

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

February 2019

PINAKOTA

Supplements

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How To Prepare a Business Plan?

Alphera Livelihoods Pvt. Ltd

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Livelihoods Video: Toddy Tapping

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Strategy for New India @ 75 - NITI Aayog

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TL* - Livelihoods Linkages

SDG India Index Baseline Report 18

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Special Supplement: Manifesto (2019-2024)

Happy Valentine's Day! Happy Budgets! Happy Examinations!

Let us care for the nature. Let us care for the women. Let us care for the sick and needy.

Let us be rational, in what we know.

Let us think and act. Let us pursue peace and social justice.

Let us celebrate the institution of marriages.

Let us speak mother tongue.

Let us appreciate Radio et al.

Let us encourage our boys and girls to be Scouts and Guides.

Security | Happiness | Sleep | Sparrows | Forestry | Water | Art | Science

Telangana is still waiting for full cabinet. Panchayat Elections got over.

India gets its not-so-interim 1 February Budget. Pre-election promises and schemes, and Notification for General Elections are coming in. Fronts and Coalitions are emerging.

We are also planning customized 365-day Leadership course to be shared in 4-5 months.

As part of Livelihoods on Ground, Village of the month is Pinakota, an Eastern Ghat Tribal Village, taken up for appreciation with the lenses of common persons.

'The Bottom Billion' by Paul Collierscan not be skipped.

Supplements include:

Supplements:

7L Notes – Linkages (Strategy for New India @ 75 - NITI Aayog); and SDG India Index - Baseline

Special Supplement: Manifesto 2019-24 (for India's Livelihoods)

Supplement (News): Livelihoods Update (January 2019).

Videos - How to- How to do Business Development Plan? Livelihoods – Toddy Tapping

Livelihoods Management Course is discussing Organization and HR Management, Managerial Economics, Development Project Management, and Rural Markets and Marketing.

Development Leadership Course is preparing for the course

Usual e-links include:

VCA – Redgram , Peddajatararam

Subsector – Market Study and Marketing Strategy of Tomato Sector in Mafrag

e-book: The Bottom Billion

v-book: MSRLM - Manipur State Rural Livelihoods Mission

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



the 'livelihoods' team

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Livelihoods Video	Toddy Tapping https://youtu.be/kdnh_meW2kY	
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e-links		
VCA	Redgram, Peddajataram http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/redgram_-_vca_peddajataram.pdf	
Sub-sector	Market Study and Marketing Strategy of Tomato Sector in Mafraq http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@arabstates/@ro-beirut/documents/genericdocument/wcms_319818.pdf	
e-Book	The Bottom Billion https://www.sfu.ca/content/sfu/dean-gradstudies/events/dreamcolloquium/SpringColloquium/Readings/Readings/_jcr_content/main_content/download_47/file.res/Pau%20Collier	
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Pinakota

Still, 90% of tribal people live in the rural and tribal villages. Mostly, tribal villages are situated on the peripheries of forest and hills areas. Lack of proper and sufficient facilities are a common feature in these villages. Severe malnutrition and poverty resides in these tribal villages. Ironically, people here live in the most vulnerable conditions even while surrounded by the most abundant natural resources. This is the tragedy of the tribal people. In this context, 'livelihoods' made an attempt to understand tribal peoples' lives and livelihoods of the 'Pinakota' a tribal village'

According to the 2011 Census, there are 104 million tribal people in our country, constituting 8.6% of our total population. These people belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category and live across the country from the stretches of the Himalayan Mountains, Jammu - Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh to Northeast states, central Indian states and also in states such as Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Tribal people used to live in three types of areas - urban, rural and tribal. However, rapid



migration has been taking people from tribal areas to rural and urban areas in the country from many decades. Still, 90% of tribal people live in the rural and tribal villages. Mostly, tribal villages are situated on the peripheries of forest and hills areas. Lack of proper and sufficient facilities are a common feature in these villages. Severe malnutrition and poverty resides in these tribal villages. Ironically, people here live in the most vulnerable conditions even while surrounded by the most abundant natural resources. This is the tragedy of the tribal people. In this context, 'livelihoods' made an attempt to understand tribal peoples' lives and livelihoods through looking at the tribal village of 'Pinakota'.

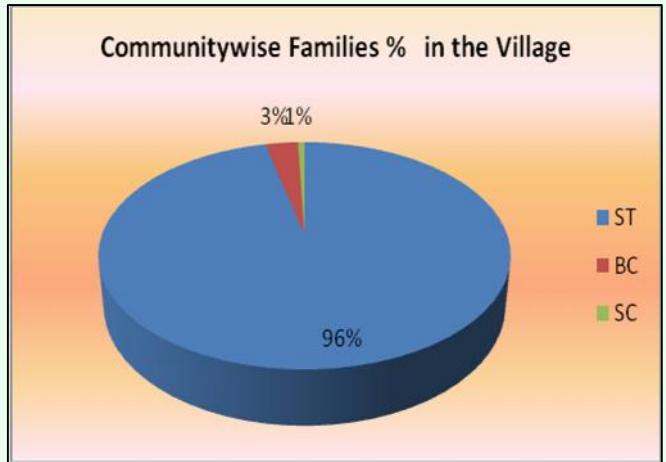
Village history: Pinakota village is located in Ananthagiri mandal, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh state. It is located 10 km away from a small town called Devarapally, 110 km away from Ananthagiri mandal headquarters and 70 km away to Visakhapatnam district headquarters. It is the remotest village here, surrounded by forests and hills. There are no regular buses or no private vehicle facility to the village. Poverty is high in the village and the villagers are unable to avail various government services from the line departments. This village has 24 habitation

Facility	Year
Government Tribal Welfare Ashram – Primary School : 1st to 5th class	1965
Upper Primary School: 6th – 7th class	1975
Primary Health Centre	1980
High School : 8th – 10th class	1999
Electricity	1999
Bore well – two bore wells	2004
Road	2011
Water tank	2013

villages; of them, two to three habitation villages did not have electricity and road facilities. The village is surrounded by Araku valley on the west, Srungavarapukota on east, Dumbriguda on west and Vepada on south. The village timeline history is very long. Hundreds of years back, the village was the home of Chinna Raju, the Munisibdar of the then kings of Vijayanagara kingdom, who was the in-charge of Pinakota village and its habitation villages. The successors of the Chinna Raju later worked under the Chodavaram kingdom.

