



livelihoods

today and tomorrow

October 2015

Communitization



Communitized Convergence! -7

Gandhi Jayanthi! Shastri's birthday! Non-violence Day!

Elders' Day!

Bakrid! Duragasthami! Dussehra!

Let us celebrate centenary of Achaarya Konda Lakshman Bapuji!

Let us remember Dr Kurien!

People lead their Lives and Livelihoods and therefore, they need to plan for them and decide for them. Indian villages and communities were self-reliant and self-supporting. They were not interfering with the nature's ability to heal itself and sustain life/future. Innate volunteerism was present. As the poor get together in their institutions to serve as platforms for their better lives and livelihoods for a reasonable time to come, they need to be self-reliant, self-supporting and self-organizing. They need to take over today's activities of the facilitating organizations immediately; they need to have large number (1 per 10 families) of leaders, cadres (paid and unpaid; retained and need-based) with capacities rather than dependent on high cost less reliable professionals from outside; and they need to be supported with less in number but high calibre professionals with abilities of generalist integration, mentoring and being/working with communities. This, referred as communization, as to be scaled up and extended to local governments, civil society and project staffing. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'Communization'.

Do not forget to read CF Haemendorf's Classic 'Living Among Indian Tribes'.

Supplements included in this month include: Legendary Effort - 'Lead India' and Flagship Programme – AMRUT.

Usual e-links introduce a video (Soil to Silk – A story of Empowerment of Women through Sericulture), book (Small Farmers in India: Challenges and Opportunities), and value-chain/subsector (Silk and Bamboo Subsector/ Chhattisgarh).

As ever, pooled up Daily notes for the month as part of the e-livelihoods learning course are also presented this month.

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

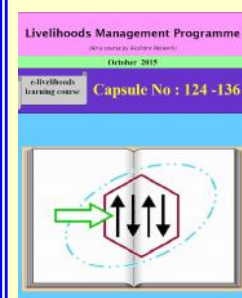
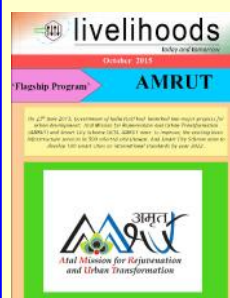
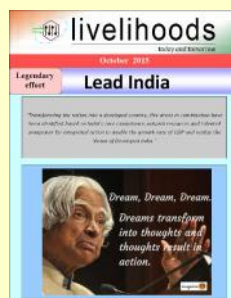
the 'livelihoods' team

Own account self-employment is a significant source of employment for women and men everywhere. In Sub-Saharan Africa and East and Southeast Asia (excluding China) the percentages of women engaged in own account employment are higher than those for men: especially in Sub-Saharan Africa 60 per cent of women engaged in informal employment are own account workers. (<http://wiego.org/>)



Use of flexible operating models or environments for work.

Latest
Livelihoods



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Legendary Effort Lead India

Flagship Program AMRUT

e- course e-livelihoods Capsule No: 124 - 136
learning course



I have received livihoods October 2015, supplements and e-course. These are informative. Thanks for sending magazines.

Anjaiah

Hyderabad



Can, digital India eradicate corruption in the country?

News

Telangana Government Made PPA with Chhattisgarh for Power:

The Telangana government said it entered into a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Chhattisgarh for purchasing 1000MW of power. According to a press release issued by the Telangana government this is in addition to the PPA both the states had earlier in November last year for 1000MW. "The PPA would be in force for the next 12 years.

Telangana Government Has Sought Rs. 25,000 Crore Loan:

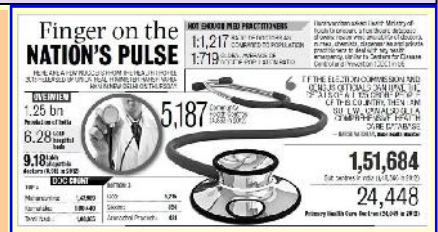
Newly formed state of Telangana, has sought over Rs. 25,000 crore of loans from the World Bank for development projects, aimed mainly at reviving rural water bodies, enhancing electricity generation capacity and increasing potable water supply. The state, since its formation in June 2014, Telangana has unveiled several projects in the areas of minor irrigation, drinking water and power generation. ❖

AP Government Has Signed a MOU With ONGC:

The Andhra Pradesh Government has signed a Rs. 40,000 crore MoU with the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) for setting up a LNG Regasification Terminal in Kakinada Deep Water Port. The government is planning to develop port based economic development.

AP Set SDRF to Strengthen Disaster Management:

Andhra Pradesh, is all set for creation of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), to strengthen disaster management systems in the state. The force would be trained to handle disasters and initially would have a battalion of 100 personnel and these personnel would be drawn from various forces in the case of disasters in the state. Along, this state has also directed officials to create District Emergency Operations Centres and train Self Help Groups (SHGs) members on handling equipment, to respond to local disasters. ❖



UN Adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

The 193 Member United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with a set of bold new Global Goals. The UN Sustainable Development Summit, which kicked off and wraps up . Adoption of new framework "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", composed of 17 goals and 169 targets to wipe out poverty.

G-4 Block Demanded Reforms in UNSC:

The G-4 bloc of India, Japan, Brazil and Germany will give a strong push to inter-governmental negotiations for achieving early United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reform, summit is being hosted by India, will be first since 2004. ❖

News From the States

ADB Forecast India's Economic Growth:

India's economic growth forecast has been lowered by The Asian Development Bank (ADB) to 7.4% for the current fiscal from its earlier estimated for 7.8% citing a weak demand and reform delays. As the economic slowdown in industrial countries, weak monsoon and stalled action on some key structural reforms will see country's growth for the current fiscal year falling short of earlier estimates. Also, that in an update of its flagship annual economic publication Asian Development Outlook 2015, the multilateral agency also slashed FY17 GDP growth forecast to 7.8% from the March estimate of 8.2%.

RBI Ordered to Facilitate e-commerce:

Reserve Bank of India, in order to facilitate e-commerce, has permitted banks to enter into pacts with Online Payment Gateway Service Providers (OPGSPs) for import payments. Thus, the foreign entities have to open a liaison office in India, with the approval of RBI before operationalizing the arrangement with any bank. As the E-commerce in India has been growing at a good pace, and also driven by affordable smart phones and increasing Internet penetration, this move will ease the transactions.

Government has set Infrastructure Development:

On infrastructure development, the government has set a target of constructing 30 kilometres of highways each day, 17 kilometres more than the current pace of 13 kilometres per day. It has plans of laying highways at 17-18 kilometres per day in April and there on it will take it beyond 20 kilometres in coming year, till it reaches the 30- kilometer target. According to the reports, the road and highways ministry has acquired 1,620 kilometres for the construction of roads, adding that, with the Land Acquisition Bill, out of Parliament till next session.

Government has Drawn up an Ambitious Rs. 10,000 Crore Plan:

Transformation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Government has drawn up an ambitious Rs. 10,000 crore plan. The country's first maritime hub, taking advantage of its strategic location and making it the base for infrastructure, that will include an expanded dry dock and ship repair industry in the capital Port Blair. The present government has readied a blueprint, as it has also entailed protection of the original Jarawa inhabitants. The shipping ministry has prepared a 15-year perspective plan for the development of shipping and port infrastructure on the islands, which are home to India's eastern and southern tips.

SEVEI Report Released:

The report on "Status of Education and Vocational Education India (SEVEI)" based on 68th round of National Sample Survey, during July 2011 to June 2012, two out of every three men could not continue school, as they had to supplement household income, whereas domestic chores

was the single reason for half of women for that. Similarly, the study also found that about 27 percent in rural areas and 26.4 percent in urban areas reported that they never attended any educational institution as "education was not considered necessary". This group of men and women, never attended any educational institution. 18.2 percent of households in rural areas and 5.9 percent in urban areas, not a single member in the age group of 15 years and above, who could read and write a simple message with understanding.

Health Profile 2015 Published:

Every government hospital serves an estimated 61,000 people in India, with one bed for every 1833 people, new official data shows. In undivided Andhra Pradesh, every government hospital serves over 3 lakh patients while in Bihar, there is only one bed for every 8800 people. Union Minister for Health J.P. Nadda released the National Health Profile 2015 prepared by the Central Bureau for Health Intelligence (CBHI) along with officials of the Ministry, the Directorate General of Health Services and the CBHI. Every government allopathic doctor serves a population of over 11,000 people, with Bihar and Maharashtra having the worst ratios. The number of qualified allopathic doctors registered with medical councils fell in 2014 to 16,000, or less than half the previous year's number; the data was however provisional, CBHI officials said. India now has cumulatively 9.4 lakh allopathic doctors, 1.54 lakh dental surgeons, and 7.37 lakh AYUSH doctors of whom more than half are Ayurvedic doctors. India's 400 medical colleges admit an estimated 47,000 students annually.

