

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

November 2017

Brick Kiln Industry



Supplements

How to Form NGO

Video format

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November 2017

'Kshetram' Dakshina Kannada

Chandana Kannada, located in the state of Karnataka in India, is bordered by Shimoga district to the east and surrounded by Uttara Kannada to the west. It is bordered by Udupi district to the north, Chikmagalur district to the northeast, the town of Honavar and the north by Kolar and Bangalore districts to the south. The region's geographic area is 4475 Sq.km, constituting about 2.15% of the total geographical area of Karnataka.

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'Sukshetram' Child Trafficking

Child labor is an important issue related child trafficking. One side of the labor's operation is increasingly digital, while on the other, organizations according to National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) say child laborers may still be present. Children are used in the market, in an industry, even in a large number of activities related to various reasons and they are used for labor, fatigue and mental oppression. According to NCLS, child laborers are defined as any person under 18 who is employed in any form of work, whether or not for the purpose of exploitation, and whether in a formal or informal sector.

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Special Supplement **Firework Industry**

India is the second highest producer of fireworks in the world after China, but majority of it is produced in unorganized manner only. Fireworks bring in an economic risk and investment through the preparation and use, and it also affects the environment. Many countries have banned the use of fireworks, which acts as a threat to the environment. However, the demand for fireworks and related products is a part of the festive season and an industry. It is an awareness that most of the time in India is a very old one. The firework industry is a traditional industry in India, with many people working in it. The industry is a part of the festive season and an industry. It is an awareness that most of the time in India is a very old one. The firework industry is a traditional industry in India, with many people working in it.

Happy Deepaavali! Happy Kaarthika!

Happy Graceful Ageing!

Happy Childhood! Happy Students! Happy Humans – men, women and transgenders!

Ahimsa! Aarjava! Sahayoga! Tolerance! Happy Life and Living! Rights! Solidarity! Volunteerism!

Happy reduced violence! reduced obesity! reduced vulnerabilities – AIDS, Disabilities...

Happy Peace and Development! Kindness! Tolerance! Spirit!

Happy Savings! Happy Integration and Unity!

Happy Sanitation! Soils! Mountains! Wild Life!

Monsoon retreated. North-east monsoon starts.

HP and Gujarat are getting ready for elections.

GST overhaul is a must.

Our progress on Aarjava - resolve to try and live simple – is just rolling-out.

Brick Kilns form significant part of the construction industry. There was no construction without bricks or its equivalents for ages. Bricks are substitutes of stones and mud walls. Soil is converted into brick, taking away the top soil. Brick production causes smoke and pollution. On the other hand, alternatives to bricks are emerging. Compressed blocks are coming. Cement bricks are coming. Bricks with waste are coming. Construction without bricks is also growing. Brick Kiln Industry also employs people. It has safety concern. It has environment concerns. Growth of the Brick Kiln Industry is largely linked to building construction industry. The need is almost 'evergreen'. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored "Brick Kiln Industry".

The Little Prince (by Antoine de Saint-Exupery) is the Classic you may not like to miss.

Supplements: Kshetram discusses Dakshina Kannada and Sukshetram discusses Child Trafficking.

Special Supplement: Firework Industry

This time, we present as a video, How to – form NGO. If you like, we want to offer more 'how to' videos.

Usual e-links include: VCA - Stone Crushing; Subsector - NTFP Vietnam; e-book: Human Development Report 2016 – Human Development for Everyone; v-book: Community Managed Bio-industrial Watershed Project, MSSRF

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

the 'livelihoods' team



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Focus

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How to (?)

Form a NGO (Video format)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iehyhkXi0As&feature=youtu.be>

Kshetram

Dakshina Kannada
http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_kshetram_3.pdf

Sukshetram

Child Trafficking
http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_sukshetram_3.pdf

Special Supplement

Firework Industry
http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/special_supplement_firework_industry.pdf

e-links

VCA

Stone Crushing, Tadakanapalle
http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/vca-stone_crushing.pdf

Sub-sector

Non-Timber Forest Products Sub Sector Analysis Vietnam
<http://m.mekonginfo.org/assets/midocs/0002938-environment-non-timber-forest-products-sub-sector-analysis-viet-nam.pdf>

e-Book

Human Development Report 2016 Human Development for Everyone
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

v-Book

Community Managed Bio-Industrial Watershed Project, MSSRF
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uiZ_F5nVWA&t=303s

Community sustainability at high risk: JICA survey:

JICA has been working for long with the Royal Government of Bhutan in the decentralisation process, placing strong emphasis on human resource development. Currently, JICA cooperates with the Department of Local Governance (DLG) in implementing "Support for Community Engagement in Local Governance (SCLG) Project" with three target dzongkhags. In order to study the community engagement in local governance in Bhutan, It was invited by the DLG as a technical expert on September 10 and conducted a survey in one of the pilot gewogs, Limbukha in Punakha.

New Estimate Puts Harvey Agriculture Losses at \$200 Million, One-Tenth of Irma:

Hurricane Harvey caused an estimated \$200 million in agricultural losses as it flooded farm fields and washed cattle from ranches, according to a Texas A&M University analysis released. Worst hit was the

state's small-but-thriving cotton belt along the Upper Gulf Coast, which sustained an estimated \$100 million in losses. Livestock losses, estimated at \$93 million, were a close second. The analysis is the first official attempt to calculate Harvey's damage to the state's agriculture industry.

