

livelihoods

today and tomorrow

October 2016

TRUE livelihoods

(Tribal, Rural, Urban and Emerging livelihoods)



Gandhi Day!

Happy Navaraatri, Durgaasthami, Dusserah!

Muharram!

This month looks like a month of the poor and vulnerable:

Elders! Mental Health! Girl Child! Rural Women! Food! Poverty Eradication!

Monsoon ends, with deficit and surplus rainfall areas. Water fights intensify.

Armies on both sides of India's western borders are getting ready.

Stephen Hawking inspires us – "...if you feel you are in a black hole, don't give up; there's a way out.."

Livelihoods in India (or outside) could be categorized – tribal livelihoods (livelihoods of the indigenous communities); rural livelihoods (land and water based livelihoods and livelihoods linked/dependent on these); and urban livelihoods (services and enterprises for meeting the needs of the others). They could be categorized as – existing livelihoods and emerging livelihoods. Together Livelihoods are truly TRUE livelihoods. These could be individual-based; family-based; group-based; collective-based; and employer-employee based. These could be casual labour; skilled labour; contract labour works; self-employed; jobs; jobs in organized sector; enterprises etc. Some require education; some require training; some require apprenticeship; some require capital; some require market; some require infrastructure; some require technology; some require management; some require policy support etc. In this context, 'livelihoods' has explored 'TRUE Livelihoods'.

Please read Ann Gibbon's 'The First Human'.

The e-links include VCA - 'VCA of Milk Collection'; subsector - 'Apples in Himachal'; e-book – 'Innovative Approaches in Creating Livelihoods'; and v-book – 'The Life – behind the bricks'.

Supplements include Legendary Effort – 'Aravind Eye Care'; and Kshetram - 'Nilgiri Hills'. Livelihoods Management Notes are on 'India Development 'Course''.

As you are aware, this is our 108th edition over 9 years. Right now, we have initiated a comprehensive review and we hope to finalize new pattern, new supplements, new ways, new sources, new nuances, and new intensity for the future editions starting with the 109th.

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

the 'livelihoods' team

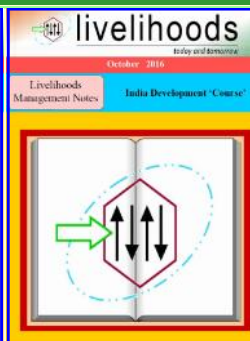
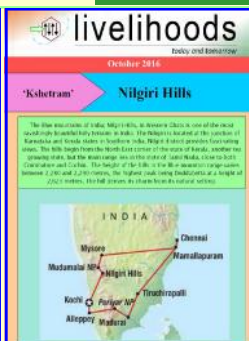
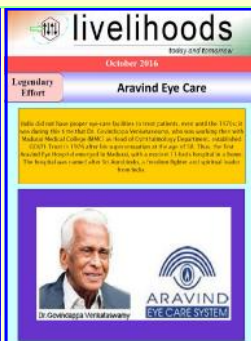
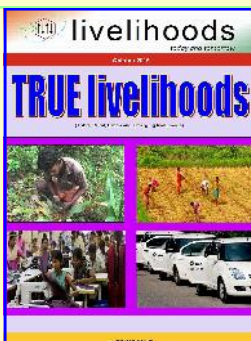
In 1970, four in 10 adults were illiterate. Today that figure is less than two in 10. In every region of the world, literacy has improved, and literacy rates among youth aged 15-24 are higher than adults over 15, especially in South Asia, Sub Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

[Source: <http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/chart-literacy-rates-higher-among-youth-adults>]



Persistent efforts will pay in long run.

Latest Livelihoods



'livelihoods' team

Editor-in-Chief	G Muralidhar
Working Editor	T Venkateshwarlu
Edit Associates	V Aravind Kumar K Chayadevi S Laxman K Ramesh M Siddhardha

walked/ walking with us

T Aparna Gayathri	Mansi Koushik
K Bharathi	V Muralidhar
G Bhargava	D Narasimha Reddy
Bhima Shankar	Naval Shaini
Chandranshu Gupta	T Nirmala
Dharmendhar	LB Prakash
Glen Shewcheck	M Raja Srinivas
K Krishna Chaithanya	S Rekha
P Kishore	B Ramya
Krishna Murari	B Sai Srinivas
M Lavanya	K Sridevi
B Madhusudhan	G Swathi
P Madhusudhan	M Vijaybhasker
G Madhu Vamsi	K Visweswar Rao
P Mahesh	

For Private Circulation only
With Support From
**Akshara Livelihoods Private Ltd
(ALPL)**
For enquiries contact:
AKSHARA Network for Development
Support Services,

1-8-1/B12/F1

HIG - II, APHB Colony

Baghlingampally, Hyderabad - 500044

Mobile: 09951819345

www.aksharakriti.org

www.livelihoods.net.in

aksharakriti@gmail.com

Focus: TRUE livelihoods
(Tribal, Rural, Urban and Emerging livelihoods)
8

Every Month.....

News & Response

4

News From States

5

Kshetram & Sukshetram

Chandigarh & Thoti Tribe

6

Perspectives

Smaller is the way

7

Story

Learn to Appreciate

21

Books (1 Classic & 2 Latest),
Resources

The First Human
Shifting Cultivation in India
Emerging Coping Strategies in
Accessing Livelihood

22

'Yoga'kshemam

23

e-links
22

VCA

VCA of Milk Collection, Vemulanarva, MBNR

Subsector

Apples in Himachal Pradesh

E-Book

Innovative Approaches in Creating Livelihoods

V-Book

THE LIFE : Behind the bricks

Legendary Effort

Aravind Eye Care

Kshetram

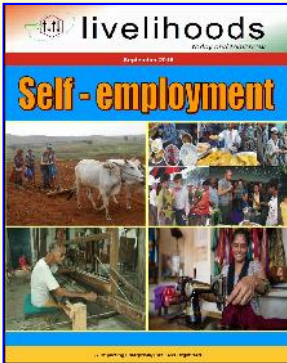
Nilgiri Hills

Livelihoods Management Notes

India Development 'Course'

e- course

e-livelihoods
learning course Capsule No: 369 - 381



Dear livelihoods team,
Thank you very much!

Girija Tulpule
United Way Hyderabad (UWH)
Hyderabad.



Can “Pradhan Mantri Gram Parivahan Yojana” scheme create a better transport systems in the rural areas across the country ?

News

Telangana to set up Institutes for Entrepreneurship development: 30 institutes of higher learning, five schools, 15 industrial training institutes and two entrepreneurship development centres would be set up in Telangana under the National Scheme on Entrepreneurship Development, a senior official said. The scheme targets to cover 7.10 lakh students in the country through various project institutes such as institutes of higher learning, schools, industrial training institutes, entrepreneurship development centres and skill development centres in a span of five years (2016-17 to 2020-21).

57.5 lakh kids in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh not enrolled in schools: Right to Education Act continues to remain a piece of overlooked legislation in TS and AP with 57,49,225 children and teenagers between 5 and 19 years in the two states not enrolled in any educational institution in 2011. Of these, 50 per cent were those who dropped out. This is part of the 2011 Census data released recently on 5-19

year-olds not attending educational institutions along with their economic activity.

Andhra Pradesh Becomes Second State To Achieve 100 Per Cent Electrification: Andhra Pradesh has become the second state in the country after Gujarat to achieve 100 per cent electrification of households, a latest report has said. JM Financials published the report based on a national-level survey on electrification in various states. Discussing this through a tele-conference with top officials of the Energy Department. Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu said, "We achieved 100 per cent electrification by June-end. Now, you have to set a target of ensuring uninterrupted world-class quality power supply." He said access to electricity was a key socio-economic development indicator, but this was an area where there was still a significant gap in India. About 35 per cent rural households in states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Assam still lacked access to power supply, he claimed. ❖



BRICS Well Placed to Lead Agricultural Reforms to Improve Nutrition and Rural Livelihoods: With 42 percent of the world's population, the group of countries that make up the BRICS are in a position to shape agricultural policies that would strengthen global food security and transform rural societies and livelihoods, Kundhavi Kadiresan, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), said. The BRICS, formed by Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, brings together five countries whose economies have expanded rapidly in recent decades. Investing in the family farm sector has proved to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty compared to growth resulting in other sectors of the economy. ❖

News From the States

MFIs See Higher Growth in Urban India than Rural:

Report: Over the last year, microfinance institutions (MFIs) have seen their business grow faster in urban India than in rural, according to an annual report by Sa-Dhan, the self-regulatory body for MFIs. In addition, the report finds that these loans are being put to increasingly productive uses with a higher proportion of them going towards income generation than before. "In 2016, total loan amount disbursed increased by Rs.13,433 crore over 2015, there is a growth of 23 per cent where amount increased in rural areas by 14 per cent and in urban areas by 27 per cent," the Bharat Microfinance Report 2016 said. The report also found that 94 per cent of the loans disbursed in 2015-16 were used for income-generating purposes, up from 80 per cent in the previous year.

