

# livelihoods

today and tomorrow

June 2019

# Kaliabali



## Supplements

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**How to (Vivek Parash)** **Comparison of Firms**

**COMPARISON OF FIRMS**

SOCIETY TRUST  
SEC-B COMPANY CO-OPERATIVES

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**Livelihoods (Vivek)** **Nirmal Arts & Paintings**

Nirmal Arts

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**PLI - Life, Using, Leadership, Learning and Love** **The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World**

The world has been moving forward in many aspects particularly in productivity enhancement, technological development and prosperity creation. This progress and prosperity must ensure food security and a happy life to every human being in the world. Unfortunately, it is not happening. Almost one in every nine people is suffering with hunger and malnutrition. The recent report 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019' clearly states this sober reality!

Prevalence of undernourishment in the world, 2005-2017  
(In Percentage) Source: FAO

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.6
Low Income	21.8	21.5	21.2	20.9	20.6	20.3	20.0	19.7	19.4	19.1	18.8	18.5	18.2
Lower Middle Income	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9
Upper Middle Income	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
High Income	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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**PLI - Livelihoods and Linkages** **Mango Farmers' Producer Organization**

Trying to understand & appreciate one in many forms of collection. We have already reached for mangoes to meet the Manager Mr. Ananta Chandra Dasgupta. Mr. T. Anil Kumar working tirelessly for the development of Mango Farmers' Producer Organization (MFPO) supported by Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty, Tatanagar.

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**Special Supplement** **Agenda Before New Government**

In the just concluded 17<sup>th</sup> General election, people gave a clear mandate to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). People believed that, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, BJP will address the real life problems and take the country towards the path of development. BJP should address and focus on common people's problems such as agriculture, education, drinking water, health, electricity, housing, etc. In this context, the team of livelihoods thought of preparing the people's agenda before the new government to help them understand people's needs better.

**Monsoon! Schools! New Government!**

*Let us have milk. Let us value our relationships. Let us care our children and our elders. Let us care the vulnerable. Let us preserve our innocence. Let us go barefoot. Let us party. Let us enjoy music. Let us make Yoga a habit. Let us mimic the ways of nature to preserve our environment, oceans, and desertification. Let us proof ourselves from droughts and floods. Let us donate blood. Let us serve. Let us eradicate child labour. Let us learn to integrate. Let us learn to use statistics. Let us appreciate remittances. Let us fight drugs, trafficking and torture. Let us accommodate who seek us.*

*Doctors | Cooperatives | Population | Skills | Mandela | Hepatitis | Friendship | Malala*

Elections ended. Results announced. NDA – 353/542. Modi+57 take charge and confirm BJP manifesto as common minimum programme, announce minimum fixed income to farmers and pension to 40+ farmers.

Naveen takes charge 5<sup>th</sup> time in Odisha. Jagan sweeps AP and takes charge.

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

Please do not miss reading the classic ‘Treatise on Logic and Philosophy’ by Ludwig Wittgenstein.

Supplements include:

7L Notes:

Supplement 1 - Livelihoods and Linkages (State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World)

Supplement 2 - Mango Farmers’ Producer Organization

Special Supplement: Agenda before New Government

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

Videos - How to – Comparison of Firms? Livelihoods – Nirmal Arts & Paintings

Usual e-links include:

VCA – Daily Wage Labour (Konaipally);

Subsector – Poultry Sector Opportunities and Challenges in India;

e-book: Autobiography, Maxim Gorkhy;

v-book: Curse of Poverty in India

Development Leadership Course is preparing to present customized modules of leadership for select groups of ‘leaders’.

We have begun to work towards presenting 1000 classic books; and 1000 classic articles. The revision of the magazine templates is in progress.

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



the ‘livelihoods’ team

**‘livelihoods’ team**

Editor-in-Chief	G Muralidhar
Working Editor	T Venkateshwartu
Edit Associates	V Aravind Kumar
	K Chayadevi
	P Gaargi
	S Himabindu
	S Laxman
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**Walked/walking with us**

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**Private Circulation**

Contact:

**Akshara Livelihoods Pvt Ltd (ALPL)**

HIG-II B12/F1 APHB Colony  
Baghlingampally

Hyderabad - 500044

09951819345/ 9848930034

aksharakriti@gmail.com

www.aksharakriti.org  
www.livelihoods.net.in

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# Kaliabali

Kaliabali is a village in Chhatrapur block in Ganjam district of Odisha state. It is adjacent to NH 16. Earlier, Kaliabali had been under the Chamakhandi Gram Panchayat, but one year ago, it was put under Sri Ramachandrapur Gram Panchayat. The social composition of the village comprises of the Upper Caste, Scheduled Caste; however, there are no OBC, ST people in the village.