Beef cattle biggest agriculture product in region:

Beef cattle production leads the agricultural economy of southwest Virginia according to a report prepared by the Virginia Tech office of economic development. The report was commissioned by the Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Authority and Southwest Virginia Community College and local government agencies assisted with it. The summary showed the area had \$53.1 million in beef cattle sales in 2012 from its 2,140 cattle farms. The region had \$1.9 million in income from tobacco and \$1.38 million from corn. The area recorded vegetable sales of \$860,000. The group developed strategies and action items for the region's agriculture economy. ❖

85% MGNREGS wages paid in time this fiscal: Rural ministry:

The Center is taking steps to ensure timely payment of wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), out of which 85 per cent of wages have already been paid this fiscal, an official statement said. According to the statement released by the rural development ministry, there are no preconditions, including linking of Aadhaar to bank accounts or denial of work to households without toilets, for getting employment under the scheme.

Irrigation projects worth Rs 80,000 crore to start in next 3 months; 30 river linking projects on anvil: Gadkari :

Union minister for water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation, Nitin Gadkari, today pressed for development of agriculture through promotion of irrigation measures and biofuel usage in villages. The minister called for improving rural India especially by promoting irrigation even as he said projects worth Rs 80,000 crore will start in next three months. Speaking at the 112th annual convention of PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gadkari said that India needs to push forward agriculture in light of depleting contribution of the sector in gross domestic product (GDP) when it provides maximum employment. "We need to create smart villages... which are possible only when we push forward agricultural growth," said Gadkari, adding that India faces peculiar problem of water shortage in the southern region while northern India faces floods. Agriculture is expected to contribute 17.3 percent to gross value added during 2016-17 at 2011-12 prices, as per a report released by India Brand Equity Foundation.

Centre to introduce mark sheets for gram panchayats to assess their performance :

The Centre will introduce mark sheets for gram panchayats on 21 development

parameters including economic activities and human resources, a top official said, revealing the government's latest attempt at alleviating poverty in rural India. The village bodies will be given marks out of 100 and those with lower marks will receive more importance and resources, said Amarjeet Sinha, rural development secretary. The mark sheet will be made public next week by the Union rural development ministry. Ever since coming to power in 2014, the Narendra Modi government has launched several schemes aimed at bridging the urban-rural divide, mainly through increased economic activities in villages. The rural economy is crucial to driving India's country's economic growth, contributing as much as 50% of the consumption and making up 70% of the workforce.

Upgrade urban local bodies, impart skills to sanitation:

Goals of the Swachh Bharat Mission cant be attained without upgradation of urban local bodies with latest technology and knowledge and linking them with career advancement, recommends a report by climate think tank TERI. It also highlights the plight of the people involved in de-sludging suggesting that the government should impart required skills to such people and combine training with immediate placement. "Making capacity-building activities for the urban local bodies mandatory and linking them with career advancement would help in integrating capacity building with rest of the development plans of cities. It will close the gap in capacity enhancement efforts to attain the goal of the mission," suggests the TERI report.

Rs. 1784 cr loan for agri project: A loan agreement for US \$262.40 million, equivalent to Rs 1,784 crore, was signed between the Centre, Assam government and the World Bank on Monday to take up Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (Apart), which is aimed at improving the agriculture sector in the state. ❖

Scheme	Public Service Institution
NSAP	ZP High School

The National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) pension scheme is being actively run in Kharisha village, Kolaghat block, East Midnapur district, in West Bengal. It was inaugurated here in November, 2012. In the village, there are a total of 123 (Old age-100, Disabled - 3 and Widow -20) beneficiaries are getting pensions. Mostly, these beneficiaries are from poor, vulnerable sections. This scheme is building beneficiaries' self-esteem and empowering them. The old age pension is Rs.500, widows pension is Rs.500, disability pension is between Rs.200-500 depending on severity of disability; a pensioner gets Rs.500 if he has 80% disability and Rs.300 if he has 60% disability. Most of the beneficiaries are utilizing this amount for their medicines and family expenditure. Therefore, this scheme is a boon for the poor people. The pension amount is credited in the first week of every month, and is directly deposited to the beneficiaries' account as a part of Direct Benefit Transfer initiative to curb middlemen and to reduce physical strain of beneficiaries. The NSAP is linked to the nearby United Bank of India and Allahabad banks in the village. This transparency is improving people's trust in the government. To avail the pension, a person has to fill the application form and enclose the voter card, ration card, aadhar card and respective grama panchayat certificates like old age certificate, widow certificate and disability certificate. Then the local authority forwards it to higher officials like Block Development Officer. Later, they scrutinize the application and finally the beneficiary is selected. ❖

Tangardona Government school is located in Aspari mandal, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. The village is located at a distance of 15 km from Adoni town. The school provides education upto VIIIth standard and has a total of six teachers. The total strength of school is 283 children (127 boys and 156 girls). Class wise students are I - 66, II - 69, III - 48, IV - 53, V - 27, VI - 47, VII - 48 and VIII - 33. The school has begun teaching in English medium, since 2014 and is providing education by way of using audio and video teaching methods. Children are provided with school uniforms, academic books and scholarships. School timings are from 9.30 am to 4.45 pm. There are different facilities in school and they are radio, television, charts, teaching aids, six computers, toilets. Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM) is implemented in school (inception 2009). The scheme is addressing children's nutrition issues, improving school attendance and their concentration on subjects being taught in the class room and these are good performance indicators. School performance, has motivated the local villagers to form an Education Committee (EC) to improvise school infrastructure, as well as school education. The school has shortage of teachers, EC has identified the issue and sent representation to Mandal Education Officer (MEO) for increased allotment of teachers to their school and secondly to upgrade their school to Xth class. School children are utilizing the existing services provided by the school authorities and are availing quality education and as well nutritional facilities. ❖

Individual Enterprise	NPM Shop
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P Lakshmi, aged 45 years, belongs to Pamuluru village, Vem Palli mandal, Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh. She belongs to an agriculture dependent family, and works as a wage labour. Her family has four acres of land. At the age of 15, she got married and her husband passed away after just five years of marriage. After the incident, she went back to her mother's home, and her family became vulnerable. If they needed any loans to manage their daily needs, they had to approach money lenders to avail loans at a high rate of interest. In year 2003, the government had been forming SHGs in her village, when from her neighbor, she understood the benefit of becoming a member in a SHG and joined the group. She is now a happy and confident woman and has never defaulted on her repayments to the SHG till now, and she is able to manage all her needs with the help of her SHG.