Development history:

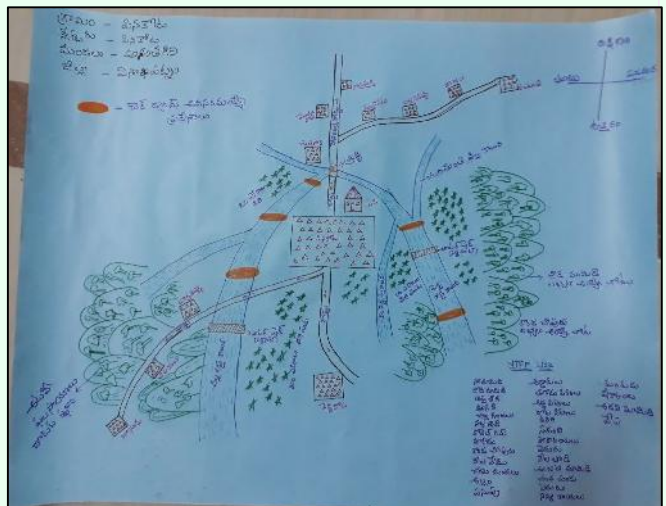
The village is situated in a remote area, far away from the district headquarters and surrounded by forests and hills from all sides. Its location's impact is clearly seen in existing facilities and development history of the village.



Demographic Details: Pinakota has 167 households. According to Census 2011, the total population of the village is 840. Male population is 61% with 517 members and female population is 39% with 323 members. Scheduled Tribe (ST) is the predominant community in the village. ST families are 161, Backward Class (BC) families are five and one family belongs to Scheduled Caste (SC). ST families comprise 96% of total families in the village. Within the ST community, there are six sub-communities like Bagatha, Konda Dora, Valmiki, Nuka Dora, Erukala, and Kodu (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group).

In the village, there are 116 children in the age groups of: 0 to 5 years - 24, 6 to 10 years - 65 and 11 - 15 years - 27. There are 15 single women, 10 physically challenged persons (Divyangs) and one orphan in the village. According to Public Distribution System (PDS) cards' data and interaction with the villagers, 10 families belong to the Poorest of the Poor (POP) category and 153 people are in Poor People category.

Natural Resources: In Pinakota, there is one small river called Sarada and three water streams called Challagadda, Chittagadda and Peddagadda. There are 16 check dams and 6 tube wells in the village. Most land cultivated is under streams' area. There are three types of soil categories here - red, black and sandy





loamy. Most of the soil belongs to sandy loamy category. The soil is good for Medicinal & Aromatic Plants' (MAPs) cultivation and also good for horticulture cultivation. There is 850 acres of forest around the village. Forests surrounded the village from four directions. The forests are an abundant source for various Non – Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) such as Adda leaves, Ambati mamidi, Amla, Dillakayalu, Durada gondi, Gacchakayalu, Gum, Aritaki, Honey, Indiga seeds, soap nuts (Kunkudu kayalu), Malaria gimjalu, Maredu gaddalu, Musid, Nalla jeedi, Naramamidi, Nelavemu, Patala garidi, Podupartri, Pongamia seeds, Rellakayalu, Sugandhipalu, Tamarind, Tanikkayalu and Tippatiga. Surrounding forests are also a big potential resource for livestock rearing. The villagers here rear various livestock animals like cattle, buffalo, goats and sheep. Almost 600 to 700 toddy trees are there in the village lands.

Pinakota village has 472 acres of land. Out of a total of 167 families in the village, 138 families have land, 11 families are tenant farmers. Only 29 families do not have own land. Almost each family has an average of 1 to 1.5 acres of land including forest land. Around 74% of the landholding families come into marginal and small category, remaining 26% of the land holding families come into semi-medium and medium category. There are also rich farmers who have over 24 acres of land. Out of 472 acres of land, 121 acres of land is wet and remaining 351 acres of land is dry land. The land holdings are very small and



scattered. People predominately cultivate for self-consumption, and sell remaining product in Devarapally market. So, low productivity is the predominant feature in the agriculture in the village. Near water streams and river, villager cultivate paddy and various crops like Redgram, Blackgram, Greengram, Cowpea, Blackeyed peas, Finger millet, Barnyard millet, Foxtail millet and Jowar. They also cultivate horticulture crops like cashew and mango. They cultivate vegetables predominately for their consumption. Land leasing system is also visible in the village; local farmers give land to outsiders, mostly people of Deverapally village. Three farmers gave their land to Deverapally people for lease for an amount of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000/- per



acre for three years period.

Livelihoods of the people: In Pinakota, agriculture and NTFPs' collection are the major livelihoods sources to the people. Along with these, people depend on various livelihoods such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), construction work, agriculture wage labour, hotel, kirana stores, livestock rearing, poultry, tailoring, cable operator, flour mill operator, vegetables selling, water tank management, tent house, government jobs, private jobs, toddy tapping, auto driving, traditional healing, pastor, Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP), migration, carpentry, electrician, baskets making, dhobi, barber, mechanics, cable operator and blacksmith.

