

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

January 2019

Kyatanpalle



Supplements

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How to Prepare Village Development Plan (VDP)

How to Prepare "Village Development Plan"

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TL - Life Long Learning and Love "Learning Naturally"

Special Supplement

Minimum Support Prices to Vegetables?

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Special Supplement

Minimum Support Prices to Vegetables?

Happy New Year!

Bhogi! Makara Sankranti! Pongal! Kanuma!

Republic Day! Braille! Hindi! Orphans! PIOs! Tourism! Peace! Family! Youth! Martyrs! Hugs! Army! Leprosy! Data! Customs!

Wetlands | Cancer | Deworming | Women in Science | Valentine | Science

Results of Elections in 5 States are out. Opposition takes charge in 4 States. Ruling Party manages resounding endorsement in Telangana. Telangana is waiting for full cabinet. Gehlot comes back in Rajasthan. Kamalnath takes charge in MP. India is waiting for 1 February Budget, pre-election promises and schemes, and Notification for General Elections. Fronts and Coalitions are emerging.

Pensions are expected to be revised upwards. Universal Basic Income is also likely. Debt Waiver, Direct Transfers to farmers, and Insurance are coming.

More districts, divisions and mandals are coming.

As promised, 365-day Leadership course has been started with this issue.

As part of Livelihoods on Ground, Village of the month is Kyatanpalle, a Deccan Plateau Village, taken up for appreciation with the lenses of common persons.

'Half the Sky' by Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn is a classic to be read.

Supplements include:

Supplements: 7L Notes – Flagship Programmes, and Learning Naturally

Special Supplement: Minimum Support Prices to Vegetables?

Supplement (News): Monthly Livelihoods Update (December 2018).

Videos - How to – How to Prepare Village Development Plan?

Livelihoods – Bamboo Artisans

Livelihoods Management Course is discussing Research Methods and Analysis; Accounting and Finance

Usual e-links include: VCA – Dairy VCA, Konaipally village; Subsector – Sub sector Study: Food processing sector (Challenges and growth enablers); e-book: A Brief History of Time—Stephen Hacking; v-book: Odisha BOCWWB Skill Program Implementation by LabourNet

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



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Kyatanpalle Village

India is a land of versatility which follows the principle of continuum in its essence, where the degree of variability is observed at each mote. Each village has a unique story of life, living, livelihoods molded around its resources. The sheer exposure to which would leave each of us with a transformative prospect to leadership, linkages, love, learning. Thus, we introduce you to the Kyatanpalle Village Panchayat, to bring alive the castle of diversity for your appreciation.

To the south of India in Damaragidda Mandal of Narayanpet Revenue Division, Mahbubnagar District is Kyatanpalle, a village which belongs to one of the drought-affected areas of Mahbubnagar. Migration is the typicality here. From hearsay, the village has been named after Veerabhadra, an avatar of Lord Shiva, whose prominent idol was installed here 300-400 years back during the Kakatiya period. The temple, which can be visited on the way to Maddur, was previously marked under the territory of Gulburga district ruled by the Maharani Mahadevi. Post re-formation of states, the village fell under the jurisdiction of the erstwhile combined Andhra Pradesh and is now Telangana state. After which, the lands under erstwhile empress were undertaken by the Patta system under Tenancy act.

There are 2 major routes to reach Kyatanpalle village- one is directed from the nearest town Narayanpet via Damaragidda that has a distance of approx. 13 km & the other route is via Vathugundla that can be traced at a distance of approx. 14 km. The frequency of buses to & fro to the village is at least thrice a day with considerable number of share autos available until 7:00 pm.

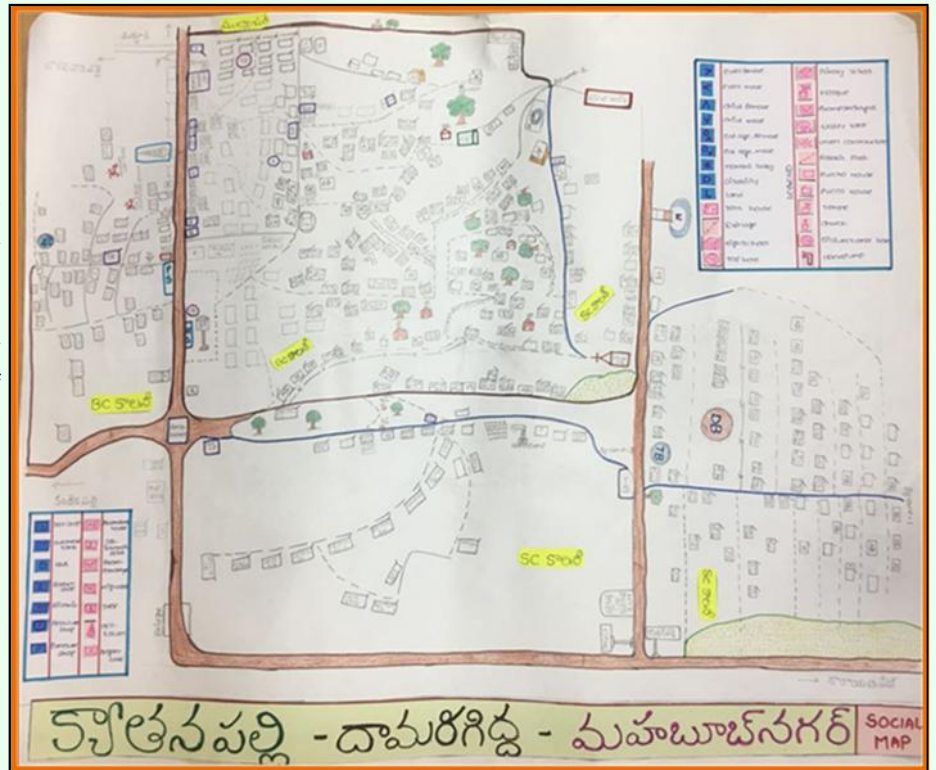
Kyatanpalle has 433 households with an average family size of 5. The total population is 2339; of which, 1155 are male & 1184 are female.

Roadways-Hyderabad-Narayanpet - Damaragidda to Kyatanpalle
Hyderabad-Narayanpet-Vathugundla to Kyatanpalle

The village is divided into 10 wards with TRS, TDP, Congress, CPM having political parties with a relative hold and presence.