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#### Village Map:

Kaliabali is located 8 KM towards west from the district headquarters of Chhatrapur. It is surrounded by Rangeilunda Tehsil towards west, Ganjam Tehsil towards north.

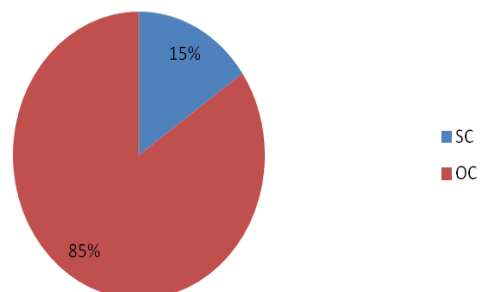
Ganjam, Berhampur, Chhatrapur are the nearby cities to Kaliabali. As it is near to the Bay of Bengal, there is humidity in the climate. The village is 167 KM from the state capital of Bhubaneswar. The nearest railway station

is Chhatrapur court halt, which is 4.2 KM from Kaliabali.

#### Social Map:

A Social Map describes the social composition of the village and their location in different parts of the village. In this way, the location of different communities can be identified. It is a visual representation of different households, distribution and location of different types of people and institutions.

**Household Social Composition**





In this village, the higher caste people live at the entrance and centre of the village, while the lower caste people live away from the village. So, we can observe and conclude that there is social discrimination in the village.

Age	SC		OC		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6 months to 1 year	-	2	6	10	6	12
1-3 y	1	2	18	9	19	11
3-5y	2	1	18	7	20	8
5-11y	1		1		2	
Total	4	5	43	26	47	31

A Social Map is also used to identify who has better access to resources and services in the village.

In Kaliabali, the total number of households are 202; of which, there are 31 SC and 171 OC households in the village.

As per the above chart, there are 85% Other Caste community people and 15% Scheduled Caste people living in the village.

The total population of the village is 950; of them, male population is 476 and female population is 474. Male population is slightly higher than Female population.

#### Social Composition:

The Other Caste (OC) children are higher than Scheduled Caste (SC) children. As per above table, the community wise sex ratio is - in OC community, the male ratio is higher than female ratio. This trend suggests that there is gender discrimination being followed in the village. So, there is a need to take action for attaining healthy social composition.

#### Literacy Level:

The literacy level of the village is 50%. From the study, it is found that the villagers who can sign their name in local language are literate. Out of this, 60% are males of the village whereas 44% females of the village are literate. There is increase in literacy level of adults in village. It was also observed that the girls are interested in pursuing higher education rather than boys.

#### Social structure:

The village has a homogeneous population of Hindus. The social group composition of village Kaliabali is divided amongst the Schedule Castes (SC) & Other Castes (OC).

#### Language:

Odiya is the official language of Odisha. In Ganjam, the local people spoke the Ganjami Odiya and some people spoke the Telugu language. They understand and converse in it. In this village, most of the families are Odiya and Telugu speaking people.

#### Types of houses:

In this village, there are nearly 120 pucca houses and 8 semi pucca house. The predominant types of houses in Kaliabali are pucca (94%), whereas 6% are semi Pucca houses. Interestingly, because this area is prone to natural disasters as it is a coastal region, it is observed that the villagers construct the houses in such a way that they can withstand cyclones and other natural disasters.

#### Resource Map:

A Resource Map is used to identify the available resources in the village. The village of Kaliabali has 5 ponds, and is surrounded with coconut trees, Kewda plants and Neem trees. There is no restriction in the access to these resources by the villagers.

The common resource properties are ponds, wells, water tanks etc. They are maintained by village committee.

- \* There is no restriction in the access to these resources by the villagers.
- \* The water sources in the village are hand pumps, wells, water tank and ponds.
- \* The ecological setting is such that the village is surrounded by coconut trees, kewda flower plants, neem trees.

From the last few years onwards, the village has been facing severe natural calamities. The cyclone and heavy speed winds are damaging agricultural crops, livestock,

human life and infrastructure as well. The majority of heavy rains in monsoon season are from June to September. It is observed that the villagers are interested in building pucca houses. In 2013, the Phailin cyclone hit the village and did severe damage to the village. As the villagers are aware of the natural calamities they are able to take precautions to slightly overcome the situation with lesser damages during natural calamities. But still, the

which are destroying crop. So, it is a daily fight for people to prevent crop damage from wild animals. The paddy crop is only being cultivated in khareef season.

#### Livelihoods Analysis:

As per the Livelihoods Mapping, 64% of people are dependent upon Farming and 36% of people on Non - Farming activities in Kaliabali. As part of the Farming activities, the villagers cultivate paddy, mushrooms and



problems persistently come again in the rainy season.

