

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

August 2017

Climate Change



Supplements

Supplements			
<p>livelihoods today and tomorrow</p> <p>August 2017</p> <p>'How To' File Right to Information (RTI)</p> <p>Right to Information (RTI) is a law which was an outcome of Government of Information & Transparency Commission of India and was enacted in June 2005. The law is to provide the access to the public of Right to Information or 'Right to Know'. It is an essential element which the nature of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of their public servants, the establishment of a central Information Commission (CIC) and the Information Commission (IC) and for ensuring access to the public with respect to the information held by the public authorities.</p> <p>RIGHT to INFORMATION My Right, My Might THE RIGHT TO KNOW KEEPING GOVT ACCOUNTABLE</p>	<p>livelihoods today and tomorrow</p> <p>August 2017</p> <p>'Kshetram' Gorkhaland</p> <p>States of India, which history and distinct identity of Bhojpur. Setting in context of socio-economic and health issues, issues of Gorkhland that have often set up as a regular administrative unit for Gorkhland, with view, from the day of a Union of 17 separate states, Gorkhland, which exist!</p> <p>Process of Gorkhland</p>	<p>livelihoods today and tomorrow</p> <p>August 2017</p> <p>'Sukshetram' Third Gender</p> <p>In a society that uses gender of a person to label her or him, it is extremely difficult for a vast set of people or individuals, who irrespective of their race and ethnic properties that themselves to get accepted 'third gender' people with a gender identity or gender expression, which is different from the sex assigned at birth, and known as 'Transgender'. These individuals are also called as transsexuals. If they focus on identity and expression, to change their sex into a gender, Transgender is also an umbrella term; in addition to including people, whose gender identity is opposite of their assigned sex (trans men and trans women).</p>	<p>livelihoods today and tomorrow</p> <p>August 2017</p> <p>Special Supplement Human Animal Conflict</p> <p>Human and animal conflict has been in news for last few months in our country. According to data published in Report Card by Government of India (2016-17) November 2016, 1400 people were killed by tigers and elephants between April 2015 and March 2016. The figures were almost doubled compared to previous three years (2013-2015). During 2012-15, a total of 168 elephants and 141 tigers were killed by humans, along with the loss of human and animal lives, crops, livestock and property were also lost to the conflict.</p> <p>Protected but not safe</p>

Happy Cooperation! Happy Population! Happy Demographic Dividend! Happy Skilling! Happy Education!
Happy Education to Girl Child! Happy Justice! Happy Transformation! Happy Friends! Happy Friendships! Happy Tiger!
Happy Raksha Bandhan! Happy Independence! Happy Humanity!
Congratulations, New President Kovind! Advance Congratulations, Vice-President to be elected, Venkaiah Naidu!
Monsoon is on. It is erratic. Patches of above normal and below normal. Dry spells in many places.
Rajanikanth and Kamal Hasan are almost there in politics. AIADMK factions trying to patch up.
Nitish Kumar shifts from Mahaghatbandhan CM to NDA CM of Bihar.
GST needs to be exempted for professional, technical support, management services and training services to poor.

Can we shift our focus from self to others? Focusing benevolent thoughts on the well-being of others is a true cause of happiness, says Davidson's study on a Buddhist monk's brain activity. Can we focus on others? On all? Whatever suffering there is in this world, all comes from desiring myself to be happy. Can we resist this?

Do we know really and consistently happy people? They seem to love, the wish to give happiness to others. They seem to have compassion., the wish to free them from dissatisfaction. Are they not the true causes of happiness?

There is something about worrying about ourselves too much, which tends to magnify our suffering. Can we worry a bit less about ourselves? Why do we forget, even the smallest of acts can spark the most unexpected changes in the people around us? Therefore, can we try exchanging self for others? And keep performing small acts for others?

We need to meditate. We need to meditate and reflect. We have to work with more people towards doing their small bits for others as a habit for the happiness of others in this Universe.

Climate Change is before us. Erratic Monsoons!. High Temperatures! Melting Glaciers!. El Nino et al!. Reducing Predictability despite increased precision and data sets! Eroding Soils! Falling Water levels! Floods! Reducing Land Vegetation! Depleting Fossil fuels reserves!. Alternative energies are not yet there fully! Less-friendly environment! Growing Eco-fragilities! Increasing Marginalized zones! Increasing 'Hotspots'! Sustainability of the Earth is in debate! However, solutions are in the horizon. We need to work on them. Alternative energies! Natural Farming! Diet controls! Pollution norms! Healthy life styles! Let us live simple is becoming the new ideal despite growing income disparities. Social enterprises around climate changes are emerging. Communities are fighting their battles against the trends. They are demonstrating small examples of climate change resilience in their own way. We are at cross roads and in transition times and we need to act. Our ways of living in this world have to change. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'Climate Change'.

George Orwell's '1984', is a must classic to all of us.

The e-links include VCA - 'Cotton'; subsector - 'Assam's Pigs'; e-book - 'Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries'; and v-book - 'Integrated Livelihoods Projects'.

Livelihoods Management Notes (e-link) are on 'Management and Leadership'.

Supplements include 'How to file RTI?'; 'Gorkhaland', 'Third Gender'; and 'Human Animal Conflict'.

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



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Focus	Climate Change: The Climate change is a phenomenon of increase in global temperatures. The concentration of Green House Gases (GHGs) is directly linked to the average global temperatures. Predominately human activities are contributing to an increase in global temperatures.	6
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News		4
Livelihoods-on-Ground		
Scheme	MGNREGS	
Public Institution	Manchukonda PHC	5
Traditional Institution	Barber: Services	
Individual Enterprise	Cement Products	
Interviews/Case Study (CS)		
Common Person	Want to Build Own House	
Vulnerable Person	Getting Support from My Group	
Community Leader	Want to Develop Our Community	11
Community Worker	Secure a Good Job	
Development Worker	I Want to Serve Poor People	
Classic Book	1984	
Story	The Donkey and the Washerman	14
'Yoga'kshemam		15

Supplements		
How to (?)	File Right To Information (RTI)	
	http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_how_to_0.pdf	
Kshetram	Gorkhaland	
	http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_kshetram_2.pdf	
Sukshetram	Third Gender	
	http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_sukshetram_2.pdf	
Special Supplement	Human Animal Conflict	
	http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special_supplement_animal_and_human_conflict.pdf	

e-links		
VCA	VCA of Cotton, Peddajatram village	
	http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/vca_of_cotton_peddajatram-mbnr.pdf	
Sub-sector	Asam's pig subsector: Current status, constraints and opportunities	
	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/1690/AssamPigSubsector.pdf?sequence=1	
e-Book	Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Development Countries	
	https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/impacts.pdf	
v-Book	Integrated Livelihood Projects	
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q8EgwhCcQ5U&index=3&list=PLd49qNWQRLF5TqRcZ6Z916rYLOfOZ	
Livelihoods	Management and Leadership	
Management Notes	http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_livelihoods_management_note_4.pdf	

USDA Rural Development's Housing Programs expanding:

Recent changes to USDA Rural Development's home loan programs mean more rural lowans can now achieve their homeownership goals. Earlier this year the maximum mortgage limit for a USDA Rural Development direct home loan increased to \$220,532, a jump of nearly \$3,700 from the previous mortgage limit. Also, a typical income limit for a one-person household using the USDA direct home loan program to purchase a home in an eligible rural Iowa community or area is now \$41,250. For a family of four a common limit is \$56,600.