The Sarpanch (President) - Jamalamma & Upa Sarpanch (Vice President) - Narsingamma, both belong to SC community & both contested from TRS party. An active and key Youth Member and the local CPM leader- Shiva Kumar is the most helpful person in the village.

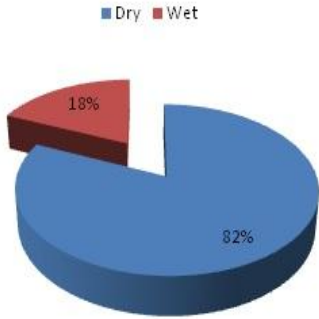
Kyatanpalle, one among the 28 villages of Damaragidda mandal, is spread across 854 hectares area at an altitude of 390 meters above sea level. The net cropped area stands at 1756 acres. The typical features of topography include extreme dry land with prevalent red sandy, black cotton & loamy soils spread across in



patches; with the irrigated land value ticking at Rs. 500000/acre. The average temperatures and annual rainfall in Mahbubnagar is 27 degree Celsius & 882 mm respectively for 2017-2018.

Two crop systems (Kharif & Rabi) are usually practiced in the village. The major crops include: Red gram, green gram, paddy, cotton, groundnut and castor. Paddy, a water intensive crop, is relatively sown more. The common reason behind this pattern includes the higher MSP and selling prices for the crop apart from consumption aspect. This reality has got a direct impact on seeping groundwater table and soil moisture, as this is one of the extreme dry terrains. The usage of fertilizers has become inevitable in agricultural fields on the whole, and it is no exception in the village. The system of first consume later repay with interest is one of the critical features observed here. Also

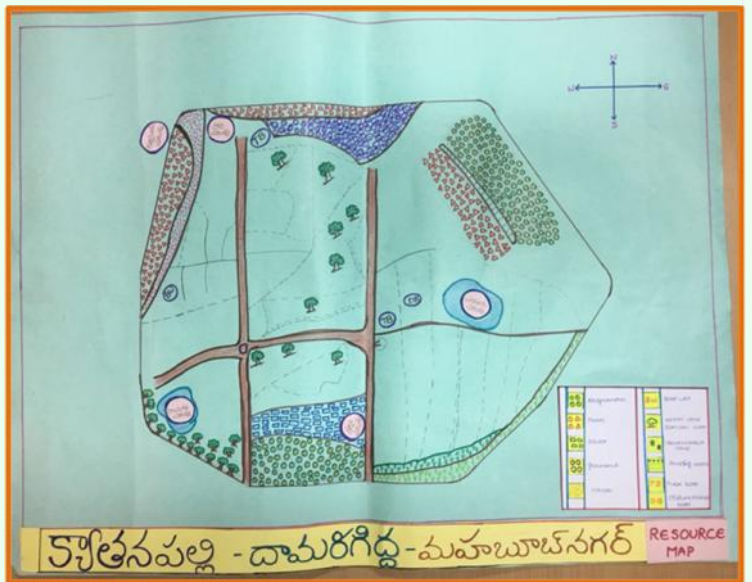
Cultivable Land Type Sample HH221



crop, leaving less produce and more loans from informal credit sources for improving production as the banks do not give more than Rs.30000/acre. Alas, when next crop's return is obtained it goes for repayment, leading the farmer into a vicious cycle of poverty.

The village has a typical feature of dry land, wherein the population of cows, buffaloes & bullocks being relatively low. The less availability of fodder & water for maintenance is the major reason behind this. It is also an indicative of low consumption of milk & related products within, with the prices also being relatively high when traded into the village. The prices of basic commodities like eggs, dried chilly, milk packets are also relatively higher in the village due to its low production within the village, while the demand remains intact.

the usage of common bore on mutual grounds and later repayment through sharing of produce is prevalent here. Another system where-in the private agencies or agents pitching in and supplying inputs to crop suggested by the farmer and later the farmer getting a marginal amount in return to the produce yielded is also in existence. The market places to which this village's produce reaches include Damaragidda Market yard, Narayanpet AMC, Kosgi Market yard, Gadwal, Boothpur. Except for rice, the value addition process for any other product is almost negligible in the village. Hence, even for red gram the drying process is rested with the farmer, with produce being directly sold in the market yard. In spite of existence of a Farmers Association, its presence was not felt that much. Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and its working committee members were also not that active. Hence, all of it is weighing heavy on the bargaining capacity of the farmer, which leaves the farmer with marginal yield prices. This in-turn affects the investment for next



Kyatanpalle has a total 10 ponds, while currently only 2 namely - Rayappa cheruvu and Erragunta cheruvu are relatively full, and covering an area greater than 100 acres. Both of the ponds are

not in government lands, but fall under Pattadhars of the respective land. There are 5 community water tanks, out of which about 2 are not working. No major river sources are connecting the households or fields of the village. Moreover, the overhead tank of 40000 litre capacity for drinking water is dysfunctional. There are nearly 10 private tap connections here based on collectivization process, which has a feature of homogeneity weighing on social composition that benefits nearly 100-150 members. The electricity charges are shared by people on mutual consent. Also, if the bill is not cleared by one family the rest come together to mobilize and pay the dues. No such sanction mechanism implied was mentioned by the people. While the rest of the majority, mostly women from the

గ్రామంలో ఆస్తులమంటి చెమటచేసిన వివరాలు

సీ	వివరాలు	క్రమ సంఖ్య	విస్తీర్ణం	వర్గం	మొత్తం
1.	బొంబాయి	44/1	0-20		
2.	మరి	44/2	2-00		
3.	కొండ	44/3	3-05		
4.	శివ	44/4	2-00		
5.	పాప	44/5	0-20		
6.	పాప	44/6	0-20		
7.	పాప	44/7	0-20		
8.	పాప	44/8	1-00		
9.	పాప	44/9	2-00		
10.	పాప	44/10	2-00		
11.	పాప	44/11	2-00		
12.	పాప	44/12	2-00		
13.	పాప	44/13	2-00		
14.	పాప	44/14	2-00		
15.	పాప	44/15	2-00		
16.	పాప	44/16	2-00		
17.	పాప	44/17	2-00		
18.	పాప	44/18	1-20		
19.	పాప	44/19	2-00		
20.	పాప	44/20	2-00		
21.	పాప	44/21	2-00		
22.	పాప	44/22	1-00		
23.	పాప	44/23	2-00		
24.	పాప	44/24	2-00		
25.	పాప	44/25	2-00		
26.	పాప	44/26	2-00		
27.	పాప	44/27	2-00		
28.	పాప	44/28	1-00		
29.	పాప	44/29	0-20		
30.	పాప	44/30	2-20		
31.	పాప	44/31	2-20		
32.	పాప	44/32	3-50		
33.	పాప	44/33			



households, travel an average mean distance of at least 1 Km per day for carrying water in the morning and evening. This activity occupies the prime time of the day. The coverage of trees within the village is also relatively low due to relatively less rainfall, less ground water levels. Agrarian population, marginal land holding, intensive cropping pattern are the typical features of the village.

