

Understanding Livelihoods on Ground

(Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plans and Value Chain Analysis)

Volume III

Livelihoods Team

First Edition
October 2020

Edited and Published
By
Livelihoods Team

Price: Rs. 49
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***Dedicated to coexisting
ourselves, all the beings
flowing together***

-Livelihoods Team

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Acknowledgement

We at Akshara would like to appreciate the efforts of all those who walked / are walking with us. We would like to express our gratitude to the *AKSHARA* family for contributing content for articles, tools and supplements every month for the livelihoods monthly magazine for the last 13 years.

We would like to thank all those who provided support, talked, read, wrote, offered comments and allowed us to quote their remarks and assisted us in editing, proof-reading and designing.

The three volumes of “Understanding Livelihoods on Ground” contain articles, participatory tools, supplements and special supplements. We are grateful to all the grassroots people for providing their valuable time and energy for the articles. We thank all the anonymous contributors. We express our deepest gratitude to the readers who have been motivating us by sharing their valuable feedback.

Finally, we are grateful to the universe for letting us be useful in our humble way.



G Muralidhar

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Preface

Livelihoods Team has been involved in knowledge dissemination in and around livelihoods. The 'Livelihoods' Magazine has been a major part of this effort with space for various articles, participatory tools' introduction, supplements and special supplements that are thought provoking. The following compilation of our best content over the years named "Understanding Livelihoods on Ground" is a way for us to present our meaningful work to a wider audience. It is in three volumes due to the sheer number of articles we thought would be cherished by our brethren.

The volumes are classified based on content categorization. The volumes classifications are:

Volume I: Legends & Life workers, Organizations & Interventions and Context / Policies / Acts

Volume II: Sukshetra, Legendary & Other Efforts, 7L (Life, Living, Livelihoods, Linkages, Leadership, Learning and Love) & How to do Supplements.

Volume III: Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plans and Value Chain Analysis

We hope you would find this book as useful and enjoyable as we found it.

I. Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plans

1. Livelihoods of the Poor

TRUE Livelihoods (Tribal, Rural, Urban and Emerging livelihoods)

We as a society are interdependent on each other. Broadly, there are three categories of societies 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 societies that are emerging and expanding in and around towns and cities. The urban populations are dependent on service and manufacturing sector for livelihoods. These three societies are interdependent and have been witnessing changes in geographical and livelihoods contexts extensively and intensively in last three decades. Emergence of new technologies is making an impact on existing livelihoods and facilitating evaluation of emerging livelihoods.



According to National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 2011 -1 2, our country has 47.41 crore workforce employed in three sectors i.e. agriculture and allied sectors (23.18 crore), industrial sector (11.50 crore) and service sector (12.73 crore). Out of 47.41 crore of total workforce, 39.69 crore workers are in rural areas and 13.72 crore workers are in 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 on service sector (Contributes 58% to GDP) and 13% workers depend on manufacturing sector (Contributes 16% to GDP). According to a report by National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS), 92% of total workforce is in informal sector or unorganized sector. These informal sector workers are getting low wages without social protection in tribal, rural and urban areas.

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, the Constitution of India envisaged Article 366 (25), which defined ST as tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under 342 to be STs for the purpose of the Constitution. Under Constitution of India, a substantial number of people are recognized as tribals. They are found in all regions; one stretch along the Himalayas, stretching through the Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in the west. And, in Northeast, in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland; where more than 90% of the population is tribal. Jharkhand and West Bengal have other tribal populations. Central Indian states have country's largest tribal population. In South India and in western belt and UTs, a smaller number of tribal populations are found. 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, Govt 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 a few regions across India, it was inevitable to secure adivasi approval and support which 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 led to both land and forest natural rights of tribals were severely axed. The colonial era witnessed farmland belonging to non-tribal peasants who were 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 legislative backing. With the 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 that they traditionally depended on, and sometimes, they were coerced to pay taxes. Moneylenders, settlements 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 still are concentrated in heavily forested areas, combined with inaccessibility and 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' lives revolved around forests, which provided them with 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.

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 into 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 animals 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 pre-dominant form of agriculture. Problems faced by tribals are growing land alienation, deprivation of land ownership, and 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, but due to reduced access to forests, this livelihood is also under threat for 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 governments 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 started during the Mughal era, colonial period and continue even after independence. Various protective measures, taken during colonial period were carried forward in Independent India.

After Independence, development of STs was clearly enunciated by the first Prime Minister of Independent India with the 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 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 to assist tribals in enjoying their existing rights without any hindrance from others through summary process and to protect and promote their interests - 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), declare 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 (ST) in the North–Eastern (NE) 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 (SA) of eight states namely, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (including recently formed State of Chhattisgarh), 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 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 the tribal livelihoods.

The impact also has led to diversification of livelihoods partly out of necessity and partly out of choice. Scarcity of land is 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 internal factors are that among the young tribal population, education and mainstream media are 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 and etc. 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, a few PVTGs have become beggars in their own native habitats, as they are finding it difficult to cope with 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 migrate till date 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 include mining, where in cheap labour is required, 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 tribals who are continuing with their struggle and developing coping mechanisms to adopt while some tribal communities are on verge of extinction. In case of rural populations, the pace of migration has doubled in recent years as they are also struggling to sustain their livelihoods in rural settings, and 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 or 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' needs of 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 linkages both with the local populations and as well as the outsiders. These two external and internal factors have always exploited the rural poor of the situations. Few instances which need a mention is the landlord's attitude of not favouring infrastructure development which would adversely benefit the poor while landlords not getting cheap labour to work in their farms. Moneylenders resist 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.

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 is directly engaged in agriculture. We have small, medium and large farmers. Large farmers own huge farms and 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 the absence of adequate employment opportunities, the rural populations are unable to generate enough wages to sustain their livelihoods. Agriculture is the main stay economic activity and also a predominantly rain-fed activity is turning unviable and causing 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 for many farmers economically due to unavailability of comprehensive support from government. Secondly, as much 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 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 ends, 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 committed suicides in the 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 the communities. Over-exploitation and denudation of the pastures has become a common feature due to poor management capacities of the communities. Huge wastelands in rural areas are another severe constraint for rural livelihoods, which are under-utilized and serve as no productive zones. 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 a critical input and vested

interests have always taken advantage of these water resources for their own benefits, 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 challenges for rural populations.

Forests serve as an important lifeline for many rural communities as they provide both direct and indirect benefits 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 as 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, globalization and liberalization reforms and also agriculture crisis have adversely affected rural populations; thereby, forcing many of the rural populations for distress migration in search of various other livelihoods.

Lakhs of people, particularly from downtrodden communities, are doing drudgery, dangerous and inhuman works like scavenging, drainage cleaning and removing animals' carcasses. People are doing these works for merely to survive as do not give much income and also not good for health. Both in rural and urban areas these works are continuing. Presently, some organizations are demanding to abolish such inhuman works and to do these works with machines instead of human beings. In case of farmers, the poor productivity of the land, livestock 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 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 now is for settlement for life with quality. After independence, various poverty alleviation programmes were implemented with the major agenda to alleviate poverty. Therefore, various community development programmes were initiated to build the capabilities of the poor. The programmes aimed at skill oriented training to build capabilities of rural communities.

Different programmes initiated by the GoI focused on the goal of assuring livelihoods. Keeping this goal, various multi-disciplinary programmes were initiated such as kitchen garden, vermin-composting, homestead 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 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 Independence. Urban population has doubled in the 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 as percentage of

total population has been increasing. According to 2011 -12 statistics, 80% of urban workforce is 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, a large number of people engaged 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 being established. 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 and unskilled 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 need of infrastructure facilities. These establishments are always demanding for various types of workers i.e., sales persons to watchmen.

In urban areas, we witness a number of labour addas (centers) where the migrant rural population gathers 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 of local locations either for construction works, domestic works or any other work, terms and conditions are discussed then and there. Many a times, the migrant labourers do not find any work, thus they go back homes or 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, venture to start their own business enterprise and engage other people

Youth in urban areas are involved in part-time and full-time based livelihoods like paper boys, milk boys, courier boys, etc., Event managements and movers & packers have become reasonably big businesses these days 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 be supplied to super markets, hyper markets, shopping complexes, shops, hospitals, educational institutions, vegetables markets etc. Transport sector plays a 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's livelihoods depend on IT based livelihoods at second, third levels.

In urban areas, rich and middle class families do not have the time for household works including taking care of 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

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

Migrant 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 pay 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 are very common and frequent, but there are no measures in place to safeguard these vulnerable women. There 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, and have to depend on money lenders for investment. They have to pay more interest roughly on an 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 carts. They face many problems from municipalities, police and local leaders to run their businesses. They are the first victims of natural and social environmental disasters.

Technological changes, government policies, hyper markets, big bazaars are affecting livelihoods' of the small entrepreneurs. They have to compete with big bazaars for selling their products, which is becoming tough. Earlier, a large number of people used to make products at their homes for companies, if those companies bring in new technology to make the products, these people 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. Let us look at how these emerging livelihoods are shaping up?

Emerging Livelihoods: Twenty-first century's technological revolutions made a huge difference in the human history. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has created a 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 to the latest survey, till May 2016, out of 1340 million population, above 1058 million are mobile subscribers in the country. In the total six lakh villages in Indi, almost every village, slums and market places have mobile recharge center or mobile sales and service center in the cities across the country. Particularly in cities, there are many mobile showrooms, as well as 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 the internet world. Internet users' number is rapidly growing. India is the 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, they were considered an instrument only for the rich, but now it has become a necessary commodity of the common person. Nowadays, mobile phones are providing a number of services too many 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 they also access prices and quality of the items to purchase. Mobile reduces vendors' time, travel cost, energy and money by providing products' information.

Various services providers are using mobile for giving many services such as career counselling, coaching, legal support, health services, counselling to overcome problems, religious information and distance learning courses etc. Online shopping has become common in the 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., all big showroom owners have started to sell their products from clothes to food items through their own online shops or through others' online shops. Corporate company owners are establishing their stores at important cities and selling all products of 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 has become 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 do not require huge infrastructure and Human Resource (HR) and only need minimum investment. 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 have become busy with their works and life. So, people do not have sufficient time to conduct functions. This situation facilitated the rise of event management companies to conduct different functions from birth to marriage day. Event management people will do all works including stage decoration, food and water arrangements, entertainment show and other facilities. Different types of skilled, semi – skilled and unskilled people are required in the event management profession.

Religious gatherings like *Puskaraalu* (Celebrated once in twelve years at each river) and setting up of Ganapathi idols or Hanuman idols have been increasing in the last two decades. *Kumbhmela* is the 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 in these gatherings such as selling coconuts and other items, food items, travel arrangements etc. Disc Jockey (DJ) teams' importance is increasing in functions like marriages, wedding anniversaries, birthday functions, corporate events, religious events, celebrations, engagement functions etc., People are preferring DJs in functions instead of traditional musical systems. DJ teams perform with highest quality sound with lighting systems by using modern musical tools. DJs are now popular in villages and people without any caste constraints.

The businesses of Uber, Ola, Meru and Easy Cabs companies have been increasing in transport sector in 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 it reduces consumers' time and money. Consumers can access Uber and Ola cabs services within minutes by using Always A Pleasure (AAP). People prefer this business. Media and Entertainment (M&E) industry is one of the fastest growing and one of the biggest emerging sectors in the country with various organs such as print

media, electronic media, cinema and Television (TV) etc. People with different skills and talents are working in M&E industry. In media, particularly, electronic media is showing growth. Above, 1000 TV channels exist and nearly 10 lakh people are depending on electronic media in the country. There are various types of jobs in electric media, which are 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, but 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 is creating new opportunities to workforce, opposed to earlier, when monopoly of corporate companies used to export their products to other countries. Now, they changed their strategy, instead of exporting products, they are establishing manufacturing units in developing countries where cheap labour, resources and markets are available. India is one of the ideal countries for Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to establish their manufacturing units.

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

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 all three areas, especially in urban areas. The impact of these changes is not same on these three areas. Tribal and rural areas people's livelihoods are continuing to be affected more severely than urban people's livelihoods. Coping with new situations 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 the present context for survival of poor and sustenance of their livelihoods.

Rainfed Farming

Agriculture isn't all about just food security; it is not even about increased productivity and contribution to country's GDP. Agriculture is the provider of livelihoods to more than 60 per cent of the people in



India. Of this 60 per cent, about 400 million depend on rain-fed/dry land farms. About 68 per cent of the net sown area constitutes rain-fed regions in India. Characterized by water scarcity, poor infrastructure, low productivity and inadequate policies, about 30 million rain-fed farmers are yet to see the silver lining around the dark cloud. The poverty of the country is mostly in rain-fed areas. Dry lands are home to more than 900 million people in this world! This is despite the fact that these regions have low agricultural productivity. The erratic nature of rainfall places severe restrictions on the

ability of the dry lands to produce agricultural crops. Farming in these areas has a huge component of risk. Cost-risk-return equation is highly unfavorable to dry land farming communities today. Dry lands often experience prolonged periods of dryness. The potential evaporation of water from the land in these areas exceeds the rainfall. The soil is often alkaline or saline. About 47 per cent of the world's land area is dry. There is no universally accepted definition of dry lands. However, one widely accepted UNESCO classification of dry lands divides these lands into hyper-arid, semiarid and dry sub-humid zones. The hyper-arid zones do not support any kind of crop growth without irrigation. They are mostly in Saharan, Arabian and Gobi deserts. The arid zones that receive about 200 to 300 mm rainfall cover about 15 per cent of the land surface. With sparse vegetation, the land is mostly used for grazing. Africa and Asia account for most of hyper arid and arid zones in the world. Semi-arid zones are more extensive and have highly seasonal rainfall regimes and receive about 500 to 800 mm. Drier areas in these zones support grazing, while rain fed cropping is practiced in wetter parts. In dry sub-humid zones, rain fed cropping and animal husbandry is widely practiced.

In India, about 400 million depend on dry lands and rain fed lands for their livelihoods. According to the Union Ministry of Agriculture, rain fed regions in India account for 68 per cent of the total net sown area, which is about 86 million hectares. Most of the rain fed regions are concentrated in 13 states in India, including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. There are about 30 million dry land farmers in India. Rain fed regions are drought prone. In India, these regions suffer from drought at least once every 3 years. Western, Eastern Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh are more vulnerable to droughts.