Local NRD receives grant to help with urban agriculture conservation project:

The Upper Big Blue Natural Resources District announced that they were one of 19 districts in 14 states awarded a National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) grant of \$50,000 to boost technical assistance capacity for urban agriculture conservation projects. The Upper Big Blue NRD plans to use these funds to help underwrite a special project that it is involved with helping the City of York improve its wellfield by

planting cover & rotational crops, berry shrubs, a business-sponsored community garden, and a pollinator habitat within the city wellfield acreage. "Project GROW" (Growing Rotational crops On Wellfields), will improve soil health, erosion control, non-leaching of nitrogen into the water table, and increasing water holding capacity in the soil, all culminating to protect York's water quality at the wellfield, according to the Upper Big Blue NRD.

Isotopic Technique Helps Benin Farmers Triple Yields and Improve Livelihoods:

Soybean farmer Leonard Djegui never had the chance to go to school but he has learned two facts about nuclear science in recent years: atoms make up the soil and they have helped triple his income, allowing him to build a new house and send his children to university. Along with him 14,000 farmers in central and northern Benin have achieved significant yield increases for both maize and legume crops such as soybean – providing more food for their families and much higher incomes than they could even dream of a few years ago. ❖

GST has hit carpet exports, livelihoods of 20 lakh workers:

CEPC: Shipments of handmade carpets and other floor coverings have been hit badly following the imposition of 18 per cent GST on job works and 12 per cent on their sale or purchase, thereby affecting livelihood of around 20 lakh workers and their families, a trade body said. The Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) based its findings on feedback received from various carpet manufacturers and exporters associations spread across the country. In a statement, CEPC claimed that almost 5,000 units have been inoperative and are on the verge of closure, spread across the carpet weaving belts. Moreover, exports of carpets and floor coverings worth around Rs 1,000 crore have suffered on account of these production units being non functional.

The challenges of Indian agrarian crisis:

Though agriculture now accounts for less than 15% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it is still the main source of livelihood for nearly half our population. Agriculture is still the core of our food security. With over 1.3 billion mouths to feed, imports will not solve our problem if there is a severe drought and food shortage. However, the rising frequency of farmers' agitations in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere and the high incidence of farmer's suicides are symptoms of a deep malaise in the sector.

Model created to enable rural women access bank credit:

The West Bengal government has created a model for a significant growth in the access of credit from the formal banking sector to thousands of rural women. State Mission Director and CEO of West Bengal State Rural Livelihoods Mission (under the panchayat and rural development department), Choten D Lama said the model had been evolved at the CII Skill Enclave here and the women who accessed the credit from the

formal banking sector are engaged in various activities aimed at improving their incomes and livelihood opportunities. These women are involved in handicrafts, production of food products or are engaged in traditional agri and allied sectors, she said. More than 5.3 million poor women are members of self help groups in the state and since the launching of the initiative in 2015-16, the SHG credit linkage has grown in the past two years to Rs 3400 crore. The credit target for 2017-18 is Rs 5,003 crore, she said.

Gujarat floods: Nine killed, death toll rises to 83; Narendra Modi announces Rs 500-crore for rescue work:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced Rs 500 crore for Gujarat for rescue work after an aerial survey of the flooded areas and Rs 2 lakh compensation to the kin of the 83 people who have died and Rs 50,000 to the injured.

India's agriculture trade policy has a pro-consumer bias—study:

India's trade policy in agriculture has a pro-consumer bias which implicitly taxes farmers by placing export restrictions on different crops, said a joint study released by The World Bank and Delhi-based Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Following an analysis of how domestic prices deviate from international prices, the study found that in most years policy makers used restrictive trade policies to keep domestic prices low. "This showed the pro-consumer bias in the policy complex," the study observed.

Just 35% Cows in India Produce Milk, Says Agriculture Minister in Parliament:

Only 35.74% of the total cow population in India produces milk, Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Radha Mohan Singh told Parliament. ❖

Scheme	Public Service Institution
MGNREGS	Manchukonda PHC

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is being actively implemented in Manchukonda village, Raghunathpalem mandal, Khammam district since 2006. There are a total of 543 families in the village and 418 of them have MGNREGS job cards (SC-204, ST-132, and BC-82), which have been issued by the local have been issued by local Gram Panchayat (GP). There are 23 Srama Shakthi Sanghulu (SSS) in the village with each group having 18-22 members. A mate leads each SSS group. There are two cluster groups. The workers get their wage once a month from their local post office. The average wage rate here is Rs.150/- per day under the scheme. The present Field Assistant (FA), Ravi, provides MGNREGS works in the village under the directions of Technical Assistant (TA) and Additional Programme Officer (APO).

Under this scheme, 102 works have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 54, 29,251. So far, the workers have done feeder channel works, field channel; built dumping yards, bund plantation, rainwater harvesting pits, two check dams for preservation of rain water, Harithaharam pits for green plantation, cement roads; planted 100 palm trees; cleared bushes, etc. The Scheme is a boon to local villagers as it provides livelihoods in offseason (summer). In the remaining seasons, workers do construction labour works, and agri-labour works. ❖

Munchukonda Primary Health Center (PHC) is located in Munchukonda village, Raghunathpalem mandal, Khammam district, Telangana. The PHC is located 10 km away from district hospital. PHC provides 24 hours services to 1.5 lakh people in and around the surrounding areas. The PHC, is The PHC, currently headed by doctor Sunanda (MBBS), and it is equipped with four beds and has a 12 member staff.

Patients, visiting PHC have a medical history of seasonal diseases; seasonal fever, diabetes, arthritis, dehydration, viral fever, leprosy and Tuberculosis (TB). As on today, there are 65 people who are affected with TB in the area and have received medication under monitoring of Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM). The affected patients' health status is updated every week. A checkup for pregnant women is conducted on 9th of every month. The hospital has a good record in lower mother mortality rate compared to other PHCs. The PHC health visitors/observers, health extensions officers are improving health standards. A vaccination programme is conducted on every Wednesday. In recent times, hospital is using new E-Aushadi software in medicines' distribution. The software, has been installed in all PHCs in the state, updates the daily stock of medicines in local PHC and gives stock detailing and required medicines in the respective hospital. The hospital staff conducts a health awareness programme, at the end of every month. ❖

Traditional Institution	Individual Enterprise
Barber: Services	Cement Products

The barber community in Munchukonda village, Raghunathpalem mandal, Khammam state in Telangana state is trying hard to sustain its traditional livelihood. Apart from doing its regular barber works, the community here is also performing social custom duties. For example, the barbers perform the purification ceremony during marriages, give the first haircut to a child after birth (Puttuventrukalu), do the band baaja work, etc. When they do the purification, the barber community people generally get paddy in lieu of money from other communities. While a few people get money for their services from the respective families.