First Women Director in DRDO:

Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has its first woman Director General J. Manjula, had taken charge of the Electronics and Communication System.

Chennai, has Opened "Global Investors Meet":

Chennai, has opened "Global Investors Meet" for boosting industry and raise economy. The government has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with investments up to Rs. 1 lakh crore with private investors. The energy projects alone worth Rs. 1.1 lakh crore and the private investors are looking at as how efficiently the government and bureaucracy will allow smooth functioning of the investment invested.

98 Cities Were Selected for Smart Cities:

98 cities were selected by the centre for the government's flagship "Smart Cities" project. The cities selected were for the Rs.48,000 crore Smart Cities project. The following major cities were included On Vishakhapatnam, Guwahati, Chandigarh, NDMC, Panaji, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Mangaluru, Hubballi-Dharwad, Kochi, Navi Mumbai, Nasik, Thane and Greater Mumbai. The list includes 13 cities from Uttar Pradesh, 12 cities from Tamil Nadu, 10 from Maharashtra, seven from Madhya Pradesh, three from Bihar and three from Andhra Pradesh. ❖

North Karnataka

North Karnataka or Uttara Karnataka, a geographical region consisting of mostly semi-arid plateaus. It is drained by the Krishna River and its tributaries the Bhima, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Tungabhadra. North Karnataka lies within the Deccan thorn scrub forests.



It includes the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga, Yadagiri, Raichur, Gadag, Dharwad, Haveri, Koppal and Uttara Kannada.

The average annual rainfall in North Karnataka is 731 mm; it is largely a dry area. However, certain parts of the region are well irrigated by many major and minor irrigation projects like Upper Krishna Irrigation Project, Tungabhadra Dam, Supa, Kadra, Kodalalli Dams etc..

According to the 2011 Census, North Karnataka holds 42.72 percent of Karnataka's population. Mostly, there are medium and small farmers in this region. They cultivate cereals like Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Ragi and minor millets; pulses like Tur, Bengal gram, Horse gram, Black gram, Green gram, Cowpea etc; oil seeds like Groundnut, Sesamum, Sunflower, Soyabean and Safflower; commercial crops like Sugarcane, Cotton and Tobacco. Their staple foods are Jolada Rotti, Sorghum.

Other livelihoods of the people of North Karnataka include crafts, folklore, cattle herding, sheep rearing and handloom. Garag, a small town located 15 km north of Dharwad, was the sole producer of the national flag and the hand-woven khadi for its manufacture. Hubballi Sarees produces both silk and cotton sarees, worn by most villagers in North Karnataka and parts of Maharashtra. Bellary has approximately 4,800 families employed in the textile industry. Belagavi Saree also known as "Shahpur Saree" is also famous in North Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

In the 12 districts of North Karnataka, there are 46 Industrial areas and 2,211 factories. Moreover, there are an additional 1,40,000 small scale industries. About 23,119 crore is invested on them. It provides employment to around 7,10,446 people.

The Hutti Gold Mine, an ancient gold-mining area about 70 km from Raichur, is the only gold-extraction company in India. Gadag, Koppal and Bellary districts are rich in manganese, gold and iron ore. North Karnataka is famous for pilgrimage centres such as Aihole, Badami, Basawan Bagiwadi, Basava Kalyan, etc..

Although North Karnataka constitutes more than half of state's territory and population and contributes 90 percent of state government's electricity generation, yet most of its parts live in darkness. ❖

Meena Tribe

Meena, a Scheduled Tribe of India, is also known as Meenanda or Mina. They are predominantly found in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh regions of India. According to the Meena tribe's belief, they are the descendants of Matsya Tribe or Matsya Kingdom, which had flourished during the 6th century B.C.



The Meenas were stigmatized by the colonial administration of "British Raj" from 1858, under Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) of 1871, until 1952. With respect to division of labour, Meenas have better rights for women in various aspects, when compared to many other Hindu castes. On the primary occupation front, the tribe has been one of the most important cultivators for the last four hundred years, especially the Meenas of the Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Jaipur, Gangapur areas; in this process they had expelled the Dhangars and Lodhis from a good number of villages and occupied those 500 years ago and continue to retain their possession till date.

With changing times, the different clans and lineages among Meena tribe assimilated into the main group, which was a measure they took as an essential background of the politics of reservation, to strengthen their demographic profile and also to enable them to exercise political pressure on the local government in pursuit of its interests.

They have their own repository of gods and goddesses, share the pantheon of Sanskrit Hinduism and have a group of Siyana men (medicine healers), who are herbalists. The social harmony, between Meenas, Gujjars and Jats is good and they live in complete harmony; however, the Meenas have strong opposition for the entry of Gujjars into the fold of Scheduled Tribe status, with the fear that their share of benefits will be eroded. In the present scenario, the tribe is integrated and is aware about their collective identity.

Their assimilation with Hindu communities has guaranteed their livelihoods and survival even in difficult times of crop failure and natural calamities. They saw many advantages in becoming a part of the Hindu caste system; however, the systems were not egalitarian.

The tribe, in gradual process of development, was alienated from its own lands and tribal landowners were replaced by the plains moneylenders and landlords. Meenas, though could get assimilated with Hinduised sections, and reaped benefits, but the institution of untouchability, status added with ignorance, illiteracy, superstition and poverty, remain the major challenges and problems in our Indian sub-continent. ❖

Communitized Convergence

Elders' Day! Non-violence Day! Happy Navaraatri, Durgaasthami, Dussehra! Happy Gandhi!

Let us remember Shastri, Kurien, Konda Lakshman Bapuji!

Isn't Convergence automatic if there are no schemes, programmes? Can we give untied funds to the individuals, families, communities, villages, Panchayats, Local Governments? Can we increase untied funds to states? Can the direct cash transfer the easiest way out? Like Rs.498/person/year to GP by 14th Finance Commission?

Can't we reduce the number of schemes/programmes to a bare minimum? Can we reduce the redundancy within the schemes?

Isn't the household the best convergence unit? If the household knows what its rights and entitlements, and the processes to access them, can it not access them?

Can't the bottom-up planning in a group, in a village or in a Panchayat take care of the convergence? If this bottom-up plan makes demand on the local government, block/district administration etc., can't it be delivered?

Is the people's plan and budget of Kerala with dedicated proportion of the state budget available with the local government a solution for replication in the country? Will the elite keep quiet and let the poor benefit?

Can we build institutions of the poor, build their capacities, build the capacities of the members, leaders, cadres so that they remain together solidly and fight elite capture of bottom-up plans? Can they use the funds effectively? Efficiently? On right items?

Can we offer them tools of analysis and planning? Can we offer them the facilitators? Can we build planning facilitators in each village, cluster or block? Can we showcase some models? Can they have cases, stories, songs, videos, live examples for them to see, listen, learn from and feel confident?

Can the support stakeholders become slightly more sensitive and caring?

Can we list what is possible and put before the community?

First they can come together as self-help groups. These groups can be federated. They can also form other collectives like producer groups, social groups etc. They can save and use the money to inter-lend. They can tap bank loans. They can get funds from the schemes. They can get insurance for life, accident, health, crops, enterprises etc. They can get information, knowledge, tools etc. They can get skill training. They can get infrastructure. They can analyze their lives, their income and expenditure patterns, their purchases and sales, trading-in and out in the village, etc. They can map their resources, vulnerabilities, livelihoods, credit, seasonality, diseases, etc. They can appreciate the value chains of their key livelihoods. They can see their constraints, issues and opportunities and possibilities.

They can make their individual and family/household development/investment plans periodically, iteratively and consolidate at the group/village level for working on it. Credit could be accessed. Training could be received. Infrastructure may come. Watersheds may come. Labour budgets could come. Pension could come. Employment days and labour wages could be improved. Collectivization could be facilitated. Service providers could be developed and made available against payment for services. Even Corporate Social Responsibility could be

tapped.

PDS, ICDS, PHC/sub-centre, Schools etc., could be improved and monitored. Accountability to the demanding community could be improved. Social Audit could improve future planning and implementation.

Educated could get skills and jobs. Some could go for self-employment. Some could do better in their existing livelihoods. They could add supplementary activities.

Education itself could be improved. Extension on their livelihoods areas could be communitized and contextualized locally.

