

livelihoods

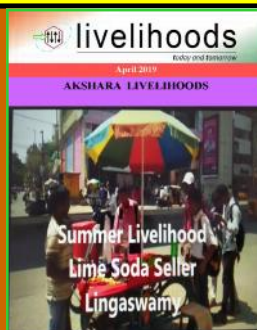
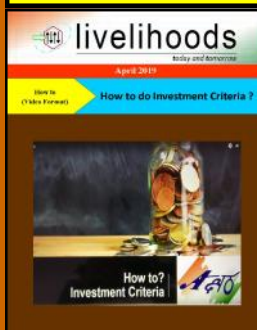
today and tomorrow

April 2019

Teliposh



Supplements



Happy Ugadi! Ramanavami!

Ambedkar!

Mahavir! Good Friday! Easter!

Happy Elections!

Let us accept we are fools.

Let us be conscious of our body and its parts. Let us be safe and healthy. Let us have health insurance.

Let us save earth to save ourselves.

Let us work for open copy right and open intellectual property rights. Let us work for open source, open data.

Let us dance.

Let us care for animals.

Let us reflect and appreciate our heritage. Let us preserve.

Workers | Press | Laughter | Asthma | Mother | Family | Athletics | Red Cross | Technology | Nurses | Communication | Hyper Tension | Museums | Biological Diversity

Manifestos are being shaped, except for the left parties (these have come out). Invisible Ghatbandhans and visible local tie-ups. Locks and locks. Election juggernaut rolls on in India and 4 States.

It appears we are a space power now.

As part of Livelihoods on Ground, Village of the month is Teliposh, an Odisha Village, taken up for appreciation with the lenses of common persons.

Please find time and read 'The Call of the Wild' by Jack London.

Supplements include:

7L Notes – Supplement 1: Role of technology on Livelihoods and Linkages

Supplement 2: Leadership—VUCA

Special Supplement: Election Expenditure 2019

Supplement (News): Monthly Livelihoods Update (March 2019)

How to_ do Investment Criteria ; Livelihoods Video – Lemon water seller

Livelihoods Management Course: CSR-REHS-EEE-RFS

Development Leadership Course: Livelihoods Frame Work, Leader & Leadership Arena, Project Leadership, Financial Management, EEE, Marketing and Communication

Usual e-links include:

VCA – Konaipally Dairy; Subsector – Coconut Subsector Growth Strategy in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara; e-book: Innovative Approaches in Creating Livelihoods

v-book: Success Story of Junagadh DAY- NRLM SHG.

With the faith and hope that you find this and evolving issues of 'livelihoods' useful, weremain.



the 'livelihoods' team

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Inside ...

Focus (Livelihoods On ground) 'Teliposh'	Brief About Village	
	Demographics	
	Institutions	
	Vulnerability	
	Social Infrastructure	
	Health	
	Water and Sanitation	
	Source of Credit	
	Schemes	
Statistics	Groundwater Utilization for Irrigation	13
Story	Bond of Love and the Truth	
Classic Book	The Call of the Wild	14
'Yoga'kshemam		15
Supplements		
How to (?)	How To _ Investment Criteria https://youtu.be/4LNPXeXbfYA	
Livelihoods Video	Lime Soda Seller https://youtu.be/4VD2Hgyqu7U	
7L - Notes 1. Livelihoods & Linkages	Role of technology on Livelihoods and Linkages http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l- i -	
2. Life, Living, Leadership, Learning and Love	Leadership – VUCA http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l- ii - supplement leadership_vuca_april -	
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Supplement (News)	Monthly Livelihoods Update (March 2019) http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/livelihoods_update_april_2019.pdf	
Livelihoods Management Course	CSR-REHS-EEE-RFS https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ukdm0-JWzhIGJZvANMOAT9TfK1wHtGyF	
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e-links		
VCA	Konaipally Dairy Value Chain Analysis http://www.livelihoods.net.in/pdf/konaipally-dairy-value-chain-analysis-nird-pgdrdm-13th-batch	
Sub-sector	Coconut Sub sector Growth Stragy in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara https://aip-prisma.or.id/data/uploaded_file/2018-03-12_10-32-43am_11._12._20151022_Coconut_GSD.pdf	
e-Book	Innovative Approaches in Creating Livelihoods http://www.in.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/rmol_livelihood_compendium.pdf	
v-Book	Success Story of Junagadh DAY- NRLM SHG https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wcAnzkP9GJ4&fbclid=IwAR3jNiLnLqzuqK2vF0ZVN8sAM-	