One-third of Total Maternal Deaths in 2015 happened in India:

Report: The latest Lancet series on maternal health reveals that nearly one quarter of babies worldwide are still delivered in the absence of a skilled birth attendant. Further, one-third of the total maternal deaths in 2015 happened in India, where 45,000 mothers died during pregnancy or childbirth while Nigeria shouldered the maximum burden of 58,000 maternal deaths. Each year, about 210 million women become pregnant and about 140 million newborn babies are delivered. Ahead of the U.N. General Assembly, The Lancet has published a new series of papers on maternal health which reveal that while progress has been made in reducing maternal mortality globally, differences remain at international and national levels.

Urban Development Ministry, EESL Tie up to Cut Energy costs in urban areas:

With an aim to improve energy use efficiency, the Ministry of Urban Development signed an MoU with public sector enterprise Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. To start with, EESL will develop overall strategy for taking up Energy Efficient Projects in urban areas and will take up implementation of energy efficient pump sets in public water works and sewage systems to be followed by similar interventions for public lighting, public transport systems and buildings. Cities selected under smart cities mission would be targeted first and followed by Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) cities and others in a phased manner. Urban Development Minister M Venkaiah Naidu said that energy audit and improving energy use efficiency is one of the mandated reforms under AMRUT and this initiative would help the cities significantly. Under the MoU, it has been stated that energy costs account for 40 per cent to 60 per cent of cost of water supply in urban areas and energy efficiency interventions can reduce this cost by 25 per cent to 40 per cent, depending on the type and age of machines being used for bulk water supply. "Necessary interventions would be undertaken by EESL without any financial burden on urban local bodies as cost of the proposed Municipal Energy Efficiency Programmes would

be borne from out of the savings. The MoU states that performance contracting offers a mechanism for urban local bodies to finance these projects without upfront investment," the statement added.

Falling Wholesale Prices of Pulses Show Pitfalls of A Bumper Crop:

Following consecutive years of drought, India is set to harvest a record crop of foodgrains but farm incomes could take a hit due to falling wholesale prices. The problem could be most acute for pulses with production hitting a record high but prices falling below the government's minimum support prices (MSPs). For instance, according to the first advance estimate released by the agriculture ministry last week, production of rain-fed Kharif pulses will rise by 57% from 5.5 million tonnes last year to 8.7 million tonnes in 2016-17. However, the crop of green gram or moong, which has arrived in markets in several states, is ruling below government MSPs. An analysis of market arrival data shows that the average price that moong is selling for in major growing states like Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat is around Rs.4,900 per quintal (weighted average of modal price), between 1 and 21 September, while the declared MSP is Rs.5,225 per quintal.

Japan and Korea to Invest In Seafood Sector in India:

Two major forces in the seafood sector Japan and Korea have expressed interest in investing in value addition of seafood products in India, according to union commerce minister Nirmala Sitaraman. Speaking at the inaugural function of the 20th India International Seafood Show being held at Vishakapattanam, she invited the trade members of both the countries to visit the aquaculture farms in the country, particularly Andhra Pradesh, which is leading in aquaculture production in the country. She said both the Centre and the Andhra Pradesh government are keen to increase the value addition of Indian seafood exports which have touched Rs 30000 crore annually. "They can bring the technology and best practices from the world over and implement it here in a cost effective manner," she said.

PM Modi's Swachh Bharat Campaign Helped 80,000 Villages Become Open Defecation Free:

Carrying forward Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ambitious Swachh Bharat mission, 80,000 villages and 287 blocks in the country have become open-defecation free. This was announced on Thursday by Union Minister for Rural Development Narendra Singh Tomar while addressing children from seven countries at a conference organised by the Sulabh School Sanitation Club, a child-centred and girl-led global movement of children and young adults, engaged in bringing about positive social transformation in schools by empowering girls through hygiene education. He urged the children to act like sanitation agents to motivate families towards safe sanitation. Tomar also urged them to ensure 100 percent sanitation by 2019, a dream programme of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. ❖

Chandigarh

One of the Union Territory (UT) of India is Chandigarh, which serves as the capital of the states of Punjab and Haryana. This UT has been one of the early planned cities in post-independent India. Greater Chandigarh or Chandigarh Capital Region is in an area in northern part of India. It comprises of territories of the UTs of Chandigarh, Indian state of Punjab (Mohali District) and State of Haryana (Panchkula District). Thus, the region consists of cities of Chandigarh, Panchkula, Mohali, Zirakpur, Kharar and Kurali. It is near Sivalik Hills, that Chandigarh is located. The foothills of the Sivalik range of Himalayas in northwest India, covers an area of approximately 114 km², where Chandigarh is located. It has an average elevation of 321 metres (1053 ft).

The city approximately closely lies in the centre of the north zone in states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, in the western part with Uttar Pradesh and New Delhi and in eastern part in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Chandigarh city lies in the northern plains, having vast flat and fertile lands, with portions of Bhabar in the north-east and Terai in rest of the area. The climate is humid subtropical, which are characterised by a seasonal rhythms, from very hot summers, mild winters, unreliable rainfall and great variation in temperatures, with average annual rainfall of 1110.7 mm. The weather is colder from March-April, which usually proves, disastrous to the crops.

Various types of crops are grown here and they are maize, vegetables, paddy and what and the city gets its revenue from the agriculture sectors. The fields are irrigated. Apart, from agriculture sector, the animal husbandary sector is an important industry and various kinds of livestock are found i.e., goats, pigs, cattle, bullocks, buffaloes and pigs. The other important sector is fishing. The best time to be in the region, is during spring time. The region has an economy, which is interdependent, as the areas in this region are continuously inhabited, though it falls under different states. As the region cuts across different cities, there is movement of people and goods on daily basis among sub parts.

The industrial belt i.e., local industry is built on outskirts like Derabassi, Lalru and Baddi. Industrial sector in the city having over 2500 small scale units also contribute to the economy. With the growth of IT sector in the city, local populations have moved to IT sector too. On the administration front, the Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) and HUDA Panchkula are different authorities, who are responsible for development of this region.

The UT is famous for its architecture and urban design internationally, as the master plan of the city, was prepared by Le Corbusier, the Swiss-French architect. In July 2016, the Chandigarh's Capitol Complex was declared by the UNESCO as World Heritage at the 40th session of World Heritage Conference, while was held in Istanbul, Turkey. The UT tops the list by per capita income, which is followed by Haryana and Delhi, it is also the cleanest city in India (2010) and also the happiest city and also the first smoke-free city in India. The city has been selected as one of the hundred Indian cities, to be developed as a smart city under Smart Cities Mission. ❖



Thoti Tribe

Thoti tribe is one among the Scheduled Tribe (ST) of India. It falls, under the bracket of minor tribe, among many other minor tribes in India. Very little is documented about Thoti tribe. It was way back in 1956, based on President's order, which was modified by the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, it was identified that Thoti tribe inhabit five districts of Marathwada division of Maharashtra, spanning up to Rajura Tahsil in Chandrapur district. The tribe is also today found in other states i.e., erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, now the regions where the tribe inhabit fall in newly formed state Telangana.



The Thotis are found in Adilabad, Warangal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar district. All the above districts share border with the neighbouring state Maharashtra. The population of the tribe was 3,654 in 1991, but by 2001, their population came down to 2,074. These are similar to those of the Gond tribes. Gondi is their mother tongue. Thoti tribe live in separate hamlets of the main village, which are also inhabited by the Gonds, Marathas or Kurbis. Thotis live in small huts consisting of a room with a door and one or two small holes at the back, which serve as windows.

The tribe erects their huts on stone plinths or on earthen mounds. The walls of the huts are made of wooden ribs of bamboo matting, plastered with mud and cow dung. Thotis traditional dress comprises of a bandi (shirt) and a dhoti. Elderly men of the tribe wear pheta (head turban). Women wear choli (blouse) and a sari (lugada). Both men and women adorn themselves with ornaments. The family structure of the tribe includes both a nuclear and as well a joint family.