In the year 2009, govt of AP started promoting Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) in her village. A few Community Resource Persons (CRPs) reached her village and trained all the farmers in her village. Nobody showed much interest in it. But Lakshmi Devi participated actively in many of the activities and practiced models taught by CRP in her own



land. She found them to give her better results including low input cost, high yield. She says that prior to CMSA practices, her input cost per acre was around Rs. 6000/- and after this intervention her input cost reduced to Rs. 2000/- . Since eight years she is following these practicing of natural farming. She runs a Non Pesticide Management (NPM) shop and sells natural inputs like Ghana Jeevamrutam, Dhruva Jeevamrutam, Neemastram, Agnastram etc., and she also grows vegetables and generates seeds and sells them through NPM shop.

She shares a recent incident about an attack of flies in her cotton fields and how with her knowledge she prepared white and yellow traps and kept them in her fields. When she got positive results from this, all the villagers observed this and requested her to keep those traps in their lands. She felt so happy after, even the village sarpanch approached her and requested her to keep the traps in his land. For these services, she gets paid. By selling natural inputs from NPM shop and by providing extension support in her village, she is earning around Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7000/- per month. She has become a role model in her village. Her future plan is to make every farmer in her village follow natural farming. ❖

Naga Siva Prasad

Brick Kiln Industry

Bricks are back bone for construction industry. Country progress, population growth and urbanization facilitated demand for construction of residential, commercial, industrial buildings and roads. Residential and non-residential structures are one of the important indicators in defining country prosperity. Bringing this shining to the country, millions of poor and downtrodden people are working 12 to 16 hours a day without rights and entitlements in extremely hazardous and tough conditions in bricks kilns. Brick kiln industry is largely unorganized sector in the country. Our country is the second largest producer in bricks making with 200 to 240 billion bricks production per year and it contributes 13% in total bricks production in the world. In this context, 'livelihoods' explores to understand brick kiln industry.



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regulations were introduced in 1990 to prevent air pollution by brick kiln units. This intervention facilitated little improvement in bricks making.

Brick kiln units are functioning almost in all states (Expect three to four northeast states) in the country. Number units and production quantity various across the country. Bricks units are situated broadly in three regions such as northern mountainous region, Gangetic plain and peninsula. Region wise brick kiln units details are as follows...

Brick Kiln Units in Three Regions in the Country				
S. No	Name of the Region	% in Production	Name of the Important Areas / States	Remarks
1	Northern region	-	Srinagar, Jammu and Dehradun	Very less production and confined to limited places in valleys only.
2	Gangetic plain	65	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal	Medium and large production units (2 -10 million bricks per year) located in clusters around major towns and cities based on fertile soils of Gangetic plains.
3	Peninsular and Coastal region	35	Gujarat, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Largely small units (0.1 to 3 million per year) are functioning in this region.

country is the second largest producer in bricks making with 200 to 240 billion bricks production per year and it contributes 13% in total bricks production in the world. According to National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), above 1 lakh clay fired brick kilns are functioning. Directly and indirectly 23 million workers are involved across the country in brick kiln units. It is 5% of country total workforce of 460 million workers (Estimated by NSSO in 2009-10). Bricks making units are situated in villages semi-urban areas and urban peripheries. Various Non Government Organizations (NGOs) are working in brick kiln industry for well-being of bricks workers.

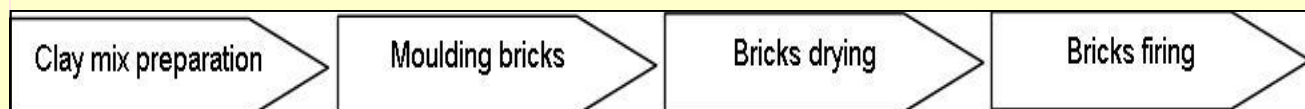
Clay fired bricks making has been practiced in the country for millenniums. We can find evidence of brick making in Indus valley civilization during 2500 – 1500 BC. Historical monuments, at Saranath, Nalanda and Qutab Minar were constructed by clay fired bricks. The above continued during Mughal and British era. It was in 18th century, that mechanization of clay bricks are introduced in Malabar Coast.

British rulers introduced large size bricks (10 inches X 5 inches X 3 inches) and they supported to establish large size bricks making units near big cities. In 1881, largest brick making unit (20 - 30 million bricks production per year) was established at Akra, Kolkata. After independence, initiatives were taken to introduce advanced technologies in brick making. But, these initiatives were not materialized up to the mark. Environmental

Brick kiln units are largely non mechanized units. Only 1% of the units are mechanized and semi-mechanized in the country. There are various types of clay bricks firing technologies such as Fixed Chimney Bull's Trench Kiln (FCBTK), Clamps, Zig – zag and Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns (VSBK). FCBTK is major technology and it contributes 70% in total brick production in the country. It is more prevalent in Gangetic plains. Clamps are prevalent in peninsular region and it contributes 25% in total brick production. Remaining 5% production is organized through Zig-zag (4%) and VSBK (1%) technologies.

Clay bricks are predominant in the market. It captures nearly 70% of the bricks market in the country. Clay bricks are mostly produced in small and medium brick kiln units. Bricks making required surface soil. The soil collects from river banks, tanks and ponds. Along with soil, bricks making required various materials such as coal, ash (by product from cement), water, husk and fly ash. Bricks' drying is mostly done in open. So, brick units' owners prefer summer season (dry months) for brick production. Brick making is a seasonal enterprise and runs for a period of six months from November to May. In this industry, unorganized players are placed at all stages from purchase of raw material to selling finished products to customers. Brick making process involves four stages, such as clay mixing, moulding, drying and firing.