Agriculture-related works are the primary livelihood source to half the families in the village. NTFP collection and wage labour are the primary livelihoods sources to over 11% of the families. Construction works and driving are primary livelihoods source to 6% of families and other livelihoods such as government jobs, private jobs and small enterprises are primary livelihoods source to 18% of the families.

Livestock rearing is one of the major livelihoods activities of the people here. Presently, a declining trend can be seen in this sector. Earlier, on average each family used to rear 10 to 20 livestock animals, but because of the forest regulations, lack of time, mechanization in agriculture leads etc., livestock have declined. In the village, there is cultural constraint regarding milk consumption. People think that milk is to be consumed by its calves. Except six families, all the families are involved in agriculture and NTFP collection activities. Migration is also one of the livelihoods options to the villagers. Particularly in summer during March to May months, people go to migration works to Visakhapatnam, Anakapally, Vijayawada and Bheemavaram for construction works, agriculture labour works and wage labour work in poultry units.

Income and expenditure of the families: According to interaction with six individual families in the village, it was found that people depend on multiple livelihoods sources such as agriculture, NTFP collection, horticulture, agriculture wage labour, construction works, driving, MGNREGS, small business and other works. Income pattern: Nearly 70% of the yearly income here is coming from agriculture related income sources. In horticulture, cashew cultivation has been increasing because of promising income. Highest income source of 34% is coming from horticulture to the selected families. 20% income is coming from agriculture and another 20% income is coming from agriculture wage labour work. Income from non - farm works is gradually increasing. 9% of income is coming from construction, 6% from driving, 5% from MGNREGS, 3% from NTFP etc.



Expenditure Pattern: Though the people predominately cultivate for self-consumption, food continues to occupy the 1st place in their expenditure items' list. Almost 40% of the total annual expenditure amount went to food and related costs such as purchasing rice, oil, pulses, vegetables, chicken, mutton, fish, etc., which reflects the poverty situation in these tribal people's lives. If we include expenditure investment on agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides costs, they occupy 2nd place with 25% in total annual expenditure, 11% expenditure on festivals, 7% expenditure on liquor, 5% expenditure on health and 5% expenditure on clothes etc..

Products and Services' Situation: A total of Rs. 63.13 lakh amount of products and services are being purchased and Rs.59.80 lakh amount products and services are being sold in the village. Villagers purchase grocery items, vegetables, chicken, mutton, fish, clothes, cigarettes, and liquor, agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. They purchase various services like health, education, electricity, mobile, dish TV, gas, travel and others services. The villagers sell agriculture products like paddy, black gram, finger millet, bajra, jowar, black eyed peas, red gram, horse gram, sesame, maize and cashew. They also sell NTFP products, various services including driving and construction works. Villagers are getting major portion of income by selling agriculture products and they are getting 30% of total income by selling agriculture products. They are also getting a reasonable portion of 12% income through MGNREGS and government pensions. 11% of income comes from salaries from government departments, auto driving, other works and NTFPs selling each attracts 10% of income. 5% of income comes from construction works.

Purchasing groceries is the biggest expenditure item in the villagers' expenditures list. If we include festival





expenditure on groceries, it goes to around 40% in total villagers' expenditure. Half a century ago, the villagers did natural farming as they were unaware about hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Gradually with time, they started shifting towards purchasing seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. But these days, they are slowly reverting back to practicing natural farming. The agriculture inputs expenditure is 14%, other expenditure is 11%, clothes and liquor expenditures is 10%, health expenditure is 9%, travel expenditure is 6% and marriage expenditure is 3% of total villagers' expenditure.

24 Hours Analysis: Based on the interaction with respective individual families about their involvement in various activities in a day, we deduced that 24 hours engagement of the families is mostly same across the families, but working hours and choosing of works is different for men and women. Men are mostly involved in livelihoods activities like agriculture, NTFP collection, MGNREGS, wage labour etc., while women are involved in households activities such as cleaning utensils, house cleaning, food preparing, serving food to elders and children etc., along with livelihoods works. Their household, people are involved in these livelihoods works for survival. works did not attract any recognition or remuneration.

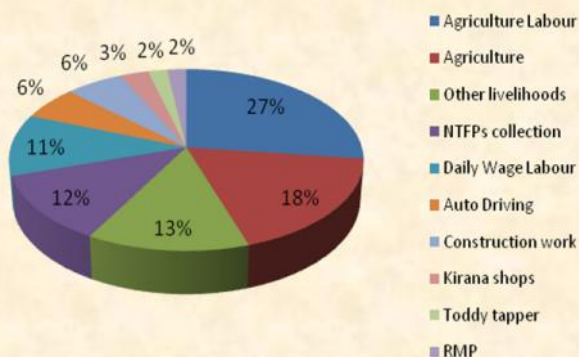
365 Days Analysis: According to the interaction with respective individual families about their engagement in various livelihoods works in a year, the families engage in multiple livelihoods works like agriculture, wage labour, MGNREGS, migration etc.. According to the seasonality of works

Education Situation: There are five schools here - Anganwadi School, government elementary school, government high school, tribal residential and Nandi organization elementary school. In anganwadi centre, a total of 35 students (22 boys and 13 girls) are studying. In primary school (1st to 5th class), a total of 58 students (38 boys and 20 girls) are studying. In the residential school, along with students from Pinakota, students from the surrounding villages are also studying.