#### Agriculture:

In this village, unirrigated land is higher than irrigated land due to lack of water resources. Therefore, the villagers have been following rain-fed agriculture for the past few years. Mostly, the villagers cultivate paddy, vegetables in 10.5 hectares of land. The village farmers are having an average of 2.8 acres of land.

From the last two years onwards, paddy crop is not being cultivated due to attacks by animals such as wild boars,

vegetables. They sell whatever they produce in nearby market and get cash.

Non- Farming sector in the village comprises of multiple livelihoods like enterprises, transport drivers, carpenters, butchers, kweda flower sellers, house maids, washer men, daily wage labour, leaf plates sellers, barbers, government employees etc.. The local people go to the nearby town and do services to consumers and earn their livelihood. The village is very close to the NH-16; so, road connectivity to nearby towns plays a key role to villagers earning their livelihoods. The predominant livelihood in

Total area of land	1490.005 acres (panchayat level)
Irrigated land	284.437 acres (panchayat level)
Non-irrigated land	1205.568 acres (panchayat level)
Upland where vegetables are grown	8 hectares
Lowland where paddy is grown	2.5 hectares
No. of Farmers	99
Major crops	Paddy, vegetables (ivy gourd, brinjal, ladies finger etc.,)

the sector is kewda flower selling as a daily wage labour, because the market is 3 km distance from the village. It is a good income source for the local people.

Moreover, the village is very close to the towns like Ganjam, Berhampur and Chhatrapur (All the towns are within a 10 km radius.). So, the villagers sell their services and products in nearby towns. It is advantageous to the local villagers as they get more livelihoods.

These days, agriculture as a livelihood is not pursued actively in this village due to lack of irrigation facilities and boar attacks. The village is also prone to natural calamities like cyclones. The villagers have learnt to face the calamities with little or no casualties and less destruction of infrastructure. People of the village sell Kewda flowers as a secondary livelihood. The nearest market for the villagers is presently 3 Km away from the village. Ivy gourd is sold collectively while all other produce is sold individually.

#### **Trade in - Trade out analysis:**

In this analysis, the village's Trade out (Rs. 1,55,12,000) is higher than the Trade In (Rs. 1,09,02,200). The villagers get more income from Agriculture, Wage labour, Ivy gourd and Kewda flower cultivation. And in the Trade in, the local people's expenditure is on Groceries, Vegetables, Milk and LPG gas.

#### **Skill mapping:**

The skills possessed by the people of the village are either passed on to them over generations or acquired through learning by experience, training. Farming and Carpentry as skills have been carried out from the previous generations. Other skills like tailoring, incense stick making, driving, butchering and leaf plate making are acquired through training and working experience.

#### **Migration analysis:**

The poor economic condition of SC community people here moves them to migrate nearby cities like Vishakhapatnam and Hyderabad. Mostly, they work in the construction sector as workers. It is observed that those who have the financial burden of debt migrate to towns and work for a few months in the towns.

#### **Gender roles in employment:**

It is observed that in the village that women are more actively engaged in work compared to men. Women are involved in farm activities like watering, harvesting. Men are involved in heavy work activities. Though women of the village work harder, they are involved in less income generating activities.

Most women are confined to activities that do not require them to leave the village.

#### **Under-age employment:**

In the village, it is seen that most local children are getting education up to 8th class. This was due to the fact that high school is far away compared to upper primary school. So, the village children go to work within the village or outside of the village. In this matter, all we can say is that work is more easily available to these children when compared to education. That's the reason why children pursuing higher education are very less in the village. Moreover, the village parents' socio-economic condition is poor.

As a result, children discontinue their education and get into work. Due to lack of education, youth here do not possess skills to acquire a job. It is easier to get to labour work rather than pursue education; hence, people prefer to do labour work.



**Institution analysis:**

The villagers are getting various services from Anganwadi Center, School, and Gram Panchayat etc.

**Gram Panchayat:**

Earlier, this village was under Chamakandi Panchyat. For better administration, this hamlet was merged with the Sri Ram Chandrapur Panchayat. The Sarpanch, Revathi Pradhan, belongs to the Scheduled Caste community. She stays in nearby town. So, both the ward members are taking care of local people's problems and issues. The GP does not have infrastructure such as building. Under the MGNREGS, the Village Panchayat works on road construction, renovation of water tanks, and also convergence activities like sanitation programmes, construction of toilets were done with the help of SHGs.

The GP has expenditure on various development activities in the village. The expenses are as follows: Roads and Drainage under the MGNREGS expenses - Rs. 20,50,000; Swatch Bharath - Rs. 30,000; Education - Rs. 2, 00, 000 and Waste disposal or Garbage under the MGNREGS - Rs. 12,000 etc..