Institutional Platforms and Communitized Analysis, Planning, Implementation and Monitoring form critical base in Convergence for Progressing out of Poverty. ♦

Perspectives

G Muralidhar



1 October
International Day of the Elderly Persons



15 October
International Day of Rural Women

Children's Dignity Life...

Younger Son Marriage..

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Narsimha and I am 45 years old. I am an illiterate. My native place is Govindapur village, Parigi mandal, Rangareddy district, Telangana state. I am married. I have two sons and they are studying in 9th and 7th class respectively in a Government school in Parigi town and stay in a Hostel.



Can you tell us about the livelihoods of your family?

I work as a mason on a daily wage basis. I have 4 acres of land in my village, but due to drought studying in 9th and 7th class in Government school in the Parigi town and they stay in Hostel.

conditions for the past two years, I, along with my wife, had to migrate to Pochampally and take up masonry work.

Where are you working?

I am working on an under-construction petrol pump in Pochampally village. I am working as a mason there, and I could secure this livelihood for a period of three months through a contractor. My timings are from 9 am to 6 pm. Sometimes, when the construction material does not reach the site on time, we lose our wage for the day. We do not come under the purview of labour unions, so we are more prone to risk.

How much do you earn daily?

On a daily basis, I earn Rs. 500 per day, whereas my wife earns Rs. 300 per day.

Can you tell us about your previous work?

Prior to taking up masonry work, I and my wife cultivated our land and produced rain-fed crops and earned a reasonable income. During the lean months, we took to MGNREGS work. However, after experiencing drought, we migrated to other cities such as Bangalore, Hyderabad etc., for masonry work.

Do you face any problems in your work?

I have taken credit back in my village, which is a burden on me. Furthermore, In the construction sector, contractors tend to dupe us or delay our payments.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I have got aadhar card, election card, ration card and MGNREGS card.

What are your future goals?

I want to provide my children with quality education and dignity of life. ❖

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Pothagalla Narsimha, and I am 65 years old. I am an illiterate. My native place is Pochampally village and I belong to the Scheduled Caste community. Currently, I am living in Indira nagar colony, Pochampally village in Nalgonda district, Telangana state.



Can you tell us about your family?

I have two sons and three daughters. They are all working in different livelihoods such as mason, tractor driver etc.. My younger son is the only one who is staying with me and my wife.

Can you tell us about your work?

I have been working as a watchmen at the Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society (PACS) since 2014. The timings are from 5 pm to 10 am and I earn Rs. 3000 per month. As part of my duty, I guard the PACS office assets and protect the stock of seeds, fertilisers, micro-nutrients bags and gunny bags. Moreover, during the paddy harvesting time, the officials run the paddy procuring centre here; therefore, I have to protect the paddy from the animals like pigs and rats. Sometime, snakes and poisonous insects come there, as the office is located near the Musi water canal.

How did you lose sight in your left eye?

It happened in the PACS office, when a gunny bag iron rope accidentally hit my left eye. I can only see with my right eye now.

Where did you work earlier?

Earlier, I worked as a daily wage labourer and guarded paddy crops at night.

What problems are you facing?

I am suffering a lot due to arthritis. Moreover, I am unable to see properly during night time.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I am availing Rs. 1000/- per month under the old age pension scheme. Furthermore, I have ration card, aadhar card, voter card, pension and MGNREGS job card.

What are your future plans?

I have no future plans except to perform my younger son's marriage. ❖

Provide Loans to Weavers...

Work For The People...

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Goli. Yadagiri, and I am 45 years old. I am an illiterate. My native place is Pochampally, Nalgonda district, Telangana state. I am married and living with my wife and two sons.

**Can you tell us about your Community Association?**

I am the President of Pochampally Handloom Weavers Association, which was established in 1984. Our office is located near Markandeya Swami Temple in Pochampally mandal headquarters. The association has close to 1500 weavers. The office bearers are elected by the handloom weavers every five years.

Every weaver has taken the membership in our association. The membership amount is Rs. 50. We conduct a meeting on the 10th of every month, pass resolution and intimate it to all the members. According to the meeting's resolution, the office bearers are working for the handloom weaver's welfare.

What are the responsibilities of the community leader?

As a leader, my responsibilities include negotiations to solve the problems of weavers in the areas of price rise of raw products, stabilization of raw material cost, increasing the production of silk, cotton sarees and improving wage rates.

Earlier government agency of Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Society (APCO) purchased the handloom material from the local cooperative societies.

Recently, one of our weavers passed away due to starvation, so the Rajya Sabha Member of Parliament R. Anand Bhasker visited us a week ago and gave Rs. 50000 to his family. We are demanding the government to support the handloom weavers and establish a marketing centre for handloom products as the condition of the weavers is quite pathetic.

What are your future goals?

I want to provide loans to all weavers through government for buying raw material. Moreover, I want the government to increase the compensation for weavers, who committed suicide to six lakh rupees. ❖

Can you introduce yourself?

I am Ashok. K, and I am 25 years old. I am a graduate. My native place is Mukthapur village, Pochampally mandal, Nalgonda district, Telangana State.

**What are you doing?**

I have been working as a Field Assistant (FA) in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since 2006.

How did you get this job?

I had seen a job notification on the notice board of Gram Panchayat (GP) office in my village, and applied for this job. At the mandal office, the officials interviewed and selected me.

What did you do before joining this job?

Prior to working in MGNREGS, I was working on a monthly wage basis in a small scale industrial unit in Narayanagiri village.

What are your job responsibilities?

I facilitate Gram Panchayat to prepare works list; I take attendance of the job card holders at the work site, supervise the mates of Srama Sakthi Sangam (SSS) and job card holders; arrange for drinking water, shamiana (Tent) facility. I submit workers' attendance to district and state level offices. I submit my work-done report to Additional Program Officer (APO) and Mandal Parishat Development Officer (MPDO). I attend the meetings and also send the photographs of completed work to the District Water Management Agency (DWMA) Project Director.

Did you receive any training in your job?

I received training on MGNREGS at Mandal Parishat Development Office in Pochampally, Bhongir and Nalgonda. These trainings have helped me in my career and to work efficiently in the programme.

What kind of problems you are facing in your work?

As my salary is very less, I am not able to support my family. Moreover, I face pressure from local political leaders while doing my works.

What are your goals?

To work for the poor people and also work towards the extension of work days for increased employment of job card holders. ❖

Work for Elderly Persons

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Pulipati. Jyothi, and I am 40 years old. I am a native of Maheswaram village, Rangareddy district, Telangana state. I have two sons and a daughter; last year, I got my daughter married. I am a single parent, as my husband abandoned me when my children were very young. Presently, both my sons are staying with me. I support my family by working as a coordinator in Sayodya Project.

Can you tell us about your education?

I am a Post Graduate and I have completed my B. Ed, and did my masters in language (Telugu and Hindi).

How did you come in to the development sector?

I started my life as a vidya volunteer in my village school. I was married at an early age of 13, while studying VIII standard and after a couple of years my husband left me, leaving three children behind. For two years I had no job in hand to take care of my children and my family members. At that time, my father took the lead and convinced the local teacher in my village to provide me an opportunity as a vidya volunteer, as I studied up to just VIII standard. This volunteer job helped me secure a job after two years with MV Foundation, as they had conducted village survey "identification of child labour, bonded labour in villages" and during the survey I utilized the opportunity to complete my Post Graduation.

While working with the MV Foundation, I was drawing a salary of Rs.500/- per month. After my experience with the MV Foundation, I worked in a Juvenile Home as a resource person. Later, I joined Dr. Reddy's Foundation as a resource person in the year 2005, with the main aim to provide bridge course education for women's empowerment apart from a learning guarantee programme. My operational area of work is in R.K. Puram, Hasmathpet, Addagutta and also various other locations.

Can you tell us about your job responsibilities?

Dr. Reddy's Foundation initiated a Sayodya Project in the year 2010 and the project aims at facilitating women and girls' issues, with special focus on domestic violence, gender issues, destituteness, orphan girls and women and girl students. Thus, the project aims to empower women victims and sustain their lives and livelihoods. My job responsibilities include facilitation of women and girls' issues like family problems, domestic violence, gender issues; helping destitutes, orphans and students etc. In Sayodya Project, we are guiding and empowering women and girls, engaging in policy advocacy and networking,

implementing Andhra Pradesh Employment Guarantee programme, imparting and training women in securing employment in ICDS Anganwadi centres and as vidya volunteers in villages etc.. Presently, under the project, we are facilitating 34 women in our centre. The centre is located in Kamala Nagar community hall of Golnaka in Hyderabad. GHMC has given us permission to use the centre for the project and promote the project activity. There are a total of 11 centres which are run in Hyderabad and are supervised by the local volunteer. Volunteers act as negotiators between victims and other stakeholders, if the problem persists, then the cases are referred to me and we take interventions in solving the problem with local leaders, police and public advocates.