There are no forest lands in the village; however, a number of people depend on the forest located in the adjacent Mandal for firewood. The usage of cooking wood is quite high in the village with women confessing of suffocation issues. It was noted that collecting wood is one of the major activities of the women of several households. That is 5 days in mid-summer of women going to the adjacent mandal's forest to collect wood either in the morning or in the afternoon between 2:30-3:00 pm.

The village comprises of 6 hand pumps, 8 dug wells, 75 shallow tube wells, 5 deep tube wells and 7 tanks. The problem of less water available & more demand is acute. This inverse relationship is also cornered to affect the usage at available points, with

drawing more than the capacity leading to damage of the pipe lines and drying up of existing sources in the village.

Within the village, there are 2- Anganwadi centres, primary school & high school, which form the key foundation to life-long education. The shift to private schools is also seen in the village, as a few families are spending relatively higher than what they can afford on it, with a view that there is better quality, better English spoken skills there. Also, the two Anganwadi centres have a teacher and an aaya each and are located in SC colony and BC Colony respectively. The village has a post office, a Gram

Panchayat office, 2 Rural Medical Practitioner (RMP) facilities, one community hall, a mosque, a temple & a church, while no burial ground/cemetery was found.

Open drainage is a major issue identified which is leading to severe mosquito breeding burdening the families. Fevers, motions, cold, throat infections are the most common diseases people suffer from in the village. Electrification of the village is complete and a substation of 33 KV has been started on the way to Maddor. It was identified that the street lights in





majority of the houses, which are nearly 400, are pucca & semi pucca. The literacy rate stands at 50.2%. It is to be noted that during early 90's, the primary school in the village was until 2nd class which got extended and renewed to further classes i.e. until 7th std., between 1990 to 1992. Similarly, the high school officially got inaugurated in 2005.

The village has one fair shop for procurement of ration with 454 categorized under general category, and 43 under AAY scheme. There are 633 job card holders under MGNREGA. The average wage rate is Rs. 109-150. The total number of pension holders are 349; out of which, 187 are old age pensions, 107 are widows, 40 are disabled persons, 4 are

the village are on 24*7 due to the absence of a parallel connection for street lights across the poles. The loss is estimated to be nearly Rs. 60000 per year. The village had no community dumping yard or community dustbins.

The order of establishment of institutions in the village is given below:

First primary school (up to 2nd class)	1949
Land distribution	1950
Postal service centre	1977
Electricity	1986
Roads (Single)	1992
First school (up to 7th class)	1992
SC & BC colony inauguration	1995
Water tank (40,000 litre)	2002

The major language spoken here is Telugu with approximately 90% of people conversing in the language, the other languages include Hindi & Urdu, which is predominantly spoken by Minority population, & Kannada, which is spoken by at least 10% of the population. The village has a predominant population of SCs, who constitute approximately 50% of the population with the rest including OC, BC & Minorities. Accordingly, colony settlements are observed with SC Colony, BC Colony, Molla Ghar (exclusive minority settlements) distributed across. The OC settlements are also very much part of the BC settlements. The

Toddy tappers and 11 are single women. The housing patterns are almost similar as most of the people were sanctioned houses under IAY, if not all.

The average number of days of employment among the working population of the village is 254 days in a year. Further intercepts from 24*7 Analysis reveal that women work 365 days for a minimum of 15 to 16 hours in a day; out of which, major work goes in kind. Kyatanapalli is no exception, the village has predominant numbers relying on agriculture with average land holding size of 2.7 acres, of which, the ratio between dry to wet is 4:1. Among the alternate livelihoods, labour i.e., both agricultural & other labour including MGNREGA is a basic option for a number of families. The average wage rate in the village is Rs.100 for women & Rs.150 for men with the average takings home being just Rs.106.6. The nuances of expenditure when carefully observed included: the cost for living, interest repayment, agricultural costs with seasonal occurrences of health issues, marriages, urgent need of money due to emergency lead to taking loan from informal sources & SHGs to fulfil the existing need of the hour, as the priority rested in taking care of the day's basic and dire needs.

It is to be noted that in spite of various market yards available, the most sorted of all is the Narayanpet market which was shared in interactions with many. An AMC- Agricultural Market Committee is present in the Mandal and the discussions with AMC - Secretary Lakshmi Narayana revealed that there are 52 commission agents through whom the produce can be sold & 25 key Purchasers/Traders through whom the produce enters the market. He also explained the association is working with an intention to provide basic support to the producers.

Cooperatives associated with it include: Hyderabad Agricultural Cooperative Association Limited, Food Corporation of India etc. Each time, bidding is done to make purchases. The role of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society (PACS) in providing support through farm mechanization namely, Harvest machines, pesticides was also explained. Rythu Bandhu Scheme (farmers' investment support scheme) under this scheme land owning farmer avail Rs.8000 per acre/per year. The farmer can stock the produce for 180 days, post which charges will be levied until a proper price for the produce is obtained, was also discussed. There is also a 5000 metric tonne storage unit that serves 3 mandals in this AMC.