**Anganwadi Centre:**

The Anganwadi Centre here is working very well with the support of villagers. It provides pre-primary education in play-way method to children between age 3-6 years old. It also provides nutritious food to the children. It is being run well with the coordination of Anganwadi teacher and helper. So, the local children are able to regularly access AWC services.

The AWC provides Nutrition supplements and spreads awareness to pregnant, nursing mothers and adolescent girls at the centers. It provides nutrition food as per the menu. Overall, the local people get wonderful services from the Anganwadi center.

The Village ANM measures the children's height and weight. She visits the village monthly twice and conducts the

immunization program and distribution of Iron and folic acid tablets for adult girls.

**Education Analysis:**

The village has one school which provides education from 1st class to 8th class. The entire school has five teaching staff and three non-teaching staff. The school has a strength of 178 students who get good quality education in the digital mode by the staff.

The major gap in education in the village is that after completion of 8th class, the girls are dropping out as the school for higher education is not near the village. Very few of the students from the village go to higher education school in a year.

**School Committee:**

The school committees are formed with parents of students, teachers and villagers. It has 11 members, and it monitors the school activities. Every two years, the committee rotates the members.

The committee reduces dropouts in the school and monitors the school activity to improve the school's performance. It conducts monthly meetings with the staff and parents. In the meeting, parents and teachers can share problems and get suggestions for better performance of the school. The committee also works on curbing the absenteeism of the teachers and students.



The school provides school uniforms and books to the students free of cost.

### **Self Help Groups (SHGs):**

In 2006, the Government of Odisha initiated Self Help Groups in the village with the support of Women and Child Development department and Mission Shakti. As part of that -- initiative, SHGs were formed in the village. One such Group called Ujaleshwari has been an inspiration for other groups to become empowered. The Group members



elected President Savithri Reddy and Vice-President Bulliamma Reddy.

The Odisha Livelihoods Mission facilitated formation of 15 SHGs in the village in 2015. The total members of ESHGs are 240. Each member is saving Rs. 100 per month. It follows multiple strategies to overcome members' problems. Self-help movement, through savings, has been taken up as a mass movement by women, a path chosen by them to shape their destiny for better. Development agenda of the state in the last few years has been placing the people, especially women, in the forefront.

The state government is consciously making an effort to assist SHGs by providing Revolving Fund under various programs. The SHGs are in convergence with sanitation schemes. Under this scheme, 99% of households have toilets in the village.

### **Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF):**

The GPLF is called as Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF). It was formed on 19 January 2015. It provides good platform for member SHGs to share their experiences and to voice their problems. The GPLF focuses on financial intermediation, facilitation of formation & nurturing the development of SHGs. The GPLF registered as per the Act. It provides trainings on various streams like book keeping, cash book maintenance, Micro Investment Plan (MIP), maintenance of register, ledger book. The GPLF has 106 SHGs. Executive Committee (EC) formed with the representatives of each

member SHG. Its elected Office Bearers (OB): President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer.

EC conducts meetings once in a month, in which they discuss about the savings, bank linkages, distribution of funds. It has three types of Funds - Institutional Building fund, Livelihood Fund, Revolving fund. OB meetings conduct according to the need.

However, sometimes the GPLF Meetings are conducted two-three times in a month to discuss savings, bank linkage, and distribution of funds. Two thirds of executive committee members attend the meetings.

The President and Secretary go to access money from the bank.

The GPLF has six Sub committees:

#### **i. Social service Committee:**

It works for the empowerment of poor people and monitors the implementation of different social development programs of the Government.

#### **ii. Finance & Fund Management committee:**

It prepares annual budget for GPLF, and monitors repayment by SHGs.

#### **iii. Procurement & Purchase committee:**

It keeps track of procurement and purchases made during the year, and prepares procurement plans.

#### **iv. Participatory Monitoring Committee:**





It monitors funds, and reports any violation of rules, ensures transparency and accountability.

**v. Utilization Verification Committee:**

It verifies whether the funds allocated are used for intended purpose or not.

**vi. Livelihood Promotion Committee:**

It helps in preparing micro investment plans, identification of suitable livelihoods.

Swachh Bharath Abhiyan rally was conducted in the Panchayat with the support of GPLF.

It maintains a good relationship with SHGs and block.

The book keeper maintains registers and books, cash book, general ledger, savings ledger.

External audit is done once in a year by chartered accountants appointed by GPLF.

Agriculture specialist: Krushi mitra collects information related to agriculture requirements.

Pran mitra collects information related to livestock.

The staff performs duties like monitoring and implementation of projects, ensuring functioning of SHGs.

**Collective Enterprises:**

Maa Ujaleshwari Self Help Group has been actively running in the village since 2006.