The women of the barber community traditionally perform the deliveries of babies in the village. Through this, the community women manage to earn additional income to sustain their families. However, their income is variable; when the barber community women deliver a male child, they get more money from the respective family, compared to what they get when they deliver a female child. Overall, each barber family get 8-10 offers from within the people. The barber community has formed a Federation which is working for their welfare. The community has fixed certain rates for each type of work, but most of the people are not following the rules. During marriages, the barbers get Rs. 800/- to 1000/- per drum, while for birth hair tonsuring, they get Rs.300-500. ❖

Venkatesh is 28 years old and belongs to a potters' community. Since 2010 he has been successfully running a cement products manufacturing shop in Manchukonda village, Raghunathpalem mandal, Khammam district, Telangana. It is an important livelihood, for his family and also that it fulfills the needs of other local communities, in and around the village. This prompted his, to initiate his own enterprise of cement products and began investing his savings to initiate the start up.

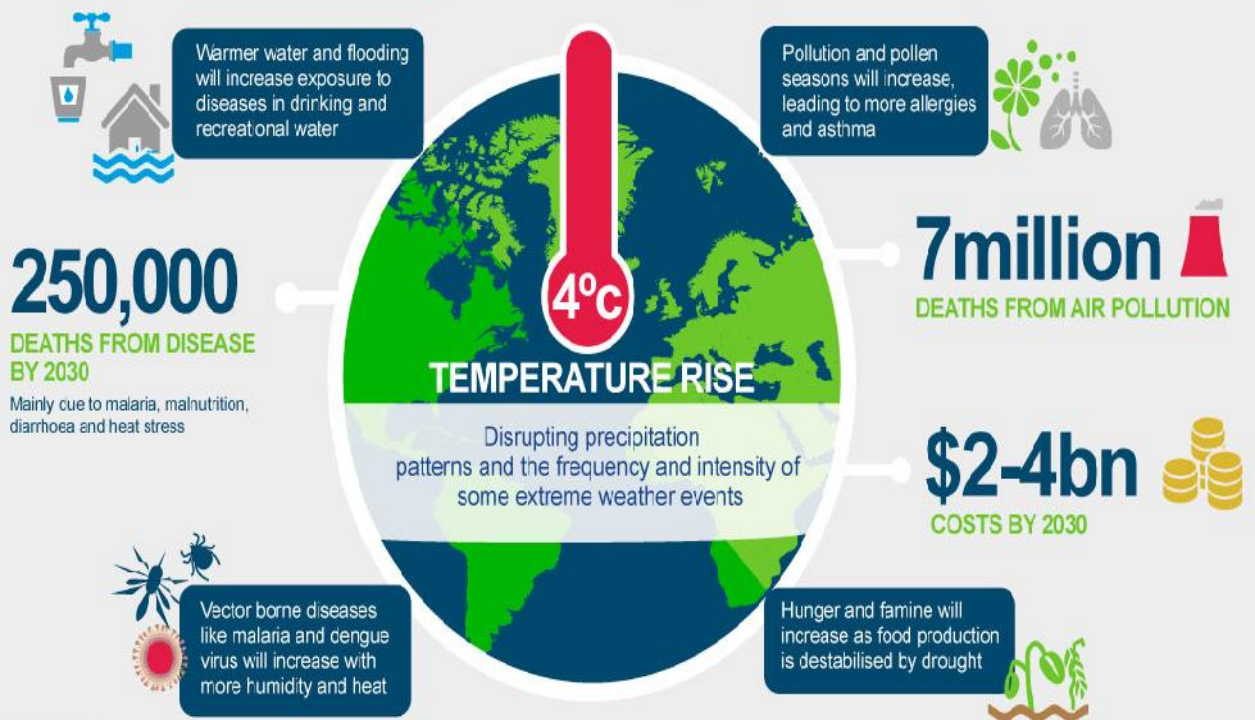
Venkatesh manufactures readymade cement products; ventilators, soak pits, cement dustbins, poles, pillars, water tanks, finishing poles, door frames, tulsi pots, flower pots, food containers for animals etc. Apart from him, there are other four skilled labourers working in his firm and his annual gross income is around rupees four lakhs. With changing times and needs of people, he has been continuously upgrading and developing his enterprise. Majority of his sales demand come through government schemes like Individual household Lavatory Scheme (IHLS), Housing Scheme. People here are using cement products because they are readymade, cheap and portable things. The business usually picks up in summer and marriages seasons, when he earns between Rs. 2000/- to 5000/- daily. In recent times, he is finding it difficult to sustain his business, due to escalation in prices of cement and other raw materials, electricity, water, labour and transportation charges. ❖

Climate Change

Climate change is a phenomenon of increase in global temperatures. The concentration of Green House Gases (GHGs) is directly linked to the average global temperatures.

Predominately, human activities are contributing significantly to an increase in Green House Gases and thereby increase in global temperatures. Climate change leads to erratic monsoons, high temperatures, melting glaciers, EL Nino and La Nina. It is affecting crores of people's lives and livelihoods across the country; particularly, poor and marginalized people are paying the price. Agriculture, livestock rearing, Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), fishing and small enterprises are being affected largely by the Climate Change. In this context, 'livelihoods' explores to understand "Climate Change".

How climate change could impact the world



Climate change is a phenomenon of increase in global temperatures. The concentration of Green House Gases (GHGs) is directly linked to the average global temperatures. Predominately, human activities are contributing significantly to an increase in Green House Gases and thereby increase in global temperatures. Climate change leads to erratic monsoons, high temperatures, melting glaciers, EL Nino and La Nina. It is affecting crores of people's lives and livelihoods across the country; particularly, poor and marginalized people are paying the price. Agriculture, livestock rearing, Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), fishing and small enterprises are being affected largely by the Climate Change.

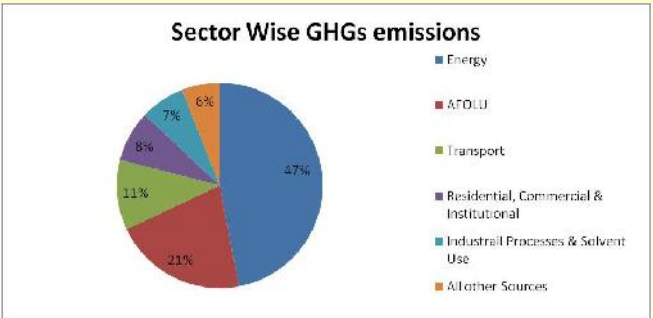
Climate change is primarily because of an increase in green house gases such as Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). As per the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), there are six indicators for increase in global warming and three indicators for decrease in temperatures.