Nearly 81 students are studying higher education from intermediate to Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS). One student is pursuing Master of Business Administration (MBA) and 30 students are doing Teacher Training Course (TTC). There are 50 students who are studying / have studied inter and degree.

Health Situation: People here are suffering from various diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, Tuberculosis (TB), skin diseases, anaemia, urinary infection, cataract, paralysis etc.. Lack of sufficient nutritious food and hygienic conditions are leading to the many diseases prevalent in the village. People are availing

Primary Livelihoods of the Families (In %)



free or affordable and decent health services from the Primary Health Centre (PHC) and traditional healers in the village.

Seasonality Situation: According to the discussions with villagers, people are engaging in different activities like agriculture activities, NTFP collection, daily wage labour etc., or making plans for selling agriculture products, purchasing agriculture inputs, conducting marriages etc., as per seasonality.

Migration: People are going for migration particularly in March to May months which are off-season for agriculture works. Generally, villagers go to Anakapally, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Bheemavaram for doing various works such as construction works, wage labour works in companies, poultry units, thread making units and prawn culture units. People go to migration through middlemen system. Middlemen give half of the total agreement amount as advance and give total amount after deducting advances and other related expenditures after completion of work. Around 50 to 70 people are going for migration from the village.

Credit Mapping: Money lenders and banks are the major credit sources in the village. The prevailing trend here is - money lenders come once or twice a week from Devarapally to the houses of the people who require loans and disburse loans to the people. Though they are always accessible to people, they take a huge amount of interest to the tune of a whopping 120% per year. They collect installments on a weekly basis. Sometimes, people are forced to take new loans for repayment of old loans. Banks are in 2nd place in providing loans to the people. Earlier, SHGs played a vital role in disbursing loans to the people at a reasonable interest rate 24% per year. But for the time being, most SHGs here have become default or inactive and unable to disburse loans to the people. While for small loan amounts people take loans from friends, relatives and neighbours.

Community Based Institutions (CBOs): A well-organized, strengthened and vibrant Community Based Organizations

(CBOs) can solve peoples' problems, bring prosperity and ensure the village's journey towards development. There are various types of CBOs in Pinakota such as Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers' Self Help Groups (FSHGs), Primary Producer Groups (PPGs), Village Level Federations (VLFs) and Cluster Level Federations (CLFs), Village Development Committee (VDC), youth organizations etc.. Almost all families are included into the CBOs in the village.

SHGs and its higher level federations have been formed and strengthened by the Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) staff and local activists to facilitate thrift and credit services to the rural poor families, work for the women empowerment, make journey towards creating poverty free society, take solidarity activities and social emancipation goals. In the village, there are a total of 16 SHGs with 177 members. On average, each SHG has 11 members. Four SHGs have the highest number of members with 14 members while one SHG has only seven members. There is one Village Organization (VO) in the village. FSHGs were formed and run by Kovel Foundation to take Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) agenda and other related solidarity activities to increase agriculture income, soil fertility, farmers' prosperity and also to provide consumers better and healthier products. There are 12 FSHGs in the village with 144 members. On average, each FSHG has 11 members. One FSHG has highest number having 16 members and two FSHGs have lowest number with each group having 10 members. PPGs were formed and run by Kovel Foundation to provide better income to NTFP collectors, provide protection & services to the tribal people and also take forward the agenda of forest conservation.

Services Providing Institutions: In the village, there are various services providing institutions such as Anganwadi centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Gram Panchayat (GP), Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) go-down, community hall, Public

"Kovel Foundation (A trust by the indigenous people for research on technologies) has been registered under Indian Trust Act, 1882. Its headquarters is at Visakhapatnam. It is an apex organization of 250 Girijan Gum Pickers Associations (GGPAs). Currently, Kovel Foundation (KF) is operating in 15 districts in two states viz., Andhra Pradesh and Telangana covering 21000 tribal families. It is supporting tribal families in Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs), agriculture, horticulture etc., by facilitating realization full market potential of NTFPs/ Medicinal Aromatic Plants (MAPs), promoting sustainable agriculture methods for economical development. It initiated four important programs which are as follows:

- Tribal Institutional Development Program
- Skill Development Program
- Livelihoods Development Program
- NTFP Training and Knowledge Centre

Distribution System (PDS) shop, primary school, residential schools, Village Organization (VO) office and Sakshar Bharathi centre etc.. These institutions provide different types of services like health, education, food security, credit and other services etc..

According to the discussions with the villagers about service providing institutions, the PHC was placed in 1st rank in providing quality and timely health service to the villagers, with the school coming into 2nd place for providing educational service to the children. Gram Panchayat was found to be in the last place. Gram Panchayat did not have own building.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs): In the village, NGOs like Kovel Foundation and Nandi Foundation have been working for the village development through community approach. Kovel Foundation started its work with tribal people on NTFPs and mobilized NTFP collectors into groups and its higher level federations, imparted trainings on NTFP collection, regeneration and cultivation, provided tools, established godowns and platforms for NTFPs preservation and drying. It also provided support in processing and marketing NTFPs. Later, it provided support for Medicinal Aromatic Plants (MAPs) cultivation, nurtured traditional healers and provided medical tool kits to the traditional healers. It is also promoting ZBNF program in the village and mobilized farmers into FSHGs, motivates them towards ZBNF cultivation, imparts trainings, provides financial support through concerned line departments for horticulture etc,

Schemes in the Village: There are various schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), bank linkage, Chandranna Bima, Pasupu Kumkuma (Capital Infusion) Community Investment Fund (CIF), Interest free loans, Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) loans, Conservation Cum Development Plan (CCDP) loans, insurance, etc., being implemented in the Pinakota Gram Panchayat (GP).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: MGNREGS plays a crucial role in providing livelihoods sources to the people and facilitating development projects in the village. Under MGNREGS, Pinakota GP has facilitated many works like land levelling, Individual Household Latrine (IHL) and Farm Pond etc., as on 19 January 2019, issued 713 job cards, with 81 Shrama Shakthi Sangalu being formed.