Teliposh

Tribal communities across the country continue to suffer despite having abundant natural resources while others reap benefits of the available resources. One such village is Teliposh located in Sundargarh district of Odisha state. This month livelihoods focus tried to understand Teliposh village, means of living, various issues governing the village, availability and accessibility of rights and entitlements and how do we march ahead.





Teliposh is a tribal village in Kuarmunda Gram Panchayat and Kuarmunda Block of Sundargarh District located in northwestern part of Odisha. The village is located 07 kms away from the block headquarters, 92 kms away from the district headquarters and around 340 kms away from the state capital Bhubaneswar. The 'Steel City' Rourkela is 30 kms away from the village. The village being closer to the National Highway – 143 (connecting Rourkela – Gumla – Ranchi) is easily connectable by bus and the nearest major railway station is Rourkela.

As per the discussions with the elderly, the history of the village traces its roots to mid-18th century when five families of Munda tribes migrated from the current state of Jharkhand in Chotanagpur region to Teliposh. The village was under the direct control of Jamindars of Kuarmunda. With time more and more families belonging to munda tribe have settled here. In the mid-19th century people from Oraon and Lohar tribe also moved to this area. In the late 19th century the tribal communities came under the influence of Christian missionaries and dominantly people from munda tribe started practicing Christianity. But, the Oraon and Lohar communities continued to practice tribal culture and people from Santal tribe have also started living there. It is said that presence of Muslim communities was also

prevalent in the village but due to a conflict between the communities they left the village. Currently, the village is predominantly tribal with very few non-tribal communities.

Demographics: As per the 2011, Census the village is home to 440 households (HHs) with a population of 1860 of which male are 962 and female are 898. The

Total Population	1860
Male Population	962
Female Population	898
Sex Ratio	933
ST Population	1277
SC Population	10
OC Population	573
0-6 year children	230
Total literate population	1257
Male literate	734
Female literate	523

village is a composition of nine hamlets. The village is spread over an area of 602 hectares. They speak Odiya, Mundari and Santali. The detailed demographics are mentioned in the table below. The village is surrounded by rugged hills and river 'Koel' passes through the backend of the village and it divides the village and Rourkela town. In the hills there is certain area where the forests are dispersed. The agriculture activities begin in the village with the onset of south-west monsoon in early and mid-June. The common tree species available in the forests are Teak, Bija, Sal, Mahalimba, Babool, Arjun, Jackfruit etc., The prominence of wild animals especially elephants reduces the villager's optimum utilization of the forest resources. The total available land is 1573 acres of which government land is 819 acres,

private land is 753 acres, agricultural land is 733 acres and non-agricultural land is 20.8 acres. There is small pond in the village which caters the domestic needs of the villagers. To meet the drinking water needs of the villagers there are 8 wells, 38 hand pumps and 5 plastic tanks with storage capacity varying from 500 – 1000 liters.

The primary source of livelihood for the villagers is working as a laborer in the nearby sponge iron factories. Agriculture, Agriculture labor are the secondary source of livelihood, followed by MGNREGS and certain households earn their living by preparing leaf plates. Agriculture is mainly dependent on monsoon for their survival and the paddy is grown during kharif, which is mostly utilized