Climate change can be a natural phenomenon due to volcanic eruptions, changes in sun hot spot cycle etc. But, as Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its 5th report observed, human influence on climate is clear, and recent man-made emissions of green house gases are highest in history. What began as a need for rapid pace of development turned into greed with uncontrolled exploitation of resources, increased consumerism and disregard for the carrying capacity of Earth.

Historically, the major contributors to global climate change are countries in Western Europe, whose industrial revolution relied heavily on coal, United States of America, which combined technology with unhindered exploitation of resources. In 19th and 20th centuries, countries such as Soviet Union, Japan contributed to it. But today, China contributes significantly, followed by United States of America (USA), European Union (EU) and India stands at a distant fourth by contributing to 6% of the emissions. The aggregate doesn't give a clear picture. The country wise emissions of CO₂ are given in the figure on the right side:

1. Sectors contributing to GHGs:



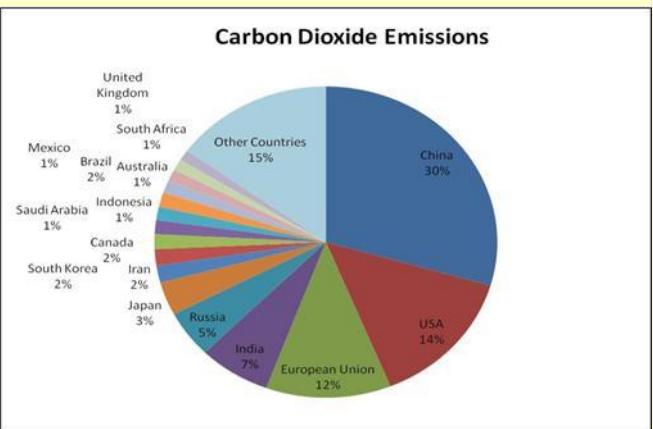
Notes: Emissions from energy include industries, manufacturing and fugitive emissions. AFOLU means "Agriculture, forestry and other land use". "All other sources" includes international bunkers, waste and other sources. (Source: FAO)

Climate Dialogues:

Indira Gandhi put right to development and environment in proper perspective. In 1987, a report called "Our Common Future" came up which is commonly known as Brundtland Report. This was the first work to make the concept of sustainability clear. It placed environmental issues firmly on the global political agenda. This laid ground work for 1992 Rio Declaration, adoption of Agenda 21, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

India's Intended Nationally Determined Commitments (INDCs) include- reducing emission intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35% by 2030 from 2005 level, achieving 40% cumulative electric power from non fossil resources by 2030, creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional tree cover by 2030. In addition to this, India proposed international solar alliance along with France.

These INDCs resulted in the Paris agreement. It aims to hold the increase in global average temperatures to well below 2° C above pre industrial levels and if possible even below 1.5° C by



Source: Wikipedia

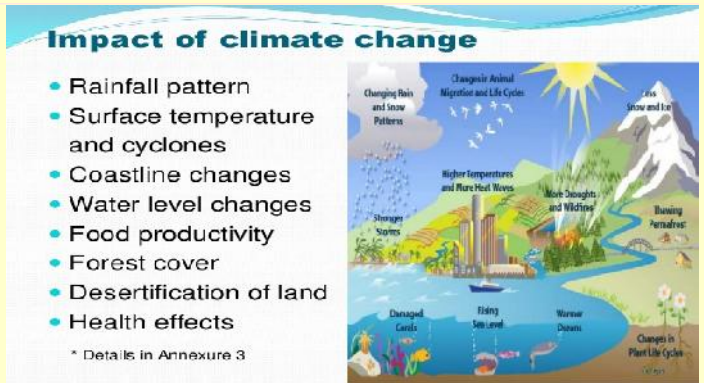
2100. Nearly 190 countries submitted their INDCs. It acknowledges the right to development of developing nations. The agreement reflects the principles of equity, Common But Different Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). It not only focuses on mitigation but also on adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology transfer, capacity building and transparency of action and support. The agreement establishes a compliance mechanism in a non punitive way.

Though the agreement is well intended, concerns remain. Even after completely following Paris agreement, the temperature would still rise by 2.7° C. If current practices are followed, it would rise by 3.6° C. This is a cause of worry with America signaling its withdrawal from the treaty. If countries do not act soon, temperatures would rise by 4.5° C. As IPCC pointed out, it would lead to irreversible changes which humanity cannot afford to face.

Affects of Climate Change:

Climate change’s effects are many on people’s livelihoods and lives. In our country, half of the people depend on agriculture for livelihoods. This is one sector which is affected severely by Climate change along with fishing, NTFP, livestock rearing and small businesses. The effects of Climate change on agricultural production are expected to intensify over time and to vary across countries and regions. Though until 2030, this shall have a balancing affect; but, beyond 2030 the negative impacts of climate change on the productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry will become increasingly severe in all regions. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in its recent report on “The State of Food and Agriculture – Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security” has mentioned in detail the effects of Climate change on agriculture and other livelihoods. The key summary of each sector is mentioned below:

Agriculture: In many parts of the world, agricultural production is already being adversely affected by rising temperatures; increased temperature variability, changes in levels and frequency of precipitation, a greater frequency of dry spells and droughts, the increasing intensity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and the salinization of arable land and



freshwater. The widespread melting of glaciers and snow-cover in major mountain ranges will affect the volume and timing of water flows, ultimately reducing the availability of irrigation water downstream.

It is already observed through trends across regions that Climate change on crops has more of a negative impact than positive ones. The Climate change on crop yields will depend on many parameters. These include: physical ones, such as temperature, precipitation patterns and CO₂ fertilization; changes in agro ecosystems, through loss of pollinators and increased incidence of pest and diseases; and the adaptive responses of human systems. Effects of temperature changes are generally well understood up to the optimum temperature for crop development; however, beyond these optimum temperatures, effects are much less known. Recent results have confirmed the damaging effects of elevated tropospheric ozone on yields, with estimates of losses for soybean, wheat and maize in the year 2000 ranging from 8.5 to 14 %, 3.9 to 15%, and 2.2 to 5.5% respectively. The changing climate could have both positive and negative effects on crops.

Due to Climate change, there shall be decline in productivity leading to food shortfalls and which shall in turn lead to increase in food prices. The increase in food prices would directly affect millions of low-income people across the globe.

Livestock: The livestock production will be affected by Climate change both directly and indirectly. The most important impacts are on animal productivity, animal health and biodiversity, the quality and amount of feed supply, and the carrying capacity of pastures.