We also provide 10+2 education to orphan girls and 34 girls have undergone General Nursery and Midwifery (GNM) course from Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS) Hospital with a nominal fee. Four girls have secured jobs as computer accountants and they earn Rs. 10,000 salary per month.

Apart from the above, the project also provides Andhra Pradesh Employment Guarantee Programme and so far, we have trained 150 women on Pre-school Teaching Education (PTE) in 45 days and we have placed all these trained women in ICDS centres, and as vidya volunteers in their own respective villages. I enjoy my work. The Project president Shri Sharat sir and Project Secretary Mrudala have been of great support to me to work on various social issues. However, we do face financial problems to run this centre.

Did you participate any trainings?

I participated in various training programmes related to gender issues; covering issues related to women, legal provisions, police compliance, counselling, ICDS, women and child development issues.

Do you face any problems at your work?

During coordinating the project in different localities around Hyderabad, there is a pressure to close down the centre from local people, victims' relatives and political leaders, so to keep the centre running, we take the help from local colony leaders, women council presidents and police officials.

What is your future plan?

I want to work for the elders as they are a neglected lot. ❖



Communitization

Communitization brought excellent results in people's institutions' management and services delivery in India. It advanced social work from charity mode to development mode. Community participation in managing institutions and services delivery is vital in institutions' sustainability. The core principle of communitization is 'Today's non-community works should be done by community tomorrow. Communitization, has become vital in development strategy in today's world. In this context 'livelihoods' tries to understand 'Communitization'.



Conducting Village Meetings



Capacity building of VHSCs



Preparing Village Health Action Plan

Communitization has brought in excellent results in people's institutions' management and services delivery in India. It has advanced social work from charity mode to development mode. Community participation in managing institutions and services delivery is vital in institutions' sustainability. The core principle of communitization is 'Today's non-community in works should be done by community tomorrow'. Communitization has become vital in development strategy in today's world.

Government institutions are providing different services such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, banking; ration at subsidized prices etc. These services have poor quality in term of their availability and accessibility to all. Especially, in the context of the poor population, they are unable to access timely quality services. Over 30 lakh Non-government Organizations (NGOs) or Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are working for people on various fields in six lakh villages across the country. India has the largest number of Self Help Groups (SHGs), with over 1.5 crore SHGs with 15 crore members. There are many types of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), services providing institutions existing in the country. More than half of the poor people are out of CBOs and are unable to access sufficient quality services on-time. Most of the community institutions are also not functioning in a sustainable way. There are very many reasons for this situation. One of the main causes is lack of sufficient community participation in institutions' management and services delivery. This is the main bottleneck in institutions' sustainability and services delivery to the poor. In this context, the need of communitization comes in as an important element in institutions' management and services delivery.

Communitization provides space for community participation more directly in governance and decision making. It ensures sustainable equitable opportunities to populations or people; reduces gap between government officials, NGOs and community; encourages information sharing; designs the programs, which are tailored to local people needs, priorities; and leads sustainability of the programs. It brings government closer to community, increases accessibility of services, knowledge and creates awareness about the needs of the people. This facilitates establishing strong relationship between government and people and ensures good governance. The communities can understand their needs better and implement plans effectively, than non-community persons. As adequate funds, proper policy framework and effective delivery mechanism are not sufficed for



successful implementation of programs. The programs require transparency and accountability, which will result out of community participation in the programs.

Local governance method had existed centuries ago in our country. In earlier times, managing Administrative and judiciary responsibilities, financial and development works were done by the community institutions. According to the 73rd and 74th amendments of Constitution, water resources and water ways management was given to local bodies such as Panchayats in rural areas and municipal councils in urban areas.

After independence, Nagaland is the first state to implement communitization program in the country. In 2008, the state won an award, the only winner in the Asia Pacific region of the communitization program. The communitization program in Nagaland, aimed to improve the quality and delivery of public services such as elementary school education, rural health care and power distribution through enhancing community participation in program implementation. For successful implementation of communitization programs, Nagaland government had designed the 'Nagaland Communitization Public Institution and Services Act, 2002'.

According to the Act, communitization consist unique partnership between government and community transfer to public resources and assets, control over services, creating empowerment, decentralization, delegation and building capacities. These measures would help in efficient delivery of proper public services to the communities. Therefore, communitization means transfer of government assets to the community, empowerment to community to manage and supervise day to day activities of the employees in the concerned departments. The Act prescribes to form village level committees and local committees, with different age group persons and give

responsibilities to the community to maintain and develop government assets and institutions. It also suggests ensuring concerned government employees accountability to the people's committees on delivering services to the community.

Nagaland Communitization Public Institution and Services Act, 2002 designs broad framework for communitization. According to the Act, community is represented by committees with different age group persons, the committees consists of stakeholders and experts, committees access powers to disburse salaries and grant leaves to the employees and MOUs signed to transfer government assets to the community. The Act amended concerned rules to supervise employees. It designed continuous intensive awareness campaigns about communitization among people, sensitization of committee members, board members, employees, department officials and other stakeholders, setting monitoring committees and preparing handbooks.

We can see communitization processes at large scale in SHGs network, education, health, power supply, tank management and ration distribution etc, in the country. Over 1.5 SHGs and their various level federations are functioning, and government and NGOs are facilitating these institutions. Mostly, poor women are the members in these institutions. They are involved in many activities such as savings, internal lending, regular meetings, book keeping, loan repayment, and convergence with line departments and NGOs, collective enterprises, social issues and organic farming etc. Members elect leaders and give approval for different sub-committees' formation for different programs and to lead institutions and function activities. At various levels such as village, mandal and district level, there are different sub-committees, which are functioning as follows:

- ♦ Monitoring committee
- ♦ Loan repayment committee
- ♦ Marketing committee
- ♦ Gender committee
- ♦ Education committee
- ♦ Health committee
- ♦ Social issues committee

Each sub-committee has an average of three members and they perform assigned responsibilities. Every month, these committees submit their work report in federations' monthly meeting.

Largely, we can see good community participation in managing institutions and implementing programs. Community Resource Persons (CRPs) strategy is one of the good examples in community participation in forming CBOs, providing trainings to members, book keeping, internal auditing, monitoring and evaluation of the programs.

Communitization is based on three 'T's approach, which are as follows...

- ♦ *Trust the community, the main stakeholder in the program.*
- ♦ *Train the community on institutions and services management.*
- ♦ *Transfer government powers and resources to the community, in respect of management.*

Communitization starts with having firm conviction that people have capacities to understand problems, analyze issues, find suitable solutions and implement solutions in a proper way. People's committees at various levels ensure communitization. These committees should access continuous capacity building training programs, enhance skills and knowledge, get handholding support at the beginning, exposure visits to learn from the best practices in communitization in other areas. In the beginning, the non-community will perform certain responsibilities, but gradually community members have to take those responsibilities with proper awareness and skills about the works.

Community level resource persons play a vital role in communitization. They need to learn skills and knowledge about the management of particular programs. Communitization can work if there are less number of non-community persons in the program. Most of the non-community persons may not allow community persons' participation in the programs. Complicated programs always create hurdle in communitization. Therefore, there is a need to make programs extremely simple; high-end programs are always more complex and are not possible for communitization. Generalist and integrated works are preferable, than specialist works and work area responsibility is better than thematic or specialist responsibility for community participation. More volunteerism reduces communitization, because many times, poor people are unable to involve themselves in programs without payment for their time, energy and resources. Mostly, the poorest of poor people should be involved in communitization of public institutions, because they use more services from public institutions than any



other category. Identifying right persons, using various models and incremental benefits are more useful to communization.

Case Studies:

Nagaland is the first state, which came forward to communize through the legislative method. Over 94% schools, 100% sub-centers, one Primary Health Centre (PHC) in each district and 12% of villages in power sector are communized in Nagaland. Almost all major villages have Village Development Boards (VDBs) for planning, implementation of development works and government schemes in the village. Villagers will be the members in VDB Management committees and VDB secretary is elected for three years in a democratic way. VDB ensures that 25% of women constitute the management committee. These VDBs have been active for four decades in Nagaland. VDBs are village level development organizations and implement state and central schemes in Nagaland. VDBs implement various schemes such as...