Along with MGNREGS, villagers are availing National Old Age Pension (NOAP), bank linkage, Chandranna Bima, Pasupu Kumkuma (Capital Infusion) Community Investment Fund (CIF) and insurance benefits.

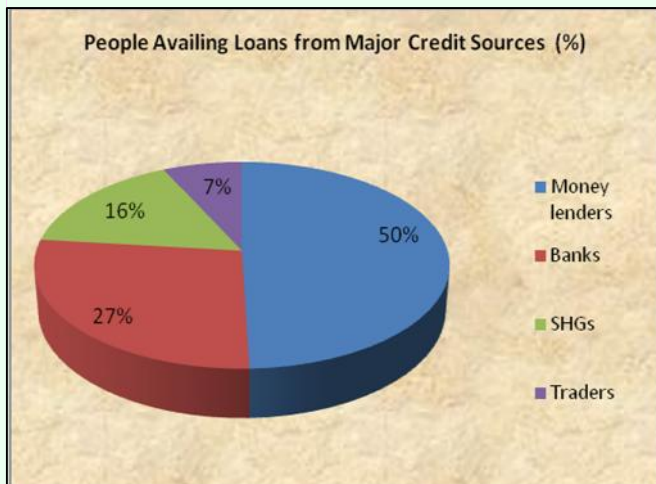
In the village, there are many people who are eligible for the schemes but are not able to avail them. There is no awareness among people about the schemes and CBOs are also unable to do sufficient advocacy activities to link the schemes to all the eligible persons in the village.

Interventions: In Pinakota village, there are many interventions such as Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming (CRZBNF), Traditional healer development, horticulture, NTFP etc.

Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming (CRZBNF): CRZBNF is a three year project (1 July 2017 to 31 June 2020) that is being implemented in the village by Kovel Foundation with the support of Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RYSS) under the Department of Agriculture and Andhra Pradesh government. The CRZBNF's main objective is to ensure farmers' welfare and development by reducing agriculture costs, improving soil fertility, protecting farmers' health. It also works for protecting health of consumers of agriculture products.

The CRZBNF program was started in Pinakota on 1 August 2017. The Community Resource Persons (CRPs) conducted a three-day orientation program to the village farmers on CRZBNF. Actually, natural farming is not completely a new method to the farmers in the village. For generations, the local farmers used to cultivate crops by the natural farming method only. Around 33 years ago, the Village Development Officer (VDO) distributed fertilizers and pesticides at free of cost by the order of state government in the name of enhancing agriculture productivity. After the introduction of Chemical Intensive Farming (CIF), farmers find that their crops were attracting various types of diseases and weeds.

Kovel identified interested farmers and provided a 10-day rigorous training on CRZBNF at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh by Subhash Palekar, and appointed Community Resource Person (CRP) to mobilize, motivate farmers towards practicing CRZBNF. A baseline survey was conducted in the village and strategies and approaches were designed to take forward ZBNF agenda. Farmers are motivated to practice ZBNF in minimum one acre of



MGNREGS Details	Number
Total person days created	22,324
Average employment days provided per household	43.43
Total households completed 100 days of wage employment	33
Average wage rate per day per person in Rs.	201.66

land. In ZBNF, the farmers are following two methods of practices such as partial and seed to seed (comprehensive). Farmers are mobilized into Farmers Self Help Groups (FSHGs) to take forward the ZBNF agenda.

FSHGs' members conduct monthly meetings regularly and discuss about ZBNF practice issues, problems and solutions. They have also started monthly savings and internal lending. Out of 140 farmers, 100 farmers are practicing ZBNF in 100 acres of land. Each farmer is practicing in one acre of land.

Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP): Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collection is the one of the important livelihoods sources to the tribal people in the village. People are collecting around 25 types of NTFPs in the surrounding forest. Kovel Foundation focused on enhancing tribal people income on NTFPs collection. Kovel intervened in NTFPs process at various levels like collecting method, processing, value addition, and regeneration and cultivation activities as follows -

- Imparting training on NTFP collection
- Providing sophisticated and modern tools for NTFPs collection and drying
- Mobilizing NTFP collectors into associations
- Promoting value added activities and providing infrastructure for value addition works
- Construction of godowns for NTFPs storage
- Establishing NTFPs collective procurement centre in the village
- Establishing market linkages to NTFPs
- Facilitating NTFPs regeneration activities
- Providing Identity Cards (IDs) to NTFPs collectors
- Facilitating visits to places of model NTFPs practices
- Imparting trainings on NTFPs regeneration and cultivation

- Establishing NTFPs nurseries to provide plants to NTFPs collectors

Various activities of NTFPs intervention facilitated recognizable changes in NTFPs collection process. Presently, NTFPs collectors are taking care at the time of NTFP collection, processing, value addition and marketing.

Tribal People Traditional Health Care System: Traditional healing system has been practiced for generations by the tribal people. Traditional healers provide herbal medicine to diseases and wounds. People prefer traditional healers for many diseases because of traditional healers' availability and affordability. There are nine traditional healers in Pinakota village.

Along with nine traditional healers, elderly women conduct deliveries and provide herbal medicine to menstruation and related diseases.