Various activities involved in bricks making are; bringing raw



material like clay, coal, fly ash and rice husk, crushing the clay, removing limestone residues, mixing the clay by adding water, repeated drying and moistening, mixing rice husk, fly ash to clay paste, molding clay mix into bricks, drying molded bricks in the kilns, preparing bricks stack for bricks firing, firing the bricks, loading bricks into vehicles, transporting, unloading bricks and bricks selling etc,. More than 20 million workers are involved in brick kiln sector. The brick making sector involves different types of workers, engaged in works such as moulding, helpers, hamali work, drivers, supervisors, watchmen, raw material supplier, brick sellers, accountants and others.

The industry is predominantly dominated by wage labours. Migrant labour from inter and intra states are pillars to this industry. The labours are either forced or are bonded labourers. Majority of them belong to socially and economically excluded marginalized communities. Migrant labour migrate during lean seasons for a brief period of six months. The period is from November to May. Labour predominantly belong to land-less community and also include small and marginal farmers, who have no irrigation facilities back home and are dependent on rain-fed agriculture. These above drivers, push these families to migrate in search of other livelihoods, during lean months.

Modus Operandi; Brick Klin Industry: Middlemen play crucial role in this industry. The Middlemen identify labour in the villages and these middlemen belong to the same state. The distress condition of poor vulnerable families, is taken to advantage by the middlemen. The middlemen lends credit to these families to meet their basic needs. Further, they are caught in the net of brick kiln units, as these families are provided with advance amount to work as labour in brick kiln units. The advance amount is provided by the brick kiln unit owners. Each family comprising of four members, middle men pay advance amount of an average of Rs. 20,000/- and brick kiln unit owners pay an average Rs.4000/- to Rs.5,000/- to middle men per labourer on commission basis.

Identification of labour by middle men begins from month of October, as they start collecting information (labour demand) from brick kiln owners, payment details, terms and conditions. Role of middlemen involves; identification of potential labourers,



collection of information on age, health condition, family situation, convincing the labourers for brick work, payment settlement, raising awareness on terms and conditions, informing labourers detail to brick owners and finally to send labourers to brick kiln units.

Brick owners pay amount to labourers based on Piece -Rate Method (PRM). Total works can be divided in to two broad categories such as one is preparation bricks including drying and second carrying dried bricks to stacks for firing. For 1000 bricks, labourer get Rs. 300/- for bricks preparation and Rs. 200/- for carrying bricks to stack. During work period at brick kiln unit, labourers paid specified amount per week to purchase basic items for consumption. Owners paid reaming amount to labourers at the time going back to their villages, after deducting advance, weekly payment from total payment based on total bricks prepared / carried in the season. Owners did not count women and children work in the payment.

During the season, labourers reside in temporary make-shift accommodations like small rooms (Actually, these structures look as small huts with eight meter height and less width); with their family members in brick kiln unit premises only. They reside in vulnerable conditions, mostly without safe drinking water, toilets, electricity and medical facilities. Their children did not have school facility at or near brick kiln unit. They work average 12 to 16 hours per day. They did not have weekly offs or festival holidays. Women labourers face more problems.

Vulnerable conditions in brick kiln industry are the result of lack of efficient implementation of regulations. It is one of the largest informal sectors, which are providing employment in the country. According to Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), bricks production per year is 240 to 260 billion in above one lakh brick units across the country. The existing regulations focus on environment, labourers' rights and entitlements and governance. There are four major existing regulations in the brick kiln industry as follows...

1. Location of land
2. Mining seigniorage fee
3. Environmental clearance
4. Labour department



Location of land: The entrepreneurs have to get no objection certificate or licence from concerned local bodies (Gram Panchayat or Municipal office) to establish brick kiln unit. Local bodies give no objection certificate after ensuring measures such as brick kiln should be construct one km away to human habitations, health, education and other institutions, it should be away minimum 50 meters to agriculture / horticulture lands, 100 from flood banks of rivers, 200 meters from national and state highways and 25 meters from village roads. Entrepreneurs have to submit requisition letter to industries department, along with no objection certificate and licence. District Industries Centre (DIC) General Manager (GM) approves the application after ensuring stated measures at time of availing no objection certificate from local body and also other measures as follows...



1. Minimise fugitive emissions generations
2. Everyday ash should be disposed or reused in bricks making
3. It should effect agriculture activity

Revenue authorities can take action on default brick units which are not implementing regulations. Overall concerned district collector monitor regulation implementations in brick kiln sector.

Mining seigniorage fee: Clay or brick earth used in bricks making as treated minor mineral by the state governments and impose fee on extracting clay.

Environment clearance: Extraction of clay less than five hectors area categorised under “B2 Category” by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India. Clay extraction area exceeded and more than five hectors, it will fall under Category “B1” and in both categories brick kiln owners have to take environment clearance certificate.



Labour department: As per labour Act, any brick kiln employee who employs labourers in bricks has to take permission from labour department.

There are various other policies directly or indirectly related to brick kiln sector. Those policies are as follows...

1. Industrial policies
2. Environmental policies
3. Production policies
4. Technology policies
5. Finance policies
6. Market policies
7. Labour policies

Unfortunate thing that, there are no specified policies designed to brick workers in the brick sector. Above policies implementation at different levels associated directly or indirectly with various organizations such as Supreme Court of India, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Labour, Bureau of Indian Standards and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) etc,. These are national level organizations. Mostly policy making is central subject and implementation is state subject. Along with DICs, there are different organizations are associated in implementing regulations.