S. No	Livelihood	No. of dependent families		No. of days	Estimated Average Income in Rs.
		Primary	Secondary		
1	Wage Labor @ Sponge Iron Factories	300 - 320	0	Around 200	Rs 40000/annum
2	Agriculture & Agriculture labor	0	380-400	120	Rs 7000 – 8000*
3	MGNREGS	200 -240	Around 200	100	Rs 17000
4	Auto Driver	4	0	250 – 300	Rs 5000 – 6000/month
5	Bus Driver	2	0	250 - 300	Rs 8000 -9000/month
6	Worker/Employee @ Rourkela Steel Plant	20	0	Throughout the year	Rs10000 – 15000/month
7	Small Kirana Shop	3	0	Throughout the year	Rs 3000/month
8	Leaf Plate Making	80-90	0	150 - 200	Rs 75 -100/day
9	Government Employee	7	0	Throughout the year	Varies from Rs 10 K – 25 K
10	Maadi* Seller	3	0	200 - 250	Rs 4000 – 5000



for self-consumption. The summary of key *
livelihoods is mentioned in the table below:

Institutions: The various community, political and public institutions available in the village are

- * There are four anganwadi centers run under ICDS
- * There is one primary and secondary school in the village. The secondary school has been established in the year 2017 under the Odisha government's 'Adarsha Vidyalaya' scheme.
- * There is no presence of PDS in the village, people visit Kuarmunda village to collect their monthly ration.
- * There is no visibility of post office, other government institution in the village.
- * There is a church available in the village where they offer prayers during Sunday. The church acts as a major source for mobilization of people from Munda tribe.
- * Sarna Sthal is present in the village where the tribal communities offer their prayers to tribal gods.

On political front, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) and Biju Janta Dal (BJD) are the prominent political parties.

* Currently, Ms. Sushma KantiKindo is the sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat and she resides in the village. She belongs to the Oraon tribe and it is observed that 'Sarpanch Pati' is clearly visible in the village, where the husband of the sarpanch acts on behalf of the sarpanch.

The community rare various livestock ranging from cows to ducks. The details of various livestock in the village are:

Type	Estimated No	Purpose
Cow	100	Milk
Buffaloes	15	Milk
Goat	50 -60	Milk & meat
Hen	80 – 90	Egg & meat
Bull & Ox	40	Ploughing
Ducks	35 - 40	Egg & meat

The traditional skills available in the village are carpentry, pottery, blacksmith. The skills the villagers have learnt over time are leaf plate making and trained ITI workers working in Rourkela steel plant and sponge iron factories.

Skill	Estimated No
Carpenter	5 -6
Pottery	4
Blacksmith	20 – 25
ITI trainees	14 – 15
Leaf Plate makers	50 – 60

Currently as there is not much demand for carpenter and blacksmith, they are engaged in daily wage labor.

- * Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Vowel NGO has initiated their work in the village to support in construction of toilets.
- * There are around 30 women SHGs in the village supported by Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM).

S. No	Category	Male	Fe- male	To- tal
1	Marginal workers	177	73	250
2	Disabled	9	7	16
3	Old age	50	76	126
4	Widow	0	46	46

Vulnerability:

In one of the nine hamlets, Pahadlota, there are 58 households where all the families are extremely poor with no access to land and live in kutcha houses. The village is located underneath a mountain and its connectivity to other villages and block headquarters is also very poor. In addition, Bantola and Bhadartola are other hamlets where poverty is relatively high. The details of various vulnerable communities are listed in the table below:

Social and Physical Infrastructure:

Education:

As mentioned earlier there are four anganwadi centers, one primary and secondary school each. There is a stark difference between the no. of children in the age group of 0-6 and the no. of children attending the anganwadi centers. With the availability of primary and secondary the children can study up to class VIII in the village itself. For class IX and X, they study at the high school located in Kuarmunda/Vedvyas and private schools like Don Bosco and St.Mary's. In order to avail higher education, they visit the nearby city Rourkela.



It is observed that the student to teacher ratio at the primary school is 23:1 and at secondary it is 29:1. At Vedvyas, which is located 5-6 kms away from the village two Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are available where students can undergo training under various skill courses.

Health:



In addition to the diseases like Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Fever, Malaria, Diarrhea etc., village are



also exposed to skin diseases. As the villagers work in sponge iron factories they are exposed to hazardous environment and they are prone to ill health time and again. These factories not only have the effect on workers but also the children, with nearly 16 children suffering from partial disability. Excessive consumption of Maadi (a traditional liquor prepared from fermented rice) is further deteriorating the health of the villagers especially the male members.