Kovel Foundation mobilized traditional healers in the cluster and imparted regular trainings for them on medicines preparation, treatment methods etc.. They also provided herbal medicines toolkit to the traditional healers. This intervention has attracted new people into traditional healing system. In traditional system, healers did not reveal medicines preparation formula and treatment methods. They have a belief that if they reveal treatment secrets, it will not work. Very few healers reveal the treatment knowledge, that too mostly to their sons. So, there is no possibility to transfer traditional healing knowledge to others. Sometimes, that particular traditional healing knowledge disappears with the demise of the traditional healers. In this context, the new intervention played a significant role in traditional healing system.

Truism Initiative: Near the village, just 2 km away, is a temple and natural fish pond. People from distant places come to see the fish pond and temple. The pond is situated between many rocks. Throughout the year, water flows in the pond between the rocks. Villagers believe that those fish belong to God, and practice strict punishment to those who catch fish in that pond. There is a belief that if anybody eats those fishes, they would die. Because of the fear of punishment and belief, nobody dares to catch the fish in the pond.

Case Studies:

Vulnerable Person: Kidimbi Kavitha is a 20 year old woman. She belongs to Scheduled Caste (ST) community (Valmiki community) and falls into the Poorest of the Poor category. She was married at the early age of 14 years and had a son (two year old). But her husband passed away soon. So she came back to Pinakota to live with her parents. She studied only till 7th standard. She and her parents don't have any assets such as land, houses etc.. She did

Seasonality Analysis												
Works	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Agriculture	**	**	*			*****	*****	**	*	*	*****	*****
NTFP	*****			*****	*****	**	**	**	**	**	*****	*****
Diseases	***	***	***	**	***	*****	*****	*****	*****	**	**	**
Credit	***		***	***	*****	*****	*****			***	***	***
Festivals	*****	***	**	**		**				*****	*****	*****
Labour Requirement	*****	*****				*****	*****	**	**	**	*****	*****
Marketing	***			***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*****	***
Purchase	***	***	***	***	**	*****	*****	**	**	**	***	***
Marriage		*****	*****	*****	*****						*****	*****
Migration			****	*****	*****							
Key	Most	*****	More	****	Me- dium	***	Less	**	Very less	*	No season	

not even have Television (TV) and electric facility in her house. She depends on daily wage labour and MGNREGS for survival and earns Rs. 15,000/- through them. She did not get widow pension from government. She spends 70% of her income on food expenditure, which reflects her poverty and vulnerability situation. She is unable to provide nutritious food to her two years old kid. She spends 10% of income on her health and remaining 20% income on other things like travel, clothes, interest on loan etc., She took a loan of Rs.3000/- from a money lender in the village. Daily, she does all household chores such as cleaning house and dishes, preparing food, serving food to her kid and going to wage labour works. Though she belongs to POP category, she was included in any SHGs in the village.

NTFP Collector: Korra Daranna is 65 years old. He belongs to Scheduled Caste (ST) community (Bhagatha community). There are four members in his family: wife K. Rajulamma, aged 56 years, daughter K. Muthyalamma, aged 40 years and son K. Bhairavamurthy, aged 26 years. His son studied B.Ed and daughter studied 6th standard. Daranna has six acres of dry land and two acres of wet land (wet land has stream irrigation facility). He has eight cows, eight goats and eight sheep. Along with these livestock, he also has nine dogs and three cats. His family depends on three livelihoods sources such as agriculture, Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collection and other sources. On average, his family gets Rs. 39000/- per year through these activities. Agriculture income forms the main income source to the family; it contributes 68% to the family yearly income. In agriculture, Daranna cultivates paddy, black gram, black eyed peas, red gram and vegetables. NTFP contributes 27% to his

family income. Around 41% of their yearly income goes on food and related expenditure of the family, and they spend the remaining income on other things such as clothes, travel, entertainment, fuel, alcohol, livestock feed, agriculture inputs etc., Daranna collects various types of NTFPs like nelavemu, amla, bush broom, tamarind, bamboo, honey etc., and also jack fruit and banana.

Mostly, in many cases birth point decides and dictates the further journey. It's true to the Pinakota village. Though the village has reasonable good resources in terms of irrigation facilities, forest area, soil etc., its geographical location is one of the main constraints to its development. Though a road has been established in 2011, there is no still no bus facility to the village. Private vehicles come twice in a day. There is no mobile network in the village. Villagers climb the water tank to access mobile network, but they do not get proper accessibility. For mobile accessibility, they are forced to travel to nearby town Devarapally. Because of these limitations, villagers are unable to access market for their agriculture products and NTFPs. For any emergencies, it is very difficult to reach town areas in time. The mandal headquarters Ananthagiri is 110 km away to the village. The villagers have to invest minimum two days for works such as ration card, pension, voter identity card, caste certificate, income certificate, nativity certificate and other entitlements etc., Most of the times villagers postpone their works because of this difficulty. ❖

(PGDRDM 14 B Students – NIRD: A. Osbert Mutale, B. Ravi and C. Vipul Bhawe)

Gender Gap Index

The Global Gender Gap Report 2018 was published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) recently. It measures the gender gap with regard to women and their situation in 149 emerging countries in four key areas like Health, Education, Economy and Politics. India has been ranked 108th in WEF gender gap index. It has achieved 142nd rank in the economic opportunity and participation sub index; a better result than last time!

Since a decade, India has been third-lowest in the world on health and survival sub index. India widened the gender gap on this sub index this year. India has improved in the WEF's wage equality for similar work indicator and achieved 72nd position. In education, primary and secondary gaps are being closed from the last three years onwards. For the first time, the higher education gap also is being overcome.