Despite the environmental concern because taking large amounts of coal and fertile surface land for bricks making, brick kiln industry is important sector. It is providing livelihoods to large number of poor people during agriculture lean season. Government of India has been initiating various programs and

designing notifications focus with brick kiln sector. These initiatives designed to introduce mechanization, reduce air pollution and make it formal in labourers' aspects. Till date, there is no comprehensive environment policy for brick industry. Brick industry related environment policy first designed in 1996 to reduce air pollution by restricting open clamps, to protect top soil and fly ash disposal or reutilization in brick making.

In brick kiln industry, lack of proper implementation of regulations is major issue. There is no regular monitoring of brick kilns from labour welfare department or DIC officials. These departments did not have sufficient staff to supervise the units. Most of the places, brick kiln units' owners are violating regulations by using with financial positions, local status and political contacts and they are not providing minimum facilities to labourers at work places. There is no proper data at DICs or labour welfare departments about number of brick kiln units functioning and number labourers involving in brick making works and their details. Labourers are doing drudgery work but they are getting less wages comparing national average wage because lack of proper records and transparency methods about labourers work. There is no health and life insurances facility to the labourers.

Animals are much cheaper than vehicles like tractors and also animals are better suited in terrain areas. According to Brooke India and Donkey Sanctuary India study, in our country nearly 3, 80,000 animals are involving in works brick kiln industry. These animals are using for transporting finished bricks and other raw material. 80% of the animals migrate within the district and also outside of the district for brick kiln work by their owners. Donkeys are mostly used in works in brick kiln units than horses and other animals. Donkeys do more hard work and resilient than other animals.

Various Non Government Organizations (NGOs) such



International Labour Organization (<http://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm>), anti-slavery international (<https://www.antislavery.org/>), Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action (PCLRA - <http://www.clra.in>), Volunteers for Social Justice (VSJ - <http://www.vsj-ddva.org/>), Jana Jagriti Kendra (JJK), Jan Sahas - Social Development Society (<http://www.jansahasindia.org/>), are working with brick kiln workers. These organizations focus on workers' rights and entitlements and also facilitate technology adoption in drudgery works in brick making process. They are organizing workers into unions for ensuring workers' rights and also availing their entitlements. They are also doing advocacy work with governments at various levels for designing comprehensive policies and proper implementation of existing polices.

Bonded labour or forced labour most prevalent in brick kiln industry for many reasons like informal nature, seasonal activity, wage labour mode associated with migration and labourers belong to downtrodden and marginalized communities from drought areas. There is an urgent need to focus on concerns of

brick kiln labourers from government and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Governments should take various measures such as implementing regulations properly, conducting national wide survey on banded labourers particularly in brick kiln units, training labour inspection staff, maintaining data base of brick making labourers, regular monitoring, promoting technology adoption drudgery works in brick making, ensuring pollution reduction, ensuring all brick labourers to be unionise, providing entitlements at work place, strengthening National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to address bonded labour, promoting brick making labourers collectives, increasing rehabilitation amount from Rs. 20,000/- to specified amount recommended by NHRC, providing health and life insurance. ❖



Child Friendly – Child Sensitive

Can you introduce yourself?

My name is B. Siva Prasad Reddy, and I am 32 years old. I completed my Masters in Social Work (MSW) and Post Graduate Diploma in Child Rights Law (PGDCRL). I am a native of Gurijala, Simhadripuram mandal, YSR Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh state. I live with my mother and father.



What are you currently doing?

Since 13 September 2013, I have been working as a District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) in YSR Kadapa district in District Child Protection Unit (CPU) under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and Women Development and Child Welfare (WDCW) Department.

Can you tell us about your previous works?

I have been working in development sector, since 2006 in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh states in India. Initially, I worked in different organizations such as BCC cell, Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM).

Can you tell us about ICPS?

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the primary aim of establishing a safety net of dedicated and quality personnel, structures and services for Child Protection (CP) across the country. It was approved for implementation on 26 February 2009.

The objective of the scheme is to provide a safe environment for the development and well-being of children in difficult circumstances. It seeks to reduce vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation and separation of children from their families.

Can you explain your role and responsibilities in the job?

Coordinate and supervise implementation of the ICPS and all other child protection activities at district level including monitoring and supervision of all institutions/agencies/projects/programmes/NGOs.

Coordinating and implementation of non-institutional care programmes like adoption, sponsorship programmes at district level; Development of an annual district child protection plan, action plans, resource directory of child related services and child tracking system at the district level; Coordinating and networking with all the line departments/officers including district magistrate, district judge, superintendent of police, Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), labour officer, education officer, Chief Medical Officer (CMO), Municipal Authorities and Members of Zilla Parishad (ZP) and other local bodies like voluntary organizations, hospital/nursing homes, child welfare committee, Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), CHILDLINE and other authorities at district levels who have direct or indirect impact on child protection programmes/services at district level; Conducting capacity building trainings to personals of government departments and Civil Society representatives

(NGOs & CBOs) on child rights, child related acts like Juvenile Justice Act, Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, PC & PNDT Act, etc. Along with conducting drives for rescue of begging, street children and child labour; And also District Level Coordinator (DLC) for implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme and Village Convergence and Facilitation Services in the YSR Kadapa District.

What are your achievements?

There have many personal and professional achievements in the area of Child Protection. I received the Best Employee Certificate from the District Collector, YSR Kadapa on 15 August 2012. I started adoption process in the YSR Kadapa District; I have conducted the first training programme on POCSO Act, PCMA and JJ Act in the YSR Kadapa district. I have developed procedures for child protection. I registered the first child marriage case, first child trafficking case in the district.

Trainings Received: Training on Leadership Excellence Training Programme by Lead India 2020 Foundation, Hyderabad; Training on Behavioural Change Communication by the UNICEF-Sangareddy, Medak Dist; Training on Social Mapping Exercise by the UNICEF – APARD, HYD; Training on Data Collection & Monitoring Tool by the UNICEF & ASCI (Administrative Staff College of India), HYD; Training on Juvenile Justice Act, POCSO Act and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme at NIPCCD, Bangalore; Training on Adoption guidelines.