Almost 1 out of 5 houses have migrants whether forced or intended. Health, marriages, death, drought, crop failure, no timely availability of cash in hand during the need of the hour are some of the reasons that lead to debts, which is a driving factor behind migration. Lack of competitive wage rates & reluctance in working under the fellow villagers were the other prominent features of migration. The major areas of migration include: Hyderabad, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Among migrants, the most common type of work was as auto drivers, barbers, bus drivers, business, car drivers, construction workers, daily labourers, jeep drivers, Tea stall owners, Hotel workers. The common mode for transfer of remittances is cash when he/she comes home. Transfer of money to banks is relatively negligible.

The total strength in High School is 277. The student teacher ratio is currently 19:1 i.e., for 277 children a total of 14 teachers are present. A steady decline in number of girls was observed between 6th to 10th standard, the reasons identified being them joining KGBV schools, migration, staying back for carrying household works, reluctance among parents to send girls alone, less frequency of buses for girls travelling from adjoining areas for school. Even absenteeism was identified as a major issue with any day having at least 15% of absentees, where the major reasons were stated to be: sickness, household work, picking cotton (a little older). Several schemes running in the school include- Mid Day Meals (MDM),

free uniforms, free books, National Min Cum Merit Scholarship entrance for 8th completed children, Minority scholarships for SC children from 6th to 10th. Also, the teachers explained that every year the schools receive a fund of Rs.50000 under Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for - library, science kit, sports material acquisition, drinking water, toilets cleaning from state government. It is to be noted that the Primary school of Kyatanpalle is the main place wherein complex meetings are held with the Principal being the Gazetted Head Master (GHM) of 17 other small primary schools.

Police awareness drive under the supervision of MRO, for abolition of child marriage was undertaken in the school. Bhoomika organization had a strong foot note among the children as they came in handy in stopping 14 child marriages previously and counselling these parents with the tehsildar of the mandal.

The nearest ITI institute is in Narayanpet mandal and for Nursing - girls preferably opted for Hyderabad and TTC in Narayanpet mostly. The functioning of night schools under Sakshara Bharat stopped moving in a positive direction, as the co-ordinators stopped tutoring due to delayed salaries which eventually went on to no salary deposit. Also, the interactions with middle aged and older generations revealed that they were not quite comfortable to the idea and most don't have that time, while a very few showed interest. Among a number of children &



existing youth who have discontinued between 6th-10th, the common reasons claimed varied from marriage, to lack of interest, and for financial reasons. When asked whether one wished to continue, the comeback was 'who would look after our families?'

The income-expenditure analysis of any commoner in Kyatanpalle reveals a typical trend of universalism, wherein the highest share of expenses is occupied by Food, followed by agriculture, groceries, medicines, festivals, education, transport, electricity.

A typical day of an agricultural labourer family begins with the woman of the house waking up by 5:00 am, cleaning the house and surroundings, collecting water from the nearest water tank, washing utensils, preparing lunch by 8:00 pm, packing the lunch, engaging in labour work and MGNREGS, collection of wood based on need, collecting water again, a chat with the neighbours, spending time with children, dinner preparation, watching TV for a brief time and sleeping. While the day of the typical man begins at 6:00 am and finishes by 10:00 am. The range of activities revolves mostly around searching for work, with the household chores not being carried out to the extent that women do.

However, appreciating the realities on ground by deviating from the references of organization, development workers, community leaders, community workers etc., cannot complete the understanding process. A brief journey to learning begins.

Organization

Bharatiya Kisan Sangh is registered under Society Act and is an active wing under BJP party. The hierarchical structure is State President, District President, and Mandal President & Village President. Currently from this village, Mr. Sharana Swami is the District treasurer & Mr. B Shiva Kumar is the village President.

Currently, there is a 40 member farmer SHG that meets once a month to discuss the various challenges faced, resolving means and schemes that are implemented for the benefit of the community. Achieving better bargaining power and making agriculture a competitive arena for the agriculture dependent village is the main motto on which the association is running.

There are no monetary funds that the organisation receives but the mobilization process includes the processes of either the president spending the money on beneficiary activity and the mobilizing, or the plan being shared in the prior month meeting with a detailed budget according to which the mobilization is done.

The various activities carried on by the organization include- the organization of awareness drives by inviting the co-ordinators

from Agricultural Department; 1 such meeting was organized recently wherein the subsidy scheme for tractors, Sprayers & Agricultural tools was shared to be discussed. The activists' work included going on Dharna for taking up the process of acquisition of produce in Damarigidda mandal, and this opening up of market for Red gram took place during our presence in the village. Fetching Gokul Project - a central govt. scheme that would generate employment for nearly 500 people to Damarigidda Mandal is the ongoing mission taken up.

The group's relative long-term aspiration is to organize an agricultural fair in the best interest of hardworking farmers and transfer of valuable traditional knowledge to the beneficiaries.

Vulnerable Person

Name - Ghousia Begum, Age 40 years.

A mother of one girl, she is a native of Gulbarga, Karnataka. She was born in a family of 6 among one brother & 2 sisters. An agrarian family she hails from, their family is said to have had 3 acres of land. She has studied till 2nd class in Urdu Medium.



She was wed to Syed Mehboob a far of relative in Kyatanpalle 15 years back as a second marriage. Currently she has a 12 year old daughter studying 8th std. Urdu Medium in High School.

No land to cultivate, preparation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) in school which as a norm is practiced through rotation process among the SHG members. As it doesn't stand a permanent source of income, she relies majorly on labour work. Wherever she get work and she do not hesitate to go. A member of Hussaini Self Help Group, she could save only very little, as certain expenditures are yet to be taken care by her.

Ghousia lives along with her husband and his other wife in the house of their own. Yet they inherit no assets. With whatever little savings, she was able to make and she tried opening a savings account in the name of her daughter. As she don't understand the procedures for application of PAN card, she is unable to proceed.

If she doesn't work a single day, she wouldn't be able to save for her daughter.

How much ever labour work she will have to do and she is ready, She will spend on educating Asha first until 10th and then Inter and progress. She want to see her settled in a job. "I shall not stop until then", she firmly said.

Community Leader

Any information or help asked one name comes out as the answer Shiva .

P Shiva Kumar is born into an SC family to the couple Karemma and Yellappa. Agriculture has ever been a primary occupation of their family, seasonally involved in construction

works. Currently survived with only mother. His family stays together along with his brother's family. A 39 year old, Shiva Kumar completed his B.ed and returned to his village with a will to contribute to his native. He has two children studying in 5th and 2nd classes. His brother having continued to practice agriculture in 5 acres land, he settled down as a Dish Connection agent since past 10 years having given 206 cable connections in the village. An active member of politics, he is a member of CPI (M) Party in Kyatanpalle since 2015 while he was already Party village Secretary since 1998.

