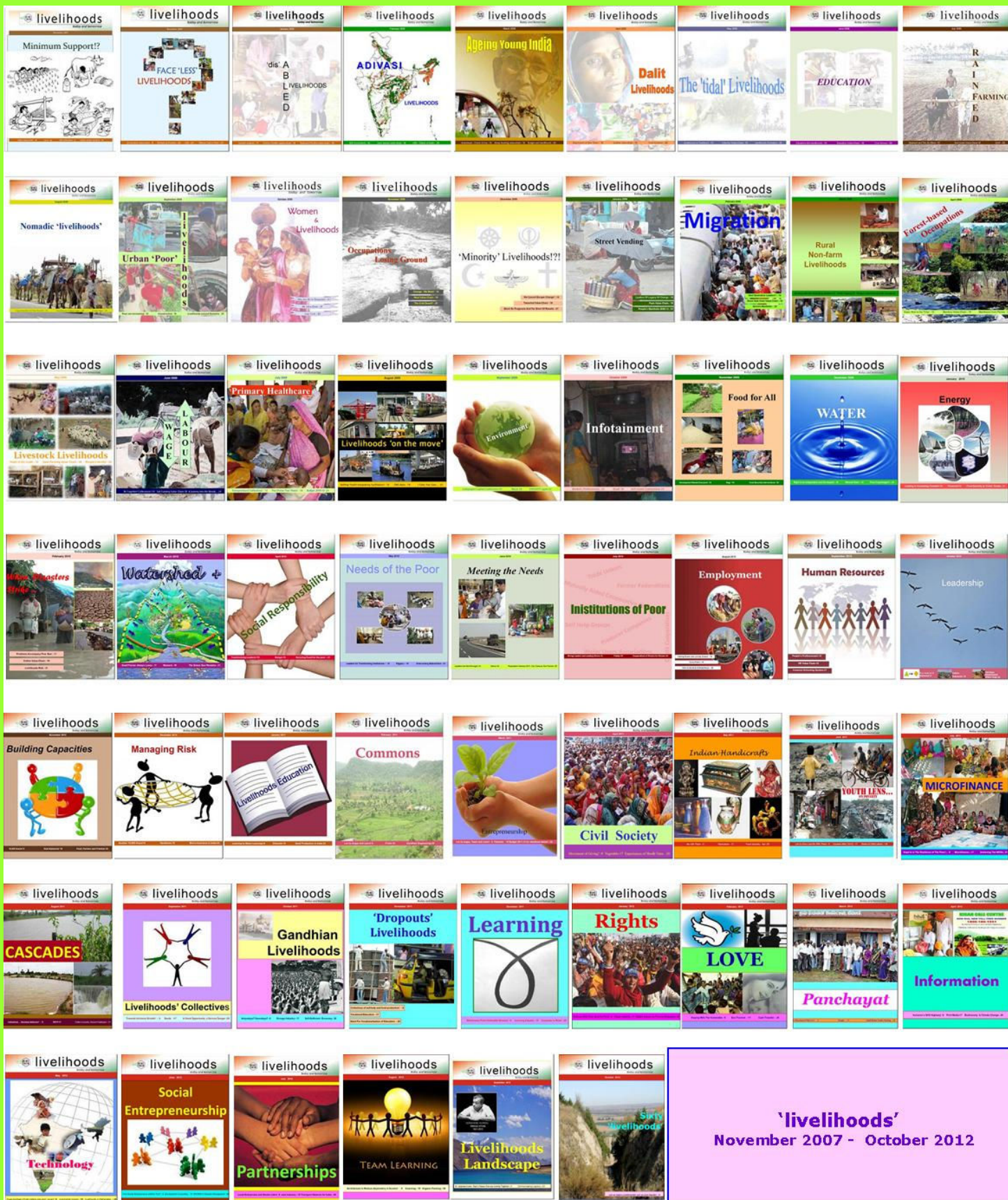
So, can we cut tiring travel? Can we cut endless phone talks? Can we cut e-addiction? Can we cut S-A-D [smoking, alcohol, drugs]? Can we cut doing something others can do/are doing? Can we focus on a few items where we can make a huge difference? And we can go and put all the effort in those works with complete involvement and happiness, till we are dead tired to sleep. In the morning we would be fresh again.

We seek joy in our life of co-existence. We are part of the bio-diversity in the life of co-existence. This is our reality. Let us appreciate this. Let us find ways to be useful to this life of co-existence with intense inner spirit, pooled up experience, distilled knowledge and focused action. Then, the universe embraces you with open arms and takes you in. It lets to flow along with its natural flows. In fact, the flows merge. This is [atmasaayujyayogam](#).

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we pursue relentless intense 'offering'! Krishna confirms – the universe is ever ready to test the relentlessness and intensity of the offering. If it is of the quality it is looking for, it just takes the offering and the offering free soul along.

Join us in the world of yoga – for celebration of loving co-existence – towards saha-gamanayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

G Muralidhar



'livelihoods'
 November 2007 - October 2012