Rain fed crops account for 48 per cent of the total area under food crops and 68 per cent of the area under non-food crops in the country. Important crops grown are cereals, pulses and oilseeds including jowar, bajra, maize, millets like ragi, foxtail millet, pearl millet etc., black gram, green gram, red gram, Bengal gram, soya bean, groundnut, sunflower, castor, cotton, chillies, turmeric etc. About 73 per cent of the area under cotton is rain fed. Around 60 per cent of livestock in the country are concentrated in dry land areas. Considering the diversity of crop wealth in dry land areas, one would assume reasonable

level of prosperity here. However, the reality portrays a contrasting picture. The dry land farmers at the left end of the value chain are poor and marginalized for the most part. Dry land regions are characterized by water scarcity, fragile environments, drought and land degradation caused by low rainwater use efficiency, high population pressure, poverty, poor infrastructure and inappropriate policies. Dry land farmer owning more than 10 acres of land can be reeling in poverty, compared to their counterparts in wet areas owning about 1 - 2 acres of land. Green revolution left dry land areas untouched. All the investments towards research and infrastructure development were directed towards promotion of agriculture in fertile and water abundant areas. High Yielding Varieties (HYV) were developed in crops which were suited to areas with water facilities. When country was on the fringes of starvation and famine that might have been the logical way forward to quickly increase food production and avert possible disasters in dry lands. Unfortunately, even after India attained self-sufficiency in food grains, dry lands continue to be neglected.

Today, we are facing heat of rising food prices and food shortages. Government grain buffers are shrinking. Agriculture on the whole is facing crisis, mainly due to low productivity, decline in farmers' incomes, market volatility and impact of globalization etc. We continue to hear news of farmers' suicides from dry land areas like Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Central part of India and from other regions mainly due to indebtedness. It is a paradox that, on one hand, we have food shortages and increased demand for food and, on the other hand, the producers of food (the farmers) remains poor and increasingly find the livelihood of agriculture unviable. This trend might seem to be defying logic of demand-supply-price complex at the farmer level. This is because there are too many players in value chain between producers and consumers. To ameliorate the situation, GOI has recently come out with Rs.60 + crore debt waiver scheme for farmers across the country. The farmers in dry land areas have little to benefit as the scheme has limited the beneficiaries to one or two hectare holdings. The loan waiver scheme did not have any special provision for dry land farmers. A careful look at the dry land crops reveals a changing trend from cultivating food crops to more of non-food crops. In fact, some "minor cereals" (native millets) like foxtail millet, pearl millet, pigeon pea are disappearing for no demand though they are highly nutritious and can be an excellent dietary supplement. For instance, ragi is a grain of great nutritive value considered more sustaining to people than any other grain. Coarse cereals unfortunately carry with them the stigma of poor man's diet. Therefore, people have embarked on the process of "sanskritization" towards rice and other soft cereals. This is mostly because of lack of awareness and their unfamiliarity in urban areas.

Cash crops like cotton, sunflower, turmeric etc. are taking priority in these areas because of relatively better margins. Crops for bio-fuel like maize are gradually taking precedence. All these trends threaten the food security of the people in dry land areas in particular and people across in general. Pulses like green gram, black gram, red gram etc. have ready markets, but they are short of supply. Most of the area under these crops is resource poor and yields are low. This gives little incomes to farmers compared to oilseeds and cotton. Another key disturbing influence on agriculture is rapid urbanization and proliferation of SEZs. Agricultural lands are getting converted for non-agricultural purposes mainly towards housing, mining and for industrial development works. Special Economic Zones are targeting single crop lands. Government, PDS distributes wet land produce like rice, wheat etc. Some sporadic attempts were made in the past to include coarse cereals in PDS and popularize value added health foods, but that did not take off well. Other government schemes like mid-day meals program, food-for-work program, etc., also distribute rice. Rs. 2 kg rice scheme in AP caused a huge shift from native to soft cereal. It may be time to relook at these and integrate dry land food grains into PDS and other schemes in a localized and decentralized manner. Andhra Pradesh alone spends about Rs. 250 crores on mid-day meal scheme. If even Rs. 100 crore is spent on procurement of jowar and other dry land millets, nearly 2 million tonnes of such grain can be purchased.

Due to high prices of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, many dry land farmers in India use organic matter for inputs. One can see this as a blessing in disguise to some extent. The growing middle class

Government Schemes

The government through its schemes has planned to develop 12,03, 863 sq km dry land area in the country—7,45,914 sq km in 16 states under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and 4,57,949 square km in seven states under the Desert Development Programme (DDP).

DPAP is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, covering 972 blocks in 185 districts.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1995-96 till January 31, 2008 about 27,439 projects covering an area of 13.7195 million hectare have been sanctioned and Rs 2,739.84 crore was released.

The DDP being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan covering an area 4, 57,949 sq km in 235 blocks in 40 districts. The scheme includes hot arid non-sandy areas, hot arid sandy areas and cold arid areas.

The implementation of the government's two major schemes for dry land areas show that many sanctioned projects are yet to be completed and have overshoot the timeframe. Mid-term evaluations conducted by independent agencies show some success stories in pocket areas, but more needs to be done to improve the lot of dry land farmers.

and neo-rich in urban areas are becoming more and more health conscious, looking for organic food in retail shops. They are also looking for non-soft cereals. We see restaurants in cities advertising ragi balls, jowar and bajra roti as delicacies. It may be the time to capture this demand. The potential of the dry land areas needs to be unleashed. The country has to invest in discovering high yielding, pest resistant varieties in dry land crops. We cannot continue to neglect dry lands that occur in 177 districts of India. It is time for a second green revolution with focus on dry land areas without creating negative consequences to the environment. CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research) scientists are working to shorten the growing season of all dry land crops and develop better water management methods. The green revolution succeeded in shortening the growing season of irrigated crops, thus, allowing farmers to harvest more times in a year. Modern retailing is creating more and more avenues for direct marketing. For instance, e-choupal purchases its produce directly from the farmers thus greatly shortening the value chain. But retailers like to deal with small number of large farmers for volumes and uniform quality. Dry land farmers have low production volumes, small marketed surplus and dispersed holdings and therefore lost in the modern retailing game. One way forward can be to build product-based collectives of dry land farmers and provide them with backward and forward linkages. There is a huge infrastructure gap in dry land areas. Major chunk of investments go into wet areas to improve irrigation and other infrastructure. Simple check dams to harvest rainwater can be built in dry land areas. There can be community maintenance funds and maintenance can be entrusted to the communities. In Dahod district, a major dry land area in Gujarat, tribal cooperatives manage the check dams. Check dams are not new to India. For instance, the Grand Anicut was built by Chola king in the Cauvery river delta in Tamil Nadu during 2nd century. Credit availability to dry land farmers should improve. Green revolution calculations are used to determine credit across. Dry land crops therefore do not get sufficient credit either as scale of finance or as overall quantum of support. Loan terms and conditions in the dry lands should integrate the risk of uncertain rainfall as well as insurance for such failure. Credit cycle should be different for irrigated areas vs rain fed areas, longer the cycles the better for dry lands.

MSP still remains a grey area for many of the dry land crops. This needs immediate attention. According to our agriculture scientist M.S. Swaminathan, any MSP should include cost of production + 50 per cent of the cost of production. Otherwise, agriculture cannot become a viable livelihood option. A recent NSS survey states that 50 per cent of farmers want to quit farming. There is huge hue and cry about subsidies to farmers in developing countries, but one has to be aware that farmers in the US and Europe

get some of the largest agriculture subsidies in the world. In Switzerland, for instance, 70 per cent of the farming is subsidized by the government. Can our farmers more so the dry land farmers withstand such unfair competition? Globalization has created more of free trade and less of fair trade! M.S. Swaminathan recommends setting up of Special Agricultural Zones (SAZ). These can be on the lines of collectives of poor farmers that are given the same opportunities and benefits as the SEZs of the rich. These collectives can take up value addition activities. Best practices can be identified and dissemination of knowledge can be done through these collectives. Dry land farms are overpopulated. It's important to create significant non-farm incomes to the farmers. Post-harvest technology needs significant improvement. Youth can become valuable players in value addition activities. They need training and opportunities to build their skills. Majority of the land in India comes under arid and semi-arid zones. It's important to invest resources to convert these huge tracts into food baskets of the country in a sustainable manner with due regard to environment. Time is ripe to revisit dry land areas with a workable framework which can result in significant increase in net incomes of the dry land farmers. The progress in agricultural sector should be measured not just in terms of increase in productivity or increase in exports but increase in the net income of the dry land farmers.

Rural Non-farm Livelihoods

Among the rural poor in India, non-farm livelihoods are a part of a diversified livelihood portfolio, and trends indicate that non-farm component is increasingly emerging as a strong player in the income of the rural poor household.

Rural non-farm livelihoods comprise an important component of the rural livelihoods portfolio. According to National Sample Survey (NSS), the percentage of employment in the rural non-farm sector in total rural employment increased from 18.4 per cent in 1983 to 23.8 per cent in 1999-2000 and its share is since increasing. Changes in agriculture, changes in the market and the influences of urbanization and globalization have brought about significant changes in the rural non-farm segment. While most of the agriculture-dependent traditional non-farm livelihoods are struggling to retain their ground, some new ones are gaining ground. Agriculture has been and continues largely to be the bastion of rural India. More than 60 per cent of people in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In support of this green economy, multiple secondary and tertiary activities/livelihoods have come into being and co-existed with agriculture. There are also activities like mining, tourism, timber processing etc., that are agriculture independent and contribute directly to the local economic growth and rural livelihoods. Together, these activities make up for the rural non-farm livelihoods. Today, the rural non-farm economy accounts for nearly 30 to 40 per cent of rural incomes and the importance of non-farm activity increases in rural towns, where it accounts for more than 60 per cent of employment. Tertiary activities account for more than 50 per cent of rural non-farm activity.

The rural non-farm occupations comprise all those non-agricultural activities, which generate income to rural households including income in kind and remittances, either through wage labour or self-employment. All primary production of food, flowers and fibers including growing crops, rearing livestock, horticulture, forestry and fisheries are regarded as agriculture. Traditional non-farm occupations in India like weaving, black smithy, gold smithy, shoe making, basket/mat weaving, carpentry, toddy tapping, making repairs to agriculture tools and implements etc., for long thrived as auxiliary pillars for the agriculture dominated village economies. Many players including barbers, washer men, providers of funeral services, wedding services, festival services/entertainment, healing services,



religious instructors and priests, musicians, entertainers, medicine man, pawn brokers, money lenders, cooked food sellers etc., engaged in service-based livelihoods that supported and were supported by agriculture. The payment in return for their services was mostly made in the form of grain and other kind. The villages largely functioned as self-sufficient economies with agriculture as the backbone and multitude of supporting livelihoods. However, this scenario has undergone and is continuing to undergo significant changes. Demand dynamics arising from agricultural growth are very significant to rural economies. Rural non-farm economy is vibrant when and where the local farm economy is prosperous. Rising farm productivity is the driver of the rural non-farm economy with linkages both from production like processing and agro-industries and consumption like increased demand for manufactured products, inputs and other consumables and for services. But the current decline in agriculture productivity and decline in incomes from agriculture excepting dairy and livestock have blown a death knell to some of the traditional non-farm livelihoods. This situation is further accentuated with urbanization and overarching cash economy. With improved transportation, large number of products and services are flowing into rural areas from urban centers. For instance, potters are left to compete with plastic and steel. Mechanization, assembly line shops have negatively impacted the livelihoods of black smiths, gold smiths, shoe makers etc. Erstwhile owners of products, skills, services are now transforming into wage workers. Some with better financial and market linkages have taken to trading and retailing. Agro-processing or value-addition of agriculture produce is happening outside the villages for the most part and the produce is returning to the villages as packaged finished products at higher cost. In the realm of weaving, the second largest employment provider in rural India next to agriculture, while some weavers with better access to resources have quickly graduated to master weaver level, majority are living on wages (piece rates).

Improved access to urban/new markets has brought in new players and new non-farm livelihoods into the villages. Among the relatively new non-farm livelihoods transportation of both goods and people seems to be flourishing. The seven-seater auto has changed the face of transportation in rural areas greatly. Similarly, public bus and private mini bus services, small vehicles transporting goods are reaching remote villages. Another emerging non-farm livelihood in rural areas is retailing. Retail shops selling products ranging from rice, pulses to 'lays' chips and colas are a common sight in the villages today. Other significantly emerging non-farm livelihoods include various public service providers like teachers, Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM), health workers, Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP), postman, veterinary services, agriculture extension services, police services etc. Most of these services are occupied by educated and skilled people. In the realm of private services finance, insurance, real estate and business services are gaining momentum. Rural tourism is gaining ground and generating tourism-based livelihood opportunities in the villages like hotels, home stays, souvenir shops, site seeing, guides, travel agencies etc., apart from selling rural products and services to the tourists. Tourism is also acting as springboard for other livelihood activities like phone booths with STD/ISD facilities, internet, fax and photocopying etc.,

Rural non-farm activity	Sub activities	How are they placed
Non-farm primary; and Processing	Mining of minerals, Quarrying and production of building materials like stones, sand, bricks etc., Charcoal production, Salt extraction, Fuel wood gathering and trading, Water collection	Often small scale but quarrying maybe industrial in scale
Manufacture and repair of consumer goods for local rural	Making Furniture, Domestic utensils, Clothes, Shoes, Blankets, Mats, Baskets, Pots, Ice blocks, Ceramics, Wood carvings, Local Music/entertainment instruments, Decorations, Tourist items, Engaging in Black	Almost always artisan industry carried out in small workshops at micro level

market and urban markets and beyond	smithy, Gold smithy, Carpentry, Toddy tapping, Repairs of tools, utensils, clothes, shoes, electrical, vehicles etc.	
Industrial	Textiles and clothing, Glass, Metals, Plastics, Electronics	Uncommon, Examples include subcontracting from urban businesses, local subsidies from government etc.
Trading and Transport of manufactured goods, mainly from urban factories and warehouses for the local rural market	Transport and haulage, Wholesale trading and storage, Retailing including street vending	Much of this is small-scale, owner operated involving low capital
Provision of services for local rural market , Private Services	Barbers, Salons, Washer men, Funeral services, Wedding services, Healing, Cooked food sale including café, tea stall, hotels etc., Cleaning, Cooking, Lodgings and accommodation, Auto, rickshaw, bus and other local transport services, Construction and building repairs, Photography, Musicians, Entertainers, Festival based services/entertainment, Religious instructors and Priests, Teachers, Medicine practitioners/ Medicine man, Pawn brokers, money lenders, deposit-takers, insurance services, real estate brokers, Typing, Photocopying, Phone booth.	Micro scale usually
Public services	Primary and secondary schools - Teachers, helpers, watchman, cleaners etc., Anganwadi centers, Health posts and centers (ANMs, Midwives) Police services, Agriculture and Veterinary extension services	Relatively well paid, dependable employment. Many times these posts are occupied by outsiders and not by the local residents
Processing, trading and transport of farm outputs	Value-addition activities in Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairy, Rolling Beedies, Honey cleaning, Making soda/soft drinks, local ice-cream, Oil crushing and extraction, Timber sawing and drying, Cotton ginning, Transport, storage and hauling of all these items	Mostly carried out prior to shipping produce to urban markets, but some processing is done for local consumption
Production, trading and transport of farm inputs	Simple tool making and repair, Animal feed making, Wholesale and retail of fertilizer and agro-chemicals, veterinary medicines, Tractor and ox ploughing and other mechanical hire services	Much of the production happens in market towns and urban centers but retailed in rural areas

Almost everywhere, the number of poor people in rural areas exceeds the capacity of agriculture to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities. Throughout, migration is emerging as a significant

alternative, though it is not possible for all types of people. Further, urban centers cannot be assumed capable of providing adequate livelihood opportunities for all those unable to make a living in agriculture. For these reasons, a healthy rural non-farm economy seems to hold a promise of improved livelihoods for people living in rural areas.