Even to avail the basic health services the villagers visit Kuarmanda, where there is a PHC and ESIC hospital are available. It is observed that people depend on traditional healing mechanisms to get cured.

Water and Sanitation:

Though there are eight bore wells, 38 hand pumps and five solar powered small water tanks the availability of clean drinking water is an issue. As per the records it is mentioned that 269 toilets have been constructed and open defecation remains a major challenge. The reasons for open defecation are carrying water, it's storage. But the positive thing is there are certain sections of the community like women and elderly which are using them.

Source of Credit:

The major source of credit for the villagers is from Self Help Group (SHG) where around 300 women avail loan from the SHG. In addition to the SHG, banks are the next major source followed neighbors/relatives and friends. The villagers are not much under the influence of the Micro Finance Institutions. The nearest bank branch is available at Kuarmunda village where 3 bank branches are available. The details of various sources of loan with average no. of families dependent and loan are mentioned in the table:

S. No	Source	No. of families	Average loan amount in Rs.
1	SHG	290	7500
2	Banks	10 – 12	30000
3	MFIs	15 – 20	20000 – 25000
4	Neighbors	25 - 30	7000 – 8000
5	Relatives	30 -35	15000
6	Friends	30 -40	3000 – 4000

Schemes:

With the support from fourteenth finance commission the Gram Panchayat has taken up

implementation of various schemes in the village. In addition to them there are various programmes/schemes launched by the state and central governments. The details of the prominent schemes and the works/beneficiaries under each scheme are detailed below:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: In total there are 461 job cards in the village the details of various works done under MGNREGS are:

- * Biju Pucca Ghar (BPC) a rural housing scheme by the state government of Odisha is also prominent in the village. Very recently five houses have been constructed under BPC. Supplementing that rural housings scheme of Government of India (GoI) – Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAYG) is also being implemented in the village
- * NRLM is being implemented in the state by Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM) and in the village there are around 30 SHGs are being

promoted, their higher-level federations like Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) and Cluster Level Federation (CLF)

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) toilets are constructed with the facilitation from Vowel NGO. As of now, 296 toilets have been constructed.

Other prominent schemes in the village are Mid-Day Meals, Anganwadi centers through ICDS, PMGSY, Old Age Pension through Vriddha Pension Scheme, National Pension Scheme etc.,

Based on the interactions with the community and field observations it is suggested that the emphasis should remain on strengthening the existing state and central government schemes and ensure the rights and entitlements are accessed by the last person in the village. In addition to them the focus should remain on the following things. Improving the connectivity within the village and connectivity to other hamlets by construction of CC roads.

S. No	Name of the work	Work category	Level of execution	Estimated labour component (in lakhs)
1	Digging of well	Individual land	GP	01
2	Digging of well	Individual land	GP	0.8
3	Digging of well	Individual land	GP	0.8
4	Road from Girija Tola to Teliposh	Rural connectivity	GP	7
5	Road from Bhandar tola to Kamapahad	Rural connectivity	GP	7
6	Road from Chainpur School to Teliposh Pahad-tola	Rural connectivity	GP	5.7



- * Construction of internal drainages across all the hamlets in the village.
- * Completion of the construction of the PHC center in the village and ensuring that a fully functional PHC is in place.
- * Construction of overhead tank in the village such a way that through gravity fed water system water is available to each household at their door step
- * On agriculture front the focus should be on how we extract more crop per drop. Currently, there is only one major crop grown i.e. paddy and vegetables and watermelon are grown to some extent.
- * There is a need for capturing the rainwater by improved rainwater harvesting mechanisms either by construction of check dams/bunds, recharge pits. This will help them in growing

more crops and more production as well.

- * A thought should be given on how they utilize the forest efficiently which will help them in getting more employment days and at the same time how do they protect their crops from the attacks of wild animals without hurting them.
- * It is observed that the milk production should be improved by ensuring the quality of the fodder and improving the quality of the breed of milch animals which suit the local environment.
- * Currently, in the village school is available until secondary school, there is a need for extending this to higher secondary school such that children complete their matriculation in the village itself.