This group has 11 members who all belong to the same village. The entire team is lead by President Savithri Reddy and Vice President Buliyamma Reddy. Before establishment of the collective enterprises, all of them worked as daily wage labour or were house wives. In 2011, the group got an order to prepare the chatuwa mix nutritional supplement through the Department of Human and Child Development of Odisha. The nutritional supplement is provided to Anganwadi centre.

After getting the tender to prepare the nutrition supplement, the group members' socio-economic life has changed remarkably. The group has been getting good income through this collective enterprise. The group members' children are getting quality education and members are able to increase their living standard. Apart from Chatuwa mix, a few women are also doing other livelihoods like selling vegetables and Khewda flowers. Becoming a part of the Chatuwa mix factory has completely changed the lives of women and their families.

**Individual case study:**

Santhoshi Nayak, w/o Baruna Nayak, is 31 years old. She has two children. She studied only till 7th standard while her husband studied till metric. She does not have a house



of her own. So, she is living in a rented house in the village. Her husband did daily wage labour. The income he was earning was not sufficient to run the household. So, she and her husband had to take loan from private money lenders on high interest rates. The debt and the interest led to her family facing a lot of problems. In such a scenario, she had joined an SHG in the village and got the loan from the bank. As she had learnt leaf plate making from her mother, she started making leaf plates for supplementary income. She goes to the nearby forest, collects leaves and makes leaf plates. It has proved to be a good income sources for her, and has been helping her in slowly repaying the money to her SHG. The entire process gives confidence to her and makes her feel empowered.

Moreover, she has availed the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana as she is now more knowledgeable about her entitlements. Right now, she is well aware about the group activities. She is saving the money in her SHG and improving her living standard and providing quality education to her children. She wants to see her children in a good position in life.

### Conclusion:

Thus, the Kaliabali village is dependent upon agriculture activities and has been facing problems such as wild boars attack and less irrigation facilities. The villagers depend upon rain fed crops, If the rain water is protected through rainwater harvesting, the villagers can get more income and generate more livelihoods through agriculture.

There is a need to improve agriculture situation here, as it will also increase and promote allied activities, by developing the un-irrigated land to irrigated land. So, there is a need to take up irrigation development activities. Every year in monsoon time, the cyclones, heavy winds, rains are affecting the villagers' lives. They not only damage the crops, but also assets, infrastructure in the village. It is one of the biggest barriers to the development of this village.



The school education is only up to 8th class in the village, which is resulting in drop out of girls after 8th. The village and school committee are performing very well as these are monitoring the village development activities and school education. If only they could upgrade the school to include 9th and 10th standards, the girls drop out percentage will decrease and lead to increase in education among girls. The Anganwadi center is actively working and ANM work in the village is also very good. If the sub PHC services are increased in the village, then the villagers will get good health and incur lesser expenditure on health. Through Self Help Groups, there is a drastic increase in development in the life of the members. With their active participation, they are being educated in all aspects. They are utilizing the savings and loans for children's education and improving their quality of life. They are able to use the available resources effectively. Self Help Groups are helping women become financially independent. Moreover, it is helping them get support from group members and is empowering them to go forward in their lives. ❖

(Supported by: K. Sahithi & B. Nirosha -- B15, PGDRDM, NIRD - PR)

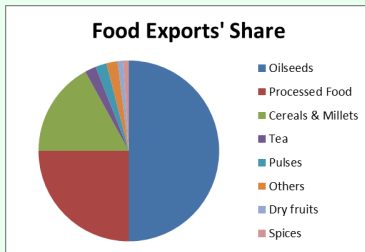


# Organic Market in India

Everywhere we go we keep getting bombarded with advertisements endorsing the benefits of natural and organic products ranging from a cosmetic product like a pimple cream, a cure for piles, or organic food or beverage! In fact, it is quite the fad now among a small percentage of people to become an organic product aficionado just so they could be a part of the “in-crowd”! But there is a growing number with a deeper, nobler reason for opting to go organic in their purchases! It is creating a healthy life for themselves and a safe and sustainable environment for posterity! Cashing in on this trend is the Indian organic sector, which is marketing organic products in innovative and effective ways!

The trend for organic products has been growing leaps and bounds since the last 1 and half decades all over the world. The global sales of organic products value increased from US \$ 7.9 to US\$89.7 billion during from 2000 to 2016. The market for organic products in India is currently just taking off with a domestic market of just INR 675 crore in 2009-10 and touching a whopping INR 40,000 million in 2016 and expected to grow to INR 100,000 to 120,000 million by 2020.