A household enters non-farm employment due to demand-pull or distress-push, for coping or accumulating, to fulfill a need or take advantage of the opportunity etc. Some studies indicate that distress-push factors drives majority of the poor into rural non-farm employment. There are some significant factors that determine a household's access to non-farm livelihood opportunities. Education helps people increasingly get into service areas like teaching, health, police and other government jobs. Similarly, those who have market-driven vocational skills are either graduating to employer level in their skill area or getting absorbed into the newly emerging non-farm livelihoods with relative ease. Social capital in the form of networks is also a key determinant. Well established networks will help improved access to financial systems and markets. Access to credit helps non-farm economy significantly. For instance, in some villages, SHG members borrowed money to buy auto rickshaws for their livelihood. Villages with better physical infrastructure like roads, electricity etc., are better placed to diversify into multitude of livelihoods. So is the case with the level of public services. Closeness to urban markets creates lot of opportunities for rural non-farm activities but it may also mean that goods or services produced within the rural household become vulnerable to competition from factory-made substitutes from urban centers. Caste system also plays some influencing role in a household adopting a particular non-farm activity. When we look at rural non-farm activities from gender perspective, the average participation of women in non-farm employment is generally less compared to women in rural areas especially among the newly emerging ones like transport, repairs, plumbing and electrical works etc. In addition to this, in areas that are endowed with natural resources much of the non-farm employment opportunities crop from mining, quarrying, timber works and tourism etc., and surpluses from agriculture and/or remittances from migration help some households to engage in non-farm activities as alternative livelihoods.

The rural non-farm activities are of great importance to rural economy because of their production linkages and employment effects. The income they provide to rural households represents a substantial and sometimes growing share of rural incomes. Often this share is particularly high for the rural poor. There is evidence that these contributions are becoming increasingly significant for food security, poverty alleviation and farm sector competitiveness and productivity. However, returns from rural non-farm sector are highly variable and depend on activities taken up. Usually, the returns from self-employment exceed hired work. There is a wide gap in returns between activities that require little or no capital to enter, and skills and that can be easily acquired on the job and those activities that demand capital, land or formal education. Although, the rural non-farm sector has tremendous potential of removing unemployment in villages, the government has not been serious to address the basic problems plaguing this sector. Major bottlenecks in the holistic development of this sector are poor quality of employment and incomes, shortage of skilled manpower, unavailability of credit facilities, absence of marketing networks, poor transportation facilities, low public investment in villages, lack of basic amenities in rural areas, poor law and order scenario, erratic power supply, etc. Besides, not much has been done to develop technologies relevant for the sector. Entrepreneurs are by and large reluctant to invest in the rural non-farm sector. Not many NGOs, CSOs and political groups are engaged in organizing and empowering the rural communities to be proactive and develop non-farm sector enterprises on their own.

Improved infrastructure like electricity, cold storage etc., in rural areas will give impetus to agro-processing activities and associated livelihoods. India has multitude and highly diverse livelihoods, most of which are household or small enterprises. These entrepreneurs can come together. Labour-intensive, capital-light, local-resource based rural manufacturing can be taken up. The strength of SHGs can be

leveraged for this. The skills of many artisanal groups are quickly becoming irrelevant or facing stiff competition with technology improvements and mechanization. While the skills of some of these artisans can be upgraded and market linkages facilitated, others need access to alternative skills/vocations. Collectives like Producers Companies (PC) can help in procurement, marketing and redistribution of non-farm products and services. Efforts can be made to ensure that timely credit flows seamlessly into the rural sectors. PURA needs to gain momentum. The depth and breadth of public services in rural areas should proliferate. Apart from generating new livelihood opportunities for the youth within the public services itself, these measures will create an enabling environment for other non-farm livelihoods to take off and gain momentum. Social security measures and minimum wages need to come in place quickly. While government programs have given some fillip to rural employment opportunities, parallel efforts should be made to impart new skills, upgrade existing skills of the vast rural workforce, so they have the advantage of competing in any market on par with their urban counterparts. Education and vocational trainings hold the key to unleash the potential of rural India. Now is the time!

FACELESS Livelihoods!

'FACELESS' livelihoods are characterized by not having numbers on their side. The numbers are so small that they are not reckoned with in any political or social arithmetic. Many of these are not enumerated in the list of vocations/occupations of the people while declaring minimum wages. No banker is willing to consider supporting these activities. Probably, the incomes from them are far below the minimum wage level for a casual/skilled worker.

In any society, we can broadly categorize the economic realm into three sectors – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. Looking through common lens, all livelihood activities taken up whether at the individual level or at the organizational level fit into one of the three sectors. This is how we have come to understand the economic system. However what is not recognized and understood is that there are several 'faceless' livelihoods/ economic activities practiced by large number of people that do not get counted in any of the three sectors due to their insignificance. Each of these activities needs different skills and tools. Some of these livelihoods are disappearing or on the verge of disappearance giving room to alternative and new livelihoods. The term 'faceless' sounds derogatory. The focus here is not to demean these livelihoods but to identify, list and bring to the limelight these diverse, useful, and yet 'faceless' livelihoods that continue to remain unorganized and outside the radar of many development initiatives in place. In India, various governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), political parties, peoples' agencies and peoples' movements organize, advocate and fight for the agendas of farmers, weavers, fisheries and the like. Apparently, numbers matter – the number of people practicing these livelihoods are large and their voices are heard. The neglected one's are those who are in the domain of 'faceless' livelihoods. This domain has people engaged in many different livelihoods therefore the numbers in each livelihood is small. In fact, the existence of some of these livelihoods is not in the reckoning of general public at large. The demand for services rendered by some of them is becoming history and re-skilling and rehabilitation is a distant cry for them. These people are left behind in the bandwagon of development. A sheer attempt to list their livelihoods, recognize their existence and the services they deliver will give face to these 'faceless' livelihoods and find them room in the inclusive growth agenda.

'FACELESS' LIVELIHOODS... the list is not exhaustive!

1. Maid servants	46. People selling vegetables in bamboo baskets	91. Quail bird vendors
2. Drainage cleaners	47. People cutting and whipping themselves for entertainment during certain village festivals	92. Performers during fairs and jataras
3. Earwax cleaners	48. Watchman	93. People knitting cots with iron wires
4. Attar (scent) vendors	49. Cattle herders	94. People knitting chairs with plastic wires
5. Beads thread/wire and comb vendors	50. Wig makers (long hair)	95. People selling powders used during marriage and other occasions
6. Balloon vendors	51. Small road side restaurants	96. Copra sweet vendors
7. Vendors selling Colour powder used during festivals like Holi, Pongal etc.	52. Broom stick makers	97. People moving from shop to shop and burning incense powder
8. Vermillion vendors	53. Street performers with costumes. They also do miming.	98. People selling bronze bracelets, finger rings and metal ear buds
9. People engaged in making and repairing keys	54. Dried palm sap and palm pulp vendors	99. Flower garland makers
10. Welders welding metal pitchers	55. Preparing old cotton for making new mattresses, quilts	100. Local magicians
11. People repairing umbrellas	56. Shaivaite fortune tellers	101. Mahouts
12. People engaged in knife sharpening	57. Used cloth sellers	102. Leather workers
13. Plastic pitcher vendors	58. People making and selling used cloth mattresses	103. Rag pickers picking plastic bags
14. Welders welding plastic buckets, pitcher, tubs etc.	59. Vendors selling cooking oil on a very small scale	104. Used cloth auctioneers
15. Finger rings and neck chain vendors	60. Local honey vendors	105. Organizers of local gambling like card games
16. Mirror vendors	61. People dying clothes both new and used	106. Copper vessel makers
17. People selling scissors, knives, screw drivers etc.	62. Native circus (Garadi)	107. Torch repairers
18. People selling cleaned up pesticide barrels	63. People making and selling native eyeliner	108. People painting and repairing trunk boxes
19. Iron stove makers	64. Rope makers	109. Rat trappers

20. People selling variety of plastic items	65. Welders welding used vessels	110. People engaged in soil works
21. Fruit vendors	66. People doing lantern repairs	111. Wage labour engaged in farmers' homes
22. Vegetable vendors	67. People renting out kerosene lights	112. People engaged in seasonal livelihoods
23. Flower vendors	68. People renting curtains	113. Assistant masons
24. Kova/Mawa vendors	69. Massagers (Maalish)	114. People making weed mattresses, pillows and door mats
25. Snake charmers	70. Shoe polishers	115. Bamboo basket weavers
26. Street performers using monkey to perform	71. Vendors selling tendu leaf plates	116. People engaged in local irrigation activities
27. Street performers using black bears to perform	72. Vendors selling mats and baskets made of palm	117. People fixing bicycle tyre punctures
28. People dressing up ox and taking it from house to house during festivals like Sankranthi etc....	73. People making grinding stone	118. Cobblers
29. Fortune tellers using parrot	74. People making mosquito nets	119. Silver cleaners
30. Palm readers	75. Fish vendors	120. Metal pickers
31. Medicinal herb vendors	76. Toddy vendors	121. People filtering drainage water near goldsmiths' workshop
32. Perfume vendors	77. Handloom workers	122. People selling finger foods in trains
33. Remote and TV cover vendors	78. Boat makers and repairers	123. Bird hunters
34. Street gymnasts	79. Women fortune tellers	124. People selling fresh snacks on carts
35. Merry-go-round and Ferris wheel operators	80. Narrators of legends, folk stories and mythologies - Harikatha, Burrakatha, oggukatha etc.	125. People selling roasted groundnuts, puff rice, kabulichanna and other finger foods
36. Security for water bodies like ponds, lakes etc.	81. Washer men (dobhi)	126. Assistants to cooks during functions
37. Security for agricultural lands and produce	82. Tattoo makers	127. People moving house to house and selling breakfast
38. Midwives	83. Potter	128. Rabbit trappers

39. Indigenous surgeons	84. Tailors	129. Movie players using projectors in the villages
40. Indigenous veterinary service providers	85. People selling batteries, umbrellas and bangles	130. People operating puppet shows
41. Exorcists	86. Seasonable fruit vendors	131. People engaged in gathering and selling firewood
42. Priests	87. People selling jute, cot beams and jute weavers	132. People engaged in ironing clothes
43. Graveyard keepers	88. Barbers on footpath	133. People extracting fat out of dead animals and selling the same
44. People leading funeral processions (Dasari)	89. Garbage collectors from each household	134. People collecting bones of dead animals and selling the same
45. Local priests	90. Cotton candy vendors	135. People moving from house to house and selling cleaning agents like phenol

The rural economic system was organized around agriculture. There were some who owned land and carried out agriculture. Some others came to work on these lands for wages, whenever the work arises. Some others, mostly artisans and nomadic groups, provided services to these families (indicatively - a priest, a weaver, a toddy tapper, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a goldsmith, a teacher, a potter, a cobbler, a hairdresser, a washerman, a dai, a kirana shop, a fish vendor, a milk man, a watch and ward, an entertainer, a musician, a dancer, a history keeper, a letter writer, a money lender, a transport provider, a night watchman, a water manager, a rice pounding unit, a flour mill, a chilli mill, an oil mill, a pan wala, a cycle shop, etc., and many more). These service providers had access to the demand – in a sense they had ownership of the demand. There were arrangements for payment – in kind/cash. Taking care of them was an obligation on farmers. Serving the farmers and other families was an obligation on these service providers. Similar interdependent systems existed in the urban areas. With time, these systems have begun to collapse. Market forces have taken the dominant role. Gradually, the obligations on farmers and vice-versa have started disappearing. Some of those arrangements were exploitative in nature and they needed to go. Some others could not withstand the changes in the market, tastes, culture, technology etc. Further, a set of new livelihoods have also started taking root. While some livelihoods have larger canvas and have more numbers, but, a large number are ‘small’. The number of such ‘small’ livelihoods should be easily in four figures. Our quick attempt to list them produced more than 100. Each of these livelihoods is doing a productive and useful function to the society at large. We take their services, pay for them, and forget.

These ‘small’ livelihoods are characterized by not having numbers on their side. The numbers are so small that they are not reckoned with in any political or social arithmetic. Many of these are not enumerated in the list of vocations/occupations of the people while declaring minimum wages. No banker is willing to consider supporting these activities. Probably, the incomes from them are far below the minimum wage level for a casual/skilled worker. Typically, the works are seasonal and/or erratic. It may be occupying a person for not more than 100 days a year. Mostly, an individual is involved. But we also see many families and teams/groups involved in ‘small’ livelihoods. In some cases, this livelihood is a minor item in the entire livelihoods kitty (portfolio) of the family. While most of the traditional

artisanal service providers have caste tags around the livelihoods, the 'modern' service providers have no such caste tags. Further, we notice entry and exit of individuals from and into services reserved earlier for a particular caste group traditionally. Paradoxically, some live on 'small' livelihood and find it less remunerative, unreliable, risky and not safe, while some others find the same more remunerative, and better than their previous livelihoods option. Like its happening in many large traditional livelihoods (farming, weaving, fishing etc.), the old generation does not want its new generation to take up many of these 'small' livelihoods. Further, the new generation, particularly, the literate, is reluctant to be in them. The new trades/vocations that can absorb them are missing. We hear that Europe offers training in more than 3000 trades as against a mere 150 in India. A country with more than 100 Crore population with enormous diversity geographically, socially, culturally should have to have training in thousands of trades!