When asked about what triggered him to enter politics rather than choosing any other career, his answer was that other occupation could keep him closer to this closer to his village. The initial calling of his life towards service as shared was during his high school time which was when he and his fellow mates suffered a lot due to complete absence of minimum facility in school. That was the period when Democratic Youth Federation of India (DYFI) - Youth Union was stated to have increased the pressure and contributed towards better state of affairs in their school. This is when an inclination towards Communism sprouted in me, he shared. Carrying that spirit he said to have joined Student Federation of India during his Intermediate. Gradually his genuine work progressed into joining the CPI-M committee forming the Kula Vivaksha Vyathireka Porata Sangham (an organization against cast discrimination) in 2007.

As part of the KVVPS wing, he led Cycle yatra from his village, coordinating with the youth to pledge for scraping of two glass system practiced by BC towards SC community as an expression of discrimination. 250 villages were toured to raise the voice against the system in 10 days. As a result, the practice of the system was restrained as a norm, boosting the spirit of youth in the village. In 2015 he became an active member of Agriculture Labour Union & working towards improving the bargaining power of the farmers. Regarding the water tanker facility, Shiva was instrumental in mobilizing people to come together & lead a protests for which the facility reached every street. Based on what others shared, he is said to have several times brought into notice of MRO, MPDO the issues on drainage & transformers, in which things were found to have been improved. Any issues



regarding ration cards, land, electricity, water, drainage are sorted by taking it to the notice of bureaucrats and by activism he says.

Shiva exclaims that, it isn't all that easy as it seems, quoting an example of 2018 when he mobilized money through bidding system for the posts of Water shed Chairman & Vice Chairman for construction of school ground as none came forward otherwise. There was too much criticism for what he has done, while later people realized its benefits while coping up during those low times is equally difficult, he says. Also at times the difficulty in convincing the family who otherwise suggest switching on to a better employment opportunity gets trickier he says. In this regards, he mentions the support of his brother in each and every step of him reaching his goal. Helping one and all, promoting and being part of any meetings, raising a voice against issues which affect majority namely petrol-diesel price hikes, discrimination is simply how he defines his work.

Shiva being able to mobilize people and facilitate not only for the entry of SCs into Veerabadhra Temple but also breaking the age old tradition of their community, of not holding the Pallaki Nandigola (Palanquin procession) is the most memorable achievement he states.

Contribute to trigger Justice, fighting against inequalities, bringing more and more people into the fold of Awareness in order to promote informed choices among citizens of the village is my dream, he quoted.

As a personal note he emphasized that- 'We all are created similarly, so as long as we survive remember that independence & self reliance can be the only possibility for everyone to win' signs off.

Book Keeper



Mr. Gopal is a 33 year old Book Keeper of Kyatanpalle Grama Iky Sangam. Pursuing this career, he has obtained a degree from Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University. His family, comprising of 6 members including 3 sisters and his parents, has agriculture as their primary occupation. He had

been working as a book keeper since 2008. Along with being an active member of politics, he was enthusiastic about agriculture as well.

The honorarium from VO has increased since 6 months back to Rs. 3000 as a token for his services. He maintains 3 books namely, Meeting minutes, Ledger and a Voucher book. Book Keeper Training was all he received. Apart from which, he

attended leader trainings, Srteenidhi Loan trainings and Bridge loan trainings.

Maintenance of Books, Updation on status of loans and repayment, attending VO meetings, and MS meetings are an important part of his activity. Political Interference was the biggest of all challenges for him. He wants to work as a Cluster Coordinator and go up the ladder and reaching out to more and more people in the bottom of the pyramid.

Community Worker

Name-Sumalatha, Age- 27 years, Occupation- ASHA worker.



A 27 year old, she has finished her 10th. A family of 5, her husband is an auto driver with one of her child studying in 8th standard and the rest two twins, each of 4 year old. In 2016 she joined as an ASHA worker after undergoing a rigorous selection process.

Begun with an honorarium of Rs. 400/month, currently she is earning Rs. 6000/- month due

to salary hikes by the Government of Telangana.

Her major work includes surveying each house of the village for identification, registration & updation of the list on women & children. Apart from which, regular dosage of Vaccination to children, creating awareness on unnecessary Caesarean, need for institutional delivery, informing the pregnant women on the diet are the few other functions led.

Usually except on Sundays' everyday she surveys at least 20 houses in the village on health; while every Wednesday she assembles at Gram Panchayat, where the ANM arrives for vaccination. Thursday she slots for supply of folic acid tablets to Government school girls between 6th & 10th Std. Friday her schedule is to provide awareness on cleanliness namely, on issues of open drainages, mosquito breeding. She is a member of Shivaji SHG, states to have mostly used loans for consumption purpose.

Initially none cared when she was trying to explain on many relevant topics, she recollects about the initial days of work in the field. Otherwise Sumalatha feels quite positive about the kind of work she does each day. She also opined that the status of health care & facility is also gradually improving.

Now whenever she walks, people look up to her especially women. Having been able to work closer to the people, make her satisfied she beams.

Being able to make a better difference to the people around is what I wish for, she smiles.

Development Worker

Mrs. Krishnaveni is 35 years old and is working as an Assistant Programme Manager (APM) in Damaragidda mandal since 2003. Initially, she began her career as a Community Coordinator and was promoted in 2010 under Indira Kranthi Patham. Her husband is working in Hyderabad as a private employee and she has three children studying in primary school. She holds a Post Graduate Degree in Sociology from Osmania University and worked a school teacher in Sishu Mandir for a brief period.



She belonged to a traditional weaving (Narayanpet) family in Maddur. She shared that the situations in her family aspired her to settle in a sector closer to the poor which led here.

Krishnaveni coordinates & monitors the entire Damaragidda Mandal Women groups' affairs. There are 896 SHGs, 40 VOs, around 9000 women under the Mandala Mahila Samakhya. Her job profile includes convergence of government schemes, monitoring bank linkages, leading social welfare activities, authentication of Sreenidhi loans. Additionally, being part of Mandal level monthly meetings scheduled on 10th & 25th of every month, SHG Trainings, resolving the issues among members are also some of the activities she carries out. She reports to the Additional Project Director, while 8 Community Coordinators report to her.