- ♦ Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).
- ♦ Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).
- ♦ Grant in Aid to VDBs (Household Allocation).
- ♦ VDB Welfare Fund.
- ♦ Fixed Deposit (FD) & Matching Cash Grants (MCG).
- ♦ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
- ♦ Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).
- ♦ Micro-Finance (MF).

VDBs play an active role in economic growth and infrastructural development through active participation of community. With the help of VDBs, Nagaland government has been implementing several welfare measures and poverty reduction programs in villages. Because of VDBs, the government is able to implement more works, such as agriculture link roads, approach roads, irrigational canals, rain harvesting pits etc.. For this, VDBs perform the following duties...

- ♦ Identify and select schemes on priority basis through General Body Meeting.
- ♦ Ensure proper implementation of schemes at ground level.
- ♦ Involve community participation.
- ♦ Ensure transparency mechanism and proper fund utilization.
- ♦ Maintain accounts, muster rolls and beneficiaries records.
- ♦ Monitor and evaluate schemes' implementation on periodical basis.

The secretary of a VDB leads a four members team, who are elected for a period of three years by people through a democratic processes. Each VDB forms important committees which are as follows...

- ♦ Village Education Committee (VEC)
- ♦ Village Health Committee (VHC)
- ♦ Water and Sanitation Committee (WATSON)
- ♦ Village Electricity Management Board (VEMB).

It also forms Managing Board Committee (MBC). These committees perform their assigned duties.

Village Education Committee (VEC): VEC takes over the management of primary and middle schools in the villages. It takes care of basic education of the children, ensures that all the children of villages should be admitted in government schools, ensure discipline and factuality of the teachers and disburse salaries to teachers based on their performance and work days. VEC members visit schools and cross check students and teachers activities. It purchases text books, furniture, construct and repair school buildings etc. Its members and school authorities are involved in social activities and co-curricular activities in the school. VEC is also involved in teachers' selection, appointment and transfer including disciplinary measures, irregularity and misconduct of teachers.

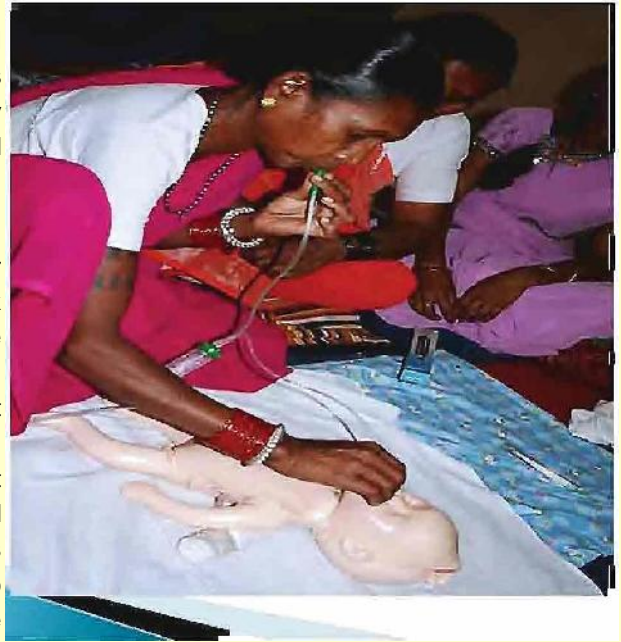
VEC's intervention led to significant results in communitized schools— 100% enrollment of boys and girls has been achieved; teachers' attendance has improved more than 90%; unauthorized absence totally reduced; children's attendance percentage has increased from 75% to 100%; teaching has improved; and children have shifted from private schools to government schools.

Village Health Committee (VHC): VHC ensures proper management of village level PHCs. VHC Members work to ensure proper delivery of services to the people by the health department staff. It lays more emphasis on providing quality health care and medicines to pregnant women, newborn babies and children by the health department. VHC ensures the registration of pregnant women in PHCs, immunization of all children and examination of health condition of villagers. It takes preventive measures with the support of health staff to prevent epidemics and diseases in the village. It has the power to transfer irregular health staff and replace it with new staff. It conducts a 'Nutrition Day' once in a month and distributes medicines to pregnant women, lactating women and children at free of cost.

Health services delivery condition has improved in communitized PHCs. More than 50% of children have accessed health services in PHCs; attendance of health department staff increased over 90%; authorized absence has reduced to 2% to 3%; and unauthorized absence completely eliminated.

Water and Sanitation Committee (WATSON): WATSON ensures water supply management from main distributing reservoir and maintains water supply equipments. It appoints a person for the management and maintenance of common water and ensures the provision of drinking water to every household in the village. It works for water sources protection and supply, by implanting watershed programs properly.

Village Electricity Management Board (VEMB): Electricity management is the one of the most complicated areas. In north-eastern states, particularly in Nagaland, there is huge transmission and distribution losses in power supply, because of poor power supply and revenue management in rural areas. The 'Communitization Act, 2002' facilitated to form Village Electricity Management Boards (VEMBs) with five to nine members including women representatives for a three year period. VEMB is involved in electricity supply management at the grass roots level. The tasks such as monitoring the availability of power supply, collecting electricity dues, supervising electricity board staff, preventing theft of energy and



recommending punitive actions on irregular staff and other offenders. Around 20% of the rebate money of electricity sold or consumed in the area is given to VEMBs and the rebate money is used to providing street lights and adding power amenities.

In Kerala, the local planning process became a vital instrument in social development. Regularly, Gram Sabhas (Village Assemblies) discuss and prepare plans for health and related issues like drinking water, nutrition and sanitation in the villages. During the planning phase, they collect secondary data, prepare development reports and incorporate peoples' suggestions on health and related issues. Funds are transferred to local elected bodies to implement the plans.

Community Based Monitoring and Planning (CBMP) system has evolved in Maharashtra state. It is an innovative approach to implement health care services delivery to the people. It is developed based on the efforts of Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) or Peoples' Health Movement (PHM) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). JSA was established in coalition with various health groups and social organizations, and is dedicated to provide health for all in India. Presently, CBMP is being implemented in 860 villages in 13 districts in Maharashtra. CBMP works at multiple levels from village to state levels in Maharashtra. Different stakeholders, such as health department officials, local panchayat representatives, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and active community members form in committees to plan and monitor health programs at different levels. CBMP includes awareness raising programs, capacity building of

members and participants, formation of planning and monitoring committees, community based health services assessment, public hearing and state level convergence meetings. Jan Sunwai or public hearing is the key strategy in CBMP. It facilitates mobilization of large number of community people and different stakeholders. In the public hearing, people share their experiences of health services in the presence of different stakeholders.

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) play an important role in local governance and natural resources management. Water user committees were formed in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh to manage tanks and water harvesting. The Andhra Pradesh Farmer Management of Irrigation Systems Act, 1997 facilitated the formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) to manage village tanks. WUAs' members take training on water management to perform their responsibilities and setup regulations for use of the water resources, solve conflicts in water distribution and water structures management.

Issues and challenges in communitization:

There are many issues and challenges in communitization from the sides of employees, government, SOs and community. It is difficult to clear demarcation of community and non-community works. There are many issues with non-community cadre like government officers or employees such as lack of trust on community's capacities and wisdom; skepticism about losing as government employees; preconceived notions that community may misuse finance sources; government officers' reluctance to transfer their powers to community; and government's lack of proper perception about communitization etc..

Governments think that communitization means transferring workload to community. It transfers public resources and management responsibilities to community without imparting proper management skills and knowledge to community. Imparting management skills to community is a continuous process by providing knowledge, showing examples and providing handholding support for a limited period. This vision is lacking in the government. Governments have to sensitize employees to recognize and respect peoples' capacities and wisdom and train the employees to facilitate people to run institutions.

There are lakhs of NGOs working with the community. But there are not many successful communitization models run by the NGOs. We can see very few communitization models in the country. NGOs are facing



many limitations in communitization and many NGOs are reluctant to resort to communitization. For successful communitization, NGOs should have a step by step retrenchment strategy plan, from the inception, about institutions' management and services delivery. They have to retrench step by step and facilitate for peoples' management and shift their focus on other areas or higher level and gradually prepare community to take those responsibilities. NGOs should design processes to train community and learn new skills and knowledge. First, NGOs should impart training to their staff about basic values, such as unbreakable faith on peoples' capacities and wisdom, respect people and learn from them. This approach is lacking in most of the NGOs.

Overall, communitization of public institutions has brought in excellent results in the concerned areas. People have voluntarily come forward for management of public institutions and also gave their financial and non-financial contributions for the improvement of public institutions. People need cooperation from governments and regular capacity building trainings to perform assigned responsibilities. Studies have shown the wonderful results in the performance of communitized public institutions, such as education, health and power supply delivery.