Interestingly, individually 'small' livelihoods together are not small. A quick estimate is that they account for more than 25% of the families. Thus, as a block, it is comparable with farming, wage labour and larger than weaving, fishing, toddy tapping etc. Here lies the clue for their significance politically, socially and economically. They need to be organized into collectives for their solidarity, security, reduced expenditure, diversified risk and enterprises. These may have to be around their food security, mutual risk reduction, savings and credit, meeting 'consumption' needs. Further, they need to build partnerships and consortia with other marginalized – tribals, dalits, disabled, elders and so on. Then the 'small' 'voiceless' 'minorities' will acquire the significance of becoming 'big' and move on to the path of prosperity. Of course, some of them require skill building support; some require tools and/or additional tools; some require a space to practice their livelihoods; some require a brand; some require storage space; some require market information and intelligence; some require working capital support; some require food now; some require recognition; some require 'reservation'; some require patronage; some require 'modernization'; some require access to common facilities; some require identity cards; some require jobs that require their skills; some can graduate into entrepreneurs; still some can be collectives. They are needed by the society and vice-versa.

When 'small' is faceless and 'big' is not possible, then collective 'small' is beautiful.

Urban 'Poor' livelihoods

India is witnessing a steady exodus of people from rural to urban areas. According to the ASSOCHAM estimates, the number of poor living in urban areas will increase from current 190 million to 225 million by 2015. The traditional livelihoods in rural areas including agriculture, handlooms and other satellite livelihoods, have fallen short of meeting the needs of the people. Most of these sectors are overcrowded. Infrastructure in rural India including schools, hospitals, electricity facilities, roads etc. are of no match to those available in urban areas. Urban India is providing a ray of hope, in terms of employment opportunities, for many poor. People are migrating in large numbers. While migrants are gaining on some fronts, they are losing out on the quality of life by living in slums.



According to the estimates in the World Population Report 2007, more than half of the world's population of 3.3 billion is already living in the cities and in next two decades, more people will migrate to cities. It is expected about 80 per cent will be living in the cities by 2027. Urbanization in developing countries is at its peak. India is no exception to this.

According to United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), India is getting urbanized at a faster rate than the rest of the world and by 2030 more than 40 per cent of the country's population will be living in urban areas. With increase in employment opportunities and better wages, states like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are witnessing rapid urbanization than those like Bihar and Assam. Going by 2001 census, the number of metropolitan cities with a million plus population has risen to 35% in India. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), there will be 70 million cities with a million plus population by 2030.

Many cities are expanding their geographical base and absorbing satellite villages into their fold, like the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) in Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand, there is steady exodus of people from rural to urban areas. While, some are migrating in search of better and alternative livelihoods, others are migrating to leverage the infrastructure facilities in the cities like schooling for children, skill building opportunities etc. and some for combination of both.

The traditional employment sectors like agriculture, handlooms are over populated. The excess supply

The urban poor are engaged in multiplicity of livelihoods but majority of them are doing unskilled works. They need skill building and trainings to improve their incomes and employment opportunities. They need institutional support on various fronts.

of labor force in these sectors needs opportunities elsewhere. Many other village based traditional livelihoods are seeing a downtrend due to lack of patronage. People practicing them need alternative livelihoods. The youth do not want to continue with traditional occupations anymore. They want to move out and find space in the urban bandwagon. The infrastructure facilities in urban India, though fall

short on several aspects compared to world standards are yet far better than the facilities in rural India. Urban India promises better access to schools, colleges, hospitals, roads, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, etc.

The poor are moving in significant numbers to urban areas. According to ASSOCHAM estimates, there are 190 million poor living in urban India and this number is likely to go up to 225 million in just 8 years. Construction in urban India has become a promising employment sector for the poor. New commercial complexes, companies, hospitals, entertainment places, roads, residential buildings, are mushrooming everywhere. The demand for both skilled and unskilled laborers, as electricians, plumbers and etc. is high. While, some poor are migrating on a temporary basis, i.e. for duration of the work, others are moving to cities permanently. Huge retail outlets have increased the demand for cashiers, security and service people. These jobs at some level demands soft skills. With more and more families having working couples, the demand for maids has increased significantly. A recent field visit to Jharkhand showed that many girls are migrating to Delhi and Mumbai to take up jobs as maids. The demand for watchman in residential apartments is also huge.

Nuclear families have become the order of the day in India, for the most part. The sick and the old are moving to care taker or old age homes. There is great demand for patient care and old age care personnel. While skilled hands are preferred many employers are ready to take in, unskilled workforce and train them on the job.

Poor in the urban areas are also finding space in the transport sector. Many of them are taking up employment as cab drivers, auto drivers, truck drivers etc. 7-seater shared autos on one hand, are providing affordable transport to the poor and on the other, and also providing employment to the driver.

A glance at one street in a metro, could list more than 50 different livelihoods that the poor practices. To provide services to the poor, many other poor are finding opportunities like selling breakfast, snacks and lunch on carts, road side Chinese joints are commonly seen and tea stalls remains busy.

But, all is not rosy for the poor in urban areas. Housing continues to remain a major problem more so, with skyrocketing rents. Slums with most unhygienic conditions are proliferating. In times of rain, the slums get flooded. Securing a place to dwell even in these slums require some money power and/or contacts with informal owners of slums. The atmosphere for raising children in slums can be highly inappropriate. Slums on the other hand provides a sense of security, solidarity and a network that helps find employment more easily, than when the poor families reside elsewhere in the city by themselves. But will these advantages make up for the poor quality of life in slums?

Many poor engage in street hawking and vending in urban areas. They are engaged in selling anything

List of livelihoods of the Urban Poor identified within half a kilometer on a busy street in a city

⇒ Fruit vending cart	⇒ Bangle cart
⇒ Selling Flowers	⇒ Selling cane juice
⇒ Fruit juice shop	⇒ Selling ice
⇒ Repairing flat types	⇒ Spice cart
⇒ Repairing keys	⇒ Selling incense sticks
⇒ Selling clothes in auto rickshaw	⇒ Selling leather belts, caps
⇒ Repairing bags	⇒ Repairing wooden items
⇒ Selling slippers	⇒ Tailoring shop
⇒ Selling beedies and cigarettes	⇒ Roasted groundnut and lentil cart
⇒ Making picture frames	⇒ Selling carbonated water (soda)
⇒ Making rubber stamps	⇒ Selling audio cassettes
⇒ Small stationary shop	⇒ Coin-based public telephone
⇒ Repairing watches	⇒ Selling cloth for car wash
⇒ Iron mart	⇒ Small building repair works
⇒ Melting iron	⇒ Buying used paper, plastic items
⇒ Selling used books	⇒ Mechanic shop
⇒ Making mattress	⇒ Selling sandal wood
⇒ Selling corn cobs	⇒ Fortune teller
⇒ Selling beetle leaves	⇒ Making coffee powder from coffee beans
⇒ Pan shop	⇒ Selling paper plates
⇒ Selling lemon	⇒ selling coconuts and coconut fiber
⇒ Fruit juice cart	⇒ binding works
⇒ Vegetable cart	⇒ Repairing electrical items
⇒ Repairing bronze, steel and iron items	⇒ Repairing gold and silver items
⇒ Selling balloons	⇒ Ironing clothes
⇒ Sweets shop	⇒ selling pickles
⇒ Selling plantain leaves	⇒ meat shop
⇒ Selling tender coconuts	⇒ employees in the tailoring and embroidery shops
⇒ Mending shoes	⇒ making copies using copier machine
⇒ Barber shop	⇒ repairing mobile phones
⇒ Selling exotic vegetables	⇒ selling curries
⇒ Tea stall	⇒ cart selling toys for kids
⇒ Snack cart including chat	⇒ employees in various shops including retail

from fruits, vegetables, flowers, pots, plastic ware, snacks, clothes, sandals, rain jackets, sweaters, sunglasses, plaster of Paris toys etc. The volume of their business is usually low. Most of their business is seasonal in nature. They procure items from the wholesaler and sell them. Quite frequently, these

vendors have to deal with police and others with muscle power and pay them to continue their selling. During times of rain, their business gets affected due to lack of proper shelters. While some metros have carved out zones for vending, but there are implementation gaps. Most recently SEWA in Gujarat has set up National Association of Street Vendors (NASV) in India to provide a platform for the hawkers and vendors to come together and raise their concerns.

Most of the construction laborers migrate to cities through labor contractors and face exploitation in terms of wages, working conditions, working hours etc. Many a time, employers prefer to engage cheap labor from outside the state and try to avoid dealing with local workforce networks. The labor in Kerala with higher wage, rates faces competition from the cheap workforce from Bihar, West Bengal etc. Though governments are making rules to protect local workforce through employment regulations, the labor contractors and employers are successful in finding cheap workforce around. Women construction workers remain in unskilled layers for the most part of their life and receive lower wages.

Majority of the urban poor workforce is unorganized. They are spread over in multiplicity of livelihoods and bringing them together onto a single platform is a challenging task by itself. Several networks/solidarity groups rallying around different issues can help.

Much of the poor workforce in India is unskilled and remains at the lower rungs of any employment sector. They need skill building and trainings on a large scale. It is important to keep track of the services of relevance in the market and build skills accordingly. There are several NGOs and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs rendering skill based trainings to poor youth, but not enough research is being done on the demand side. This gap needs to be addressed.

Regional planning is imperative to stop overcrowding the cities. Each state should have multiple growth centres rather than just a handful of cities. When health, education, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services ramped up in rural areas, they provide significant employment opportunities for the youth. The youth needs to gear up for these opportunities. Time for APJ's Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) is ripe.

India is still a young nation, with large number of productive workforce. Unemployment and under-employment are still looming large in the country. The productive and creative energies of the youth need to be tapped. The urban poor have proved the point that they are highly flexible in adapting to new and changing skills. This is a huge opportunity that can be leveraged.

Urbanization is happening. It is important to ensure, that the huge chunk of urban poor are not lost out. They need organizations working for them. They need credit. They need skills to improve their livelihoods. They need to form service collectives. And, they need opportunities to transform from being 'urban poor' to 'urban workforce'!

*livelihoods magazine

2. Understanding LEAP

Livelihoods interventions evolve from the understanding of the 'livelihoods situation.' Participatory current reality assessment of the households, the community, village and surrounding areas combined with the relevant information provides this understanding of the livelihoods situation.

The LEAP process entails understanding the local reality through an extensive, participatory engagement with the community. The information collected from the community is thoroughly analysed to identify the gaps and possibilities for livelihoods interventions in the area. This is triangulated between the tools, with the community and combined with the secondary data available. The analysis forms the basis for interventions or Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan (LEAP).

LEAP has three critical aspects— a) Analysis, b) Pointers to an intervention plan and c) Participation of stakeholders. It is not merely obtaining data by employing the tools.

LEAP involves analysis of the data collected through the engagement with the community. The analysis gives a picture of the existing livelihoods, the risks and limitations, the resources/capitals, incomes and expenditures, seasonality, gender aggregation and disaggregation, vulnerabilities, institutions and service providers, schemes, rights and entitlements at the village level and beyond.

The analysis brings to light the gaps and opportunities in the locality. Based on this, suitable and viable action plans for plugging the gaps and tapping opportunities and enhancing the existing livelihoods emerge.

LEAP is participatory by nature. The community members are involved in the process intrinsically. The tools are facilitated (not conducted) by the NGO or support organisation. In this, the LEAP itself is an intervention. The process prompts their community to reflect and introspect on their life and living. Through this in-depth probing, the lacunae and possibilities are likely to dawn on them and move them to take action.

To understand the livelihoods scenario of the area, certain tools, referred to as LEAP tools are used. Important LEAP tools include -

1. Social Map (entire locality)
2. Resource Map (entire locality)
3. Livelihoods Map (entire locality)
4. Income and Expenditure Analysis (select typical target families)
5. Traded-in and Traded-out Analysis (entire locality)
6. Value Chain Analysis (of various important livelihoods)
7. Local Opportunities Analysis (products and services in local markets)
8. 24-hours Analysis (of men and women of select typical target families)
9. 365-days Analysis (of men and women of select typical target families)
10. Seasonality Analysis (work, credit, diseases, festivals etc.) (entire locality and target families)
11. Migration Analysis (entire locality and target families)
12. Credit Analysis (entire locality and target families)
13. Health Analysis (entire locality and target families)

14. Education Analysis (entire locality and target families)
15. Vulnerability Analysis (entire locality and target families)
16. Institutional Analysis (entire locality and target families)
17. Farming system Analysis (entire locality, if felt necessary)

This is an indicative list; more tools could be added depending on the local context and which aspects of village/location the facilitators wish to capture/understand/analyze. **Environment Analysis, Culture Analysis, Economic Analysis, Policy Analysis, Sub-sector analysis (based on local value chains) and Technology Analysis** are used based on the local context. If the large proportion of the locality constitutes the target community, these analyses may be attempted. The LEAP has an in-built, inter-tool triangulation mechanism to verify the data for authenticity and validity. Many of the tools carry repetitive information from the community, taken in different situations (individually/publicly, variety of sources), automatically highlighting any discrepancies.

Ensuring the community's participation is vital to an in-depth LEAP process. For this, the facilitators require reasonable familiarity with the village and rapport with the community. The facilitators should spend time getting a general picture of the village/locality before starting the LEAP process. The facilitators can take **transect walks** and draw a **timeline of the locality** to gain familiarity with the locality. It is important to understand the locality history and how the community fulfils its needs and requirements. Further, secondary research on the area prior to arriving at the locality would give the facilitators an edge.

In addition to becoming familiar with the village and getting a quick profile of the village, the information obtained during familiarization process can also be used to (a) understand the broader context in which the village is present; and (b) list the major risks faced by the community and the ways in which it coped with the risks.

To begin the LEAP process, the facilitators should convene a meeting with the community. The various segments of the population should be well-represented in the meeting. The meeting should also include community representatives, local leaders and service providers. At the meeting, the facilitators first brief the community regarding the exercise and why it is being done.

Though there is no fixed order in which the LEAP tools are conducted, it is advised that the social, resource and livelihoods maps be done at the beginning. This would help the facilitators in developing a clear understanding of the village and form the foundation for other tools. Also, the information gained through these tools will be reiterated in the other tools. This repetition of information serves as a method of triangulation of the data and helps the facilitators validate the information. The facilitator should also visit the shops in the village to understand trade-in & trade-out, Identify families with which household level analyses (income & expenditure, 24-hour analysis, 365-days analysis) would be done, Identify the major livelihoods (produce) for value-chain analysis. Visit the markets in the vicinity to carry out the market analyses.

1. Social Map

As the name suggests, the social map of the village captures the social structure of the village – household details, caste-wise details, landless families, child labour, vulnerable people (elders, disabled, chronically ill), etc. Apart from this, the social map also portrays the resources available in the village including physical infrastructure, institutions, CBOs, housing pattern, drainage system, drinking water facilities, caste-wise details, livestock, PDS, ration cards, etc.