On one hand, increasing variability in rainfall is leading to shortages of drinking water, increased occurrence of livestock pests and diseases and also the composition of pastures, pasture yields and forage quality. On the other hand, high temperatures can cause heat stress in animals leading to a range of negative impacts like reduced feed intake and productivity, lower rates of reproduction and higher mortality rates. It shall also lead to animal's resistance to pathogens, parasites and vectors. For eg: Research in India has shown that combination of climate-related stress on sheep – excessive heat and lower nutritional intake – had severe impacts on the animal's biological coping mechanisms.

Fisheries and aquaculture: As discussed earlier, with more than 90% of the effects of global warming are on oceans. Climate change has profound effect on fisheries and aquaculture in both marine and fresh water environments. This shall disturb and impact fisheries and aquaculture by variability in water temperatures, oxygen deficit, rise in sea levels, decreased potential of Hydrogen (pH) and changes in productivity patterns. Regions in tropical less-developed and economically poor areas with small scale fisheries are more vulnerable to these changes.

These impacts are leading to various fish species migrating towards the poles and also a large scale redistribution of global marine fish catch potential with an increase in high-latitude regions and decrease in the tropics. Inland fisheries and aquaculture production is threatened by changes in precipitation and water management with increased stress on freshwater resources, and the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events.

Ocean acidification (decrease in the pH of earth's oceans) added with rising temperatures shall hugely impact coral reef systems, which sustain one out of four marine species, will be at increased risk owing to the dual pressure of rising temperatures and ocean acidification. Sea surface temperature fluctuations caused mass coral bleaching and mortality. As per National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), these shocks when coupled with events such as the El Niño phenomenon are the largest and most pervasive threats to coral reefs around the world.

Forestry: Climate change and variability threaten availability of clean and reliable water supply, protection against landslides, erosion and land degradation, provision or enhancement of the habitats of aquatic and terrestrial animals, provision of a range of wood and non-wood products for household use or sale, and the generation of employment. Tribal communities who live in and around forest areas are dependent on NTFP collection. They collect NTFPs for self consumption and also for selling. NTFP plays a vital role in food security, addressing health issues and



providing other benefits. NTFPs' production has been decreasing for decades. Climate change is one of the important causes behind decreasing NTFPs production.

Recent studies have shown that higher temperatures and changes in precipitation are increasing tree mortality through heat stress, drought stress and pest outbreaks. These things also favour greater fire disturbances.

Climate change shall impact the growth of forests due to increase in the length of the growing season, higher atmospheric CO₂ and nitrogen deposition, and forest management. Direct CO₂ shall affect photosynthesis. Moist tropical forests have many species that are vulnerable to drought- and fire-induced mortality. In addition, there is evidence that in many forests, forest fire frequency and severity are increasing due to a combination of land use change and drought. Climate change, deforestation, fragmentation, fire and human pressure place virtually all dry tropical forests at risk of replacement or degradation.

Crores of people depend on small enterprises in the country. These small enterprises are directly and indirectly affecting Climate change. From purchasing inputs to selling at all stages, these entrepreneurs are facing hardships. Drought situation, floods, cold waves and high temperatures affect these businesses easily.

Industrialization is one of the main causes for the climate change. It focuses mainly on manufacturing at large scale and promoting urban centres. It requires more usage of energy and it replaces natural systems. More energy is required to run the industries, manufacturing units, trucks, cars and various types of vehicles. People are burning fossil fuels for energy requirement in industries and for vehicles' functioning. Around 98% of CO₂ emissions, 24% of methane gas emissions and 18% of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) emissions are the results of fossil fuel burning. Industrialization is contributing majorly in emissions increasing.

Emissions from agriculture and those from net forest conversion contributed broadly comparable amounts of greenhouse gases in the 1990s; however, since the turn of the century, emissions from forest conversion have declined, while agricultural

emissions have increased. Crop and livestock production, in particular, release significant amounts of methane and nitrous oxide; two potent Green House Gas (GHGs). Methane is produced by ruminant livestock during digestion and also escapes from stored manure and organic waste. Nitrous Oxide emissions are an indirect product of organic and mineral nitrogen fertilizers after they have been applied to cropland.

Unaccounted for in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) category are greenhouse gases that are produced in the pre- and post-production stages of modern food supply chains, but classified in IPCC reporting as originating in other sectors, mainly industry, energy generation and transportation. They include the production of inputs such as synthetic fertilizers, which, unlike organic fertilizer production, is an energy intensive process; emissions resulting from fossil energy use (e.g. for powering farm machinery); and postproduction transportation, processing and retailing. At every stage, food provisioning adds to the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. If emissions caused by direct and indirect energy use by the agri food chain were included, the AFOLU share of total greenhouse emissions would increase by one-third.

Food Security and Poverty: Climate change poses a major and growing threat to global food security. It affects availability of food through its increasingly severe impacts on crop yields, fish stocks, animal health and productivity, especially in developing countries. It limits access to food through negative impacts on rural incomes and livelihoods. In addition to more volatile climate, there is expected to be increase in the intensity and frequency of climate related natural disasters. The most vulnerable to these impacts shall be poor people, including many small, marginal farmers and agricultural workers. Severe droughts or floods can sharply reduce their incomes and cause asset losses that erode future income earning capacity. As a result of decline in agriculture productivity there shall be reductions in food production which shall further lead to increase in food prices. The most affected by these shall be both urban and rural poor who shall spend much of their incomes on food.

Climate change shall affect nutrition status and dietary choices as well. For example, a study conducted by WHO states that because higher temperatures favour the development of pathogens, and water scarcity affects water quality and hygiene habits, climate impacts could increase the burden of diarrhoea. Again, the most severely affected would be the poor and especially poor children and elderly persons. According to the



report of Al Jazeera 2015, in the country at May 2015 due to high temperature of 48°C, 1100 deaths happened. Most of the victims are elderly persons, low income workers of unorganized sector. Climate change will affect nutrition status in many others ways,

from reductions in care giving and the nutrient content of staple food crops, to higher risk of food contamination. Some studies indicate that nutritional quality of major food crops shall suffer under climate change. The major crops that shall be affected are wheat, rice, maize and soya bean which the majority of the world depends up on for their survival. According to the UN report, up to 122 million people would be living in extreme poverty by 2030 due to climate change.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) was established in 1985. It is the nodal agency of the central government of India. It works on the planning, promotion, co-ordination and monitoring the implementation of environmental and forestry policies and programmes. The prime concern of the MoEFCC is to implement policies and programmes relating to conservation of natural resources including lakes, rivers, forests, wildlife welfare and prevention of pollution. There are many Civil Societies Organizations (CSO), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and individuals working on Climate changes.