Governments have to recognize that communitization is the most important mechanism in public institutions management to provide quality services to the people. If governments provide proper awareness to people about their institutions and impart continuous capacity building to institutions' management they will manage to run institutions in an excellent way. Presently, most of the public institutions are showing poor performance in-terms of delivering services to the people. Communitization is the best possible solution to improve public institutions performance. In practice, it has been proved in many places across the country. ❖

Seventh Central Pay Commission

The Seventh Central Pay Commission was formed on 28th February 2014 by the Government of India (GOI) headed by justice Ashok Kumar Mathur with a timeline of 18 months (expected by August 2015) to make its recommendations along with finalization of its Terms of Reference. The other members of the commission are Vivek Rae, a retired IAS officer; Rathin Roy, an economist and Meena Agarwal, Secretary of the Commission. It has approved by Union Government on 25th September 2014 and recommendations are likely to be implementing with effect from January 1, 2016. The below categories of employees would be cover under seventh pay commission:

- Central employees from both industrial and non-industrial sectors
- All personnel of the Union Territories of Indian
- All personnel from All India Services
- All employees and officers or Indian Audit and Accounts Department
- All members of regulatory bodies of India including those of RBI
- All employees and officers of Supreme Court of India
- All employees of Defence Forces

The commission is responsible for devising its own procedures and appoint necessary assistance such as Institutional Consultants, Advisors and Experts, whatever it may feel fit for a particular purpose. It may call for information from any source, wherever and whatever it deemed fit for the completion of the report. The Commission has already completed discussions with various stakeholders, including organisations, federations and groups representing civil employees as well as defence services and is in the process of finalising its recommendations.

Objectives: The objective of seventh Central pay commission is as under:

- To evolve with a sustainable and development oriented pay scale for all concerned government employees.
- To review and examine the changes and pay hikes in the past in order to build necessary roadmap for the new pay commission.
- To devise and design well deserved pay and emolument structure.
- This would apply to all categories of employees mentioned above including those from the Defence Services.
- The commission would be responsible for working out the framework within which the emoluments would attract the fit talent to services in government and thus promote accountability, efficiency and responsibility of work culture. The seventh pay commission would be

responsible for making necessary recommendations considering the following aspects:

- ♦ The need of fiscal prudence in the country and the overall economic condition of the nation
- ♦ Adequate resources should be brought in and made available for the development and welfare of the officials concerned.
- ♦ The impact of recommendations of the commission should be considered on the financial conditioning of the respective state government. These are the state governments who would follow the recommendations and implement it through minor customizations.
- ♦ To ensure that best global practices are bringing together for the governance and should be relevant in Indian conditions.

Expected Outcomes from SPCP:

- ♦ Government Announces One Rank One Pension for Ex-Servicemen. The Government has announced the One Rank One Pension scheme for the Ex-Servicemen.
- ♦ The Seventh Central pay commission will benefit nearly 48 lakh central government employees and 55 lakh pensioners.
- ♦ It is being said that all government employees will get around 15-16 per cent hike after the Recommendations comes into effect.
- ♦ Employees' minimum basic salary will be increase to Rs 15,000.
- ♦ Experts are having views that employees of lower rank will be benefit the most.

Current Status of the SPCP: The Pay Commission committee has been granted 4 months extension by the Gazetted Notification dated September 8 2015 for submission of the report from the Government. With this extension the date of submission would be December 2015 instead of August 2015. Commission has had fruitful and wide ranging discussions on relevant issues with all stakeholders. Such interactions have now been concluded. Valuable inputs have been received and the work of compilation and finalization of the report is underway. According to the present position, the commission may take at least 20 - 24 months. An official of the commission had said that the recommendations "need to be effective from 1 January 2016 OR by April 2016 at the latest".

There are lot of expectations on 7th Pay Commission from all Government employees. It is a big challenge for the Commission to satisfy all classes / categories of the employees. The commission has to keep above critics especially burden on the countries' economy while finalizing its recommendations. ❖

Karapa Matsyakara Mandala Mahila Samakhya

Karapa Matsyakara (fisherman) Mandala Mahila Samakhya (MMS) is located in Karapa mandal, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. Karapa is located in the coastal belt in Andhra Pradesh. MMS was established on 28.09.2004, registered in 2008, under MACS Act of 1995. The MMS have 8 Village Organizations (VO) in 7 villages, 81 Self Help Groups (SHGs), with a membership of 850 and the group is homogenous in nature; fisherman community.

The MMS has following :

Office Bearers: President - Sheru Sridevi, Secretary - Rekadi Aadi Laxmi and Treasurer - Panthadi Devi. The MMS conducts meeting on 25 of every month in MMS building from 11.00 A.M. – 2.00 P.M. In case of emergencies, meetings are conducted, whenever the need arises. They have linkage with State Bank of India (SBI) in mandal head quarters. The total CIF amount Rs. 21,09,000, and corpus fund is Rs.36,09,000. As on date, MMS has an total turnover of Rs.3,77,61,000. The MMS availed Rs. 2,42,95,000 from bank linkage and under

pavalavaddi received Rs. 3,40,000.

The Social Security Schemes status: There are 166 members under Aam Admi Beema Yojana (AABY) and 96 children are availing scholarships, 187 members have been brought under Abhaya Hastam and 88 members under Janasri Beema Yojana who have been benefitted. It runs three sub-committees.

The various social activities undertaken by MMS are as follows:

Pidikedu Biyyam and Pattedu Annam: The programme is running successfully across the mandal; on monthly basis 78 kigs of rice is collected from members and the total number of beneficiaries are 14, who are destitute and needy in nature.

Aapada Nidhi programme: Each member contributes Rs.10/- and a total of 11 members are benefitted under this programme. ♦

Support Organization

Srujanavani

Srujanavani Organization was started in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, in year 1996 by a small group of young people, aiming to 'do something' for the society. By 1998, they began working in core areas of human resource, child care, education and rural development.

Human resources: It believes in molding socially responsible individuals in building an invincible Indian state studded with virtue and wisdom.

Rural Development Program: The Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is an ambitious programme taken up by Srujanavani and was launched in the tribal areas of Madugula Mandal of Visakhapatnam District.

Education: It believes that there is a need to invest resources in education for addressing societal maladies.

Spoorthi: All the activities taken up in urban areas such as YAP (Youth Awareness Program), Free Learning Centre, General Awareness camps, Plantation drives, Blood donation camps and so on, have been brought together under one umbrella called SPOORTHI.

Disaster Relief: It has always been very responsive

towards natural calamities with meticulous relief and rehabilitation activities and has proved its metal by reaching the remotest areas.

Vasudha: It is an orphanage which borrows all the qualities of a home such as— the emotional support of a mother, intellectual inputs of a father, childish tussles with brothers, boisterous laughter with friends, festive gatherings with relatives etc.. No one at VASUDHA is considered as an orphan.

Magazines: Srujanavani brings an annual newsletter 'Samachara' circulated to its donors and sympathizers, and an internal magazine 'Aakruthi' which focuses on sharing of love, personal skills and experiences. It also has a library of books and digital multimedia, which have been the backbone of its learning process.

In 2011, Srujanavani was invited to the CSO-CSR Bride event organized by National Foundation for Corporate Governance, Confederation of Indian Industry and Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology in Delhi, where Srujanavani's projects were appreciated by them. ♦

Training Organizations

Mentor Me India Program -

<http://mentormeindia.org/program/>

The Teacher Foundation -

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

Central Water Commission -

<http://www.cwc.nic.in/>

Amrit Foundation of India -

<http://amritfoundationofindia.in/Default.aspx>

Mukthapur Village Organization - 1

The Village Organization (VO) -1 is located at Mukthapur village, Bhoodan Pochampally Mandal, Nalgonda district in Telangana state. The VO was established on 04 September 2003, and was registered under the Mutually Aided Cooperative Society Acts (MACS) in 2008. The Registration Number AMC/HLG/DEO/2008/43. The VO comprises of 30 Self Help Groups (SHGs). Each group has 10 members and a total of 300 members. Apart from it one disabled SHG including in it.

Office Bearers: President: Yashoda, Secretary: Laxmi Treasurer: Maunika & Book Keeper: Chandrika VO conducts meetings twice a month, the dates are 8th and 22nd. Venue of the meetings is in the village, youth association building. VO leaders attend Mandal Samakya (MS) monthly meeting on 18th of every month.

The VO has been linked to Telangana State Grameena Bank (TSGB) in Pochampally, and has been enrolled with 115 members for the Abhaya Hastham Insurance and 90 children for scholarships for their higher education.