Social mapping of the village is done with the community for the entire locality. The social map is drawn on the ground in a common area of the village. The facilitators should encourage the community members to volunteer to draw the social map. While doing the social map, the facilitator should make

sure all the communities in the village are represented and participate in the process. Since social mapping is a lengthy process, community members should be encouraged and prepared to spend the required time and energy. Social map appreciates various aspects in the location. Details are given below.



- Total

- population (women and men ratio, demographic details) and families
- Social composition (caste groups) of a village
- Poor households and characteristics associated with poverty
- Ownership of assets
- Occupations of the households
- Educational level and skills in various households
- Housing pattern of various castes (types of houses)
- Number of different livestock
- Migrant population
- Number of vulnerable persons like single women, old age persons, persons with disabilities, attached labor etc.
- Access to various government schemes such as PDS, pensions, housing, loans, well-being status, etc.
- Membership in various formal and informal institutions
- Leadership in the village
- Families that faced hardships in recent past and the reasons for hardship etc.
- Infrastructure/Services analysis

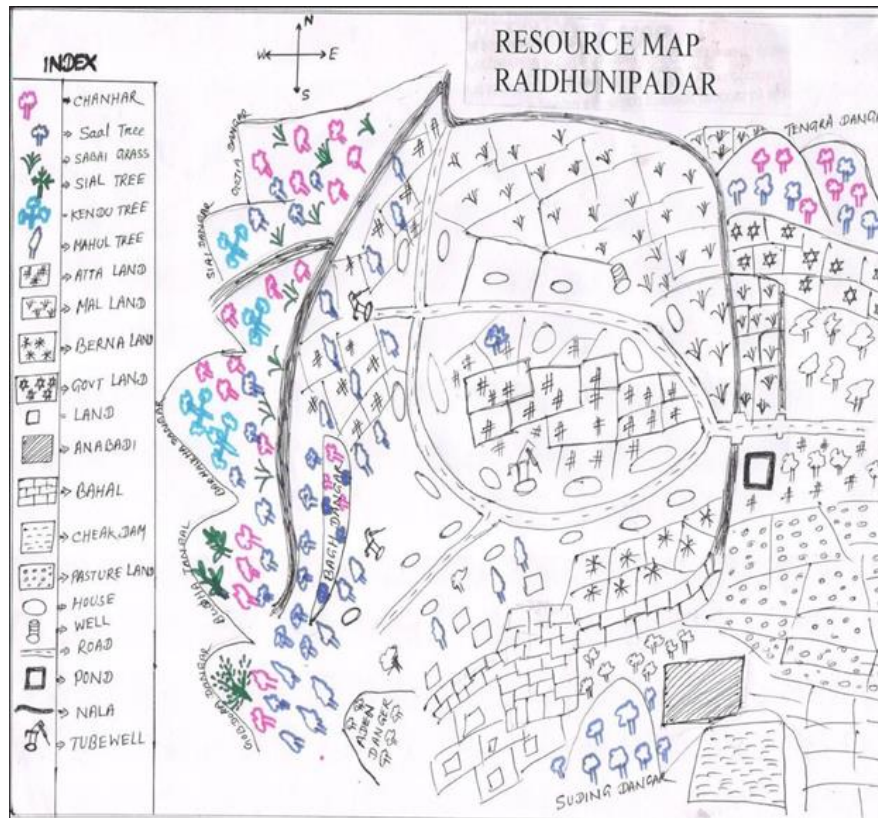
The social map of Nagampally in Andhra Pradesh is given above. Note that the different communities are depicted using different symbols.

2. Resource Map

Resource mapping of the village is the process of plotting the various resources available to the locality. Details regarding the land, soil, crops, horticulture, water bodies, roads, forests and trees, etc in and around the locality are captured in the resource map. Like the social map, the resource map is also done

in consultation with the community.

While facilitating this tool, the facilitators should remember to capture the common resources, their availability and accessibility.



In slums, nearest points where the dwellers pursue livelihoods for example enterprises, apartments, institutions etc. should be noted. In tribal areas, natural resources and various NTFPs' availability, grazing lands and also the infrastructure should be noted. Once completed, the facilitators and the community should revise the map before finalising it. Resource map appreciates various resources in the location. Details are given below.

- Extent of natural resources present, used and issues related to access.
- Distribution of

resources by type (As in case of land by type of soil, irrigation sources, crops grown. In case of forests products by type of produce available etc.)

- Seasonality of resource use
- Changes in resource use over the year
- Distribution of ownership and access to the resources
- Common resources such as temple lands, trees, tanks
- Changes in relative proportion of resources owned by different caste/tribal groups
- Relationship between ownership of land and its use
- Investments made to improve and maintain resources and source of such investments
- Risk faced and risk mitigation planning
- Resources not in use anymore and the reason behind it
- Past efforts made to reuse these resources
- Rules related to accessing the common resources
- Institutions in place for managing the resources
- Seasonal variation and changes in resource usage

3. Livelihoods Analysis

Livelihoods analysis is employed to get a picture of all the livelihoods practiced in the locality. The entire range of livelihoods— farm, allied and non-farm activities should be captured. The number of families depending on each activity (as primary or secondary livelihood), the number of days they are engaged in the activity and the average annual income from each activity should also be gathered. Seasonality of the livelihood should also be noted. Details are given below.

- List of livelihoods classified as a) being taken up by large number of people b) being taken by small number of people c) recently introduced in village d) others.
- Activity based information
 - ✓ No. of households engaged in the activity
 - ✓ No. of households for which the activity is primary livelihood
 - ✓ Seasonality of the activity
 - ✓ Number of days of employment provided by activity
 - ✓ Income range
 - ✓ It's importance for village
- Complementary and supplementary livelihood activities
- Minor livelihoods

The livelihoods analysis of Chatanpally, a semi-urban village in Mahabubnagar district, is given below.

S. No	Name of the Livelihood	Dependent Families		Season	Days	Average Income in Rs.
		Primary	Secondary			
1	Farming	120	90	Kharif Rabi	280	15000 per year
2	Working in diary	10	20	Yearly	350	500 per day
3	Carpeting	6	0	Summer Winter	320	200 per day
4	Daily wage labour	180	120	Yearly	300	M 150 & F100 / day
5	Kirana shop	5	11	Yearly	350	300 per day
6	Barbers	2	0	Yearly	310	300 per day
7	Auto driving	3	5	Yearly	320	350 per day
8	Driving	15	6	Yearly	300	5000 per month
9	Company labour	46	40	Yearly	275	4000 per month
10	Tailors	2	5	Yearly	200	8000 per month
11	Asha workers	0	2	Yearly	160	5000 per month
12	Anganwadi teachers & ayas	0	4	Yearly	350	4000 per month
13	Ration dealers	1	2	Yearly	120	5000 per month
14	Toddy selling	1	10	Yearly	250	500 per day
15	Mirchi bajji selling	0	2	Yearly	300	200 per day
16	Village servant	1	2	Yearly	350	225 per day
17	Private employment	20	10	Yearly	350	5000 per month
18	Real-estate business	15	25	Yearly	260	10000 per month
19	Mechanics	10	15	Yearly	300	6000 per month
20	Adarsha farmer	0	5	Yearly	200	1000 per month

21	VRA	0	5	Yearly	285	3500 per month
22	Sakshara Bharat Coordinator	0	1	Yearly	285	2000 per month
23	Washing & Ironing	10	10	Yearly	290	300 per day
24	Blacksmith	3	0	Yearly	120	150 per day
25	Masons	16	60	Yearly	280	300 per day
		468	450			

4. Income and Expenditure Analysis

Income and expenditure analysis helps to identify income sources and quantify the income and expenditure of the family. The analysis is conducted with individual families. The sample depends on the size and the number of communities in the locality. However, income and expenditure analysis of households that are extremely poor or extremely rich should be avoided.

The facilitators should begin by taking the expenditure of the household. Income from the multiple sources (if present) should be recorded.

Example: Chatanpally, Mahabubnagar district

Name of the family head: Sriram Reddy Number of family members - 4			
Occupation: Agriculture			
Income			
#	Item	Description	Amount in Rs.
1	Paddy	2 acres*15q*Rs.1000	30,000
2	Maize	4 acres*15q*Rs.950	57,000
3	Milk	5 liters*Rs. 16*190 days	15,200
Total			1,02,200
Expenditure			
#	Item	Description	Amount in Rs.
1	Rice from open market	25kg* Rs.20* 12 months	6000
2	PDS (20 kg rice, wheat, oil, kerosene, salt, soap)	Rs.300* 12 months	3600
3	Kirana	Rs.900* 12 months	10800
4	Vegetables	Rs.450* 12 months	5400
5	Electricity	Rs.100* 12 months	1200
6	Education	Rs.12000 + Rs.10,000	22000
7	House tax	Rs.400* 2times	800
8	Travelling	Rs.200* 12 months	2400
9	Functions	Rs.1000	1000

10	Clothes	Rs.1500	1500
11	Health	Rs.100* 12 months	1200
12	Agriculture inputs	Rs.42,000	42000
13	Other expenditure	Rs.150* 12 months	1800
Total			99,700

5. Traded in and Traded out Analysis

Traded-in and traded-out analysis is done to understand the products and services going out and coming into the locality, both for consumption as well as productive activities. Traded-in and traded-out is calculated for a year taking average income and expenditure for all the families. This tool points out (a) any anomalies present among those items going out of the village and coming into the village (like paddy going out at a low price but rice coming in at a high price), and (b) items for which a scope for local value addition exists.

The facilitator should ask the community to list all items/services that the villagers (a) purchase and (b) sell outside the village. While listing the items, some small items like toiletries can be combined, but care should be taken to ensure that items like dal, oil, etc., on which villagers spend larger amounts are recorded separately.

The services provided by outsiders to the villagers and villagers to outsiders should also be included. Where a proportion of the production of the village is consumed within the village itself, care should be taken to avoid including this in traded-in and traded-out. The facilitator should ensure that items like services and wage work outside the village that brings money in, services and wage work from outsiders, interest paid etc., are captured as traded-in. If shops are established in the village by outsiders (as in *shandies*), all sales by such shops are traded-in as money is going out. This analysis is done in small group discussions and interaction with local traders.

Traded in and Traded out Example: Chatanpally, Mahbubnagar district

Traded-out			
#	Item list	Description	Amount
1	Paddy	200acres*15q*Rs.1000	3000000
2	Maize	300acres*8q*Rs.1100	2640000
3	Millet	300acres*5q*Rs.2500	3750000
4	Red Gram &Pulses	200acres*3q*Rs.3000	1800000
5	Vegetables	200acres*9q*Rs.800	1440000
7	Asper	59acres*40bags*Rs.600	1416000
8	Mirchi	80acres*5q*Rs.2800	1120000
9	Cotton	50acres*6q*Rs.2300	690000
10	Mango	50acres*Rs.8000	400000
11	Onion	20acres*10*Rs.800	160000
12	Flowers	20acres*0.5q*Rs.8000	80000

13	Milk	550lit*Rs30*365days	6022500
14	Private employees' salary	20Emp*Rs.4000*12M	960000
15	Construction labour wages	80labours*250days*Rs.250	5000000
16	Animals selling	52weeks*3animals*Rs.10000	1560000
17	Pensions (Widow,Disable,Oldage&weavers)	Rs.90700*12M (391 Persons)	1088400
18	Anganwadi teacher salary	Rs.4000*2members*12M	96000
19	Asha workers salary	Rs.500*2members*12M	12000
20	Village Revenue Assistant	Rs.3500*12M	42000
21	Saksharabarath coordinator salary	Rs.2000*M	24000
22	Adarsha Farmers Salary	5mem*Rs.1000*12M	60000
23	Real-estate business profit	15mem*Rs.20000*12M	3600000
24	Mechanics salary	25mem*Rs.7000*12M	2100000
25	Drivers salaries	15mem*Rs.6000*12M	1080000
Total			3,81,40,900
Traded-In			
#	Item	Description	Amount
1	Rice	460fam*Rs.1000*12M	5520000
2	Ration	1810members*4kg*12M	86880
3	Pulses	460fam*3kg*Rs.65*12M	1076400
4	Vegetables	460fam*Rs100*52weeks	2392000
5	Grocery items	460fam*Rs.900*12M	4968000
7	Education cost	0-10 th *45* Rs.8500 +Inter-5*Rs.7000+ Degree-10*Rs.8000+B.Tech-5* Rs.35000	760000
8	Travel	460fam*Rs.100*12M	552000
9	Mobile charges	400fam*Rs.100*12M	480000
10	Petrol	250vehicles*6lit*Rs.80x12M	1440000
11	Health	460fam*Rs.500*12M	2760000
12	Electricity bill	420fam*Rs.80*12M	403200
13	Clothes	460fam*Rs.3500	1610000
14	Electrical items	200fam*Rs.10000	2000000
15	Non veg	460fam*Rs.300*12M	1656000
16	Water tax	350fam*Rs10*12M	42000

17	House tax	148No*Rs.300+120No*Rs.150+82No*Rs.75	468150
18	Cosmetics cost	400fam*Rs.50*12M	240000
19	Farming cost (fertilizers, seeds and pest)	1500acres*Rs.6000	9000000
20	Social expenses	460(families) x Rs.500	230000
Total			3,56,84,630

6. 24 hours Analysis

This tool is employed to understand what a typical day of the sample household looks like. It shows how much time is spent on multiple income generation process, which is done parallel to the primary source of income. The routine of the women and men members are looked at separately.

Example: Chatanpally, Mahbubnagar district

24 Hours Analysis		
	Woman	Man
Time	5.00 - 7.00 A.M	5.00 - 7.00 A.M
List of Works	1.Wakes up by 5:15AM 2.Personol daily activities 3.Cleaning the house 4.Arrange for cooking	1.Wakes up at 6-6:30 AM 2.Personol daily activities 3.Discussion with neighbors on general topics and work
Time	7.00 - 10.00 A.M	7.00 - 10.00 A.M
List of Works	1. Cooking breakfast and lunch. Sometimes go to shop for groceries and washing clothes, dishes. 2. Bringing water, vegetables from market. 3.Meet with neighbors for work 4.Eating food	1. Discussion with neighbors for works & Others 2.Preparing for going to work 3.Going to agriculture works as labour in the village 4. Sometimes he goes to agriculture works out of the village. 5. Eating food
Time	10.00 - 01.00 P.M	10.00 - 01.00 P.M
List of Works	1.Going to agriculture works as labour in the village with neighbors 2.Working in the agriculture land	1.Doing work as agricultural labour 2.Working in the agriculture land but both go to different place
Time	01.00 - 06.00 P.M	01.00 - 06.00 P.M
List of Works	1.Working in the agriculture field 2.Eating lunch at agriculture land with labours-2-3PM 3.Continue agriculture works in the field	1.Doing Work as agricultural labour 2.Eating lunch at agriculture land with labours-2:00-3:00 PM 3. Continue agriculture works

Time	06.00 - 07.00 P.M	06.00 - 07.00 P.M
List of Works	1.Returning home from work 2. Freshens and chat with family members and neighbors. 3. washing dishes in the house 4. arranging fire wood for cooking	1.Returning home from work 2.Freshness and discussion with wife about next day work and food items 3.Going to village centre place and sometimes cutting fair wood
Time	07.00 - 09.30 P.M	07.00 - 09.30 P.M
List of works	1.Preparing dinner 2.discussing with family members 3. Arranges groceries for next day 4. Eating with family members and washing dishes. After going to bed at 9.30pm	1.Discuss with labour friends for tomorrow work 2.discussion with family members 3.Playing with children 4. Eating with family members and after 9PM going to bed.