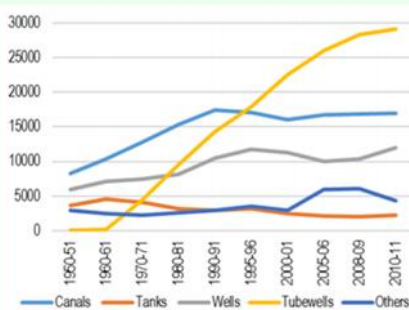
(The article is compiled with inputs from Mr. Ashish Sourabh and Mr. Shivam Khandelwal)



Groundwater Utilization for Irrigation

According Central Water Commission (CWC) Water and Related Statistics 2015, our country has a potential water availability of 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per year. But usable water is 1123 BCM per year. In the total usable water 1123 BCM/year, surface water share is 690 BCM / year and ground water share is 433 BCM / year. The net annual ground water availability is 398 BCM per year. In the ground water the overall share of rainfall is 68% and remaining 32% occupies by the other resources such as canal seepage, return from of irrigation, recharge from tanks, ponds, wells and other water conservation structures.

Due to various causes along with the growth of population of the country, average annual water availability reduced from 1816 BCM / year in 2001 to 1544 BCM / year in 2015. It is 15% reduction in total water availability in the country. The ground water availability is uneven across the country. Almost 30% of the districts of the country facing serious water problem. According to the water experts, due to over exploitation and contamination of water, India is moving fast towards the ground water crisis. In our country ground water availability, more than surface water. As per Easement Act 1884, even a small piece of the land owner also can use ground water under their land. In



the extracted ground water 89% for their irrigation, 9% for the domestic use and 2% for the industries. Irrigation has the largest share in overall water consumption. Irrigation extract water from many resources such as canals, tanks, ponds, wells and tube - wells. Ground water share is major part in the irrigation. Over the period gradually ground water utilization has been increasing than surface water. According to the Central Ground Water Board

(CGWB), over exploitation of ground water causes for the 61% decline in water in wells across the country.

Ground water extract takes from different ways like wells, dug - wells, shallow tube - wells and deep tube wells. Extracting ground water from tube wells rapidly increased in the seven decades. It is clearly shown in second figure. At present condition, 62% of the ground water extracting through tube wells and it became primary source for the irrigation. 25% ground water extracting from canals and 13% from other sources for irrigation. Extracting ground water through tube wells has been continuously increasing. This trend is facilitating ground water reduction. [Source: Standing Committee on Water Resources Report on Overview of Ground Water India, February 2016] ❖

Story

Bond of Love and the Truth

A very loving couple had been married for over 10 years without any child and it was becoming their 11th year. Steve and Sarah stayed with each other and greatly hoped that they will have a child before their 11th year of marriage runs out because they were under persuasion from friends and family members to get a divorce. But they couldn't let go because of the strong bond of love between them. Months passed and one day, while Dave was returning from work, he saw his wife walking down the road with a man.

Months passed and one day, while Dave was returning from work, he saw his wife walking down the road with a man. The man had his arms around her neck and they looked very happy. For over a week, he saw the same man with his wife at various places and one evening while Dave was returning from work he saw the man drop her off at the house after giving her a kiss on the cheek. Dave was angry and sad but he didn't spoke of it with his wife. Two days later after a hectic day at work, Dave was taking water with a glass jug from the dispenser when the phone rang. He picked it up and the person said, "Hello dear, I'll be coming to your house this evening to see you as promised." Dave hung up the phone. It was a male voice and he was sure the person was the man he had always seen his wife with. He suddenly became shaky with the thought that he has lost his wife to another man. The glass jug fell from his hand and shattered into pieces. His wife came running into the room asking, "Is everything okay?" In anger, he gave his wife a push and she fell. She wasn't moving or getting up. Dave then realized that she fell where he broke the glass jug. A large piece of glass had pierced her. He felt her breath, pulse, and

heartbeat but there she lay lifeless. In a total confusion, he saw an envelope in her hand. He took it, opened it and was shocked by its content – it was a letter. It read:

"My loving husband, words can not express how I feel so I had to write it down. I have been going to see a doctor for over a week and I wanted to be sure before I give you the news.