The Thotis have their own traditional panchayat known as "Karbharis" and the post is hereditary. The elderly villagers, too play a role in traditional panchayat and assist the man in judging social and religious disputes, unlike most the tribes, the Thotis also excommunicate their culprits. The traditional livelihoods of Thoti tribe were earlier wandering musicians, and later they took to work as bamboo workers and were engaged in making bamboo mats i.e., thattis; therefore, they came to be known or referred to as Thotis. Majority, of the Thoti tribe, continue to follow their traditional livelihoods by making bamboo articles, play musical instruments at weddings and other occasions, sell few musical instruments in nearby towns and villages.

The tribe today, for survival have taken to various other livelihood activities and they work as agriculture labour in others fields and also in MGNREGA. The tribe is a minor tribe, and with their dwindling population efforts must be laid to build cultural and ecological resources, which are possessed by the group. As the tribe, still continue with traditional occupation of making bamboo products, they should be financially supported in making basketry, cane furniture and other artefacts business, which can be marketed and help them sustain their livelihoods, in the changing face of livelihoods. It is important; to make a note that understanding tribals lives and their lifestyles is very important, prior to making any intervention for their development. ❖

Smaller is the way

Viswakarma Day!

Navaratri, Durgaastami, Vijayadasami!

Muharram!

Gandhi! Non-violence!

Elders' Day!

Floods in Hyderabad and parts of Telugu states! Yet, rainfall during the entire monsoon in the country is just 97% of the normal. Many areas have deficit rainfalls. TN and Karnataka are fighting for Cauvery waters.

AP is getting a 'package' in lieu of special 'status'.

Kashmir is living in curfew; it is already 90 days now.

Indian western border remains tense.

Armies on both sides are getting ready.

Amidst all this, two of our leaders of development in the country based in

Hyderabad are retiring – Vijay Mahajan, 62 and Vijay Kumar, 60. We are sure, they remain in the thick of action, guide and mentor the sector, for a long period to come.

Telangana is going for smaller administrative units in a big and wholesale way. More districts, divisions, mandals (blocks)! India needs to go 'small' across. We may need smaller states (50), districts (1000), blocks (15000), and GPs (500000). We need more and more homogenous units of administration. A tribal/hilly district may have a population not more than 1 million; a rural district, not more than 1.5 million; and a city district, not more than 2 million. A block may have population less than 50,000. Any habitation with more than 100 households could be a GP. In tribal habitations this could be down to 50-60. Where the villages are big, ward sabha should have more decentralization. This is the only way to decentralize, for increased people's participation, effective governance and efficient administration. This also paves way for generalist integrator manager/administrator to meet the variety of needs of the people in the small unit. Single window support becomes possible. Size of the administration could become small but tight. Similar agenda

departments could be merged. The work of the officers could be more whole-sum. Chances of community taking charge of responsibilities where possible increase significantly. Bottom-up planning could be really effective and participatory.

These smaller units need livelihoods-poverty reduction-development facilitators/professionals. At the state level, a multi-thematic team may provide technical support and integration support. At the district level, it has to be a compact small team, not bigger than 10 members. At the block level, it could be as small as 5-6 members. At each GP level, 2-5 professionals from community may be required. These 1-2 million grassroots integrating professionals could be trained under skill development and absorbed in GPs and/or Community Institutions at sub-block/block level. These are apart from 10+ million community cadres/resource persons/volunteers/para-professionals/leaders fully trained and available to service the community and community institutions as per the need.

Thus decentralization of administration through smaller units, coupled with communitization and rationalization of staffing with integration abilities is the way forward. They need to be sensitive. They need to be wedded to the values of Hope, Faith and Promise. They need to be participatory. They need to spend significant time with and in the community with clear accountability to community leadership. Capacity building of the communities, their leaders, their cadres and the staff working for them needs to be taken up on campaign mode in an express way. Poverty, Vulnerability, Gender, Livelihoods, Rights, Entitlements, Schemes, Institutions, Funds and resources have to be discussed as part of these campaigns. They need leadership learning. Increased transparency and readily available up-to-date Management Information is a must. Digitization has to be on the front foot.

Decentralization is necessary. Concomitant action along with decentralization ensures that the fruits reach the people and India moves nearer to realizing SDGs faster. ❖

Perspectives

G Muralidhar

TRUE livelihoods

(Tribal, Rural, Urban and Emerging livelihoods)

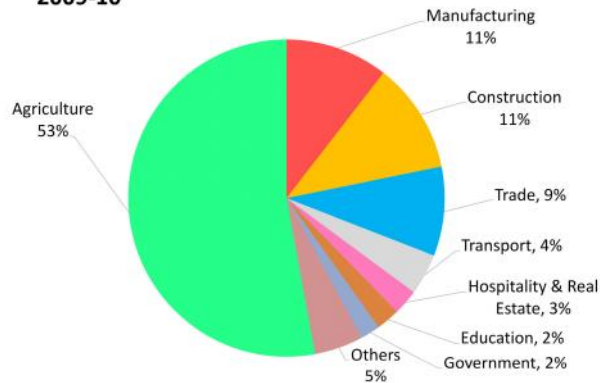
We as a society are interdependent on each other, broadly there are three categories i.e., tribal, rural and urban societies. These are based on geographical surroundings, social, economic, political, cultural and livelihoods situations. Mostly, tribal societies are situated in hilly, remote, forested, difficult areas and people depend on forest based and farm based livelihoods. Rural societies are considered as village societies and they are mainly dependent on-farm and off-farm based livelihoods. Urban societies are emerging and expanding in and around towns and cities, the populations is dependent on service and manufacture sector for livelihoods. These three societies are interdependent and have been witnessing changes in geographically and livelihoods contexts, extensively and intensively in last three decades. Emerging of new technologies are creating impact on existing livelihoods and facilitating evaluation of emerging livelihoods. In this context 'livelihoods' explores to understand 'TRUE Livelihoods'.



We as a society are interdependent on each other, broadly there are three categories i.e., tribal, rural and urban societies. These are based on geographical surroundings, social, economic, political, cultural and livelihoods situations. Mostly, tribal societies are situated in hilly, remote, forested, difficult areas and people depend on forest based and farm based livelihoods. Rural societies are considered as village societies and they are mainly dependent on-farm and off-farm based livelihoods. Urban societies are emerging and expanding in and around towns and cities, the populations is dependent on service and manufacture sector for livelihoods. These three societies are interdependent and have been witnessing changes in geographically and livelihoods contexts, extensively and intensively in last three decades. Emerging of new technologies are creating impact on existing livelihoods and facilitating evaluation of emerging livelihoods.

According to National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 2011 - 12, our country has 47.41 crore workforce in three sectors such as agriculture and allied sectors (23.18 crore), industrial sector (11.50 crore) and service sector (12.73 crore). Out of 47.41 crore total workforce, 39.69 crore workers are in rural areas and 13.72 crore workers are in

**Employment by Sector (%)
2009-10**

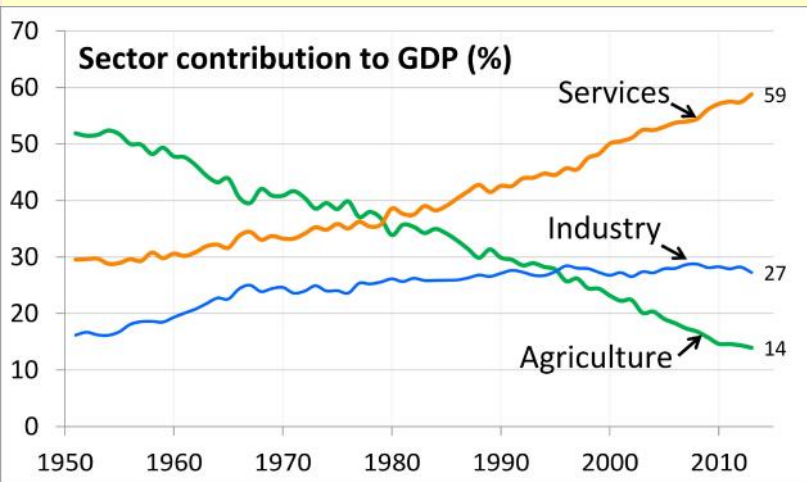


on service sector (Contributes 58% to GDP) and 13% workers depend on manufacturing sector (Contributes 16% to GDP). According to National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) report, 92% of total workforce is in informal sector or unorganized sector. These informal sector workers are getting low earnings without social protection, in tribal, rural and urban areas.