For the year 2017-2018, under the MS, 126 SHGs availed an amount of Rs. 4.68 Cr under Bank linkage. While the CIF amount of Rs. 600000 is under rotation. Around Rs. 4 Cr was disbursed to 30 VOs under Sreenidhi scheme, Rs. 51 Lakhs was disbursed to 8 VOs for generation of livelihoods under Integrated Water shed Management scheme. Paddy procurement centres have been opened in 4 VOs namely Vathugundla, Bapanpally, Malreddypalli, Anna sagar.

Talking about the challenges she faced she shared that during the initial days of her joining difficulties pertaining to acceptance, men's interference in mobilization and meetings were there. However, her focus on formation of SC women groups never wavered. She confessed her happiness about how those women who were quite reluctant to form groups are now going to banks, attending meetings at any level and bringing many more women into the fold.

Krishnaveni exclaimed that she was lucky for working with the community & cherished it. Being a medium for quality loan disbursement is in itself her point of happiness.

“I would like to contribute more and more to the poor”, she signs off.

Kyatanapalle Grama Ikya Sangham

Kyatanapalle Grama Ikya Sangam had 40 SHGs comprising of 400 members; out of all the SHGs, 11 SHGs from SC Colony defaulted due to various problems such as death, unable to repay loans, political issues. Currently, only 29 SHGs, of which 2 were from Minorities and 27 from BC colony, are functional which include the recently formed Arundhati Sangam & Tagore Sangam.

the Book Keeper meet in Damaragidda Maha Samkhyha on 5th of every month. The several loans extended to VO include Streenidhi, IWMP (watershed), CLDP (livelihoods), SC-ST Sub plan. There are 29 A grade SHGs, while 11 groups are in default.

The total savings per group is Rs. 30000. Until now, Rs. 700000 of Streenidhi loan has been disbursed of which Rs. 600000 was repaid by the members.

While in continuum we all live in. A number of gaps and relative opportunities for development exist. Collectives, Collectivization and Commutization can be a key in improving the bargaining power and negotiating skills for the generations ahead. As resources are ever limited, drawing a plan of collective action



The Office Bearers includes -

President - Chinna Kankamma; Vice president - Kasamma;
Secretary - Mogulamma; Treasurer - Narsamma

There is only one sub-committee of 3 members for loan recovery. Meeting minutes, ledger, vouchers are the regular books maintained. The trainings underwent by the members of the SHG till date include induction, Streenidhi, Bridge loans, Leaders & Book Keeper. Every month, the Office Bearers and the Executive Committee meets on 15th & 30th. While the OB and

through coexistence can be co-opted for. Bridging more and more avenues for internal generation and circulation of money by building stronger community organization, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) can be a way through. As Charan Singh ji rightly mentions: ‘India resides in its villages’ so are our roots. ❖

[Supported by Deepthi Vandana, Sania Alseemat B-14, PGDRDM, NIRD-PR)

Global Nutrition Report 2018

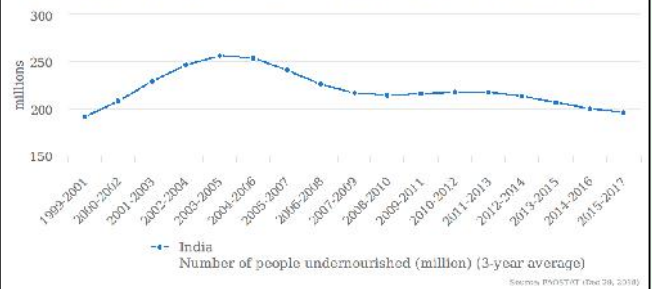
Malnutrition is a universal problem which affects most of the population in the world in all age-groups from infancy to old-age. It occurs in all nations in the world. But more so in India! According to a report, India is not on track to achieve the nine goals adopted by WHO member countries in 2012 and 2013 to reduce all forms of malnutrition by 2025 like reducing child obesity, diabetes among men and women, anemia in women of reproductive age, obesity among men and women and increase of breast feeding.

India, however, still accounts for 23.8% of the global burden of malnourishment, and has the second-highest estimated number of undernourished people in the world after China, according to FAO.

In 2015, all WHO members including India adopted the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which include achieving zero hunger or zero undernourished population by 2030. India has been facing many challenges in reducing malnutrition. Apart from that, obesity and overweight increased by 9.6 and 8 percentage points in men and women respectively in 2015-16 compared to a decade ago, while non-communicable diseases were responsible for 61% of all deaths in 2016.

One of the earliest interventions to prevent malnutrition and disease in children is breast feeding; yet, only 54.9% of Indian babies are exclusively breastfed and only 41.6% of babies are breastfed in the first hour of birth, according to the ministry of

Number of people undernourished (millions) (3-year average)



health and family welfare's National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16). Further, less than 10% of children receive adequate nutrition in the country, according to the survey.

The Poshan Abhiyan--National Nutrition Mission--aimed at reducing malnutrition in women and children was launched in March 2018. India also became one of 59 countries to impose a sugar tax on sweetened beverages, according to GNR 2018. However, to speed up progress on both reducing all forms of malnutrition by 2025 and achieving zero hunger by 2030, India can learn from successes elsewhere.

Source: <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/100>

<https://www.indiaspend.com/india-not-on-track-to-reach-2025-nutrition-targets-or-achieve-zero-hunger-by-2030/>.

Story

Your Chance of a Greater Good

It was an early morning. Mr. Khanna was getting ready for his office when His wife asked him to put just a few clothes out for a laundry today. He asked his wife, "Why?" She told him, "Because our maid is planning to visit her Grand Daughter today, she will have to leave early to catch the bus and she will not be coming for two days". Mr. Khanna asked her, "Where is she going for two days?" She told him, "Tomorrow is the Birthday of her Grand Daughter, so she is going to spend time with her and celebrate." Mr. Khanna told her, "Ok, no problem".