The doctor confirmed it that I am pregnant with a twin and our baby is due 2 months from now. The same doctor is my long lost brother whom I lost contact with after our marriage. He has promised to take care of me and our baby and give us the best without collecting a dime. He also promised to have dinner with us today. Thanks for staying by my side.

Your loving wife.

The letter fell from his hand. There was a knock at the door and the same man he had seen with his wife came in and said, "Hello Dave, I suppose I'm right. I am Max, the brother of your wife" Suddenly, Max noticed his sister lying in a pool of her blood. He rushed her to the hospital and she was in a coma. She had lost her twins.

Moral: We should not be too quick to take unnecessary actions in our relationship or marriage when we haven't questioned our partner or spouse on what we saw or heard about them. We all have our faults. We shouldn't be too fast to judge others. Not everything you see, hear or believe about someone is true. Always learn to control yourself under any condition or situation, irrespective of what you've heard or seen. ❖

Source: <https://www.moralstories.org/bond-love-truth/>

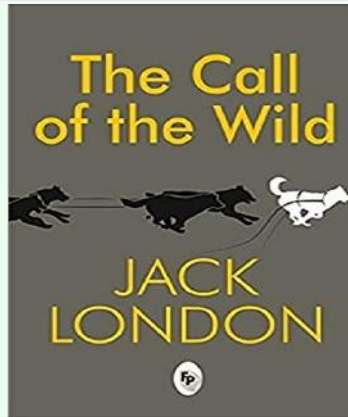
The Call of the Wild

The book *The Call of the Wild* was written in 1903 by Jack London, a famous American author and journalist.

It follows the adventures of a St. Bernard-Scotch shepherd dog named Buck, a happy pet to a wealthy Judge in California, where he leads a civilised and aristocratic life. It takes a U-turn after he is sold by the gardener for good money as a result of the sudden demand for strong sled dogs that can carry loads in the cold, icy Yukon region during the Klondike Gold-rush of 1897-189.

Initially, Buck tries to fight the kidnappers but is tortured into taming; Buck realises that this was a new world, where pain and cruelty were common and the survival instinct of the wild was important. He is bought by some Canadian officials and taken to Yukon with some other dogs. After witnessing the brutal killing of his dog-friends by husky dogs; Buck becomes more cautious and understands that every other dog was a rival and man's club was the master.

Buck vows never to let all this break its spirit and decides to adapt quickly to the cold and learns to draw the sled. Soon, Buck is noticed for its quickness and picked for the Government postal sled team, where it is taught by whip and tooth to become the best. Buck, in the company of rival dogs who spare no chance to hurt him for supremacy, begins to unlearn the laws of the civilised world, which don't work in the forests as only survival matters and playing by the rules mean hunger and death. It starts to take pride in its work and grows strong due to all exercise and develops sharp natural instincts. Day by day, it is less a domesticated dog and more wild like its ancestors, and proves that when it kills a rival dog in a fight. He also starts



loving the wild and sees dreams of its ancestors. However, when Buck and his companions get weak due to the burden and the long travel, they are sold to some people who torture the dogs without thought. Buck's life alters after a prospector called John Thornton stops Buck from being killed by his masters. Buck, who by this point of time feels closer to its bygone ancestors of wild than to mankind, for the first time in his life feels loved by a master who doesn't ask for anything in return. Thus, Buck faces a dilemma between his boundless love for

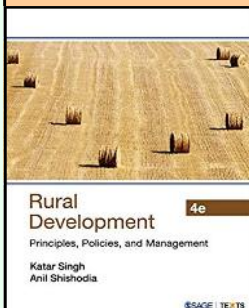
Thornton and his innate urge to go into the wild. Buck is very protective of Thornton and saves his life many times.

After Thornton decides to go on his lifelong quest for a lost mine in a remote virgin area, Buck gets even closer to wild. While Thornton is busy mining gold, Buck travels out of the camp and into the wild forest and hunts on his own; loving being a predator of animals in the forest where only the fittest ruled. Buck yearns to follow the calls of wild, and even befriends a wolf, but it remembers Thornton and comes back to camp.