Tribal:

Tribals (Adivasis) is an umbrella term, used for heterogeneous set of ethnic and tribal groups, who are considered as the aboriginal population of South Asia and they make up the 8.6% of India's population, according to the 2011 census. Tribals are found all across India. To safeguard the interests of tribals, after dawn of Independence, Constitution of India, Article 366 (25) defined ST as tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under 342 to the STs for the purpose of the Constitution.

Under Constitution of India, a substantial list of STs are recognized as tribals. Their concentration are found in all regions. One stretch along the Himalayas stretching through the Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakand in the west. In northeast, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland, where more than 90% of the population is tribal. The Jharkand and West Bengal have other tribal populations. Central Indian states have country's largest tribes.



urban areas. Out of this workforce, women workers are 15 crore including rural (12.2 crore) and urban (2.8 crore). According to Employment Report 2014, large percentage of workers (49%) depends on agriculture (Contributes 16% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)), 27% of workers depend

- Geographical isolation – they live in cloistered, exclusive, remote and inhospitable areas such as hills and forests.
- Backwardness – their livelihood is based on primitive agriculture, a low-value closed economy with a low level of technology that leads to their poverty. They have low levels of literacy and health.
- Distinctive culture, language and religion – communities have developed their own distinctive culture, language and religion.
- Shyness of contact – they have a marginal degree of contact with other cultures and people

In south India, smaller number of tribal people is found, in western belt too along with UTs. The tribes across India, who maintain a distinctive cultural identity have been classified as PVTGs, as they remain more isolated from the wider community. As on date, Gol, has identified around 75 tribal communities as PVTGs in different states of India. In the context of livelihoods of tribals, over the centuries, if we look at the history or ancient India, it is clear that tribals enjoyed autonomy and depended on the region, evolved themselves and mixed the hunting, gathering, foraging, livestock rearing and farming economies and controlled their lands as a joint patrimony of the tribe. In few regions across in India, it was inevitable but to secure adivasi approval and support was considered crucial by the local rulers.



The British, as early as 18th century, consolidated the feudalism in India i.e., Jagirdari and Zamindari system and began imposing Permanent Settlement, initially in Bengal and Bihar. Gradually, it became a template for deepening of feudalism throughout the India, thereby bringing the older social and economic system in our country to alteration in a radical form. It is this form of alteration, that both land and forest natural rights of tribals were severely axed.

The colonial era, witnessed to settled farmland belonging to non-tribal peasants, further rapidly made the legal property of British-designated Zamindars (landlords), who moved to extract the maximum economic benefit possible from their new found property and subjects. This period, brought in maximum impact on tribal livelihoods, with legislation backing. With growing influx of non-tribal settlers by the Zamindars, began the exploitation of tribals lands, forests and labours. The tribals were deprived of the forests and resources, which they traditionally depended on and sometimes coerced to pay taxes. Moneylenders,

settlement in native habitats of tribals, forced them to become bonded labourers for the Zamindars. The legislations set in by the colonial rulers, brought a major shift in livelihoods of tribals.

Tribals reform and rebellion movement during the period of the colonial rulers, made them participate in Indian Independence movement too. With the dawn of Independence, land dispossession and subjugation during the colonial period, dispossession from their native habitats and curtailment on natural rights continued. The economic deprivation in tribal belts across India triggered internal adivasi migrations. Tribals, who were and today also are concentrated in heavily forested areas, combined with inaccessibility with limited political or economic significance, had always subsisted on hunting, gathering and foraging activities. This subsistence based living, has been and is currently also being taken over by market economy. Tribal communities are unique and their livelihoods too. As we know, that each tribe is related to the resource based on its utilization and on type of work.

The forests, since time immemorial have been providing them with food and livelihood security. The communities, who have been living in close proximity with the forests have over the centuries evolved local specific and livelihood strategies based on their indigenous knowledge. Tribals, whose lives revolved around forests, provided key livelihoods. Forests, formed an important primary resource. The various products from forests contributes to various livelihoods needs i.e., fuel wood, timber, vegetables, medicinal herbs. During lean months, collection of NTFP is a key source of income. Hunting and fishing is a major livelihood activity, foraging activity involves collection of food items, seasonal fruits, collection of meat from hunting. Fishing in local streams, ponds and rivers is another significant livelihood activity for majority of the tribes in different regions across the country.

Due to various forest laws enacted during colonial period and subsequent amendments to



forest laws in post-colonial period continue to impose restrictions and restrict access to forests with classification of forests i.e., reserved, protected and village forests. Many of the tribals domesticate animals and animal husbandry is another important livelihood activity. This livelihood occupies an important position in their economy. Some tribal communities have them in the form of assets. Apart, from milch animals, pigs, goats, yak and poultry are also extensively reared. Settled agriculture, introduced by colonial rulers, is another important livelihood activity for many tribes across different regions in our country. The paradox here is that land is a primary resource for agriculture activity and landlessness is a major problem faced by the tribal communities.



Agriculture as an important livelihood activity provides food security to many tribal families and the crop produce is both used for domestic consumption and for sale too. In many regions of tribal areas, due to restrained access to cultivable land, cultivation in small plots is predominant in agriculture. Growing land alienation, deprivation of land ownership, low investment in agriculture, caught in the web of penury and bonded labour, agriculture as a major livelihood activity remains a challenge, due to ineffective and inadequate measures placed in the system. Making of artifacts, with the forest resources is another important livelihood activity for tribes. Due to reduced access to forests, this livelihood is also under threat to many of the tribes, who are predominantly dependent on this, for survival. Collection of NTFP, is another important livelihood activity and provides income to many tribal families.

Many tribes across India depend on shifting cultivation for livelihoods and food security; in some cases the dependency is partial or full. In the name of forest conservation and development, both during colonial and post-colonial times the government had devised policies and laws seeking to eradicate shifting cultivation. Due to rapid socio-economic transformation, even today shifting cultivation still plays an important role in providing livelihood

and food security. It is beyond economic concerns and is an intricate part of their way of life and closely tied to their cultural identity. The challenges and problems faced by tribal communities have been through the Mughal era, colonial period and even after independence. However, the various protective measures, taken during colonial period were carried forward in Independent India also.

After Independence, for development of STs was clearly enunciated by the then first Prime Minister of Independent India in the form of five principles known as "Tribal Panchasheel." As early as 1956, measures were taken for development of STs as Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks (SMTBs), which had designed multifarious activities for tribal communities.

The creation of separate Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs) in Special Five Year Plan (SFYP) (1956-61) and a Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) within the state plan in Five Five Year Plan (FFYP) (1974-79), and formation of Large Sized Agriculture Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS), Tribal Development Agencies (TDAs), Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and various micro projects

for PVTGs clearly reflected the tribal development as an important agenda for administration in the country. The other developmental approaches were also initiated in the form of strategies such as top-down, regional planning, target group approach, integrated development, participatory development, Joint Forest Management (JFM), watershed management and various other poverty alleviation programmes focused on tribal development and livelihoods.

Further, Independent India had issued two orders, In order to assist tribals enjoy their existing rights without any hindrance from others through summary process and to protect and promote their interests, the first President of Independent India had issued two orders i.e., the Scheduled Areas (part A States) order, 1950 and the Schedule



Areas (part B States) order 1950 (as amended). These two orders of Scheduled Areas which are included in the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution (Article-244) declares certain tribal areas as Scheduled Areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Similarly Article 244(2) provides various provisions under Sixth Schedule for the administration and control of Schedule Tribes in the North-Eastern States.



On the basis of expert advice, as contained in the Bhuria Committee Report, 1995, an Amendment to the Act was enacted in December 1996 enabling extension of the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, in a modified form to the Scheduled Areas. The Act extends Panchayat to the Scheduled Areas of eight states namely, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (including recently formed State of Chattisgarh), Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar (including the recently formed State of Jharkhand), Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, which intends to empower the Gram Sabha (GS) and Gram Panchayat (GP) in tribal societies to preserve their customs, values and traditions and ensure their traditional rights over natural resources. The main motto of all these initiatives is to bring sustainable development in tribal areas and, especially, to sustain the livelihoods of tribal communities.