7. 365 days Analysis

365 days Analysis gives an insight into the number days/months the individuals of the sample are engaged in employment. It also helps understand the time spent on primary and secondary occupations, number of working days in each season etc.

Example: Chatanpally, Mahbubnagar district

365 Days Analysis																								
Name: Devagiri Nagamani. Family members: 3 Daughters. Husband expired in road accident.																								
Occupation: Works as maid and irons clothes																								
Type of works	Jan		Feb		March		April		May		June		July		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D
Clothes washing	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iron	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Note:	M: Mother D: Daughter																							

8. Credit Analysis

This tool can be done by an individual by the focused group discussion. The facilitator should take data regarding credit, credit sources, families regularly taking credit, reason for taking credit, season for taking credit, repayments, loans, amount of interest and other conditions, etc.

This tool helps in knowing the sources available for the people to take the credit like banks, co-operative societies, money lenders, SHG's, groups like Rythu Mithras, youth groups, traders etc. and the interest to be paid and the reasons for taking the credit and also the terms and conditions, how much interest they pay banks, money lenders, traders, Microfinance institutions, friends and relatives for different amount.

Example: Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

Credit Analysis						
#	Source	No of Families	Average Loan Amount	Seasonality	Purpose	Terms & Conditions
1	Bank					
	Personal loans	70	40,000	Before summer	House	Monthly instalment and 15% interest rate
	Crop loans	120	15,000	Before kharif	Agriculture	Yearly instalment and 12% to 15% interest rate
2	SHG	250	8,000	Any time	Education & health	Monthly instalment and 12% to 24% interest rate
3	Money lenders	95	20,000	Any time	Family needs	Yearly instalment and 36% to 60% interest rate
4	Relatives	85	20,000	Any time	Marriage	Yearly instalment and 12% to 24% interest rate
5	Friends	60	20,000	Any time	Emergency	Should pay in 1 or 2 months
6	Neighbours	45	5,000	Any time	Emergency	Should pay before 1 month

9. Disease Analysis

The facilitator should take details about the recurring epidemic and endemic diseases occurring in the village. The tool is also useful in knowing the alternative treatments/systems being used to eradicate the diseases and the need for interventions.

The facilitator should also capture information regarding the medical facilities available in the locality, the cost incurred in treating the diseases, whether the medical facility is approachable and whether the treatment is affordable or not, insight into the probable causal factor, affected people, period of reoccurrence and the death toll if any.

Diseases Analysis Example: Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

Diseases Analysis						
#	Type of Diseases	No of patients	Causes	Treatment in Govt / Private	Cost in Rs.	Remarks
1	Diarrhea	10	Contaminated water and food	Govt or Private	200-500	There are less patients as a water plant is available

2	Skin diseases	12	Lack of cleanliness & hygiene	Govt or Private	100-500	-
3	Anemia	25	Lack of Nutrition food	Govt	Nil	Govt provide IFA tablets
4	Fits	05	Toddy drinking	Govt or Private	15000	-
5	Paralysis	02	Excess amount of alcohol intake	Govt or Private	25000	-
6	HIV/AIDS	02	By Blood transfer	Government	Depends on treatment	-
7	Body Pains and Joint pains	250	Due to age and heavy works and calcium	Govt or Private	Monthly 200	Calcium deficiency
8	Heart attack	05	Due to tensions and food habits	Private	Above 20000	Incidence high among people of 45 years and above
9	Fevers	60	Sanitation problem	Govt or Private	1000-15000	-
10	B.P	25	Food intake and Tensions	Govt or Private	100-300 Monthly	Earlier 104 services were available.
11	Sugar	20	Food habits	Govt or Private	100-500	-

10. Education Analysis

Education analysis of the village is done through interactions with the representatives of the education institutions in the locality. This tool captures the number of literates and illiterates in the village, data of students from primary school to doctorate, students in government and private institutions, skill and technical trainings etc.

Example: Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

Education Analysis						
Class	Anganwadi/ School/ College	No of Persons	Men/ Women	No of Persons Private	No of Persons Government	Remarks
Nursery	Anganwadi/Private	20	Both	15	5	Poor children go to AWC
LKG	School	15	Both	10	5	Some BPL children go to Private School
UKG	School	15	Both	15	-	
1 to 5	School	112	Both	13	99	-
6 to 10	School	68	Both	22	46	-

Inter	College	50	Both	50	-	-
ITI	College	10	Both	2	8	-
Degree	Sardar Vallabhai Patel	30	Both	19	11	-
PG	College	3	Both	3	0	-

11. Seasonality Analysis

Through small group discussions, the facilitators should gather information regarding the seasonality of employment, diseases, credit, festivals in a year. Note that, sometimes, the community may not identify events with the months of the English calendar but with regional calendars or festivals.

Example: Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

Seasonality Analysis												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Works												
Agriculture works	Blue	Blue	Grey	Green	Yellow	Grey	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Blue	Blue
Construction	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Grey	Green	Green	Grey	Blue	Blue
Factory works	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Diseases	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Blue	Blue	Blue	Grey	Grey	Green	Green
Fevers	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green
Cholera, Diarrhea	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Green	Blue	Grey	Green	Green	Grey	Grey
Credits	Green	Green	Grey	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Grey	Green	Green	Green
Festivals	Grey	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey
Labour Requirement	Blue	Blue	Blue	Grey	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Blue	Grey	Grey
Marketing	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Blue	Grey	Green	Grey
Purchases	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Marriages	Green	Yellow	Grey	Grey	Blue	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Blue	Grey
Key	Most	Orange	More	Blue	Medium	Grey	Less	Green	Very Less	Yellow	No Season	Grey

12. Vulnerability Analysis

At a group discussion, the facilitators gain insight on the vulnerabilities of the locality (threat of being submerged, drought-prone, etc.) and the vulnerable people of the locality (elders, widows, children, disabled, PLHIV's, orphans etc.). The facilitators should also capture how the community combats these vulnerabilities.

Vulnerable People Analysis Example: Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

12.1 Vulnerable People

Vulnerable Analysis						
#	Type of Vulnerable	Total Persons	Male	Female	Pension	Who take Care
1	Old Age	272	150	122	200/-	Family members
2	Widow	87	-	87	200/-	Self or Parents
3	Disable	24	18	06	500/-	Family members
4	People With Living HIV	02	01	01	-	-
5	Orphans	01	-	01	-	-

12.2 Vulnerabilities and Coping Mechanisms

Vulnerabilities Analysis		
#	Vulnerability	Coping Mechanisms/ What people can do
1	Diseases	For minor diseases, the community goes to the local sub center. For major diseases they approach the Primary Health Centre and private hospitals. First they take tablets from RMP&ANM.
2	Credit	They have credit sources in the village so they get from that sources. Sometimes they get loans with high interest by putting their assets as guarantee.
3	Crop Failure	Last year, due to lack of rains maize crops were damaged. They get compensation from government.
4	Drought	No drought in last five years.
5	No access to food	People get ration from PDS every month. Paddy farmers and labourers are keeping rice.
6	Death in Migrating destination	10 years ago one man died during at a construction site. There is no migration in this village.

13. Institution Analysis

With the help of the community, identify the institutions in the locality including banks, CBOs, library, anganwadi centres, hospitals, etc. and their membership. Also capture the accessibility of these institutions in the community.

13. 1 INSTITUTION Analysis – Community Based Organizations, Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

Community Based Organizations Analysis				
#	Institutions	Members Type	No of Members	Purpose
1	Women Groups	Ladies	10-15	Women Empowerment

2	Community Groups	Males	10-15	Caste -Credit source
3	Youth Groups	Male	10-15	Village Development
4	Gram Panchayat	All Citizens	-	Village Development
5	School	All boys and girls	-	For Education
6	Anganwadi Centre	All Citizens	-	For Pre Education
7	Sub-Centre	All Citizens	-	Health Care
8	Library	All Citizens	-	For Knowledge
9	PDS	All Citizens	-	For Ration
10	Coordination Committee	All Citizens	10	Coordination between different service providers

13.2 Institution Accessibility – Services Providing Institutions, Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

Institution Analysis				
#	Name of the Service Institution	Accessibility	Quality	Remarks
1	Municipality	Yes	Good	Recently village came under Municipal jurisdiction
2	Anganwadi Centre-2No	Yes	Good	-
3	Library	Yes	Average	They are not using properly
4	Public Distribution System	Yes	Good	-
5	Sub-centre	Yes	Good	-
6	Sakshar-bharat	Yes	Average	Lack of awareness
7	Arunodaya Organization	Yes	Good	-
8	School	Yes	Good	People gave lot of donations
9	Gram Panchayat	Yes	Average	-
10	Village Organization	Yes	Average	No leadership changing

14. Migration Analysis

Speak to community members who regularly migrate out of the locality in search of work. Record information regarding the destination of migration, the livelihoods they pursue there, duration of migration, work conditions and the income they earn there.

Migration Analysis Example: Chatanapally, Mahabubnagar district

Migration Analysis				
No of Persons	Name of the Work	Place	Period	Terms & Conditions
10	Construction Works	Hyderabad	Three months	Money will paid as advance

15. Market Analysis

With the help of key informants from the community, survey the markets near or accessible to the locality. Consider the products and services sold at the market, storage facilities available with the sellers, terms of which goods are sold, etc. This analysis involves observing items (products and services) that come into the market and go out of the market (in the nearby *shandies* and market towns) visited by the target communities. Their demand-supply situation can be discussed with the traders and the community.

Example: Chatanapally, Mahubnagar district

Market Analysis	
S.NO	Services/ Products/ Processing Units
1	Demand for barber shop, small fancy store, transport facility, medical store with RMP doctor, Tiffin centre and tea stall and collective market centre in the village.
2	Shadnagar mandal headquarters is 1 km away, so the villagers have facility the market to sell their products and services.
3	In Shadnagar, there are many shops, schools, hospitals, stores and markets which are providing services.

16. Farming system

Discuss with the community about the livelihoods in the village and lead them to identify interlinks between the farm livelihoods and other livelihoods in the village. This tool is most useful in a tribal or rural setting.

Scoping Livelihoods

After completing the tools, the LEAP analysis continues and gaps and opportunities in each tool are identified and summarised. Further, the summarized gaps and opportunities are presented to the community to ensure the data and the resulting analysis are accurate. The facilitating team submits a copy of the analysis with the village.

This final summary of the gaps and opportunities (approved in consultation with the community) would form the basis for interventions in the village. These interventions could be at individual/village/higher levels. A list of possible interventions to address these gaps and tap these opportunities is drawn up first. Each intervention is then subjected to the feasibility, viability, cost-effectiveness, and productivity, equity and sustainability tests.

*How to Supplement? - Livelihoods August 2012

II. Required information while LEAP report writing

1. Vulnerability Context:

- Which groups produce which crop?
- How important is each crop to the livelihoods of the groups that produce it?
- Is the revenue from a given crop used for a particular purpose (e.g. if it is controlled by women is it particularly important to child health or nutrition?)
- What proportion of output is marketed?
- How do prices for different crops vary through the year?
- How predictable is seasonal price fluctuation?
- Are the price cycles of all crops correlated?
- What proportion of household food needs is met by own consumption and what portion is purchased?
- At what time of year is cash income most important (e.g. school fees might be collected one or more times during the year)?
- Do people have access to appropriate financial service institutions to enable them to save for the future? Does access to these vary by social group?
- How long and intense is the 'hungry period'?
- What effect does the 'hungry period' and other seasonal natural events? (E.g. the advent of the rainy season? Have on human health and the ability to labor?)
- Has the length of the 'hungry period' been increasing or decreasing?
- How do income earning opportunities vary throughout the year? Are they agricultural or non-farm?
- How does remittance income vary throughout the year (e.g. falling off at times when it is most needed because of food price rises)?

2. Human Capital:

- How complex is the local environment (the more complex the problems the greater the importance of knowledge)?
- From where (what sources, networks) do people access information that they feel is valuable to their livelihoods?
- Which groups, if any, are excluded from accessing these sources?
- Does this 'exclusion' affect the nature of information available? (e.g. if women are excluded, then knowledge of traditionally female production activities may be limited)
- Are 'knowledge managers' (e.g. teachers or core members of knowledge networks) from a particular social background that affects the type of knowledge that exists in the community?
- Is there a tradition of local innovation? Are technologies in use from 'internal' or 'external' source?
- Do people feel that they are particularly lacking in certain types of information?

- How aware are people of their rights and of the policies, legislation and regulation that impact on their livelihoods? If they do consider themselves to be aware, how accurate is their understanding?

3. Social Capital:

Levels of social capital are hard to gauge from the outside. They may be discernible only after lengthy analysis (which may be beyond project / programme resources) and it is unlikely that they will be quantifiable. For example, simply counting the number of registered groups in a community is not likely to yield a measure of social capital; group nature and quality is as important as group numbers. Often we will be looking at trends – whether the state of social organization appears to be becoming better or worse for livelihoods - rather than trying to gauge exact levels of social capital.

It is very important not to permit these difficulties to cause neglect of social factors when working with community level, of the types of social resources upon which households rely and of who is excluded from these benefits. Groups with overlapping membership can be particular social profiles are excluded from all groups. Another important point for observation is people’s coping strategies in times of crisis and the extent to which they have relied on social resources to see them through.