But then his wife asked him, "Oh one more thing! Should I give her Rs. 500 as a bonus?" Mr. Khanna said, "Why now? We will give her during the Christmas". His Wife said, "Well, She is hardly able to manage her expenses and she is visiting her Grand Daughter, so not sure how she will be able to manage as these days inflation is high. I feel she can use a little bonus".

Mr. Khanna said, "Oh dear, I feel you are getting too sensitive and worrying too much". His wife said, "Don't Worry, I will cancel our plan to go out and have a pizza, that way we can give her extra Rs. 500 as a bonus". Mr. Khanna said with a smile, "You are ready to take the pizza out of my mouth... Well, do as you feel if you willing to let go of 6 sliced pizza, it's fine".

So, after a couple of days, when the maid had returned, she was cleaning the floor. Mr. Khanna was sitting on his chair. He asked her, "Did you enjoy a good time with your Grand

Daughter?" The Maid replied, "Yes Sir, I enjoyed a lot, I spent whole Rs. 500 in 2 days!" Mr. Khanna said, "Oh really! How did you spend Rs. 500 so quickly?"

The Maid replied with a happy smile, "For Rs. 150, I bought a Dress for my Grand Daughter, bought sweets for Rs. 50, Paid Rs. 100 for Bus Tickets, bought bangles for Rs. 50 for my daughter, for my son in law I bought a belt for Rs. 50 and last Rs. 100, I gave to my Grand Daughter to purchase pencil and papers for her school".

Mr. Khanna was surprised. He started thinking about the 6 slices of pizza. Each slice started hitting in his mind. He started comparing the cost of the pizza with his maid's expense. He was lost in thoughts that how she bought something for everyone in her family and spent a quality time with them for her Grand Daughter's birthday. And all these just for the cost of the pizza. He realized something that day.

Moral: We have a right to do what makes us happy and spend our hard earned money as we like for our happiness. No one has right to envy at how you spend money earned by your hard work. But, if you feel you had wasted your hard earned money for something to gain nothing even if it was occasionally, you have a chance to do something of a greater good for someone by following above story. You may not be obligated to do so, but your little goodwill can light up someone's life in many ways. ❖

[Source: <https://www.moralstories.org/chance-greater-good/>]

Half the Sky

The book *Half the Sky* was written by Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn in 2009. The book deals with the gender-based slavery happening on women through sex trafficking, rape, genital mutilation, etc in developing countries.

It begins with stories of Cambodian Srey Rath, and Indian Meena Hasina, whose stories are similar to many others - trafficked as kids, raped, beaten, drugged into submission by brothel

owners. Some have kids in captivity who are used to blackmail prostitutes from not escaping. Most contract HIV/AIDS or other STDs. Some escape and some are freed by raids; but freeing girls was only the first step as community disapproval makes these women struggle to lead a normal life and most go back to prostitution for sustaining themselves. This is where, the authors state, international aided grassroot-level organisations come in and help women get a life again. The authors argue that the solution to curbing forced prostitution is crackdowns on brothels, not legalization. They state how sexually conservative countries like Iraq, India use honour killing and rape to oppress women and have the highest number of sex slaves, mostly from low castes. The key to changing the misogyny, that's so internalised that women accept violence as a part of culture, is women's education - Usha Narayane, who mobilised women to fight a local gangster, and Sunita Krishnan (both Indian), who after being gang-raped started a school and shelter to rehabilitate rescued prostitutes, are shining examples of this.

They show how a change can be brought from even a far-away country through the stories of Ethiopian Wionshet Zebene and Pakistani Mukhtar Mai, whose rapists got prosecuted only after international pressure and who are now furthering education in their countries.

They talk about how high cost of healthcare and sheer indifference to women's health, particularly maternal health, is killing or maiming lakhs of women. Though foreign-aided hospitals are working in these areas, but affordability is a major issue. They urge governments to encourage women to give birth



in hospitals which can cut down on obstetric fistulas and maternal deaths.

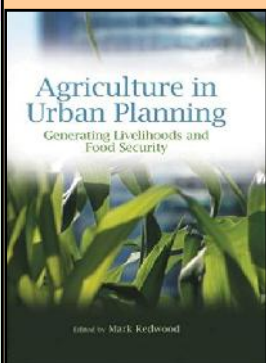
They say how child-trafficking has increased due to fear of AIDS and how women are more vulnerable to AIDS than men biologically. They say that curbing AIDS through promoting condom use, information about AIDS STDs, HIV tests, and other interventions is cheaper than treating AIDS.

They bemoan the lack of education and gender-equality in Muslim countries but state that many people such as Jordanian Soraya Salti and Afghanistani Sakena Yacoobi are working on educating women. They state that girl child education is important for fighting terrorism and solving economic problems in developing countries. Along with bringing girls to school, providing pads at school, deworming, salt iodization, giving cash for sending girls to school, meals at school, and addressing sexual harassment etc help increase the schooling of girls.

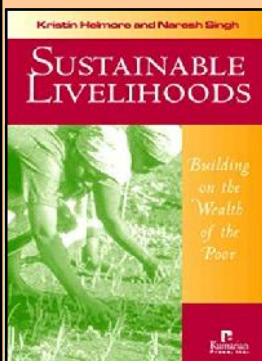
They show how women are likely to spend on children's education and nutrition than men, and how microfinance is doing just that by empowering women to make monetary decisions and send their daughters to school. The groups also encourage women to give birth in hospitals, registering babies, etc. They talk about the horrors of Female Genital Cutting (FGC); how every 10 seconds girl's genitals are being cut by women with no medical knowledge, with unclean instruments, leading them to get injured or even killed. Those organisations which achieved success in curbing FGC did so by developing local leaders, gaining cultural sensitivity and a bottom-up approach. The authors urge people to see the example of China which has realised the potential of women towards development of a country. They state that a revolution, much like the one to abolish slavery in the past, involving social entrepreneurs, social workers, leaders from developing countries and western activists to fight sex slavery.

The book has very practical, if controversial, views on gender issues, and is a must-read to understand the nuances of women's situation in the world. ❖

Latest Books



Book Name: Agriculture in Urban Planning
Editors/Editor: Mark Redwood
Publisher: Routledge Press



Book Name: Sustainable Livelihoods
Author: Kristin Helmore and Naresh Singh
Publisher: Kumarian Press

'Yoga'kshemam

New Year! Sankranti, Pongal! Republic!