There have been livelihoods changes, in the context of drivers, constraints and opportunities. The problems in tribal livelihoods have been alarming, since colonial days, as the traditional means of obtaining livelihoods have been threatened. Access to land and control over the natural resources, has undergone significant changes, backed with legislative measures. On the other hand, state has been monopolizing and consolidating its ownership over nature. The large influx of non-tribals in pristine habitats of native dwellers has led to ecological degradation in large volumes. The process, emphasis on urbanization and industrialization has caused displacement of tribal population from their habitats. In the name of development,

they have been evicted from their native habitats and the continued pace of growth in the name of industrialization, urbanization, cash economy/market economy has affected and impacted on tribal livelihoods.

The impact also has led to diversification of livelihoods partly out of necessity and partly out of choice. Scarcity of land as an external driving force, behind current livelihood changes. The other external factor is the market integration as tribal communities are trying to seize new opportunities to increase and supplement their income and improve their living conditions. The other internal factors, are that among the young tribal population, education and mainstream media is influencing the views and values of the young and are changing their outlook towards livelihoods preferences. The factors such as landless, laws, policies, privatization of land, landlessness and labour, migration, education and employment are providing base for emerging livelihoods for tribal communities.

In the contemporary times, the tribals are receiving many options for their livelihoods, the emergence of new industries and options of being a migrant to eke out new livelihood as an industrial worker, daily wage worker, agricultural labour, entrepreneur, government job opportunities. Introduction of MGNREGA, as a lean season activity, introduction of other developmental projects like those of Anthodaya schemes, BPL rice schemes and many other both state and central government schemes, have widened their scope of livelihoods.

Sadly, few PVTGs have become beggars in their own native habitats, as they are finding difficult to cope with main streamlining. A few of the government schemes might have reduced the rate of migration in native habitats, but the communities continue to remain vulnerable, marginalized and exploited. Many of the tribal communities migration, till date are confined to their block or locality and still continue to depend on agriculture & NTFP collection as a primary source of livelihood. In order to sustain their livelihoods for future generations to come, key and pragmatic



measures should be initiated and implemented with true spirit. They are in the areas of strengthening policy advocacy at national, regional and global levels on land tenure, food security and livelihood. Support and strengthen tribal institutions and their leadership. Review various laws, policies and programs to guarantee their rights. The above measures are needed, as planning process in India, has failed to reduce the disparity between the tribal and non-tribal populations.

New livelihoods have emerged in tribal belts and they are mining, where in cheap labour, the tribals are engaged in these mining sites. The tribals, have become labourers in their own home land. In few other belts, eco-tourism projects have been established and the local tribal populations, work as tourist guides on minimum wages. Tribal women, in the era of globalization and liberalization, have been forced into sex trade. Many tribal girls and women are trapped in this web. The induced development in tribal areas, has led to mass displacement, impoverishment, exploitation and threat to their livelihoods.

The tribal communities till date have not managed to sustain their livelihoods, as they practice varieties of livelihoods in different regions, living in different environments. At one end, we have tribal livelihoods, who are continuing with their struggle and developing coping mechanisms to adopt and some tribal communities are on verge of extinction. In case of rural areas, with rural populations, the pace of migration has doubled in recent years, as they are also struggling to sustain their livelihoods in rural settings, unlike tribal communities, they too are continuing with their struggle, adaptations, coping mechanisms have become a daily feature in their lives.

Rural:

In our country over 60-70% of the population live in rural areas. They do not have adequate land holdings nor any alternatives to serve opportunities to produce or either to procure these commodities. The rural population has their own set of challenges, coping mechanism, strategies of adaptation. With increasing population, the demand for



basic needs has been steeply rising in Independent India and the growing populations need for shelter, food, fuel and fodder for the rural livestock continues to remain a challenge.

Prior to Independent India and even after dawn of Independence, the highly stratified rural society always had vested interests both from the local populations and as well from outsiders. These two external and internal factors have always exploited the rural poor of the situations. Few instances, which need a mention is the landlords not favouring infrastructure development, which would adversely benefit the poor, and may not get cheap labour to work in their farms. Moneylenders resisting alternate financial institutions to provide cheaper credit needed by the poor. Rural poor continued to live in the clutches of the powerful, thus they avoided confrontation and preferred to remain voiceless and suppressed life.

Rural populations in rural areas earn their living in various ways i.e., on-farm and off-farm activities. Sixty percent of the population in rural areas are directly engaged in agriculture. We have small, medium and large farmers. Large farmers own huge farms, they also run various businesses. Many labourers and small farmers depend upon collection of different types of forest produce, animal husbandry, livestock rearing, dairy produce, fishing and other tasks to earn additional income.

Today, in absence of adequate employment opportunities, the rural populations are unable to generate enough wages to sustain their livelihoods. Agriculture, which is the main stay economic activity and also that it is predominantly rain-fed activity, the poverty in rural areas persists. This is mainly due to limited and inequitable access to productive resources, such as land, water, improved inputs, technologies and micro-finance. Coupled, with the above are vulnerability to drought and other natural disasters. The rural populations have poor levels of literacy and



skills that conspire to keep people in the poverty trap and prevent them from claiming their basic rights or from embarking on new activities to earn income or build assets.

Agriculture, which is the major source of livelihood in rural areas, has not been a success to many farmers economically, due to unavailability of comprehensive support from government. Secondly, as many as 60 million ha., of agriculture lands are located in arid zone, which are mostly owned by the poor families. Given the chances of crop failure in arid zones, many poor and marginal farmers, do not opt for high investment in areas of external inputs, such as improved seeds, fertilizers and plant protection measures and end up with poor crop yields, even during normal years. Agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and labour costs have been increasing for decades and farmers produce is not matching the market price. From both the end, the farmer is at a loss i.e., purchasing time and time of sale. Gradually small, marginal and medium farmers are getting caught in debt trap. Farmers are facing crisis situation and almost 3 lakh farmers suicides occurred in last three decades, because of the crisis. Farmers are selling their lands and migrating to urban areas for survival. Environmental changes like drought, floods, new disease infestations to crops have been bringing more loses to farmers. Farmers are the most vulnerable victims of environmental changes.

Apart from agriculture, the rural populations are also engaged in off-farm activities for fuel and fodder collection and this is taken up in private land holdings, pastures and common lands, which are owned by the government and as well the communities. Over exploitation and denudation of the pastures have become a common feature, due to poor management capacities by the communities. Huge wastelands, in rural areas is another severe constraint for rural livelihoods, which are under-utilized and serve as no productive zones. As management of these waste lands can revive the supply of fodder and fuel, facilitate percolation of rainwater, improve agriculture production and provide seasonal fishing activity for many rural



communities.

Rural population's huge dependence on agriculture activity, makes water as a critical input and vested interests have always taken advantage of these water resources for their own benefits and making the poor not utilizing their share, thus accelerating the economic imbalance between the small and large landholders. This has always remained one of the biggest livelihood challenge for rural populations.

Forests, serve as an important lifeline for many rural communities as they provide both direct and indirect benefit to rural communities. However, deforestation has been a growing challenge and is directly suppressing agricultural production. Forests, which are under the ownership of the government, are degrading, due to lack of participation from local communities to conserve it. Livestock forms an important livelihood activity, for the rural population and is an important source of supplementary income. As mixed farming is an insurance against natural calamities, the livestock also is a buffer stay for many rural population communities. Milk, bullock powers are essential for diet and as well for farming and rural transportation. These are uneconomical due to low genetic base and poor management. The poor and landless rural poor prefer to maintain sheep and goats, pigs and let them loose for grazing on community pastures.

Various artisans i.e., potters, washer men, weavers, blacksmith, goldsmith, daily wage laborers, scavengers, barbers, priests, toddy tappers, entertainers, carpenters, utensil sellers, traditional healers, cobblers are rural populations, who have been earning their livelihood through traditional occupation, but in last one decade, due to globalization and liberalization reforms and also agriculture crisis, it has adversely affected the rural populations. Forcing many of the rural populations for distress migration in search of various other livelihoods

Lakhs of people particularly, downtrodden communities' people are doing drudgery, dangerous and inhuman works like scavenger work, drainage cleaning work and removing





horticulture and many agriculture allied activities. One of the largest programme for poverty alleviation is MNREGA, which is promoting rural livelihoods across India. In spite, of such a large scale of programme, which is being implemented, the migration from rural to urban areas continues. It is bringing in new ideas, poor quality of life and many more challenges to life and livelihoods.