What are your experiences?

I have memorable and unforgettable experiences in my 10 years service. In Lead India 2020 Foundation, I taught human values subject to so many school children, teachers and youth. In EGMM as an Executive-Quality Cell, I visited almost all districts in AP to create awareness for youth on livelihoods and skills.

What are the challenges and issues?

It is very difficult to rescue children from different social evils like child labour, child marriages; filing of child sexual abuse cases, rehabilitation of abandoned and orphan children.

How did you overcome the problems?

Through the conducting of regular capacity building programs, trainings and sensitization programmes to the personals of government and NGOs on developed knowledge on child rights, child related Acts and procedures. Through convergence and coordination meetings we sensitized the District Officials and made them child sensitive. I became a center point for child protection in the district; so for any guidance about child protection issues all officials take my guidance. By the developing of child sensitiveness in officers, police, people and children, I have overcome the challenges in child protection/Juvenile Justice (JJ) system.

What is your vision?

My vision is to make the society child-friendly and child-sensitive. ❖

Karnataka Madhyapana Nisheda Andolana

October 2nd 2017 marks one year since the launch of Karnataka Madhyapana Nisheda Andolana and the struggle is on. People of Karnataka continue to demand ban of alcohol in the state. When states like Gujarat, Bihar, Manipur, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, and Kerala have banned and states like Tamil Nadu are in process of banning alcohol; why does Karnataka want to increase the income from sales of alcohol?. Are these states not prospering even after the ban? – The question asked by people of Karnataka question.

The government thus far has turned a deaf ear, but with elections around the corner and people's reverberating demand to ban alcohol in the state, it is time for not just the government of Karnataka but all political parties to dust off their ears, eyes and state their stand loud and clear. Their stand may in all probability be a deciding factor of their political space going forward.

Why bother about liquor ban, when there are myriad other issues to deal with? 'I can beg if my family has no food to eat, but if there is alcohol problem at home, we lose everything', says Nirupama, a local activist from Navajeevana Mahila Okoota, a women's organization in Raichur. Karnataka ranks on par with some of the states' high on alcohol consumption and the statistics with respect to alcoholism among the youth is quite alarming in the state. The findings published in a 2013 study by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) shows that Karnataka tops the list of states in the maximum consumption of alcohol by children.

In a typical sample of 100 households, 20 will come under the category of heavy drinkers, 60 regular drinkers but under control and 20 occasional drinkers. The household expenditure on liquor can vary between Rs.60 to Rs.150 per day. 'It is not uncommon to come across households who lost land and gold to alcohol. Some men have even traded utensils, sarees and groceries in the house for alcohol. Getting credit for agriculture or for buying essentials is difficult, but getting liquor on credit is not only easy but encouraged', decries Shyamala, a victim herself because her husband is alcoholic. 'What is the point of having so many government schemes for poor if all the benefits from them can get washed out with alcohol consumption? Why can't the

Global Status report on alcohol and health 2014, released by the World Health Organization (WHO) states that, on the 'Years of Life Lost' scale, which is based on alcohol-attributable years of life lost, India has been rated 4 on a scale of 1 to 5. This implies that the alcohol consuming population of our country loses most years of their life because of drinking and its consequences.

government instead ban alcohol? It saves money, saves health and gives better life for our children' she continues.

Illicit liquor is sold in almost all villages in the state; even a tea shop supplies liquor to its trusted customers. In most cases the Excise department turns a blind eye; they either don't bother or are hand in

glove say the village women. Illegal sale takes a further ugly turn when people fall victim to spurious liquor. Dalit wada in Raichur

town has lost several lives to spurious liquor. It is disheartening to see house after house managed by widows, struggling to eke out a living.

The enraged women of Navarkal village in Manvi taluka of Raichur district raised a red flag a couple of years back, and fought tooth and nail to halt sale of alcohol in the village by passing a resolution in the Gram Sabha (GS) and taking up liquor vigilantism. They destroyed shops that sold liquor in the village.

They searched houses that stored liquor and drained the bottles into gutter. Navarkal paid a heavy price when liquor flowed seamlessly in their village. Many young men in the village lost lives to liquor either by becoming victims of liver disease or by involving in accidents in inebriated condition. Non availability of liquor in immediate proximity has definitely helped, but some still go to a nearby town and get their stock. So we demand complete ban on liquor in the state, say the women in the village. Navarkal is not alone, such struggles have happened in other villages with some success. But with government continuing to issue fresh licences, the challenge for the women to stop liquor in their villages is becoming enormous.

The local tremors in sporadic villages across the state gathered momentum over time and spread across and eventually converged under a common platform called Karnataka Madhyapana Nisheda Andolana. This platform is shared by several Civil Society Organizations (CSO) that are echoing the voice of millions in Karnataka to Ban Liquor. The intensity of the cause could be seen and felt when a sea of 40000 women and men from various villages across Raichur district voluntarily gathered in Raichur town market yard on 2nd October 2016 under Karnataka Madhyapana Nisheda Andolana and univocally demanded ban on alcohol in the state. The sheer numbers left the district administration in dismay and reports indicate that the aftershocks were felt in the state administration as well. Raichur protest was followed by a series of protests across various districts in the state in, the whole of October last year. People from all walks of life, all orientations – left, right and center, Gandhians rallied around one common agenda – Ban Liquor.

Several memorandums have been given to various district administrations and state administration. 'We gave memorandums to CM many times. We demanded CM to react as families are getting destroyed. But the CM gave a vague look and moved on. In one meeting, CM told that liquor cannot be banned as it would mean loss of revenue in crores. This is disappointing, but we strengthened our resolve to fight', tells a woman karyakarta in a firm voice.