4. Natural Capital:

- Which groups have access to which type of natural resources?
- Which is the nature of access rights (e.g. private ownership, rental, common ownership, highly contested access)? How has this been changing over time (e.g. variation in yields)?
- Is there existing knowledge that can help increase the productivity of resources?
- How is the resource affected by externalities? (for example the productive potential of different parts of watersheds is affected by the activities of other users and the ways in which resource systems choices they make about their catches, biodiversity is often damaged by intensive agriculture)
- How versatile is the resource? Can it be used for multiple purposes? (This can be important in cushioning users against particular shocks)
- Direct use value (e.g. of land used for agricultural production or recreational areas);
- Indirect use value (e.g. biodiversity, erosion protection and other ecological services)
- Non-use value or existence value (often calculated on the basis of the amount people would be willing to pay to see the continued existence of a given resource, regardless of whether they use it)
- Problems might arise where tree felling has caused knock-on erosion problems, or over-exploitation of coastal areas is leading to increased storm damage in adjacent areas.
- Significant income earning opportunities might exist in areas of high natural biodiversity.

5. Physical Capital:

- The approach to analyzing physical capital must be participatory. Users may place a greater importance on some services than others and these priorities must be taken into account. For example, people may prefer to use a surface water supply a long way away rather than to pump a well near at hand.
- Does the infrastructure support a service? There is little benefit in a school building if there are no teachers, or the pupils cannot get to it when classes are being held.

- Is the infrastructure appropriate? Can the physical capital provided meet the needs of the users in the long term? This involves not just the sustainability of the service as it stands but an analysis of the ability of the capital to be adapted and upgraded in response to changing demand.
- Access is also a key concern. Sometimes costly infrastructure exists in an area, but this does not mean that the poor have access to it. This might be because the user fees are too expensive for them, or because richer groups use their strength and influence to control or monopolies access.

6. Financial Capital:

- Which types of financial service organizations exist?
- What services do they provide, under what conditions?
- Who – which groups or types of people – has access.
- What are the current levels of savings and loans?
- In what form do people currently keep their savings (livestock, jewelers, cash, bank deposits etc.)
- What are the risks of these different options? How liquid are they? How subject to changes in value depending upon when they are liquidated?
- How many households (and what type) have family members living away who remit money?
- How is remittance income transmitted?
- How reliable are remittances? Do they vary by season? How much money is involved?
- Who controls remittance income when it arrives? How is it used? Is it reinvested?

3. LEAP Examples

3. 1. Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan (LEAP) – Mudireddypalli

Village: Mudireddipalli, Mandal: Balanagar District: Mahbubnagar

Introduction:

CASHE project of CARE in partnership with Sangameswara Rural Entrepreneurship Development (SREDT) of a local NGO Mahbubnagar has been supporting the SHGs formed by the bank in building their business profile. The idea is to provide sustainable livelihood support, both financial and non-financial, to the members and thus move beyond the realm of credit and savings.

Objective:

The present study is to understand the broader village context within which the SHGs are operating - the resources, social context, the livelihoods, the linkages and the potential opportunities for promoting existing and new livelihoods.

Outcomes:

- Mapping the existing resources
- Mapping the existing livelihood
- Mapping the market
- Understanding migration issues
- Understanding the scope for new livelihoods by the analyses of the above mentioned aspects by exploring the various support requirements in terms of
 - Capacity Building
 - Institutional arrangements
 - Linkages – market, finance, infrastructure and social security

As suggested by SEDRT, the study, based on the present situation analysis, will suggest strategies for increasing the loan intake of the SHGs, promoting new livelihood opportunities, linking with the line departments of the existing schemes.

Areas

Mudireddipalli village was selected for the present study.

Methodology and Tools

LEAP analysis has been carried out by the team from Akshara. The Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques have been used to understand the different contexts. The tools used for the study are:

- Village transect walk: Few of the participants, along with the informant walked around the village to look at the terrain, land type and use, water bodies, livestock, house types, agricultural information in totality to understand the development possibilities
- Social map: Social mapping was conducted with the help of key informants in the village. The team gained an understanding about the residential structures, public infrastructure, social situation, caste distribution and also about the vulnerable households
- Resource map: Resource mapping was done to understand the natural resources in the village and their distribution is known. Distribution of land, water, trees, their ownership distribution, Common property resources (CPRs) and forests are known.
- Chapatti Diagram: This tool has been used to understand the credit needs of the community and the main sources of credit. This exercise was conducted with a group of women.

- Timeline: Timeline showed the progress of the village in the last twenty years in terms of facilities, interventions and historical changes in the village.
- Income and expenditure analysis: Income and expenditure analysis help in augmenting the existing income sources and reducing the expenditure.
- Value chain analysis: The livelihoods in the village have been studied using value chain analysis and combined with other tools to understand the process, problems and points of interventions.
- Trade in and trade out exercise: Analysis has thrown significant areas of interventions based on the critical items on which the villagers can save money by producing internally or buying collectively.
- Case studies of the following households: Case studies helped in understanding the interventions needed at a household level.
- Focused group discussions and Semi-structured interviews: Focused group discussions were conducted on specific areas like credit, wage labour and agriculture. Semi structured interviews with the elders in the village helped in understanding the general scenario of the village.
- Secondary data review: Data about the village population, welfare schemes, vulnerable households and institutions in the village was obtained from the Mandal Revenue Officer in the case of Mudireddipalli village.

MUDIREDDIPALLI – VILLAGE PROFILE

Mudireddipalli is situated in Balanagar Mandal of Mahbubnagar district and is situated 25 kms from the district Headquarters. The village is appropriately situated by the roadside and has a good approach road.

There are hardly any thatched huts in the village and most of the houses have either sand roofs or RCC slabs. In terms of access to amenities like drinking water, roads, sanitation, electricity, etc., the village scores high. Nearly half of the village has cement concrete roads internally.

Migration is prevalent in the village but is partial in nature and there are no instances of any distress migration.

Status of Health seems to be considerably good. There are ten permanently disabled people in the village. Health services are available in the village through paramedical. Occupational hazards are noted in case of stone cutters and company labour.

There have been no development interventions in the past by NGOs or individuals. The following table gives the status of people's organizations in the village.

Institutions

Name	Number
Women SHGs	11
Youth Groups	2
Rythu Mitra	2
VVV clubs – farmer clubs	1

Village History

The history of Mudireddipalli dates back to 100 years when a railway track was laid. Initially called as Muddayipet, this village had three families. Muddayipet is the name of a fort that stood in place of the present day polybag factory. The rest of the village came into being with migration of other families from nearby villages. The migration took place owing to the irrigation facilities available and the fertility

of the soils. The village saw an attack of pests & birds during 60s. There is a sea change in the crops grown in the village over the last 40 years. Minor millets like Korra, Sama and cereals like Jowar and Paddy have been replaced with commercial crops like Ground nut, Sunflower, Castor, etc.

This was a hamlet of Rajapur village earlier. After that, Mudireddialli had been a hamlet of Nandigam and is a separate Panchayat since the last 12 years.

Demography of the village

The following details were gathered by drawing social map.

The village has 246 resident families, which comprises of backward castes and scheduled castes majorly. Families belonging to other castes and minorities are very few in number. The following table illustrates the precise number of families belonging to each of the abovementioned castes.

Caste	Number of Families
Scheduled Castes	25
Backward Classes	182
Other Castes	39
Total number of families	246

It is to be noted that the village has a polyethylene bag-making unit, which employs workers from other places. Apart from the resident families, this village also houses people from neighboring villages and Odisha as well.

There has been no significant change in the composition of the village on the basis of caste. It is observed that the scheduled caste community resides as a unit in the village and this area is in one of the corners of the village. Mudiraj community is found to play a dominant role in the village politics as well as the economics. Various castes in the village are dependent on different and specific livelihoods. The following are the major caste wise livelihoods.

Caste	Major Livelihoods
OCs	Agriculture
Backward Classes	
Vaddera	Stone cutting
Gouds	Toddy tapping & Toddy selling
Mudiraj	Agriculture, Agriculture. Labour & casual labour
SCs	Agriculture, Casual labour & Agriculture labour.
Minorities	Petty business and driving

Three families of artisans namely carpenter, gold smith and barber are found in the village that are engaged in their original professions.

The other statistics related to demographics of the village are as follows.

Population and Literacy – Adults

Sex	Number	Literacy
Male	247	108
Female	256	90

Population and literacy – Youth

Sex	Number	Literacy
Male	52	37
Female	31	24

Population and literacy – Children

Sex	Number	Literacy	Child Labour
Male	145	108	37
Female	125	98	27

Men predominantly head majority of the households. There are a few cases where women head families

Status of Housing in the Village

Housing is of various types like slab, hut and asbestos. Thatched roofs are two in number in the village. The type of housing varies and is related to the caste. It is observed that the OCs, BCs and minorities live in RCC slab houses while SCs have sloped roofs of Mangalore tiles. 26 houses have been constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana and RPH schemes.

Status of Migration

Three families belonging to OCs have migrated permanently to Hyderabad and presently are engaged in Cotton mills, Theatre and petrol bunk works. These were occupied with agriculture earlier.

The migrated families had no skill in any specific area and are literates. Partial migration is seen among youth. They migrate to Jadcharla and Hyderabad in search of employment as casual labour. There are no incidences of distress migration in Mudireddipalli.

Status of livestock

There is no relation between livestock, caste and livelihoods. However, BC families (Boyas) are dependent on small livestock for their major livelihoods. There is a significant change in the population of livestock over the last ten years. The number of milch & draught animals in the village has fallen drastically. Lack of grazing lands, drought conditions and absence of a person to rear the animals are the reasons attributed to the fall in population of these animals.

Livestock:

Livestock	Number	Purpose
Small Livestock	86	Meat
Milch Animals	110	Milk
Bulls	96	Agriculture works
Total	292	

Basic Infrastructure

S. No	Infrastructure	No of families
1	1 Water Tap (private) 60	60
2	2 Individual Toilets 100	100
3	3 Soak pit	No

Existing infrastructure

S. No.	Infrastructure	Number	Access to all (y/n)
1	School	1	Y
2	Electricity having houses	150	Y
3	Street lights	15	Y
4	Panchayati office	1	Y
5	Anganwadi	1	Y
6	Veterinary hospital	None	
7	Hospital (PHC)	None	
8	Community hall	None	
9	Drying platform	None	
10	Local R.M.P.	1	Y
11	Community Godown	None	
12	Temple	3	Y
13	Bore-wells	3	Y
14	Protected drinking water supply (OHR)	Under construction	
15	Public Taps	5	Y
16	Drainages	Partially covered	N
17	Telephone (private/public)	10	Y
18	Ration shop (PDS)	1	Y
19	Dish TV	1	1 60 families
20	Internal Cement concrete Roads	Partially covered	

Vulnerable Persons:

S. No	Persons Category	Number
1	Destitute persons	3
2	Old age people	32
3	Persons with Disabilities	10

Other govt. development programs:

- ✚ Revolving fund of Rs. 50000 was given by the BC Corporation.
- ✚ 29 houses were sanctioned under IAY and RPH during year 2001 and eight houses were sanctioned in the current year under IAY.
- ✚ 11 SHGs are supported through Indira Kranthi Patham (Velugu) for purchase of milch animals.

Resource Map**Land:**

The soil types are red, red loamy and black soils. The sand content is relatively high in these soils. The following table gives the details of land use pattern in the village.

Land Type	Acres
Forest -	0
Barren and Uncultivable	15
Land put for non-agriculture purposes	150
Grazing Land	80
Other fallow	100
Net Area Sown	1000

Cropping pattern:

Type of crop	Rabi / Extent in Acres	Kharif / Extent in Acres
Paddy	50	120
Jowar		125
Maize	3	15
Horse gram		10
Red gram		25
Chillies	4	10
Mango	150	150
Oranges	80	80
Guava	30	30
Other Fruits	25	25
Vegetables	5	10
Cotton		10
Castor		250
Sesame		5
Sunflower	10	60

The cropping pattern has been changed phenomenally over the last ten years. Commercial crops like castor, cotton and sunflower have replaced food crops. Factors like frequent pest incidence, remunerative prices for the final produce, etc. have led to reshuffling of cropped areas under the commercial crops. For eg: the area under cotton has been reduced year after year owing to the increased pest incidence and decreased market price. This area in turn is under sunflower & castor over the last two years.

Water

Major sources of irrigation are Bore wells, which are 70 in number. Earlier, tank was another source of irrigation in this village. However, this is no more a source because of silting. A canal flows across Rajapur village, which is not perennial in nature. Otherwise, this could have been another source to irrigate the fields through lift irrigation (individual pumps). Approximately, 140 acres of land is irrigated.

The depleting water table is a matter of concern. This is owing to the limited sources of irrigation and change in the cropping pattern from low-duty crops to heavy-duty crops.

CPR

Land on either sides of railway track and Rajapur canal can be considered as CPRs. Norms for usage of these resources have not been laid out clearly. CPRs are source of Fuel wood, Karanj, Neem seeds, custard apple and adda leaves. About 15 families depend on these CPRs during offseason. It is to be noted that the dependency is seasonal and not exclusive.

Minerals

There are no major mineral resources in and around the village other than deposits of granite. These formations serve as source of livelihoods for ten members in the village. The livelihood is specific to BC (vaddera) community and is being passed on to the subsequent generations.

Finance:

The sources of credit vary according to the credit requirements. The sources of credit, terms and conditions, etc. can be enlisted as follows:

Amount (in Rs.)	Source	Interest Rate	Repayment Terms	Remarks
100 – 500	Neighbours & SHG	Nil	Week – 1 Month	Timely available
500- 5000	SHG.	24 %	Monthly repayment for a period of 1 year.	Credit from SHG is readily available.
	Bank	13%	Monthly repayment for a period of 1 year	Poor accessibility to the bank for individual members.
	Commission agent	36%	Buy back / six months after the harvest of crop in case of Agriculture loans	Apprehensions about interest rates and repayment terms.
	Money lender	36%	Monthly for non-agriculture loans, six months after the harvest in case of Agriculture loans	Mortgage of gold ornaments.

5000 – 10000	Bank	13%	Monthly repayment for a period of 1 year	Poor accessibility to the bank for individual members.
	Pvt finance companies	36%	Monthly /Weekly	Easy to access with a guarantor
	Commission agents	36%	Buy back / six months after the harvest of crop in case of Agriculture loans	Apprehensions about interest rates and repayment terms.
	Informal sources like relatives	36%	Weekly / Monthly	No pressure for repayment
10000 & above	Bank	13%	Monthly repayment for a period of 1 year	Collaterals required
	Money lender & Pvt Finance Companies	36%	Monthly repayment	Mandatory initial deposit required

Only male members of the family approach the moneylenders & private finance companies for credit. In case of higher amounts of credit where mortgaging of gold ornaments is required, women accompany men. During the discussion, it was noticed that loan amounts of Rs. 1000000 are beyond the comprehension of the villagers.