India along with the world today is facing a double challenge – on one hand to eradicate poverty and hunger and on the other to stabilize the global Climate change before it's too late. Though on a global level India stands fourth in the list of carbon emissions, but on a per capita basis we are far better than many developed and developing countries. But still, we need to critically identify and examine the causes of Climate change and move towards strengthening existing systems and adopting better alternatives; need to focus on capitalizing alternative energies like solar and wind as still more than 60% of the country's energy sector needs are still met through coal, moving towards efficient public transport systems and adopting stringent pollution norms, increasing the forest cover, making agriculture more resilient to Climate change by adopting practices like Natural Farming (NF), growing crops which shall require less water etc. As individuals, it is also important for us to lead healthy lifestyles, diet controls and showing the way by living simple lives. Political commitment to address the issues of Climate change is critical and there is an urgent need to design and implement proper measures to address Climate change issues. Various CSOs, PRIs and individuals have to come forward to work on issues of Climate Change. ❖

Common Person

Want to Build Own House

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is Sapan Kumar Palei. I hail from Baripada district, Odisha. I am 45 years old. I have studied upto 10th standard and currently working as a helper in National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Students' Mess, Hyderabad.



I quit my studies after 10th, due to financial problems. Later, I learnt driving and started driving in public carriers like bus, jeep etc., for 12 years. I was earning around Rs.3000-4000/- per month and with this paltry sum, it was impossible for me to manage my family.

Can you tell us about your family?

Presently, I am staying in NIRD campus, and back home in Odisha, I have eight family members, includes my parents, two brothers, my wife, one son and daughter. My elder son is studying in 7th standard and my daughter is studying in 5th standard. One of my brothers is married and lives in same house and another brother is working in Hyderabad. She helps in mess management. I have a small ancestral house and 10 acres of land in my village. I shifted to Hyderabad, nine years ago from West Bengal.

What are you doing?

Presently, I am working as a helper in NIRD Students' Mess under private KMK caterers for two years in Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. I am earning Rs.7500/- every month and they provide me with food. I have been working for seven years, with KMK caterers. Earlier, KMK used to pay Rs.6500/- per month.

What are your problems ?

Back home, I have a small house and all my family members stay together and it is impossible for them to live in a small one room. My entire family is dependent on me. Here in NIRD, I do not have accommodation facilities. Here I work for 14 hours a day and I have only 25 days of leave in a year. In case of any emergency, I am unable to go back to my village.

Did you avail any government benefits?

Yes, I have aadhar card, voter card. My parents are availing old age pension. I do not have ration card and I cannot avail any PDS goods.

What are your future plans?

I want to build my own house in my village as it's very difficult for all of us to live in one room. I have applied for housing scheme, if I am able to get any grant from Government, then it will help me a lot financially. ❖

Vulnerable Person

Getting Support from My Group

Can you tell us about yourself?

My name is Kommu Narsamma, native of Chinnakonduru village, Choutuppal mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district, Telangana. I am 70 years old, illiterate.

Can you tell us about your family?

I have six sons and one daughter and they are all married. I stay with my youngest son in my village. My other sons are staying separately with their families in our village. My youngest son is working as a Village Revenue Assistant (VRA), my daughter-in-law is a housewife and grandchildren are studying. We do not have any agriculture land.

What are you doing at present?

I have been working as an agriculture labourer, since my childhood. Due to my old age, I am unable to work on regular basis. In spite of health problems, I go for work i.e., seeding, planting, weeding, harvesting cotton, mirchi and MGNREGS works etc., I earn around Rs.100-200/- per day, based on the season. I earn more wages during agriculture season.

Presently, I have been working as secretary for Renuka Yellamma Elderly Self Help Group (ESHG) for two years. We are saving Rs.100/- monthly per person; earlier, we were saving Rs.50/- monthly. Members are also taking internal loans from our group for family needs. There are 12 members in our group. We conduct four meetings per month.

I have participated in a five-day training of Elderly Community Resource Persons (ECRP) in Hyderabad and also other trainings in Choutuppal mandal. HelpAge India is helping us.

What are your problems?

I am suffering from age-related problems, such as joint pains. Our HelpAge India mobile van provides us with medicines and apart from this my ESHG members provide me support.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I availed aadhar card, election card, PDS card, old age pension. I avail Rs. 1000/- old age pension monthly from the government.

What is your future goal?

I want to lead healthy life. ❖

Want to Develop Our Community

Can you tell us about yourself and your family?

My name is Pallepalli Lingaiah. I am 42 years old and a native of Sunkenapally village, Chityala mandal, Nalgonda district, Telangana state. I have studied 10th standard in government school. I am married. My three children are studying and my wife is supporting me in cultivating cotton in the two acres of land in our village. But we are not able to earn enough from agriculture.

What are you doing at present?

I have been working as a driver from a long while now. I am interesting in driving field since childhood so I continued in this field. Presently, I am driving four wheelers like car, lorry, auto, etc for daily purposes because I don't own vehicles. I earn around Rs.15000/- per month; sometimes, I do not get any work. Earlier, I had my own lorry, but I had to sell it due to debts.

I am also working as President for Sunkenapally Shalivahana Group. We registered our community group in 2012. In our group, there are 18 members from 18 families of Shalivahana community (Pottery Community), and our group members selected me as leader. All our members are saving Rs.200/- per month. So far, we saved around two lakh rupees. We opened a bank account on our group's name to deposit money. After that, we have set aside this collected amount to our group members who need loans. We do not give more than Rs.4000-5000/- as

loans for members. We are utilizing the savings amount in difficult situations.

What did you do earlier?

I used to go to agriculture labour works after I completed 10th. I learned driving after four years of doing labour work. After that, I bought a lorry and used to drive the lorry and carried goods.

Did you face problems?

Yes, my lorry met with an accident a few years back. At that time, I had faced problems because it was my livelihood, and after that I have to take loans from moneylenders to repair lorry. However, I could not pay back the loans, so I had to sell my lorry. I am still repaying remaining debts.

We conduct group meeting once in a month and discuss savings, internal lending, repayment and problems among the members. We solve the issues by our collect efforts.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, personally, I availed aadhar card, election card, and white ration card. However, our community group did not get any benefit from the government.

What is your vision?

I want to help in developing our Shalivahana Community group. ❖

Secure a Good Job

Can you introduce yourself and your family?

My name is Maisangari Santhosha, native of Gopularam village, Shankarpally mandal, Shamshabad district, Telangana state. I am 30 years old. I discontinued my intermediate and later was married. My husband works in a private company and my children are studying in school.

What are you doing at present?