The women are also taking their struggle to the sants and mathas to gain further strength to their cause. 'We met Dharmasthala Dharmadhikari and explained to him about Karnataka Madhyapana Nishedha Andolana. To our unpleasant surprise, he told us not to waste our time as no government

15 people die every day in the country – or one every 96 minutes – from the effects of drinking alcohol, reveals an India Spend analysis of 2013 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data available.

would stop liquor, but instead suggested to send all the drunkards to their rehabilitation program. We were taken aback by his suggestion, but did not stop meeting other matha swamis in Chitradurga, Hubli etc. The support from them was very encouraging indeed', says Narasamma of agriculture workers union called GRAKOOS. She then decides to read out loud from the pamphlet in front of her.

Gandhi wrote in Young India in 1931 - "If I was appointed dictator for one hour for all India, the first thing I would do would be to close without compensation all the liquor shops." His other quotes are no less sharp. For example, "Nothing but ruin stares a nation in the face that is prey to the drink habit. History records that empires have been destroyed through that habit."

"...It is criminal to spend the income from the sale of intoxicants on the education of the nation's children or other public services. The government must overcome the temptation of using such revenue for nation-building purposes. Experience has shown that the moral and physical gain of the abstainer more than makes up for the loss of this tainted revenue. If we eradicate the evil, we will easily find other ways and means of increasing the nation's income" (Mahatma Gandhi. 21st September 1947).

The Directive Principles of State Policy mandates the State to make endeavour to bring prohibition. Even the Supreme Court has held that "there is no fundamental right to do trade or business in intoxicants. The State, under its regulatory power, has the right to prohibit absolutely every form of activity in

relation to intoxicants and its manufacture, storage, export, import, sale and possession." The Apex Court further stated that this "power of control is an incident of the society's right to self-protection and it rests upon the right of the State to care for the health, morals and welfare of the people."

Is the revenue more important to the politicians or people's well being? The politicians that support liquor and its revenues are in fact belittling Gandhi and his thinking and also the constitution of the country. In next elections, we will vote for only those who will ban liquor in letter and spirit. If their 2018 election manifestos do not endorse liquor ban, then we will not let them come to our doorstep. These questions and statements from Narasamma are the resolute voices of lakhs of women across Karnataka. Can the public representatives afford to ignore these resonant voices! Isn't ignoring means sounding a death knell to their public life!

The women are readying themselves to pass anti-liquor resolutions in each gram sabha of Karnataka. They plan to flood the CM office with these resolutions. How can you give Rs.100/- to us in the name of welfare schemes and take away Rs.200/- from us by selling liquor? If you can't hear us, the court will hear us. We will go to court. The women of Karnataka will do padayatra from various districts and reach Bangalore. This should shake the administration, the women say in one voice. ❖

Nirmala Tammineni

National Health Policy (NHP) 2017

The Government has launched National Health Policy (NHP) in the first quarter of 2017. NHP has immense potential to solve health problems of the country if executed with full vigour.

Merits:

- ◆ Increasing public spending from current 1.4% to 2.5% GDP by 2025, with 2/3rds of it towards primary healthcare, which is the need of the hour.
- ◆ Involvement of Private Sector in Tier II and Tier III cities. Emphasized by NITI Aayog.
- ◆ Reduce total fertility rate, infant mortality rate, neo-natal mortality rate, mortality rate of children below 5 years of age and maternal mortality rate.
- ◆ Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index will be established as a measure to track the burden of diseases and its trends by 2022.
- ◆ Comprehensive package with wider coverage of major non-communicable diseases, mental health, palliative care etc.
- ◆ Encouragement to alternative of Allopathy by promoting AYUSH.
- ◆ Perspective of health changed from cure to prevention which has laid the foundations of a 'wellness' (rather than 'sickness') approach in the health sector.
- ◆ Health cards to be provided for free diagnostics, free drugs and free medicines which will also taper the wastage of drugs (On the basis of monitoring of drug per person).
- ◆ Make in India initiative to be given a boost as domestic manufacturing of drugs and devices (of which 70% are imported).
- ◆ Boost to Digital India: National Health Information Network

(NHIN) would be established by 2025.

- ◆ New courses proposed to overcome shortages of human resource in health care.

Demerits:

- ◆ The draft policy mentioned 'right to health' has been deleted.
- ◆ The National Healthcare Standards Organization (NHSO), which has been entrusted with the task of standardization of private and public health institutions, is a central agency and health being a state subject will put this agenda into a limbo.
- ◆ Increase in health spending to the tune of 2.5% of GDP, though a move in a progressive direction, is not pragmatically enough. BRICS nation spend more on their health sector, then India does, US spends 18% alone on the health sector.
- ◆ No steps to raise public debates and awareness about health.
- ◆ India is renowned for its Medical Tourism (MT) but NHP hasn't incorporated any provisions for boosting the same.
- ◆ NHP still lacks proper regulation & licensing of private sector. Integration of private & public sector is a must to reduce OOP expenditure.
- ◆ Less emphasis on doctors with fake degrees (quacks), less focus on skills of nurses etc.

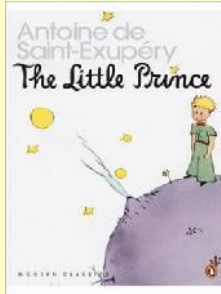
Way forward: Though NHP is a target based policy which envisages eliminating various malicious problems, a monitoring mechanism is the needed for effective results. Issuing licensing processes for hospitals, which can help in regionally equitable distribution of hospitals, will pave the way for relevance based approach of policy making. ❖

Madhu Vamsi G

Classic

The Little Prince

The Little Prince was first published in 1943 and is the most famous work of French aristocrat, writer, poet, and pioneering aviator Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. The book is a delight to read. It has an innocence of the old world charm, which engages both children as well as adults. The Little Prince is said to have such unique insights, that the reader gets a totally different outcome, every time they read it.