In artificial intelligence workforce, India has achieved second rank, but in gender gap point of view only 22% of women are working. According to the report, the world has closed 68 per cent of its gender gap and at the current rate of change; it will take 108 years to close the overall gender gap and 202 years to bring about parity in the workplace. In Global Gender report 2018, South Asia was second lowest ranking region, with 65%



gender gap and India is doing slightly better at 66%. Iceland is in top position with more than 85.8% followed by Norway (2nd, 83.5 per cent), Sweden (3rd, 82.2 per cent).

The economies that are able to fully harness women's productivity will succeed in the fourth industrial revolution. Hence, India needs to design better policy for gender parity and social inclusion of women for a healthier economy. ❖

(Source: Global Gender Gap 2018: Population weighted averages.)

Story

Students Learn of a Greed

A student asked his teacher, "What is Greed?" The teacher said, "In order to answer your question, go through the chocolate factory next to our school and pick the one chocolate you like the most. But there is a rule. As you pass through the factory, you can not turn back. You must pick the chocolate as you go forward only."



The student went to the chocolate factory. As he walked through, He saw the one chocolate wrapped nicely, he instantly liked it but he wondered that he may find much bigger one further. So, He walked further, then he saw another chocolate. But again, he thought the same. When he started to reach near the end of the factory, he couldn't see any chocolates as big as the one he didn't pick earlier and started to regret his decision of letting it go.

Finally, he gave up. He went back to the teacher with an empty hand and gave an explanation of what he did.

The teacher told him, "You did like the one chocolate very much

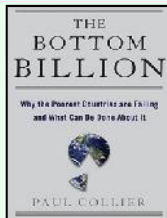
but still you kept looking for a bigger one. And later you realized that what you let go off was the best chocolate you could find there. That my dear is called Greed."

Moral: We let go of many good things in our life because of our greed of having even better things. Our Human Nature is such that we always want better and better. But in the search of better, we let go of many good things which could have given us similar satisfaction and made us happy. Learn make your choice wisely. ❖

Source: <https://www.moralstories.org/student-learns-greed/>

The Bottom Billion

The book *The Bottom Billion* was written in 2007 by Paul Collier, an economics professor with Oxford also associated with World Bank's research wing. The book's an analysis on why some 60 countries among developing countries, accounting for a population of 1 billion, have fallen apart or behind while other countries raced ahead since 1970s! Collier starts the book by identifying the four development traps that are impeding bottom billion's progress.



He talks about the traditional instruments used to help bottom billion and shares tips on effective implementation.

He says that though Aid has lots of fallacies like increasing the value of local currency which dulls growth and increasing risk of coup, but it is still quite critical to bottom billion. Apart from monetary aid, Aid as technical assistance, where brains of the world help reforming governments, aid for improving infrastructure for transport facilities and access to coast for landlocked areas and for export diversification are key. In landlocked countries, Aid plays a very important role especially in helping standard of living. In bad governance states, incentivising countries which were reforming with more aid and increasing project supervision to reduce corruption is better. Military invention he says is better for restoration of order and peace in post-conflict countries, albeit with invitation or permission from local countries and public welcome. International laws for banking are needed to stop black money from flowing out of bottom billion. Setting some international norms on companies working in bottom billion countries help in getting transparency in resource contract auctioning and payments, lessening the risk of volatility of resources on bottom billion, he says.

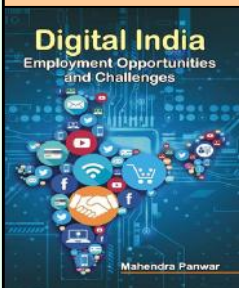
Collier proves statistically how conflict is a trap and how low income, lack of growth, economic stagnation, dependence on primary natural resource actually increases countries' proneness to civil war. Moreover, conflicts are likely to relapse. Notwithstanding the cost in money and life. Dependence on a valuable natural resource like diamonds, oil is a curse for the resource-rich bottom billion countries, he says, as it increases conflict as rebellion groups get funding in lieu for future deals, makes its citizens live off the resources, increases revenue shocks due to volatility in prices, discourages export diversification as exports of natural resource increases currency value and makes other exports uncompetitive. Collier also finds corruption in democracies is keeping these countries from harnessing future growth opportunities. He finds being landlocked with bad neighbours as a vicious trap for resource-poor bottom billion as they are dependent on coastal neighbours' transport infrastructure, trade and economic policy, market etc.. Bad governance and economic policies is a trap that destroys economies, forces educated people to migrate, increases draining out of black money etc..

Increasing transparency in public expenditure, reducing revenue shocks on public spending, curtailing money spent on election campaigns through encouraging restraints like free press and independent judiciary and scrutiny from bottom-up are some measures that he suggests. He argues for bottom billion to stop protecting domestic markets as they created a market of high cost without growth or efficiency. He requests the international community could to reduce tariffs on exports from bottom billion to help them tap global markets. He concludes by observing how the economic stagnation of bottom billion countries is the world's problem as it spills over into war, migration, health etc..

Colliers shares how bottom billion had missed the globalisation boat in the 1980s when firms were looking to shift from Europe, US due to wage gap and cost-competitiveness as they were all in traps, which Asia utilised. He argues that though countries do get out of traps, without global opportunities they will be stuck in a limbo waiting to fall into traps. But international firms are wary of giving private capital to these countries due to perceived risk.

The book is a smart and simple guide to understand bottom billion countries. Colliers speaks through his statistics and what he says makes sense. ❖

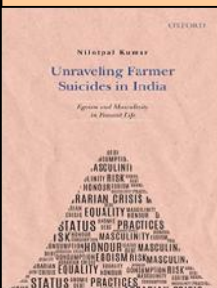
Latest Books



Title: Digital india

Author: Mahendra Panwar

Publication: Prajwal Books



Title: Unraveling Farmer Suicides In india

Author: Nilotpal Kumar

Publication: Oxford

‘Yoga’kshemam

Valentines! Budgets! Examinations!