Presently, I have been working as an animator in SOS Children's Village (SOSCV), under Family Strengthening Program (FSP) since 2014. As part of my jobs, I am working in Gopularam and Maharajpet of Shankarpally mandal, I am working with 56 caregivers and 104 children. I spend around 3 hours per day in the evening hours, under this program. On daily basis, I do home visits, to understand the families over all situation and also collect information about their children's education, health, poverty situation etc. Under this project, I formed four Self Help Groups (SHGs). I write and maintain SHG books and attend the group meetings. The organization supports Income Generation Program (IGP), in case, the members want to establish enterprises. The organization distributes school bags, books, uniforms to these children. It also checks nutrition status of children. And provides vocational training support to drop-out children. I provide information about project to the co-worker.

Can you tell us in detail about FSP?



SOSCV organization is implementing FSP to develop poor communities. Under this program, it provides financial aid and also facilitate them in skill development to help them become capable enough for their sustainability. FSP project supports 144 families, 289 children and 248 adults in Hyderabad. Awareness programs are organized for families to educate them about various social issues like gender equality, child abuse, hygiene importance and livelihoods skills.

Do you have membership in any Women SHG?

Yes, I am a member of Triveni women Self Help Group of Gopularam village. Each member save Rs.100/- per month.

Did you participate in training programs?

Yes, I have participated in 15 days training on FSP in SOSCV, Vatti Nagulapally, Hyderabad.

Do you face any problems?

Honorarium is very less, but I spend more working hours.

Did you get any benefits from the government?

Yes, I availed aadhar card, election card, and white ration card.

What is your future goal?

Secure a good job and develop my family. ❖

I Want to Serve Poor People

Can you introduce yourself and your family?

My name is Gorantla Srinivas Reddy, aged 32 years and native of Ravalchervu village, Itikayala mandal, Jougulamba Gadwal district, Telangana state. I pursued Master of Social Work (MSW) and later Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Osmania University. My family consists father, mother, wife and son.



Can you describe about GMR Foundation?

GMR Varalaxmi Foundation (GMRVF) is the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) arm of the GMR Group. GMRVF's focus is on education, health, hygiene and sanitation, empowerment and livelihoods, community development.

On the education front, GMRVF works with around 300 schools reaching out to more than 30,000 students across various locations. GMRVF put 150 Vidya volunteers in government schools. It is supporting 276 children to study in GMR Chinmay Vidyalaya, DAV Public school etc. GMRVF, in collaboration with IBM, has initiated 27 GMR-IBM Kidsmart Centres/ early learning centres across the locations. GMRVF has started Balabadis and also providing support to government Anganwadis at different locations across the country. It runs about 80 Balabadis and 100 Anganwadis and reached out to cover 3500 children (3-5 years) in different locations. GMRVF has started after-school learning centres (ASLC) and Tuition Centres at many locations. It is serving about 800 students through ASLC and Tuition centres. GMRVF provides scholarships and loans to meritorious students for their higher education. So far, it provided scholarships for more than 3000 students. On the health front, GMRVF is running ambulance services in difficult-to-reach areas. GMRVF joined hands with HelpAge India to run Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) in Rajamandry, Shamshabad, Kakinada and Warora to provide medical services to elders. GMRVF organizes awareness programs on various issues of health and hygiene. It has initiated several HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns in high risk areas like Mangalore, Rajam etc. The foundation runs 28 clinics in different locations across the country where healthcare facilities are lacking. GMRVF provides GMRV CARE hospital and is a 200 bedded multi specialty hospital. It constructed eight public toilets; daily, 3500 users use toilets in association with GHMC. It manages 10 Suvidha Toilet Complexes at Rajam, Rajamandry and Chhattisgarh. On empowerment and livelihoods front, GMRVF runs several institutes of entrepreneurship development. Three of these are in partnership with Andhra bank, and two are running independently. These institutes train unemployed youth in plumbing, tailoring, two-wheeler repairs, photography, videography. Every year, around 2000 young people are trained. The foundation facilitates 80 SHGs.

What are you doing at present?

I have been working as a project associate in GMR Varalaxmi Foundation, since 2013 in Suryapet, Telangana. This Hyderabad – Vijayawada Road Project covers around 181 km stretch. Under this project, we create awareness on health, education, sanitation, hygiene, HIV/AIDS, road safety and provide nutritious food to pregnant women and infected persons etc. I mobilize community for health camps and communicate about it to the government and corporate doctors. I have to send reports to my project coordinators regularly.

Can you explain your previous work?

I have been working in development sector for the past 10 years and I have worked in different types of NGOs, Industries, etc with different social and environment development sectors.

From October 2009 – December 2012, I worked as a project associate in Centre for Environment Education (CEE) in Hyderabad in united Andhra Pradesh. Under this project, I implemented herbal garden and amla plantation in schools, capacity building to implementation agencies, implementation and monitoring of the project, developing educational material, coordination with NGOs etc. From November 2008 – March 2009, I worked as a field executive in Hindupur, united Andhra Pradesh. Under this micro-finance project, my responsibilities were- facilitating micro-finance, recovering credits, coordination with livelihood service advisor, data completion of the customers and providing required support to customers at field level. From January 2008 – July 2008, I worked as a Mandal Coordinator (MC) in Azim Premji Foundation (AZF), Nizamabad, united Andhra Pradesh. Under this School Choice Project (SCP), my responsibilities were- overall project implementation and monitoring, comparative study, interaction with community and evaluation study etc. From November 2007 – December 2007, I worked as a project associate in CEE state office in Hyderabad. Under Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project (APRRP), I implemented Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and monitored the project. I gave training to SHG members, youth members, liaising with government departments and documentation works. From May 2007 – November 2007, I worked as a HR-admin in Suryavamshi Spinning Mills (SM) Limited in united Andhra Pradesh. Under this, I was involved in office administration works, liaising with government departments and officials and submitting EPF, ESI files.

What are the challenges and issues?

I have faced a lot of issues in the villages, especially for improvement of roads, lighting of roads and spreading awareness of accidents. My work for improving awareness for road users on accidents was highly successful. The support for the organization is good. We do proper planning before initiating the project and implementing it. We get support from staff and local community people.

What is your goal?

I want to become political leader to serve poor people. ❖

"Freedom is the freedom to say that two plus two makes four. If that is granted, all else follows"?

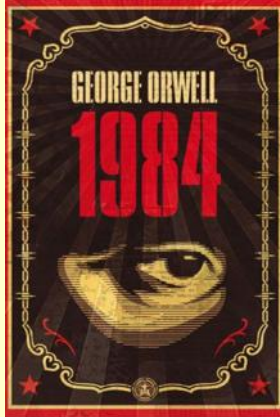
These famous lines from '1984', a dystopian novel by George Orwell published in 1949, effectively summarize freedom as a concept and context.

This story was written after the aftermath of World War II, and envisions a futuristic totalitarian

state where thoughts and actions are minutely monitored and controlled. Orwell explores a world which is drab, empty, over politicized, control freak and corrupted. The main characters revolve within this totalitarian regime laced with passionate individualism and objective reality.