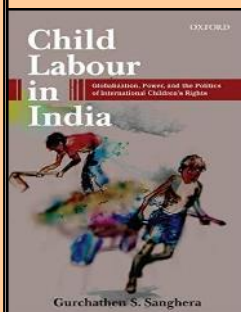
However, a tragedy occurs when he is out hunting; the local Yeehats kill Thornton for loot. Buck is overcome with pain and takes revenge on them. After a while in mourning, Buck sees his wolf friend again and is ready to join its pack, as it has no ties left to mankind. It, however, never forgets Thornton, and continues to take revenge on Yeehats, and becomes a scary legend among them.

The author, Jack London, who had been a gold prospector for a brief period, uses his knowledge in this book. The book is a must read for every nature lover as it puts you in a trance through its moving prose describing the passion of being free and wild. ❖

Latest Books



Title: Rural Development
Principles, Policies and Management
Author: Katar Singh, Anil Shishodia
Publication: SAGE



Title: Child Labour in India
Author: Guruchathen S. Sanghera
Publication: Oxford
Author: Rugalema (Contributor), Stuart Gillespie (Contributor)
Publication: Routledge

'Yoga'kshemam

Ugadi! New Year! Ramanavami! Ambedkar! Mahavir! Good Friday! Easter! May Day! Elections!

Workers | Press | Laughter | Asthma | Mother | Athletics | Red Cross | Technology | Nurses | Family | Telecommunication | Hyper Tension | Museum | Biological Diversity | Commonwealth

General Elections - Electioneering is underway. Manifestos from Left Parties are in. Other Parties seem to be waiting for the last minute. Some may skip too. Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Arunachal, and Sikkim have their Assembly Elections too. First phase, of seven phases, polling is on 11 April and Counting day is 23 May.

Hope these elections pave way –

- * Governments at three levels have to have independent functions, functionaries and funds, with powers and responsibilities;
- * 15th Finance Commission takes this more seriously and ensures 50%+ central funds come to states as untied funds, local governments get decent sums, say 20%+, and more 100% Union Schemes/Programmes/Missions;
- * Livelihoods-Poverty Reduction-Development Cadres from national-state-GP/village levels;
- * Currency in large denominations becomes less and less;
- * More rationalized 2-3 slabs in GST (zero/low; standard; high) and no exceptions;
- * Universal Basic Incomes – Direct Benefit Transfers;
- * Investments into entrepreneurship and self-employment in a big way, including skilling, mentoring, handholding, troubleshooting etc.;
- * Universal Education to All up to 18 years, with adequate investments into Education Sector, including more residential schools - Ashram Schools and Gurukulams; 100% literacy, particularly 3R (read, write, arithmetic) literacy, digital literacy, and livelihoods and ecological literacy; education and curriculums customized to our needs; Low/no cost loans for Higher education;
- * Counselling Service to All Students;
- * Universal Health for All; Improved Food-Nutrition-Health Security;
- * Universal Pension to All elderly/vulnerable;
- * Universal Shelter/Housing to All;
- * Vulnerable and Elderly Care and Entitlements;
- * Sustainable Development Goals – big push towards 100% realization;
- * Natural Integrated Farming Mission, apart from Livelihoods, Health Missions;
- * Climate resilience;
- * MGNREGA and its equivalent available to all;
- * Rationalizing or removing indirect subsidies;
- * Collectivization and Communitization of Livelihoods and Development;
- * More Facilities in rural areas;
- * Physical and e-Connectivity; information highways; open bandwidth;
- * Smaller units of administration – Blocks, Districts; and may be States; Can they be half? Reducing the top heaviness of government;
- * Restructuring Ministries-Departments – small in number, with integrated functions; Ministries for Happiness and Wellbeing, Livelihoods, Leadership, Collectivization etc.
- * Identity cards of all kinds including passports delivered to all citizens as a matter of entitlement; ensuring access to all entitlements at no/low cost;
- * Bank Account and Cards as a right to all;
- * Financial Services including Savings, Credit, Insurance (multiple aspects),