Monthly savings of SHG members is Rs.110/- (Rs.100 for bank saving and Rs.10 for VO). The VO

was taking the bank linkage through the MS the amount Rs. 9, 00,000/-.. not understood.. The Community Investment Fund (CIF) amount is Rs.3,96,000/-.The VO got the credit from the MS on Rs. 25 paisa interest and it collected the Rs. 1/- interest from the SHGs. Members in VO, who have availed the amount are investing in small enterprises and health needs.

The VO runs six committees, each committee is organised by 3-4 members, they are also involved in capacity building activities of the organization.

1. Poorest Poor committee: This committee is led by Rupa, Rajeswari, and Anjamma, Sugunamma.
2. Bank linkage committee: It led by Suvarna, Lalitha, Madhavi.
3. Employment Committee: It led by Lavanya, Dhanamma, Vinodha.
4. Education Committee: It led by Chandrika, Jayamma, Aruna.
5. Gender, Health and Nutrition Food Committee: It led by Ramulamma, Laxmi, Jyothi, Manjula. ❖

Scheme

Facility

MGNREGS

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is actively run in Mukthapur village in Bhoodan Pochampally Mandal, Nalgonda district, Telangana state. The total number of beneficiaries in the village is 527. The demographic profile of Job card holders families are (SC-111, ST-6, BC-269, OC-17) and it has 19 Srama Sakthi Sangam (SSS) and 18 mates. Each group comprises of 20 members, the groups are heterogeneous in nature and there are eight groups of Persons with Disability (PWD).

The various works, MGNREGS are involved in are broadly in land development activity, cleaning of waste land, laying of roads both metal and non-metal work, land levelling and distilling work in tanks. Harithaharam programme (Greenery), they dig pits and recently they had dug 11,200 pits and 6000 saplings were planted, to increase the green cover in the village. The programmes secures livelihoods for a span of three months and they earn Rs. 110/- to 120/- per day on daily basis and the wages are collected at the concerned post office through biometric system.

PWDs, earn their daily wage during agricultural season. The scheme, to some extent has brought and continues to bring in sustainability of beneficiaries; season based. ❖

Anganwadi Centre

Mukthapur Anganwadi Centre--1 is located in Boodan Pochampally mandal in Nalgonda district, Telangana. Timings of the centre are from 9 am to 4 pm. The Centre was established in 2002, near GP office. The centre is run by the Anganwadi teacher Kalyani, and Aaya Mysamma. There are a total of 15 children (boys-9, girls-6) and the demographic profile of the children caste wise are as follows: ST-1, BC-11, OC-3 and there are lactating women-8, Pregnancy woman -13. Government provides maintenance charges of Rs. 1. 90 paise per head to run the centre. Enrolment of children in the centre is; 0-6 month babies-8(boys-1, girls-7), 6month-1year babies-8(boys-4, girls-4), 1year -3 year babies-21(boys-10, girls-11) and 3year -6 year babies-44(boys-20, girls-24)

During vaccination period, the concerned teacher makes door to door visit and conducts survey every three months, as they enrol birth and deaths too and implement government programme "Pulse Polio" vaccination drive. They also, assess child's weight every week and enrol growth rate, register the same and communicate the same to anganwadi supervisor. The teacher assesses the child weight every week and enrolls the growth rate in the register and sends to the anganwadi supervisor. ❖

Vegetable Juices Selling

The increasing westernization of our country has caused drastic changes in our people's food habits, working styles, living conditions etc. Diabetes, Obesity, High Blood Pressure, Heart and Liver Ailments and problems related to Joints and Bones are increasingly common in people these days.

The intake of readymade food, frozen food items or dependency on hotels and eateries is increasing as the working class is not finding time to cook home based food due to its busy schedule and long working hours. The recent increase in the market share of frozen food (Expected to take up 11% of the market during 2015.) is evidence of the increase in consumption of frozen food such as readymade mixtures, pre-cooked food, etc.; intake of these foods is not recommended by the doctors as most of the vitamins in the food are lost out during the freezing process.

To overcome these health related issues, doctors are suggesting physical activities such as exercises, walking, running, yoga, meditation etc., to people. In addition to exercises, they are recommending consumption of healthy natural juices, drinks, sprouts, salads etc., instead of junk food for improving overall health.

People, through increased awareness on the importance of having a healthy body, are trying to find ways to get fitter.

To cater to these people, nowadays, we are seeing small establishments coming up near joggers parks, gyms etc., which are supplying natural juices namely carrot juice, beetroot juice, ragi malt, jower mixture, Kerala Juice; sprouts, salads etc..

The shops which supply the above mentioned food items, juices and tea will sell any juice / tea @ Rs.10 per cup

containing around 200 ml. On an average, each shop sells 160 cups in a day i.e. between 6 AM to 9 AM. Each shop makes about Rs.1600/- and also through selling of sprouts and salads they make an

additional Rs.400/-. Total sale per day would be about Rs.2,000/- and net profit will be about 30% i.e. Rs.600/-. These shops are temporary establishments with/ without a tent. We could see these types of shops at almost all the parks, gardens, fitness centres, grounds, and wider roads which are feasible for walking.

The suppliers of these drinks belong to the poor and marginalized class who earn a livelihood with these shops. Furthermore, manufactures of paper cups for the drinks; suppliers of fruits and vegetables are also indirectly getting benefitted through these shops.

It is also observed that petty vendors who sells leafy fresh vegetables and fruits on the roads leading to parks and gardens are able to sell their products to morning walkers, joggers etc.

Recently, the consumption of the natural foods and drinks is seen on the rise, since working class people do not find time to prepare them at their homes and also preparation in small quantities is relatively difficult. The evidence of increase of consumption of health related products can be gauged by the number of suppliers increasing at parks, gardens, gyms, grounds and on footpaths. People, believing in the mantra that "Prevention is better than cure", are opting for these products. ❖



Individual Enterprise



Selling Items

Collective Enterprise



Pits of Rice Program by SHG's Members

Growth & Stability

Father is flying a kite. His son is watching him carefully. After some time son says "Dad. Because of the string the kite is not able to go any further higher. "

Hearing this, the father smiles and breaks the string.

The kite goes higher after breaking of the thread and then shortly after that it comes and falls on the ground.

The child is very dejected and sad.

The father sits next to him and calmly explains " Son, in life we reach a certain level of prosperity and then we feel that there are certain things in our life that are not letting us grow any further like Home, Family, Culture Friendship etc.

We feel we want to be free from those strings which we believe are stopping us from going higher.

But, remember son. Going higher is easier than staying at the higher level.

And friends, family and culture etc are the



things that will help us stay stable at the high heights that we have achieved. If we try to break away from those strings our condition will be similar to the kite."

Moral: "never go away from culture, family, friends and relationships as they help keep you stable while you are flying high."

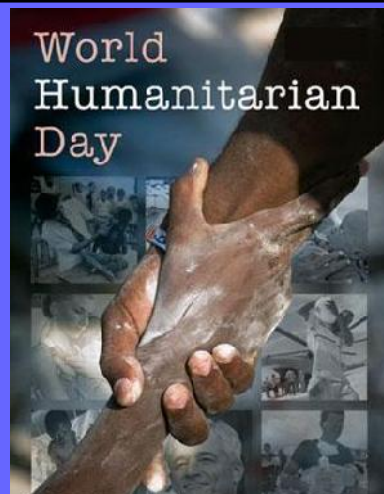
Life is Beautiful ... ❖

Social Enterprise



'Water Plant'
Godavari Mahila Samakhya

Important Day



8 October
World Humanitarian Action Day

Life Among Indian Tribes

Author: **Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf**

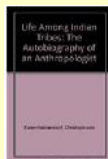
The book “**Life Among Indian Tribes : The Autobiography of an Anthropologist**” is the life story of a well-known anthropologist Mr. Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf, who worked closely for almost five decades among Indian tribes is actually the story of tribes in India and Nepal. In this book, he traced his research, among primitive food gatherers and hunters in the forests of erstwhile united Andhra Pradesh and the equally isolated cultivators in the wooded hills of Eastern Ghats and the changing scenario of Indian tribal situation with an autobiographical sketch.

The book explores, how the author began his work among the Konyak Nagas in 1936 of the Naga Hills, how he survived as one of the first scholars to witness to observe the Nagas, Head-hunting rituals and how he spent several years studying the large tribe of Raj Gonds in the northern districts of Hyderabad State.