Urban Livelihoods:

Urbanization in our country has been taking place rapidly, since our Independence. Urban population has doubled in last seven decades. People are migrating from rural areas to urban areas in search of livelihoods, education, health facilities, market, connectivity, entertainment and other factors. Particularly, in rural areas agriculture and allied sectors' growth rate is declining. These sectors are not in a position to ensure stable income and growth for the families. People are leaving these sectors and migrating to urban areas. For the last seven decades urban population percentage out of total population percentage has been on an increase and the table below shows the figures:

animals' carcasses. People are doing these works for merely to survival, these works did not give much income and also not good to them. Both in rural and urban areas these works are continuing. Presently, some organizations are demanding to abolish such inhuman works and do those works with machines instead of human beings. In case of farmers, the poor productivity of the land, livestock

According to 2011 -12 statistics, 80% of urban workforce is

Year	Urban Population Percentage (%) out of Total Population	Year	Urban Population Percentage (%) out of Total Population
1951	17.3	1981	23.3
1961	18	1991	25.7
1971	19.9	2001	27.8
		2011	31.2

and inefficient use of forests have caused seasonal employment in villages and sustaining livelihoods has become a struggle and in order to earn additional wages, they began migrating to urban areas.

The migration pattern among the rural population varies from region to region, based on opportunities and socio-economic status of the families. As the poorest families, especially the landless and marginal holders migrate with the entire family and in urban setting work as construction workers and return back at the onset of monsoon, but in recent trends, this is not the pattern that has been observed. As migration from rural to urban areas is for settlement for life with quality. After independence, various poverty alleviation programmes was with the major agenda to alleviate poverty. Therefore, various community development programmes were initiated to build the capabilities of the poor. The programmes aimed as skill oriented training to build the capabilities of the rural communities.

Different programmes initiated by the (Gol), focused with primary goal of assuring livelihoods. Keeping this goal, various multi-disciplinary programmes were initiated such as kitchen garden, vermin-composting, homestead

formally employed. Overall 51% workforce is depending on self-employment and remaining 49% of the workforce is depending on wage employment. Home based work and domestic works are largest employment segments in urban areas.

In urban areas, we can see thousands of livelihoods. Urban people predominately depend on manufacture and service sectors. Particularly service sector has been increasing in



post-independent era. Changes in people's life style and habits created large number of service based livelihoods and new markets across the country in cities. There are various service based livelihoods such as health, education, communication, electricity, transport, retail business, real estate, sports and games, hotels, tourism, courier services, child care, elderly persons' care, logistical support, pilgrims visits, religious gatherings, construction works, e-seva centers, domestic services, events management, rag pickers, waste managers, , career counselling, call centers, finance, print and electronic media and entertainment etc. In service sector there are large number of people engaged, who are unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

Construction sector, is providing more employment opportunities when compared to other urban livelihoods. In urban areas, everywhere new shopping complexes, apartments, educational institutions, waterways, industries, industrial plants, dams, bridges, hospitals, roads, buildings and drainages etc., are on



establishment mode. These works are providing various types of livelihoods such as masonry, centring, plumbing, carpentry, designing, painting, electrician etc., It is providing livelihoods for both skilled workers to unskilled

List of urban poor livelihoods list in a busy street in the city

Fruit vending cart	Selling balloons	Mobile recharge shop
Selling flowers	Sweet shops	Selling sandal wood
Fruit juice shop	Selling plantain leaves	Fortune teller
Repairing flat types	Selling tender coconuts	Selling coffee powder
Repairing keys	Mending shoes	Selling paper plates
Selling cloths in autorickshaw	Barber shop	Selling coconuts
Repairing bags	Selling exotic vegetables	Binding works
Selling slippers	Tea shop	Repairing electric items
Selling beedies and cigarettes	Snack cart	Repairing gold and silver items
Making picture frames	Chat Bandar	Ironing clothes
Making rubber stamps	Bangle cart	Selling pickles
Small stationary watches	Selling cane juice	Meat shop
Iron mart	Selling ice	Embroidery shop
Melting iron	Spice cart	Xerox shop
Selling old books	Selling incense sticks	Mobile phones repairing
Making mattress	Selling leather belts and caps	Selling curries
Selling corn cobs	Repairing wooden items	Selling toys
Selling beetle leaves	Tailoring shop	Workers in retail shops
Pan shop	Selling roasted groundnut	Buying used papers and plastic items
Selling lemon	Selling soda	Mechanic shop
Fruit juice cart	Selling audio cassettes	Selling cloth for car cleaning
Vegetable cart	Selling mobile covers	

workers. Large numbers of shopping complexes, big bazaars, hyper-markets, educational institutions, retail shops, vegetable markets, e-seva centers, function halls, hotels, restaurants and hospitals are established in urban areas because of availability of infrastructure facilities. These establishments are always seeking demand for various types of workers i.e., sales persons to watchmen.

In urban areas, we witness to number of labour addas (centers), where the migrant rural population gather in small number (10-25) with masonry tools, in search of livelihood as a daily wage labourer and one can see them hanging in labour addas from 8.00 to 10.00 AM. They are picked up, by different people in local locations either for construction works, domestic works or any other and the work , term and conditions are discussed then and there. Many a times, the migrant labourers, do not find any work, thus they go back homes or either agree to work on very minimal wage. Urban areas, are hot spots for manufacturing units, as a number of small and medium sized industries are situated in cities or city outskirts. Large number of migrant population and urban population work in the industries. A few of the population, after having gained some experience, they venture to start their own business enterprise and engage other populations.

Youth in urban areas are involved in part –time and full-time base livelihoods like paper boys, milk boys, courier boys. Event managements and movers and packers today have become a reasonably big businesses, as people are constantly on a move, in search of better life and livelihood. Thus, these sectors too are providing good livelihood to many urban populations. In urban areas, people have to move from one place to another place for livelihoods, education, health, entertainment and shopping. Large quantities of products have to supply super markets, hyper



markets, shopping complexes, shops, hospitals, educational institutions, vegetables markets etc. Transport sector plays key role in moving. Lakhs of autos, seven seater autos, cars, buses, trolleys, mini- lorries and lorries have to be placed in this business. Huge number of drivers, cleaners, mechanics and porters are required. Information and Technology (IT) centers are situated in urban areas. These centers may provide livelihoods to less number of people those who availed certain educational and technical qualifications. But, many people livelihoods depend on IT based livelihoods at second, third etc., levels.

In urban areas rich and middle classes families people did not have time for household works including take caring kids and elderly people. In most of the middle class families, both wife and husband have to go for jobs for long distances. This situation attracts lakhs of domestic workers to do household works and take caring kids. Women of poor families involve in these works. Hotels and mobile vending is another big livelihoods opportunity in urban areas. Everywhere we can see hotels and mobile food vendors. Lakhs of people are involved in this business in urban areas across the country.



Mobile vending is itself a big livelihoods opportunity to many people in urban areas. People sell vegetables, flowers, pots, toys, ornaments, plastic ware, vessels, kitchen items, snacks, clothes, sandals and sweet items etc. . Many poor people are dependent on mobile vending for livelihood. We can see large number poor people doing various livelihoods activities in busy centers in the city. Most of these livelihoods require minimum investment. For example in busy street of the city, within half kilometer area, we can find following livelihoods of the urban poor.

Migration workers condition is more vulnerable in urban areas. In work place they have to work for 10 to 14 hours without proper facilities for marginal wages. They do not have any insurance facilities and pension facilities. Employers easily cheat the migrant



workers and many a times, they do not get paid the agreed amount to the workers. At work places if migrant workers, meet with accidents, they do not get any compensation. Many of the migrant workers do not have proper housing and other basic infrastructure facilities. Being migrants, they depend on Public Distribution System (PDS) card, aadhar card, gas connection, pension at concerned urban offices. But, most of the migrant workers are unable to access authorized cards to avail their entitlements from government and ensure their rights.

In urban areas, women workers condition is vulnerable at work places. Most of the women are engaged in domestic works, where there are no official procedures defining domestic workers' working hours, payment, leaves and other entitlements. There is always high chance of sexual harassment in these places. Even at labour addas, the daily wage workers, face sexual harassments, which is very common and frequent, but there are no measures in place to safeguard these vulnerable women. They are many issues and problems which are prevalent in urban based livelihoods. Above half of the workforce is depending on self-employment with less investment and marginal income. Most of these entrepreneurs do not have any insurance for their business activities, assets, health and life. They cannot access loans from formal banks, they have to depend on money lenders for investment. They have to pay more interest, roughly the average 36% to 60% per year depending on the lender and credit emergency. They do not have licenses for their businesses and most of their businesses run at footpath areas or mobile vending method. They have to face many problems from municipal and police people and local leaders to run their businesses. They are the first victims of natural and social environmental disasters.