Equity, Pension, Remittance etc., to All;

- * More rights to Citizens for Social Justice and Equity, Open data and Social Audit;
- * Facilitating Volunteerism and Philanthropy;
- * Acts for Self-help, Collective Action; Collective Companies; reduced tax% for these
- * Facilitating Visioning for all families, their collectives and their support organizations; and help them to realize their vision with building their capacities
- * Working towards self-reliance localization – families, villages, areas;
- * Minimum Wages and Support Prices for all Services, Produce; and mechanisms to implement the same; Basis at least Rs. xxx per day at the lowest level to meet the decent living needs of a small family;
- * No income tax up to Rs.5,00,000; Higher taxation for high incomes; increased % of CSR, may be 5% - better still 1% of turnover;
- * More leadership and management institutes; leadership training to 2% of the population every year;
- * Organizing unorganized sector;
- * Increasing % of staff significantly for education, health, care, etc., in the government, and reducing all other areas;
- * Mandatory check for continuation in government employment at age 45/50;
- * Plans and Allocations for Vulnerable Communities;
- * Increased Public Transport and restrictions/limitations on private transport;
- * More and more outsourcing services to people's collectives;
- * Rating Happiness and Wellbeing everyone Annually; and at various levels;
- * Bottom-up planning processes and local tracking;
- * Augmented Right to Information without asking for it; and more transparent regulation with least hassles.

In the end, everyone of us should have/get access to free education, free basic food-nutrition-health, public transport, basic communication and entertainment, shelter etc., and some basic income, all this without foregoing the freedom. This is minimum, Governments have to strive for.

These items need to be further augmented, improved, fine-tuned and tossed up and down. Freedom and Choices for All cannot be compromised. Integrity has to be high. Values have to be upheld. We need to be vision-driven.

Hope the manifestos capture some of these. Hope some of these catch the imagination of our leaders at the helm. Hope people start demanding. Hope mechanisms for demanding gets in place.

Several silent movements are going on. Information. Livelihoods. Natural Farming. Afforestation. Self-help. Collectives. Women. Children. Youth. Elderly. Disabled. Rights. Alternative Education. Social Enterprises. Communitization. Appropriate Technologies. ICT-IT. Literacy. Mobiles. Leadership. GPDP. Unlearning-learning. Spirituality. Volunteerism. Philanthropy. Paying Back. CSR. Love

Silent movements outside and within Governments are the way. Let us be part in these flows. Now is the time. Let us love, lead, be led, be connected, celebrate life and live.

This is ganatantrayoga. This is flowing in the flows. This is janaganayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we be with inner us! If we flow with people to become one with them! If we let people flow with us! If we let people lead us to being active, being with nature and being useful! If we flow with the innermost! If we let innermost lead us subtly but fully! Krsna confirms 'he' is in people and all beings with 'him' become one with 'him'.

Join us in the world of yoga –for life–towards ganaganayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

G Muralidhar

Links	
Supplements	
How to (?)	How to do Investment Criteria https://youtu.be/4LNPXeXbfYA
Livelihoods Video	Lime Soda Seller https://youtu.be/4VD2Hgyqu7U
7L - Notes 1. Livelihoods & Linkages 2. Life, Living, Leadership, Learning and Love	Role of Technology on Livelihoods and Linkages http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7L- i - supplement role of technology on livelihoods april 2019.pdf
	Leadership—VUCA http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7L- ii - supplement leadership_vuca_april -2019.pdf
Special Supplement	Election Expenditure - 2019 http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special_supplement - election_expenditure_april_2019.pdf
Supplement (News)	Monthly Livelihoods Update (March 2019) http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/livelihoods_update_april_2019.pdf
Livelihoods Management Course	CSR-REHS-EEE-RFS https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ukdm0-JWzhIGJZvANMOAT9TfK1wHtGyF
Development Leadership Course	Livelihoods Frame Work, Leader & Leadership Arena, Project Leadership, Financial Management, EEE, Marketing and Communication https://drive.google.com/open?id=1kuvzKREMZ5t0UuRHp68WxR7u5yLLky5d