Orwell imagines Oceania (modern day Britain) which is ruled by a dictatorial ruling party called 'The Big Brother'. The Big Brother controls every aspect of people's lives, what they read, speak, say and do. The people who disobey 'evaporate' namely sent to a dreaded room for severe punishment.

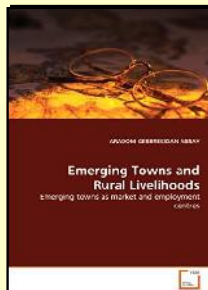
In this background, the book focuses on Winston Smith, a lower member of the party who works with the Ministry of Truth. He begins a subtle rebellion against the party by keeping a diary of his secret thoughts, which is a deadly thought crime. He meets



Julia, another party member, and begins a love affair secretly. Eventually, he is arrested by the secret police and is tortured to such an extent that he becomes a valid member of the party and no longer resists the party's oppression.

The book is a remarkable insight into what would happen if a society is unable to say what it thinks and devastation due to slavish belief in a single party and a single ideology where language has been degraded to such a state that it only serves the ends of officialdom. Due to its searing consciousness and similarity of the situations in modern day, the book remains relevant to readers even today. ❖

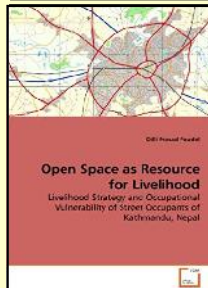
Latest



Book Name: Emerging Towns and Rural Livelihoods

Author: Aradom Gebbrekidan Abbay

Publisher: VDM Verlag



Book Name: Open Space as Resource for Livelihood

Author: DILLI Prasad Poudel

Publisher: VDM Verlag

Story

The Donkey and the Washerman

Shuddapatta was a washerman, who had a donkey to help him with his chores. But he could not take proper care of his donkey. The surroundings where he lived, lacked grass; and the washerman did not have enough to offer the donkey to eat. As a result, the donkey had grown lean and weak. Even Shuddapatta was worried with his donkey's health. One particular day, Shuddapatta was wandering in the jungle, where he came across a dead tiger. He at once struck an idea. He thought, "It is my luck that I have a dead tiger. I will skin the tiger and take the skin home. I will cover the donkey with the tiger's skin and let him graze in the nearby barley fields after sunset. The farmers will not dare to come near him fearing my donkey as a tiger. This way, he will be able to eat as much as he wants."

The washerman did so after sunset, and the donkey returned unharmed after he had eaten to his heart's content. From then onwards, the washerman would cover his donkey with the tiger's skin every night and lead him to the fields. The farmers did spot him, but mistook it for a tiger. They did not even venture out of their homes in fear. All the time, the donkey ate as much as he liked and returned home. In the morning, he would stand in the washerman's stall without anybody suspecting anything. As time passed, the donkey regained his health, and the washerman did not have to worry about his food. One night, as he was feeding on the fresh barley crops in the fields, he heard a sound. It was a female donkey braying from a distance. He was attracted and brayed in return. The farmers, who were watching him from inside for fear of the tiger, heard this and realized that it was a donkey and not a tiger. They came out to observe, it was indeed a donkey dressed in tiger's skin. They chased the donkey with sticks, and killed him.

The wise indeed say: Do not pretend to be what you are not. ❖

[\[http://www.talesofpanchatantra.com/the-donkey-and-the-washerman\]](http://www.talesofpanchatantra.com/the-donkey-and-the-washerman)

‘Yoga’kshemam

Happy Cooperation! We are 135 Crore and growing.

Hope we really have demographic dividend!

Let us educate all! Let us educate all girl children! Happy Skilling! Happy Justice everywhere and for everyone! Let us transform the world! Let us let tigers live! Happy friends and friendships!

Raksha bandhan is round the corner. Independence day is coming. Humanitarianism is being remembered.

President Ramnath Kovind took charge. Venkaiah Naidu is certain to be Vice President of India.

GST has come. Services, and Professional, Technical and Management Support Services to Development, Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods should not attract any GST. If Food, Extension, Education, Health, etc., can have no or low tax, not having GST for Development Services makes eminent sense. It does not make sense to increase the cost of service to poor, and the organizations working for them, by this 18% GST.

“This will change EVERYTHING – ideas that will shape the future” edited by John Brockman introduces several seemingly radical but actually feasible ideas with the potential to change the world. Some of them include –

- Scientific Idea of Evolution to influence the human consciousness and science and technology in a big way.
- DNA – writing the software of life.
- Development biology and neuroscience are changing our understanding of who we are.
- Robotics and the brain-machine interface.
- Full flourishing solar technology.
- Personalized Medicine.
- A method for groups of people and machines to work together to make decisions in a way that takes advantage of scale.
- Confidence in materialism is draining away.
- A cure for humankind’s existential loneliness.
- Decoding the brain.
- Ever-changing culture of things is making and keeping us human.
- Living longer.
- Sleeping giants may wake up –
 - ♦ Disappearance of summer sea-ice over Arctic Ocean
 - ♦ Increased melting and glacier flow of Greenland Icesheet
 - ♦ ‘unsticking’ of West Antarctic Ice Sheet from its bed
 - ♦ rapid die-back of Amazon Forests
 - ♦ disruption of Indian Monsoon

- ♦ release of methane from frozen soils
- ♦ shift to a permanent El Nino-like state
- Climate’s challenges.
- Accidental Nuclear War.
- Breakdown of Computers.
- Growing Perception of a clash between Safety and Liberty.
- Sustainability requires that we pass on to the next generation the resources that we received from our forebears.
- Alternatives to ‘oil’.
- Intentional change in the relationship between people and planet.
- Changes in population structure
 - ♦ Sex ratio
 - ♦ Age structure
 - ♦ Kinship systems
 - ♦ Income distribution
- Technology changes ways of education.
- Information finds us just in the nick of the time.

G Muralidhar

- The ubiquitous mobile smart phone.
- Death of beaming TV channels.
- Renewable Energy trading.
- Automated near universal translations.
- Artificial will.
- Biohacking becomes real.
- Recognition that body is not a machine.
- Life is a continuous process.

We are yogis – thought yogis, apart from action, word, emotion. We seek oneness with the innermost and the universe in the thought first. Thought introduces, considers, reflects to new ideas for human progress and progress of the Universe, and gives go ahead. These go ‘aheads’ manifest in emotions, words and action, if we pursue relentlessly.

This is Oohayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** We are always there! If we want! If we pursue! If we practice! If we practice thoughts as leads of actions and words! If we practice to be self-aware of our thoughts! If we connect with all life, care for it, learn from it and establish thought connect! If we connect in reflection with universe and its elements! If we learn to think practice and practice to learn! Krsna confirms that he is there for us if we have the universe in our thoughts.

Join us in the world of yoga –for flowing in the flow of being in thinking forever of transiting forward – towards Krsnachaitanyayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