Technological changes, government policies and hyper markets, big bazaar are affecting livelihoods' of the small entrepreneurs. They have to compete with big bazaars for selling their products, which is becoming tough. Large number people used to make products at their homes for companies, if those companies bring in new technology to make the products. They may lose their livelihoods. In the above context of tribal, rural and urban livelihoods,

there are also livelihoods which are emerging, in all the three regions and how are these emerging livelihoods shaping up?

Emerging Livelihoods:

Twenty first century technological revolutions made a huge difference in total human history. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) created big impact on livelihoods and lives of the common persons. Along with ICT, developments in genetics, robotics, 3D printing and bio-technology gave birth to various new livelihoods and altered many existing livelihoods. These technological changes diminished, some traditional livelihoods and facilitated new livelihoods. These technological based livelihoods require minimum education and skills.

According latest survey, till May 2016, out of 1340 million total population, above 1058 million mobile subscribers in the country. Almost, in six lakh villages, average each village and in slums and market places have mobile recharge center or mobile sales and service center in the cities across the country, particularly in cities there many mobiles showrooms situated, mobile phone companies established mobile manufacturing units. These shops, showrooms and manufacture units are providing livelihoods to lakhs of people in sales repair and manufacture segments. Mobile phones connect people to internet world. Internet users number is rapidly growing. India is second largest country having internet subscribers in the world with 462 million (Till July 2016) internet users (35% in total country population).

Initially, when mobiles were launched in India, it was considered a instrument only for the rich, but now it has become a necessary commodity of the common person. It is becoming clearer that, almost mobile number occupied persons' identity. Mobile phones are providing number of services to many livelihoods categories of people such as farmers, vegetable and fruits vendors, catering people, electricians, plumbers, construction workers, artisans, domestic workers, fishermen, data operators, consultants, migrant workers, milk vendors, paper boys, tailors etc., in their livelihoods and lives. These people are benefiting in



both ways i.e., sale and purchase. By using mobile phones, they get new orders from consumers to sell their products or items and also they access prices and quality of the items to purchase. Mobile reduces vendors' time, travel cost, energy and money by providing products information to purchase and sell.

Various services provider are using mobile for giving many services such career counselling, coaching, legal support, health services, counselling to overcome from problems, religious information and distance learning courses etc., Online shopping became common in present world. People prefer to purchase products from online shops such as www.flipkart.com, www.amazon.in, www.ebay.in, www.mantra.in, www.snapdeal.com, www.naaptol.com and paytm.com etc., every big showroom owners started to sell their products from clothes to food items through their own online shops or through others' online shops. Corporate company owners like Flipkart and Amazon are establishing their stores at important cities and selling all products by the consumers' choices across the country. Many people are working in central stores and in delivering orders to the consumers.

Mobile food vending and curry points are increasing in the country. Life became busy in rural and urban areas, particularly in urban areas, people have to commute for two to four hours journey in a day to do jobs. In many families both husband and wife have to do jobs. These people are the consumers for mobile food vending and curry points. These businesses did not require huge infrastructure and Human Resource (HR) and with minimum investment, these businesses can run. So, they can sell food items at reasonable prices. Event management is one of emerging livelihood in the cities. Joint families are declining at the same time nuclear families are increasing. People became busy with their works and life. So, people have not sufficient time to conduct functions. This situation facilitated to rising event management to conduct different functions from birth to marriage day. Event management people will take all works including stage decoration, food and water arrangements, entertainment show and other facilities.



Different types of skilled, semi – skilled and unskilled people required in the events management profession.

Religious gatherings like puskaralu (Once in twelve years on rivers name) and setting Ganapathi idols or other idols has been increasing in last two decades. Kumbhmela is largest gathering (nearly 10 crore people) in the world. Lakhs and crores of people are participating in these religious events. People are doing number of livelihoods such as selling coconuts and other items, food items, travel arrangements etc., Disc Jockey (DJ) team importance is increasing in functions like marriages, wedding anniversaries, birthday functions, corporate events, religious events, celebrations and engagement functions etc., People are preferring DJ in functions instead traditional musical systems. DJ team performs highest quality sound with lighting systems by using modern musical tools. DJ, now popular at villages and people without any caste constrain are participating in this livelihood profession.

Uber, Ola, Meru and Easy Cabs companies' business has been increasing in transport sector for the last one decade. These companies are connecting consumers and cabs drivers with mobile internet facility with minimum investment. It increases business to cab drivers and also it reduces consumers' time and money. Consumers can access Uber and Ola cabs services within minutes by using Always A Pleasure (AAP). People are preferring this

business. Media and Entertainment (M&E) industry is one of the fastest growing industry in the country. It is one of the biggest emerging sectors in the country with various organs such as print media, electronic media, cinema and Television (TV) etc. Different skills and talents people are working in M& E industry. In media particularly, electronic media is showing growth. Above 1000 TV chnnels are existing and nearly 10 lakh people are depending on electronic media in the country. There are various types jobs in electric media as follows...

- Security persons
- Canteen staff
- OB Van drivers
- Voiceover artists





- Camera persons
- Studio camera persons
- Graphics designers
- Makeup artists
- Coordination staff
- Penal board operators
- Video editors
- Advertising & Marketing persons
- Sub-editors
- Anchors

Technological changes not only created new livelihoods and provided support in information accessibility and availability. These changes enhanced productivity from five to eight times in agriculture, manufacture and service sectors. These changes reduced burden, drudgery, time and energy. In agriculture, farmers are using machines at all stages in cultivation from developing land to harvesting. Electricians and carpenters are using sophisticated machines in their works. Globalization creating new opportunities to workforce, earlier monopoly corporate companies used to export their products to

other countries. Now, they changed their strategy, instead of exporting products, they are establishing manufacture units in developing countries, where cheap labour, resources and market are available. India is one of the ideal countries for multinational companies to establish their manufacturing units.

Emerging livelihoods require minimum education qualification and operating skills. But these are lacking in most of the people. Because 92% working force in unorganized sector, where there is no formal training system. Few people are able to access skills. Particularly, in the time of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) era, changes happening in technologies at speed. Within years existing technologies becoming outdated and new technologies replacing. Indian workers have to compete with Global workforce. Corporate companies are adopting advanced technologies. Poor people those who are running small enterprises with less investment and low technology are unable to compete with corporate companies in business.

Conclusion:

Globalization, changes in economic policies, technological revolutions, increasing population, environmental changes and new living styles, brought deep changes in livelihoods of tribal, rural and urban populations and also facilitated emerging livelihoods in three areas particularly, predominately in urban areas. These changes impact is not same on these areas. Tribal and rural areas people's livelihoods are continuing to be affected more severely than urban people's livelihoods. Coping with new situation's is critical for survival of poor people across three areas. Imparting education, skills, financial assistance, linkage with market, connecting to various departments, ensuring social protection and inclusion into Community Based Organizations (CBOs) such as Self Help Groups (SHGs), collectives, cooperatives, associations, unions, collective enterprises, collectivization has to become an important initiative in present context, for survival of poor and to sustain their livelihoods. ❖

Individual Enterprise



Selling Handloom Products

Collective Enterprise



SHG members in Kerala: Basket Weaving

Learn to Appreciate

Once upon a time, there was a man who was very helpful, kindhearted, and generous. He was a man who will help someone without asking anything to pay him back. He will help someone because he wants to and he loves to. One day while walking into a dusty road, this man saw a purse, so he picked it up and noticed that the purse was empty. Suddenly a woman with a policeman shows up and gets him arrested.



The woman kept on asking where did he hide her money but the man replied, "It was empty when I found it, Mam." The woman yelled at him, "Please give it back, It's for my son's school fees." The man noticed that the woman really felt sad, so he handed all his money. He could say that the woman was a single mother. The man said, "Take these, sorry for the inconvenience." The woman left and policeman held he man for further questioning.

The woman was very happy but when she counted her money later on, it was doubled, she was shocked. One day while woman was going to pay her son's school fees towards the school, she noticed that some skinny man was walking behind her. She thought that he may rob her, so she approached a policeman standing nearby. He was the same policeman, who she took along to inquire about her purse. The woman told him about the man following her, but suddenly they saw that man collapsing. They ran at him, and saw that he was the same man whom they arrested few days back for stealing a purse.

He looked very weak and woman was confused. The policeman said to the woman, "He didn't return your money, he gave you his money that day. He wasn't the thief but hearing about you son's school fees, he felt sad and gave you his money." Later, they helped man stand up, and man told the woman, "Please go ahead and pay your son's school fees, I saw you and followed you to be sure that no one steals your son's school fees." The woman was speechless.