It talks about the story of a little boy, the narrator meets when his personal aeroplane crashes in the Sahara desert. The little boy has left his own tiny planet to travel the universe, learning the vagaries of adult behavior, through a series of extraordinary encounters.

As the reader dwells in the almost condescending attitude towards adults and the jokes at their expense, it sinks in one self that they too do the same thing. The little prince's complete bewilderment at the behavior of adults, challenges the reader in many ways. For example, it compels one to think that if sheep eat flowers with thorns, then what good are thorns? This compels the reader into reflecting that as adults we stop questioning since we assume that science has answered most of the questions and stop asking further relevant ones.

The most adored part of the book is the little prince's view of

love. The time you spend caring for something is what makes it important to you. A huge rose garden is not as meaningful as the one rose you took care of.

The treatment of the book is both verbose as well as pictorial. The minimalism of the subject matter and the deeper meaning associated, with it is why the book has been popular for decades. It can be summarized as a fable, in which the central emotions of conflicts of isolation, fear and uncertainty are alleviated by intimate speech and love. ❖

Swati R

	Latest
<p>Book Name: Towards a Local Livelihood Security Framework</p> <p>Author: Singh, Vinayak Damle, Devi Lal Vyas Ramilla Vyas, Vishnu Khedker</p> <p>Publisher: Academic Foundation</p>	
<p>Book Name: Law, Liberty and Livelihood: Making a Living on the Street</p> <p>Author: Parth J. Shah, Naveen Mandava</p> <p>Publisher: Academic Foundation</p>	

Story

The Needy King and a Sage

A Sage was passing through the capital city of the famous king. While he was walking, he noticed a single currency coin on the road. He picked it up. He was satisfied with his simple living and he had no use of that coin. So, he planned to donate it to the one who is in need of it. He strolled around the streets throughout the day but didn't find anyone such. Finally, he reached the rest area and spent a night there. Next morning, he wakes up in the morning for his daily activities and sees that a king is going for his invasion of another state with his war ready army. When the king saw the sage standing, he ordered his army to be stopped. He came to the Sage and said, "Oh Great Sage, I am going to war to win another state so that my state can be expanded. So bless me to be victorious". After thinking, Sage gave a single currency coin to the king! The king was confused and annoyed with this because what use he has for a single coin while he is already one of the richest kings! He curiously asked a sage, "what's the meaning of this one coin?" A Sage explained, "Oh Great King! I found this coin yesterday while strolling around the streets of your capital city. But I had no use of it. So, I had decided that I will donate it to someone needy. I strolled around till the evening in your capital, but found no one such. Everyone was living a happy life. It seemed that they were satisfied with what they had. So I found no one to give this coin. But today, the king of this state, still have the desire to gain more and not satisfied with what he already has, I felt you were in need of this coin."



The King realized his mistake and gave up the planned war.

Moral: We all should learn to be happy with what we have. Yes, we all desire more or better than we already have, but do not waste a chance of enjoying what you already have. There are those who may not have what you have, and there will be some who have lots more than you have. Do not always compare, be happy and lead a healthy life. ❖

[Source: <https://www.moralstories.org/needy-king-sage/>]

‘Yoga’kshemam

Happy Deepaavali! Karthika!

Peace and Development! Kindness! Tolerance!

Happy Children! Students! Men, Women and Transgenders!

Happy Savings! Happy Integration and Unity!

Happy Sanitation!

Television and Telephones!

Let us work for reduced violence! Let us work for reduced obesity!

Let us be philosophical!

Let us work for vulnerable – persons with AIDS, Slavery, Disabilities!

Happy Soils! Cheetahs! Mountains!

Happy Volunteers!

Happy Rights! Solidarity!

Chris Fussell’s ONE MISSION articulated How Leaders build a Team of Teams. It begins with –

- creating an aligning narrative
- communicating narrative
- establishing interconnection(s)
- acquiring operating rhythm
- providing decision space to the members – overcoming/identifying deviance, neglect and supporting positive deviance
- pushing boundaries
- building and leveraging liaisons
- strategic leadership

7L and Coexistence are the dominant themes that occupied our mind during the month. The progress on pooling up professionals from across the country (and may be outside too) and in various elements/themes across the larger livelihoods-poverty reduction-development domain to service the sector in a consulting mode as deeply and comprehensively as possible, as locally as possible, at as low a cost as possible. 7L Coexistence (7Lx/7LCx) is in pipeline. 7Lx will have scope to pool up several layers of life-workers, associates and staff –

- Interns
- Volunteers
- Resource Persons at various levels as required from time-to-time
- Staff/Professionals at various levels, including community professionals
- Associates
- Associate Life-workers
- Senior Associate Life-workers
- Core Life-workers
- Distinguished Life-workers
- Advisers

Apart from these, life-time investors and angel investors may also play their part.

Apart from consulting services, 7Lx plans to service members in several ways – email id, savings, mutual support, learning/being current/up-to-date, training/exposure visit, aggregated/pooled up servicing of needs etc.

G Muralidhar

Identifying HR, mentoring and running Learning Programs for HR in Self-help Movement, Natural Farming Movement, Livelihoods of Vulnerable and Poor, Aarjava Campaign etc., are the additional elements of activity portfolio. More and more people have to join hands. More and more people need to be serviced and served. Let us get going.

This is Sahayoga. This is Yogakshemam. This is the only way. For Universe to conspire and take us forward.

We are all essentially sahayogis, whether we accept or not. We are willing and we seek oneness with the innermost and the universe. That is our way. Victory is ours. Victory over ourselves.

This is Astitvasahayogam.

Can we be there? Yes, **if we pursue Atma Yoga**. We are almost there! We can see the path! We can see the ‘end’! We are practicing with awareness! With co-existence! With Astitva! We are unlearning and learning to see and practice to see! Krsna suggests that we are his microcosms and each one of us is a Krsna.

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