Currently, India holds the distinction of being home to the



highest number of organic producers in the world - around 835,000 organic farmers. However, when it comes to area under organic farming, India is in the 9th rank with 1.49 million ha cultivable land. India is the second largest organic exporter in Asia after China. Interestingly, Sikkim has achieved a wonderful feat by becoming the completely organic state in India. Organic food takes the largest share

followed by health and wellness, beauty and personal care and textile industries. Indian organic food exports were estimated at US\$299 million during 2015-16 with total volume of 263,688 MT. The global organic food market stood at \$ 110.25 billion in 2016 and is projected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 16.15%, in value terms, during 2017 - 2022, to reach \$ 262.85 billion by 2022. But the Indian market is growing at a CAGR of 25%.

The potential for organic products in the domestic market is increasing day by day, and with e-commerce websites and apps removing middlemen, along with government incentives, even farmers are motivated to do organic farming even if the productivity was lesser as organic products fetched higher prices than normal products in the Indian market. ❖

Source: [https://www.ev.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ev-the-indian-organic-market-report-online-version-21-march-2018/\\$File/ev-the-indian-organic-market-](https://www.ev.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ev-the-indian-organic-market-report-online-version-21-march-2018/$File/ev-the-indian-organic-market-)

## Story

# What Life is All About

Once upon a time, there was a girl who could do anything in the world she wanted. All she had to do was choose something and focus. So, one day she sat down in front of a blank canvas and began to paint. Every stroke was more perfect than the next, slowly and gracefully converging to build a flawless masterpiece. And when she eventually finished painting, she stared proudly at her work and smiled.

It was obvious to the clouds and the stars, who were always watching over her, that she had a gift. She was an artist. And she knew it too. She felt it in every fiber of her being. But a few moments after she finished painting, she got anxious and quickly stood up. Because she realized that while she had the ability to do anything in the world she wanted to do, she was simply spending her time moving paint around on a piece of canvas.

She felt like there was so much more in the world to see and do—so many options. And if she ultimately decided to do something else with her life, then all the time she spent painting would be a waste. So she glanced at her masterpiece one last time, and walked out the door into the moonlight. And as she walked, she thought, and then she walked some more.

While she was walking, she didn't notice the clouds and the stars

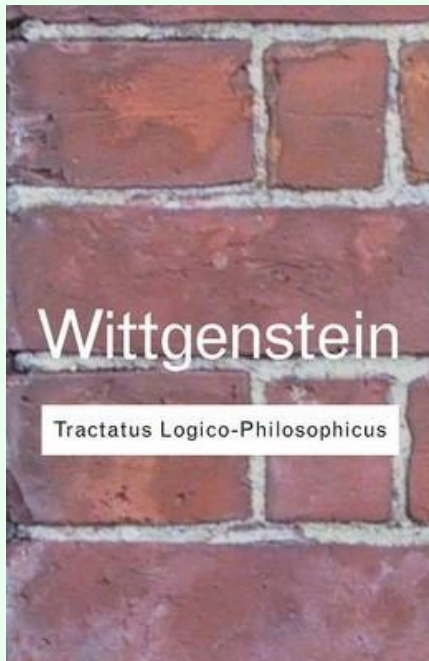
in the sky who were trying to signal her, because she was preoccupied with an important decision she had to make. She had to choose one thing to do out of all the possibilities in the world. Should she practice medicine? Or design buildings? Or teach children? She was utterly stumped.

Twenty-five years later, the girl began to cry. Because she realized she had been walking for so long, and that over the years she had become so enamored by everything that she could do—the endless array of possibilities—that she hadn't done anything meaningful at all. And she learned, at last, that life isn't about possibility—anything is possible. Life is about making a decision—deciding to do something that moves you.

So the girl, who was no longer a girl, purchased some canvas and paint from a local craft store, drove to a nearby park, and began to paint. One stroke gracefully led into the next just as it had so many moons ago. And as she smiled, she continued painting through the day and into the night. Because she had finally made a decision. And there was still some time left to revel in the magic that life is all about. ❖

Source: <https://www.marcandangel.com/2018/08/12/7-short-stories-that-will-change-your-attitude-and-spare-some-pain/>

# Tractatus Logico Philosophicus



The book *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus* is written by Mr. Ludwig Wittgenstein, an Austrian Philosopher. The title of the book is Latin for 'Treatise on Logic & Philosophy' or 'Logical Philosophical Treatise'. Considered one of the greatest philosophers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is the only book-length philosophical work written by him. An 80 page read, it has a lot in store for readers with a strong appetite for philosophy and logic.

The author was born on April 26, 1889 in Vienna, Austria in a wealthy family. His early interest for philosophy of pure

mathematics led him to Cambridge. His association in the University with Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Moore & Mr. Keynes had a sizeable impact on his work. On his return to Austria in 1913, he joined as a soldier in World War-I (1914-1918). In this duration, he began the composition of drafts and notes for this book which continued till he was a war prisoner. This book was first published in 1921 in German and translated to English by Charles K Ogden with the help of F.P Ramsay.