Moral: Life gives you strange experiences, sometime it shocks you and sometimes it may surprise you. We end up making wrong judgments or mistakes in our anger, desperation and frustration. However, when you get a second chance, correct your mistakes and return the favor. Be Kind and Generous. Learn to Appreciate what you are given. ❖

[Source: Ida, United States— <http://www.moralstories.org/learn-appreciate/>]

Social Enterprise



e-Choupal initiative Program by ITC

Important Day



2 October, Mahatram Gandhi Jayanthi & International Non-Violence Day

The First Human

Author: Ann Gibbons

The book, 'The First Human' was written by Ann Gibbons, the primary writer for the Science magazine; teacher of science writing at Carnegie Mellon University; and recipient of Anthropology in Media Award from the American Anthropological Association.

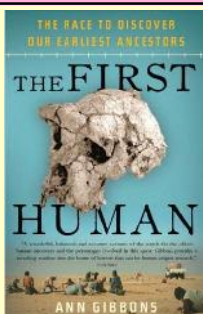
This book chronicles four competitive scientist teams of in a race to find the fossil of the earliest human ancestor and answer the question – when and where was the dawn of humankind?

The book provides a general overview of developments in palaeoanthropology during the early twentieth century. It provides a thorough account of the discoveries of new hominid fossils and of the competing interpretations of these fossils. It also analyses the role that research in molecular anthropology has increasingly come to play in theorizing about human evolution.

The book tells the story of how paleoanthropologists have searched since the 1890s for ever-older human relatives, recently entering the zone of overlap where humans and chimps separated from their common ancestor. It also focuses on the fossil-hunters themselves and their personal histories, successes and failures, and especially conflicts over both scientific interpretations and access to fossil specimens. These fossil hunters seem to spend more time fighting, stealing from, attacking, and/or hiding materials from each other than they do studying their finds.

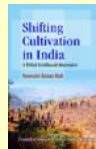
The author quotes an article written by Tim White, which concludes that "the science of paleoanthropology at the millennium is in serious trouble.

This book is a well-written and engaging tale of the search for our hominid ancestors., and is a must-read for those interested in human evolution. ❖



Shifting Cultivation in India

This book written by Narendra Kumar Rath. The book is based on study conducted through field works in 12 villages of seven blocks of Koraput region consisting of four districts, i.e. Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada. It presents that around 30 per cent of the tribal population in Koraput region were dependent on shifting cultivation and they cannot be deprived of their podu land, until some viable alternative means of livelihood are provided to them. It provides the reasons responsible for the emergence of this practice, analyses the factors responsible for the perpetuation of the system, details the advantages as well as the harmful effects of this system and elaborates views given by different authorities on the subject. This book will be useful for all those, who are actively involved in understanding sustainable livelihood of tribal societies. ❖



Emerging Coping Strategies in Accessing Livelihood

The book 'Emerging Coping Strategies in Accessing Livelihood' written by MumbereKikoli describes as how unemployed people are involved in small scale trading activities, artisan businesses and , provides services to people as consultant or working as an unskilled labour to look for, means of survival, when the population of the DR Congo suffers from chronic disasters. It also describes various coping strategies including On the working venue, micro entrepreneurs were selling their goods in the market, public places, along the road or avenue, room or office, rotated on roads or avenue calling up to customer while selling, cross- of-avenue, bus station, home, construction site and workshops. This book is useful for development workers and those who are pursuing career in the area of Livelihoods. ❖



e-links

VCA : http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/vca_of_vemulanarva_milk_collection_mbnr.pdf

Sub-sector : <http://www.iitmandi.ac.in/istp/projects/2014/reports/Group%2019%20Apple%20Preservation.pdf>

e-book : http://www.in.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/rmol_livelihood_compendium.pdf

v-book : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nn5RhjUI-zw>

Supplements

Legendary Effort : http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_legendary_effort_aravind_eye_care_october_2016.pdf

Kshetram : http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_kshetram_nilgiri_hills_october_2016.pdf

Livelihoods Management Note : http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/supplement_livelihoods_management_note_october_2016_0.pdf

e-course; e-livelihoods learning course : Capsule No: 369 - 381

e-course

http://livelihoods.net.in/sites/default/files/pdf/e-course_october_2016.pdf

‘Yoga’kshemam

Elders' Day!

Gandhi Day, International Day of Non-violence!

Navaraatri! Durgastami, Vijayadasami!

Muharram!

This month has taken me to Gita, translated by Eknath Easwaran.

It begins with the conflict within whether to engage in war with the evil even if they are related to us very closely. The teacher/mentor says go ahead. We need to go ahead. We cannot abdicate our responsibility, taken by us on our own in the first place. We need to go ahead and engage in action. Results are the worry of the universe. This is the yoga of Nishkaama karma. We need to move away from attachment. And we are capable of being this.

There are two paths, Jnana yoga and Karma yoga. Even if we take the Jnana yoga, we cannot shirk engaging in action. Action cannot be avoided. At least to maintain our bodies, we need to engage in action. Cause and effect are cyclical, one leads to the other, other leads to another and so on. Our actions are conditioned by natural inclinations, which in turn are conditioned by the interaction with the universe. Let us know that the pecking order is inner soul à intellect à mind à senses à body. Let us listen to the inner soul to act.

Free Action without attachment is the way. There is no renunciation possible without action. If we are seeking universe, all paths take us there. This is the wisdom. This is yoga and if followed, universe takes us in. This is facilitated hugely by meditation and reflection. Initially we may need suitable place(s), postures, moderate food, sleep etc., for these. It helps if we are able to focus, focus inside or on the universe with intense concentration.

No one knows the Universe fully. Universe is everything. When we are devoted to something with complete faith, the Universe joins hands and delivers it. We need to meditate constantly on the Universe and serve it. Cosmos/Universe goes on its own way as per its rules. Whatever we do is the act of the Universe. We give all love to the Universe to be one with it, in due course. Krsnaarpanam now leads to Krsnayogam later.

Let us know that Universe is the knowledge, light,

power, beauty, divinity, good and the being – prakriti. Let us know that Time consumes everything. Let us know that we are its instruments. Let us visualize Universe and Time and realize ourselves in them. Let us be aware and conscious that only through actions with unflinching devotion and faith free from ill-will to any element of prakriti, we become one with the Universe, for good. Knowledge and actions are fine. Bhakti/Devotion is the surest way. Surrender in entirety is the surest way.

Five areas of sense perception, five elements, five sense organs, five organs of action, three elements of the mind (manas, buddhi and ahamkara-chitta) constitute the kshetra and the inner soul is the kshetragna, the knower. Let us know that the inner soul is the microcosm or a manifestation of the soul of the Universe itself. Therefore, it can transcend the three gunas of prakriti – sattva, rajas and tamas. A varying portfolio of these three gunas is present in each one of us. We move, as we practice and pursue, towards sattva dominant portfolio initially and gradually transcend the gunas, with love and devotion to the 'soul'. Then we are ready to be merged into the soul of the Universe.

The sum total of all souls - the supreme self - provides prana and supports prakriti from within. We need to transcend lust, anger and greed. We need to be fearless, pure, determined; we need to give, love, serve and be truthful; we need to be detached; and we need to be self-disciplined. This is sattvik practice and we move closer to the 'soul' within and outside. Sattva can be augmented with appropriate diet, actions, practices, and interests.

Let us be aware and adore the Universe; and let us take all actions for the sake of Universe. Universe loves us and is keen to take us in.

This is what YogeswaraKrsna taking us towards overflowing joy. This is krsnaarpanayogam.

Can we be there? **Yes, if we pursue Atma Yoga.** If we meditate and reflect! If we are aware and conscious! If we practice self-discipline and detachment! If we are willing! Krsna confirms the loving devoted yogis are meant to be one with the Universe.

Join us in the world of yoga –for loving, caring and serving the elements of the prakriti and the universe towards its purposes—towards krsnagitayogasiddhi. You will not regret it. ❖

Note: We are requesting our partners to take over bringing out 'livelihoods' in local languages, with effect from October 2016. As part of this policy, we will not be attempting to give 'Jeevanopadhulu' from October 2016 directly on our own. Kindly note.

ALPL invites interns for six months in livelihoods and development sector. Interested candidates may please send your Curriculum Vitae to following e-mail id:

venkat.kolagari@gmail.com

aksharkriti@gmail.com