The book offers many insights into the British administration of tribal regions and also offers during the Raj, how the author played a prominent role in preserving the tribal economies of northern Hyderabad by preventing the alienation of the Gonds from their lands.

The book also provides a detailed account of various aspects of tribe social life, which include the description of settlement pattern of a Konyak Naga village and the wood carvings of their houses, the value system of Chenchus, the surrounding elopement, adultery and incest, marriage ritual, religious beliefs and the mango festival among the Reddis etc. It explores the ritual hunt, agriculture and social organisation among Gadabas.

This book is helpful for those, who are interested in Anthropology, Sociology studies, policy makers and administrators, who are dealing with tribal development. ❖



Rural Livelihoods, Regional Economies

Editors: **Deborah Sick.**

This book ‘Rural Livelihoods, Regional Economies and Processes of Change’ is an in-depth field study from a variety of rural regions around the world provided by numerous scholars. It focuses on issues of rural economic change, within a variety of geographic, social, political, economic and cultural contexts from around the world. It provides detailed and locally focused perspectives on the nature of rural livelihoods today. It highlights the ways in which rural livelihoods are being redefined, the multiple ways in which rural dwellers draw on distinct social, cultural and environmental resources to formulate their livelihood strategies, and the factors, which facilitate or limit their abilities to do so. This book will be of interest to development practitioners. ❖



Urban Waste and Sanitation Services

Edited by : Bas Van Vliet , Joost van Buuren , Shabaan Mgana

The book ‘ Urban Waste and Sanitation Services for Sustainable Development : Harnessing Social and Technical Diversity in East Africa’ derived from the results of a five-year-long interdisciplinary, empirical research program on the waste and sanitation challenges in East Africa. It debates at each scale from the micro-level (households) to the macro-level (international). It assesses the socio-technical diversity in waste and sanitation and provides viable solutions to sanitation and waste management. It also narrates the urban sanitation and solid waste sectors are under significant pressure due to the lack of competent institutional capacity and the growth of the region’s urban population. al technology, sociology, management and urban planning. ❖



e-links

VCA : http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/478-silk-value-chain-analysis

Sub-sector : http://www.cgsird.gov.in/CG_Bamboo%20Subsector%20Study%20Report%20by%20HVR.pdf

e-book : <http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2012-014.pdf>

v-book : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOqcDOwe4_c

Supplements

Legendary Effort : http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/480-flagship-programamrut-

Flagship Program : http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/481-legendary-effort-lead-india-

e-course

e-course; e-livelihoods learning course : Capsule No: 124 - 136

http://www.aksharakriti.org/magazines/doc_download/479-e-courseoctober-2015

‘Yoga’kshemam

Let Non-violence pervade all across! Happy Elders’ Day!

Eid Mubarak! Happy Navaratri! Happy Dussehra! Let us remember Gandhi, Shastri! Let us celebrate Centenary of Achaarya Konda Lakshman Bapuji!

United Nations unanimously resolves Agenda 2030 – Sustainable Development Goals/Global Goals. Hope this will be better implemented than the previous MDGs.

‘The Systems of View of Life’ [A Unifying Vision] by Fritzof Caora and Pier Luigi Luisi take us through a systemic conception of web of life – universe as a whole is a living self-regulating system. This includes:

- ♦ Systems Thinking is characterized by whole, multi-disciplinarity, relationships, mapping, qualities, processes, non-linearity, epistemic observations, approximate knowledge / understanding
- ♦ Life is a synergy of three domains – environment, cognition and autopoietic unit
- ♦ The world we see outside and the world we see inside are converging
- ♦ There are the different functions and components that combine and together produce a transient non-localizeable relationally formed self, which nevertheless manifests itself as a perceivable entity
- ♦ Evolutionary changes may be triggered by randomness and contingency, but the integration is a complex and highly ordered process, part of life’s self-organization
- ♦ The complexity of Homo sapiens is Consciousness, spirituality, artistic creativity, abstract thinking and rationality intertwine with each other in an intricate maze
- ♦ Mind and body represent two complementary aspects of the phenomenon of life – process and structure
- ♦ Things derive their being and nature by mutual dependence and are nothing in themselves
- ♦ Enlightened wisdom (bodhi) includes intuitive intelligence (prajna) and compassion (karuna)
- ♦ Spirituality and spiritual experiences are fully consistent with modern science and systems view of life and deep ecology provides a bridge between science and spirituality
- ♦ Education and learning may include explicitly ecological and spiritual dimensions very early
- ♦ Living organism, read human, has a pattern (network of contents, matter), a structure (form), a set of processes (self-directed changes) and a meaning (purpose) and engages in some involuntary activities (survival) and in voluntary activities (freedom)
- ♦ Human organizations need to be alive and pursue life enhancing orientation and practice
- ♦ Fundamental interdependence between healthy soil,

healthy individuals and healthy communities needs to be recognized and acted on

- ♦ Sustainable communities of plants, animals, microorganisms and ‘non-life’ evolve their patterns of living over time in continual interaction with the nature, as long as they do not interfere with the nature’s inherent ability to sustain life
- ♦ Eco-literacy should include web of life (networks), flows of energy, cycles of nature, nested systems (living), dynamic balance (self-organization) and development
- ♦ Major problems of our time are systemic problems and require systemic solutions solving several problems simultaneously
- ♦ We are in a race between tipping points in nature and our systems. Can the Governments, Business, Civil Society and Community with transforming leaders work together?
- ♦ Transition to a sustainable future is possible but overwhelming
- ♦ Hope is a state of mind. Either we have hope within us or we do not. It is a dimension of the soul. It is not the conviction that something will turn out well. It is the certainty that something make sense regardless of how it turns out.

G Muralidhar

- ♦ Just as we need no morals to make us breathe, if our ‘self’ in the wide sense embraces another being(s), we care without feeling any moral pressure to do it. Can we extend our ‘self’?

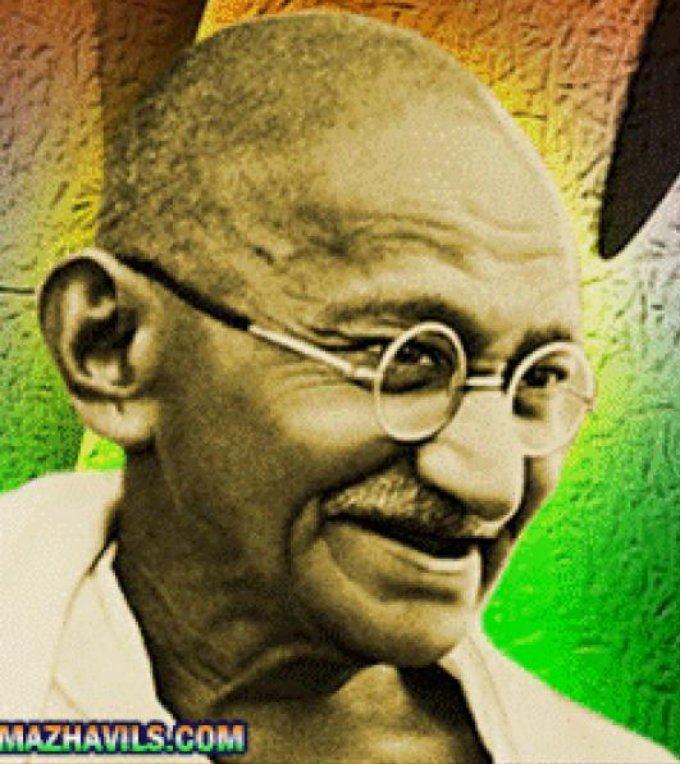
Each one of us could extend our ‘self’. Each one of us could be the self-organizing life system of the universe.

This is viswavyaaptiyogam. Having hope in our ability to extend ourselves and widening and deepening ourselves for caring the universe, the life in the universe and the humanity in the universe without moral pressure, unconsciously, subconsciously and consciously!

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we practice breathing! If we practice focusing on breathing! If we practice breathing consciously! If we practice to see, hear, smell, taste, touch and feel the universe consciously! If we practice to see no difference in self and the universe! If we make universe to breathe consciously! If we see no difference whether we breathe or the universe breathes! If we just breathe without any pressure! If we widen and deepen ourselves without our effort! If we transcend ourselves! If we remain focused on being useful! If we remain away from interfering with infinite intelligence of the universe! Krsna confirms universe confirms extended self becomes one with the universe.

Join us in the world of yoga – for flowing in the care of the extended self, the universe – towards jeevayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

HAPPY GANDHI JAYANTI



Let Us all follow the path
of truth and wisdom and
pay homage to
our father of nation
on this day

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livelihoods

Body and Behaviour