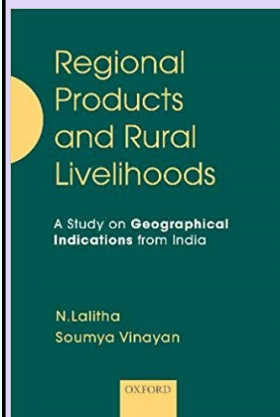
Introduced by Mr. Bertrand Russell. The book is a compendium of 526 propositions with 7 main propositions with remaining being an elaboration to key propositions. In his words, the book has been evolved to solve the problems of philosophy, wherein such a problem in the very first case is considered, to occur due to the logic of language being misunderstood. The whole essence of the book in the words of Ludwig can be summed up as: "what can be said at all can be said clearly, and what we cannot talk about must pass over in silence".

It is to be noted that the book consumes the reader as each proposition and its elaborations flow giving a definite food for brain and decoding in delight.

As he writes "How small a thought it takes to fill a life", the book has more to offer than the radical philosophy as quoted alone. ❖

Link: [https://aramdhon.staff.uns.ac.id/files/2011/10/wittgenstein\\_tractatus\\_logico\\_philosophicus\\_routledge\\_classic](https://aramdhon.staff.uns.ac.id/files/2011/10/wittgenstein_tractatus_logico_philosophicus_routledge_classic)

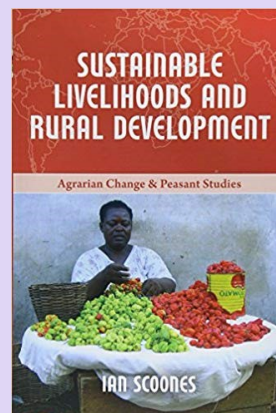
## Latest Books



Book Name: Regional Products and Rural Livelihoods

Authors: N. Lalitha & Soumya Vinayan

Publication: Oxford University Press



Book Name: Sustainable Livelihoods and Rural Development

Author: Ian Scoones

Publication: Fernwood Books Ltd



# 'Yoga'kshemam

Monsoon! Schools! New Government!

Cooperatives | Population | Skills | Mandela | Hepatitis | Friendship | Malala

New Government at Delhi has sworn-in. Narendra Modi plus 57. What a majority! It was a sweep, barring South India. Key Ministers include:

- \* Rajnath Singh (Defence), Amit Shah (Home), Nirmala (Finance), Jaishankar (External)
- \* Nitin Gadkari (Transport, MSMEs), Piyush (Railways and Commerce)
- \* Sadananda Gowda (Fertilizers), Narendra Singh Tomar (Farmers, Rural Development), Paswan (Consumers), Ramesh Pokhriyal (HRD), Arjun Munda (Tribal), Smriti (WCD and Textiles), Harsh Vardhan (Health and Science), Prakash J (Environment, Info), Mukhtar (Minority), MN Pandey (Skills), Giriraj Singh (Livestock), Gajendra Singh (Jal Shakti), Santosh Gangwar (Labour, IC), Prahlad S Patel (Culture, Tourism, IC), RK Singh (Renewable Energy, IC), Hardeep Singh Puri (Urban, IC)

First cabinet confirms low unemployment; promises to implement BJP manifesto, including ensuring fixed income to farmers (Rs.6000/year) and pension to 40+ year old farmers.

In AP, Jagan has taken charge with 85%+ seats in Assembly and in LS. Cabinet will come on 8 June. Confirms manifesto, including Navaratnas. Hope positioning paid volunteers – 10 per GP, would not go political. Hope Corruption-free state becomes real in a year, as confirmed.

In Odisha, Naveen becomes CM for the fifth time.

The month has also gone in for reflection on academic programmes Livelihoods-Poverty Reduction-Development (LPRD) domain – 1 and 2-year RD management in NIRD; and 2-year Masters in RD at Jammu University.

NIRD Programmes Reflection has endorsed that we should not have specialization streams in RD and the students can have some optionals to choose in penultimate and ultimate trimesters. Session time has been fixed at 75 minutes, with not more than 4 sessions a day, unless it is a workshop or exercise. 2-year programme is about 120 Credits, 1380 Sessions whereas First year and 1-year programme is about 66 Credits, 810 Sessions. Pre-course (4 weeks), Fieldwork (5.5 weeks), Internship (6 weeks) and Project Work (6 Credits) form part of the Year 1. Year 2 includes a two-trimester long Project Work (24 Credits), and bouquet of optionals for choosing 4 of them. Key courses include:

- \* Y1T1- Pre-course (including immersion); Society; Livelihoods; Organizations; Accounting; Research Methods; Economics; Communications
- \* Y1T2 – Fieldwork; Production Systems and Ecology; Production and Business; Market; FM and Costing; IT-MIS-GIS; Planning and Project Management; Communication
- \* Y1T3 – Internship; Financial Services; Employment-Entrepreneurship; Education and Health Security; Development Theories and Practices; OB and HRM; CSR; Gender; Project Work
- \* Y2 – Project Management for Transformation; Data Analytics for Development; Managing Collectives; Managing Development Organizations; Campaigns-Advocacy; Entrepreneurship-Marketing; 4 Optionals; Project Work (in organizations)
- \* Seminars, led by Student Learning Forum, will be across all the trimesters

Department Lifelong Learning at Jammu University has attempted a curriculum reform of its RD. It is only programme of its kind in the North-west India. Reform has been to make it current and the participants job ready. It will be Masters in RD over 2 years and 4 semesters, with about 115 Credits and 1765 Sessions (of 60 minutes), plus 8 Open Credits. Key courses include:

- \* Y1S1 – Pre-course including immersion (4W); Devt. Concepts; Devt. Administration; Context and Status; Livelihoods-Collective Action; Accounting-Costing; Research Methods; Managerial Economics; Communication-Analysis; Learning Seminars
- \* Y1S2 – Fieldwork (4W); Ecology, NRM and Production Systems; Markets; Employment-Entrepreneurship; Mobilization-Extension; Social Justice-Empowerment; Quantitative Research; Planning and Project Management; Tribal Development Management; Communication-Analysis; Learning Seminars
- \* Y1S3 – Summer Internship (4W); Devt. Organizations; OB and HRM; Education; Leadership; PM Practice; Infrastructure-Governance; Marketing Products-Services; Managing Information – ICT-MIS-GIS; Communication-Analysis; Learning Seminars
- \* Y1S4 – Project Work Plan (4W); Health; 2 Electives from Data Analytics for Development; Communication-Advocacy; Planning in Enterprises; and Communitization; Project Work (15 Credits); Communication-Analysis; Learning Seminars

We are also thinking to offer a sandwich Programme in Natural Farming Management for Natural Farming Fellows (2-3 year fellowship) giving credit to the work on the ground.

## G Muralidhar

The work of NFF involves farming, training, research and integration and leading the cluster

team(s) converting farmers into ZBNF farmers. The Programme includes NF Context, Philosophy, Farming, Science, Technology, Health-Nutrition, Institutions, Community Marketing, Training-Extension-Tracking, Management-Leadership, Scaling-up etc. The IRMA has shown interest to lead. More institutes like MANAGE, NAARM, NIRD etc., have to be roped in.

These reflections indicate that the programmes in Livelihoods-Poverty Reduction-Development domain require passionate participants. The numbers required are large. Programme offerings have to go up. Robustness and rigour has to be up. Fieldwork and experience should have 50% weight. Management-Leadership and Soft skills should have lion's share. Communitization has to be the key part in it.

We need ever-learning leaders and mentors committed to 7Ls of Livelihoods-Poverty Reduction-Development.

**Let us be part of the flows of loving, learning, leading and mentoring communitized quiet movements. Let us love, learn, lead, be led, be connected, for these movements of living naturally and usefully. Let us celebrate life and live with simple joys of flowing and being with nature.**

This is samayoga. This is flowing in the flows of the flows. This is mohanayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we let people flow with us! If we let people lead us to being actively useful! If we let people love, learn, lead and connect, to be useful! If we flow with the innermost! If we let innermost lead us subtly but fully inside! Krsna confirms 'he' is in people and people bring one to 'him'. Join us in the world of yoga – for life – towards sammohanayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

## Links - livelihoods June 2019

### Supplements

How to (?)	How to - Comparison of Firms <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=88csCtFVtxM&amp;feature=youtu.be">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=88csCtFVtxM&amp;feature=youtu.be</a>
Livelihoods Video	Nirmal Arts and Paintings <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tf8JJ64zAIY&amp;feature=youtu.be">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tf8JJ64zAIY&amp;feature=youtu.be</a>
7L - Notes 1. Life, Living, Leadership, Learning and Love	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World <a href="http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l- i - supplement the state of food security and nutrititon in the world june 2019.pdf">http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l- i - supplement the state of food security and nutrititon in the world june 2019.pdf</a>
2. Livelihoods & Linkages	Mango Farmers Producers Organization <a href="http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l- ii- supplement mango farmers producer organization june 2019.pdf">http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/7l- ii- supplement mango farmers producer organization june 2019.pdf</a>
Special Supplement	Agenda Before New Government <a href="http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special supplement - agenda before new government june 2019.pdf">http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special supplement - agenda before new government june 2019.pdf</a>
Supplement (News)	Monthly Livelihoods Update (May 2019) <a href="http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement livelihoods update june 19.pdf">http://www.livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement livelihoods update june 19.pdf</a>