Wetlands! Cancer! Deworming! Sick! Science! Women in Science!

Marriages! Darwin! Thinking! Radio! Scouts! Social Justice! Peace!

Mother Language!

Security | Women | Pie | Kidney | Consumers | Disabled | Vaccination | Sparrows | Happiness

Forestry | Sleep | Water | Achievers | Theatre | Poetry | Puppetry | Tuberculosis | Meteorology

India is getting ready for General Elections. NDA, UPA-led India United and Federal Fronts are getting ready. States – AP, Arunachal, Haryana, Odisha, Sikkim and J&K – are getting ready for Assembly Elections simultaneously.

People Pulse Polls! Opinion Polls! Projections! Membership Drives!

It appears there is anti-incumbency. However, it appears that there is no one to gain from it.

Pre-budget announcements! Manifesto announcements! Budgets keeping elections in mind!

Panchayat Elections in Telangana are over. The cabinet in Telangana is still to be expanded.

Visited Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) as part of 30 Saal Baad and MILAAP, during 26-27 January 2019. Discussed:

- Development Leadership as an executive programme
- Development Practice as courses; Professors of Practice to be positioned
- Taking design and implementation of programmes of scale in Development like Operation Flood, NRLM, MGNREGS, Natural Farming etc.
- Being an Adjunct Faculty
- Consulting with Alumni and Faculty; Chair of Consulting
- Sponsoring 1-2 Chairs of Professors

Not-so-interim Budget has been introduced in the Parliament on 1 February –

- ◆ Poised to become a \$Five Trillion Economy in five years
- ◆ Full tax rebate up to Rs.5 lakh, for income tax assesses; no change in tax slabs.
- ◆ Vision 2030 -

Next-gen infrastructure

Digital India

Pollution free India that drives on electric vehicles.

Expanding rural industrialisation

Clean Rivers with safe drinking water

Developing the coastline and harnessing the blue economy

Placing an Indian astronaut in space

Making India self-sufficient in food, exporting food and organic farming

Healthy India, a distress-free healthcare and comprehensive wellness system

Maximum Governance

* A regime of taxes where a tax payer need not interact with an official

* One Nation – one Market – one Tax, GST is working well

* 45 crore Jan Dhan accounts

* Digital Villages

* Solar Energy

* More Airports; Inland waterways

* Board for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes

* Interest subvention for MSMEs, Dairy Farmers, Farmers

* Pensions to Workers

* Rs.6000 allowance to small and marginal farmers

* Ayushman Bharat; Jan Aushadi Kendras

* Increase in seats in Educational Institutions

* More funds for rural roads

* Electricity for all households by 2019

* Housing for all by 2024

Budget reveals that the change in party in power will not change much. The direction is clearly – universal basic income/minimum income guarantee, pensions to the needy, free minimum education and health with increased percentages towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Taking India to first 5 economies of the world; and Happiness as key indicator of performance are the other drivers.

G Muralidhar

We need to make special efforts to go to the people and villages committed and planned to visit in the coming 3-6 months. Awaiting the innermosts to assert and take charge. We need to start making haste slowly towards Vision 2029/30 for us. Enhanced leadership orientation and wisdom in the people at large is the way forward. This orientation includes: unlearning-learning; life-living-livelihoods; and relationships-linkages-leadership-love.

The beginning can be with 365-day intense robust generic integrative development leadership programme, customized 3-9 month programmes, 100-day, 28-day, 11-day, 6-day, and 1-2-3-day programmes for 10% of this 0.1% over a decade, i.e.100,000; 10,000 per year. At least 100 institutes should be doing this.

This can be followed up with enterprise/programme/project management programmes.

Let us gear up and galvanize all help for the same.

Let us be ourselves, be enterprising, be useful and lead. Let us nurture entrepreneurs, leaders for impact and being useful to all 'life'. Let us initiate, run and mentor individual, group, collective, and social enterprises. Let us love, be connected, celebrate life and live.

This is antah yoga. This is flowing in the flows. This is antahkaranayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we be with inner us! If we become one with inner us! If we flow with the innermost! If we let innermost flow with us! If we let innermost lead us subtly but fully! If we be ourselves being active, being with nature and being useful! Krsna confirms all pursuers with total surrender to the pursuit are taken forward to become one with him.

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

Links

Supplements

How to (?)	How to do Business Plan https://youtu.be/eG3j5BqF51s
Livelihoods Video	Toddy Tapping https://youtu.be/kdnh_meW2kY
7L - Notes 1. Livelihoods & Linkages 2. Life, Living, Leadership, Learning and Love	Strategy for New India @ 75 - NITI Aayog http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l-i-supplement_strategic_for_new_india_75-niti_aayog_feb_2019.pdf
	SDG India Index: Baseline Report'18 http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l-ii-supplement_sdg_india_index-baseline_report18_feb_2019_1.pdf
Special Supplement	Manifesto http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special_supplement_-_manifesto_feb_2019.pdf
Supplement (News)	Monthly Livelihoods Update http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_monthly_livelihoods_update_feb_19.pdf
Livelihoods Management Course	OBHRM, Managerial Economics, Development Planning and Project Management and Rural Markets and Marketing https://drive.google.com/open?id=1kuvzKREMZ5t0UuRHp68WxR7u5yLLky5d
Development Leadership Course	Preparing for the Course https://drive.google.com/open?id=1C-jwmZpjiFeljQ7HCgoibD6NcYA61tNh