Vivekananda is in thoughts.

Five states went through elections for their Assemblies; four states got the opposition to power, except Telangana where the ruling party got a thumbs up. Now India is getting ready for General Elections. And a few states are also getting ready for their Assembly Elections. Telangana is getting ready for Panchayat Elections soon, before these.

NDA exists. UPA exists. New Fronts are emerging. Post-poll coalitions are envisaged and talked about. New Parties are emerging. More individuals are coming into the fray. Pre-election demonstrations and announcements are being tailored. Schemes are in the anvil. Manifestos are being drafted. Ground reports are being pooled-up to see the pulses of the peoples. Opinion polls are being commissioned. Membership drives are being launched.

Budget on 1 February in Parliament and budgets subsequently in state assemblies will indicate some elements of the manifesto(s) and some quick populism. Strategic consultations at various levels now and in the coming couple of months, and the leaks of the same in the media and social media point out some emerging direction for the future five-ten years.

We are yet to make it to the people and villages committed and planned to visit for a long time a la Nagesh and Palaguttapalle. We need to make special efforts to be there in the coming 3-6 months. Awaiting the innermosts to assert and take charge. We visualize meeting, interacting and working meaningfully in the 7L domain with all states and districts, 20-25% of the blocks, 4-5% of GPs and a million development workers, volunteers, interns, students and leaders of various kinds, in the coming decade. This is Vision 2029/30 for us.

We are conscious that this vision is for reduced poverty and vulnerability and improved well-being of the people at large, in the years to come. This is also for realizing our commitment to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. For sure.

This would mean increased focus, framework and funds on Air, Water, Food, Nutrition and Health Security that includes hygiene – for the adolescent girl, mother, child for 1000 days and beyond, for women, men and third gender, for human beings and other beings, for all life now and in future. This will reflect in the budget allocation at every level for the same. This may mean clear public investment for at least minimum standard of well-being for all. This may mean universal basic income provision.

This would mean investment for decent quality education for all children till they become major. This education (3R literacy, digital literacy, livelihoods and living knowledge, skills and tools) has to prepare the children for life. Subsequent level education may remain accessible to all if they meet the minimum eligibility requirement with funds as loans, grants, scholarships, fellowships, internships, associateships etc.

There should be mechanisms for accessing credit with decent interest for all families for their livelihoods, living and well-being. There should be funds in the system at community level or at the state level to meet the risks of life, living, livelihoods and exigencies natural, accidents and other contingencies. This should be universal. There should be infrastructure for public purposes, and the public may pay fee to use the infrastructure appropriately, by everyone. This calls for decentralized governance, with equity, at various levels. This calls for transparency, accountability and information in the hands of the public, as live as possible.

Of course, people need entertainment, communication, choices, freedom, meaningfulness in life, spirituality and happiness. This needs to be facilitated. That is the short-term and long-term goal for the state. That is the goal for all of us.

In this, volatile uncertain complex and ambiguous world, enhanced leadership orientation and wisdom in the people at large is the way forward. This orientation should include: unlearning-learning; life-living-livelihoods; and relationships-linkages-leadership-love. This should be available to all in general, and the promising young men and women with higher usefulness potential, aptitude, qualifications and experience, in particular. May be as part of schooling. May be as part of work. We can think of a million leaders amidst us. That is less than 0.1% of India.

The beginning can be with 365-day intense robust integrative development leadership programme, 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.

365-day 1000 session 100 credit programme may service some 10,000 in 10 years. The programme is a la Gurukulam Programme, 24x7 for the full One-year for the carefully selected candidates with promise for leading collectives, enterprises and governance structures, and nurturing leaders for future and legacy. The components include:

- Trimester 0 - Preparing for Course (pre-course: 3R, Basics, Orientation, Immersion; 32 days including 7-day immersion, 6 credits, 140 sessions)
- Trimester 1 – Understanding (72 days, 27 credits, 300 sessions); and On the Ground (Field Attachment, 60 days, 9 credits)
- Trimester 2 – Application (65 days, 24 credits, 300 sessions); and With the Leaders (Apprenticeship, 45 days, 6 credits)
- Trimester 3 – Advanced, including Leading and Leading Collectively Projects, and Preparing for Leading in Real Life (91 days, 28 credits, 300 sessions)

Total – 365 days, 100+ credits, 1000+ sessions; includes 150+ days of field/project work.

Leadership and management sessions and self-led sessions, 125+ sessions each, run across the entire duration of the programme.

Indicative courses include: 7L Framework, Society, Information and Research, Accounts, Economics, Governance (Collectives-Supportives), Ecology and Production Systems; Leaders and Leadership Arena, Marketing and Communications, Projects, Costing and Finance, Employment and Enterprises; Strategy-Impact and Policy, Integration, Paying Back, Partners and Networks

Shorter programmes will be modelled broadly within this outline. Learning facilitators, Partners and Networks are needed to take this agenda forward. 2019 and 2020 have to lay the foundation for the same.

Let us be ourselves, be useful and lead. Let us nurture leaders for impact and being useful to all 'life'. Let us love, be connected, celebrate life and live.

This is inner yoga. This is flowing in the flows. This is netritvayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we become one with inner us! If we flow with the innermost! If we be ourselves being with nature and useful! Krsna confirms Naras as leaders and seekers become one with him.

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

G Muralidhar

Links	
Supplements	
How to (?)	How to Prepare Village Development Plan https://youtu.be/rsssNrI9Iz8
Livelihoods Video	Bamboo Artisan https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S0WTKWpaCyY&feature=youtu.be
7L - Notes 1. Livelihoods & Linkages 2. Life, Living, Leadership, Learning and Love	Flagship Programmes http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l-ii-supplement_flagship_programmes_jan_2019_0.pdf
	'Learning Naturally' http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l-i-supplement_learning_naturally_jan_2019.pdf
Special Supplement	Minimum Support Prices to Vegetables? http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special_supplement_-_minimum_support_prices_to_vegetables.pdf
Supplement (News)	Monthly Livelihoods Update http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_livelihoods_update_jan_19.pdf
Livelihoods Management Course	RMQ, Financial Account http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/lmc_31-12-2018.pdf