Traded In and Traded Out

All the items mentioned in the annexure, with the exception of liquor and toddy, are purchased from local shandies viz. Jadcharla & Rajapur. Though the shandies are weekly, transactions happen weekly, monthly and yearly depending upon the nature of the goods and services bought and sold. Items like cereals and vegetables are purchased weekly while oil, pulses, and rice are purchased monthly. Agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides are purchased seasonally. Occasion-led purchases happen in case of clothes and footwear (Clothes are bought during festivals).

In case of traded out items, agricultural produce is sold out immediately after harvesting and services are rendered daily or seasonally depending on the nature of the labour.

Paddy, which is being produced, is used for the consumption purpose in the village itself. Hence, it is not reflecting in the traded out items.

All the transactions are carried out individually except in case of rendering of services by the sand labour. In case of few commodities like moduga (leaf plates are the final traded out products), neem seed and karunj, trading out is carried out through middlemen. Commission agents and moneylenders trade in the final agricultural produce of the village as the sales are tied up with the credit for inputs.

In terms of weights and measurements, 1 kg loss per bag is observed in almost all the transactions. In transactions where middlemen are involved, commission is paid in terms of certain quantity of the produce. A commission of 2% on the entire value of transaction is converted into quantity and this quantity of produce is taken from the traded out agricultural commodities.

Traded In and Traded Out of Goods & Services at Mudireddipalli

Traded In				Traded Out			
Particulars	Units	Amount(Rs)	Total	Particulars	Units	Amount(Rs)	Total
Clothes	300 families	Rs. 2500 per family	750000	Maize			50000
Education	100 Children	Rs. 2000 per child	200000	Red gram	100000		
Rice	50 kg per family for 100 families for 12 months	Rs. 500 per bag	600000	Cotton			100000
Oil	1.5 Kg per family for 300 families for 12 months	Rs. 50 per Kg	270000	Castor	200 families	2 quintals Rs. 1500	600000
Soaps	300 families for 12 months	Rs. 50	180000	Sunflower	150 quintals	Rs. 1300	195000
Pulses	25 kg for 300 families	Rs. 25	187500	Horse gram	5 quintals	Rs. 400	2000
Seeds			160000	Neem seed			2000
Fertilizers			500000	Karunj seed			3000
Pesticides			215000	Moduga leaf			35000
Chillies	10 kg for 300 families	Rs. 25 per kg	75000				
Others	300 families for 12 months	Rs. 50 per month	180000	Milk	3 months for 30 days for 150 litres	Rs.10 per litre	135000
Medical Requirements	300 families for 12 months	Rs. 500 for an year	150000	Milk	9 months for 30 days for	30 Rs. 10 per litre	540000

					200 litres		
Meat	200 families for 12 months for 2 times	Rs. 50 for half Kg	180000	Drivers	25drivers for12 months for20days	Rs. 1000 per month	600000
Vegetables	300 families for 12 months	Rs. 200 Per month	720000				
Gas	50 families for 6 times	Rs. 320 per time	96000	Company Labour	30 men for 12 months	Rs. 1000 per month	360000
Kerosene	300 families	Rs. 150 for an year	45000	Stone cutting	10 families for 6 months	for 30 days Rs. 50 per day	144000
Footwear	300 families	Rs. 200	60000	Sheep/Goat	100goats	1500	150000
TV cable	60 families for 12 months	Rs. 70	50400	Carpenter			3000
Electricity	200 families – Bimonthly bills	Rs. 150	180000	Selling of Fuel wood Making coal			10000
Water Bill	150 families for 12 months	Rs. 15	27000	Sand labour	60 persons For 200days	Av Rs. 80 per day	960000
Liquor(Including Toddy & Arrack)			1050000	Agri labour	100 persons for 110 days	Rs. 35	385000
Total			5875900				4374000

Income and Expenditure Analysis

A study of income and expenditure of the households with different livelihoods has been carried out. The following is the analysis of the same.

Income and Expenditure statement of household depending on Agriculture & Wage labour (Mudireddipalli)

Income			Expenditure		
S. No	Income Source	Amount(Rs)	S. No	Expenditure	Amount(Rs)
1	Jowar	900	1	Rice	3450
2	Red gram	600	2	PDS rice	1260

3	Sunflower	5200	3	Kerosene	240
4	Paddy	3000	4	Provisions	1000
5	Wage	4500	5	Health	1200
6	Milk	8640	6	Education	2500
7	LIC loan	10000	7	Books	300
			8	Clothes	500
			9	Toddy	864
			10	Medicines for small livestock	2000
			11	Feed for Cattle	6000
			12	Fertilizers	2500
			13	Pesticides	3000
			14	Whitewash	800
			15	Electricity bill	720
			16	LPG Gas	1600
			17	Seeds-Agri-Sunflower	520
			18	Seeds- Paddy	175
			19	Wages	2500
			20	Interest	2300
Total		32,840			33,429

Livelihoods Mapping:

Livelihood: Wage labour & Agriculture

The family belongs to BC community and has seven members. Five acres of land (3.5 acres dry land and 1.5 acres wet land), 3 buffaloes and 50 sheep form the assets of the family. As mentioned above, the family depends mainly on agriculture for livelihood. During off season, the family is engaged in wage labour.

Livelihood: Stone cutting

Traditionally, stone cutting has been the livelihood of 'Vaddera' community belonging to the BC community. The family has five members and owns six acres of land and a tractor. Annexure III gives the details of income and expenditure of the family. It is observed that hiring of tractor contributes substantially towards the family income.

Livelihood: Auto Driving.

The family consists of six members and belongs to BC community. Driving forms the main livelihood for the family and Auto was provided under CMEY scheme. Apart from driving, the family earns through selling snacks and some provisions. Refer to Annexure IV for further details on the income and expenditure of the household.

Livelihood: Vegetable Vending

Chenniah and Yadamma earn their living through vegetable vending. Other sources of income are agriculture and dairy. They are a family of five and belong to the Scheduled caste. The family owns three acres of land. Income and Expenditure details are given in Annexure V.

Livelihood: Sand labour and Agricultural labour

The family belongs to 'Goud' community of BC and consists of six members. The female members of the family attend to agricultural work while the men in the family earn through sand labour. Annexure VI gives the details of the household income and expenditure.

List of livelihoods

The table below gives the list of livelihoods, number of people subsisting on a livelihood and number of days of work identified in the village.

List of Livelihoods		
Livelihood	Number of people	Number of Days
Agriculture	127	180
Agriculture Labour	93	110
Dairying	35	180
Sheep Rearing	3	Year
Government Employment	20	Year
Casual Labour		
Wage Labour	12	180
Sand Labour	60	200
Company Labour	15	240
Cotton Mill worker	1	200
Construction Worker	2	120
Skill Labour		
Quarry Worker	10	120
Auto Driving	15	220
Lorry Driving	11	200
Mason	2	120
Rig Worker	1	180
Artist	1	180
Service Provider		
Tailoring	2	150
Anganwadi Teachers	1	Year

LIC Agents	1	Year
Cooking	2	180
Dish TV	1	Year
Cable Operator	2	180
Auto Mechanics	2	180
Electrical Works	2	110
STD Booths	4	Year
Carpentry	1	200
Barber	1	120
Micro Enterprises		
Chicken Stall	1	200
Vegetable Vending	4	300
Fruit Vending	2	300
Petty Business – Kirana Shop	7	Year
Tea Stall	5	Year
Snacks Vending	2	Year
Milk Vending	4	300
Toddy Business	1	180
Leaf plate making	25	50
Others		
Theater worker	1	Year
Toddy Tapping	3	180
Petrol bunk worker	2	Year
Begging	2	200
Land Leasing	2	Year

Main livelihoods

The main livelihoods in this village are agriculture, agriculture labour, casual labour like sand labour, company labour, etc. Most of the youth in the village are engaged in auto driving. This is based on the number of people engaged in these activities in the village and the number of days of work provided by them.

Case studies, Mudireddipalli

There are instances where few families moved in & out of poverty in Mudireddipalli. An attempt was made to study the reasons and factors contributing for the same.

Study of few such families is given below.

Moved out of Poverty

Name of the head of the family- Anasuya

Caste: BC

Livelihood: Cook in the mid-day meal scheme

Assets: House

Anasuya had been deserted by her husband and she had migrated to Hyderabad for 10 years. She had worked as a maid for the last ten years and saved a considerable amount from her earnings. Now, she is in a better off situation. Her son goes to school in Hyderabad while Anasuya is earning her living by cooking for the mid-day meal scheme. She earns Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month.

Though the family could move out of poverty due to migration, it can be concluded that better understanding of the-then existing conditions, good planning and an inclination to save for future needs has helped the family to move out of poverty.

Fallen into Poverty

Name of the member: Srinivasulu

Particulars: 23 years, Intermediate, ITT trained in electrical work

Caste: SC

Family members: Mother and a younger brother

Assets: House-1, Ox -1, Buffalo – 1, Land – 2 acres, Camera-1

Livelihood: Unemployed

Srinivasulu is the book keeper of the village SHGs and earns Rs. 30 per month. He also worked as MRP for Velugu at Rs. 1000 per month. But due to irregularity in payment of salaries, he quit.

He says that there is a demand for photographers in the village and the surrounding villages. Hence, he purchased a camera and searches for work in the nearby villages. The demand is high during the marriage season. The photography business needs nearly Rs. 18, 000 investment for studio and the equipment. The income and expenditure analysis of the Photography business of Srinivasulu is as follow:

Material	Developing	Delivery
Reels – 3 – Rs. 300	Charges Rs. 300 @ Rs.4.50 per copy	Charges for photos – Rs. 1000 @ Rs. 350 per reel
Cells – 36 – Rs. 90	Album Rs. 300 – Rs. 500	Album Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 depending on the decoration
Transportation to Rajapur Rs. 50 per day for cycle rental @ Rs. 4 per hour	Transportation to M' Nagar Rs. 50 per day for cycle rental @ Rs. 4 per hour	Transportation to Mahbubnagar Rs. 50 per day for cycle rental @ Rs. 4 per hour
Miscellaneous (Food, etc.) Rs. 50	Decoration Rs. 200 to Rs. 500	

Reasons for poverty

- Land is fallow because he does not have agricultural knowledge
- Non-availability of water for cultivation
- High investment is needed in photography

Strategies for Enhancing the Livelihoods

Strategies for increasing the loan absorption capacity

Identifying the priority areas for loaning needs of the SHG members is the first step in this direction. The areas of priority can be a mix of promoting micro enterprises, collectives and strengthening the existing institutions.

Few of the households are still in the consumptive level. For some of the better-off households, loan absorption can be improved by creating new opportunities in the already existing livelihoods like product diversification, productivity improvement. The same holds good in the case of poorer households, but their capacity cannot be increased unless the consumptive needs are first met. Hence, the quantum of loan has to be higher.

Capacity building is also another crucial factor to increase loan intake. Skill upgradations, training in new livelihoods, improving the current processes or extending the current processes, all come under capacity building. The main areas of capacity building can be:

- Agriculture improvement and new practices
- Livestock improvement, enterprises and product diversification
- Micro enterprises
- Forming collectives
- Crop diversification
- Improvement in cropping pattern
- Best practices in cropping

Strategy for sustainable livelihood opportunities

As mentioned earlier, the livelihood opportunities can be a mix of promoting micro enterprises, collectives and strengthening the existing institutions. Collectivization and diversification can be the key strategies for providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for the poor.

The various exercises with the villagers revealed that agriculture still remains the priority area of the poor, and specifically, irrigation. Many of the villagers voiced that given the loan they will invest in further improving agriculture.

As revealed in the value-chain analysis, productivity and product diversification are the key strategies for improving this sector.

Wage labour is the key source of employment for the poor in both the villages. Increasing the scope of opportunities for them is important in augmenting the credit absorption. Skill upgradation and providing them new livelihood opportunities are the key.

Delivery channel for routing the credit to the villagers is also another determining factor for the credit to reach the needy. VVV club is one channel available for routing the inputs. But the poor in the village view it as the club of elite farmers. Hence, restructuring and strengthening of the existing institutions and channels are also required.

The various livelihood opportunities that merged during the exercises are appended to the main document along with the budget and concerned departments in the government.

Strategies for linking with the line departments

The strategy will be to first explore the existing programmes of the government and link the intervention in that particular livelihood to that ongoing programme. Secondly, capacity building initiatives can be undertaken with the help of the concerned departments in agriculture, livestock, etc.

The aspects of collaboration can be linked to financial support, capacity building support, field staff support or an overall collaboration to promote a new programme. The Annexure has the list of the concerned line departments to be collaborated with for various livelihoods. The agriculture and livestock departments are the important players as many of the opportunities emerged in this field.

Strategies for decreasing the intensity of migration

Migration is low in the village. Three households have migrated permanently. Young men in the village work in Amangal in mess, petrol bunks, theater. Also, migration is viewed by few wage labourers as unsuitable due to huge family as well as the nature of work available in the cities.

Adequate work is available during agriculture peak season in the village. Even during other seasons labourers manage to find work in the village.

Collective Purchases of food, consumption items, inputs – seeds, fertilizers etc., to reduce expenditure without losing quality.

Special strategies to support disabled families – organizing the disabled; surgical corrections; support to families with disabled; education assistance to some disabled.

Strategies to reduce risks – insurance, micro-insurance through SHGs and complementary livelihoods

Proposed Activities

The following tables give the details of the potential activities as per the above-mentioned strategies.

Activities at Mudireddipalli and their proposed budget are given below:

Proposed Activities							
S. No.	Activity	Units	Amount	Details Of Amount	Source	Time	Responsibility
1	Hotel / Tiffin Centre	1	5000	Rs.5000	Own Funds, Bank	Immediate	SREDT
2	Vegetable Vending	3	9000	Rs. 9000 (Rs.2000 per unit for 2 , Rs.5000 per unit)	Bank	Immediate	SREDT
3	Fruit Vending	1	2000	Rs.2000	Own Funds, Bank	Immediate	SREDT
4	Auto Driving	4	400000	Rs. 400000 (@ Rs. 100000 each)	Line Dept,Bank, Own funds	3 Months	SREDT

5	Photo Studio	1	25000	Rs. 25000 for video camera. E- kiosks,	Own funds	6 Months	SREDT, Velugu
6	Mini Poultry	5	50000	Rs. 50000 (@Rs. 10000 each)	Srinivasa Hatchery, Bank	6 Months	SREDT
7	Enhancement of milk Production (support for feed)	40	40000	Rs. 40000 (@Rs. 1000 each)	Own Funds, Bank	Immediate	SREDT, AH Dept
8	Purchase of Milch Animals	20	160000	Rs. 160000 (@ Rs. 8000 each)	Bank, Line Depts	6 Months	SREDT, AH Dept
9	Fodder Seed Support	40	8000	Rs. 8000 (@ Rs. 200 each)	Own Funds, AH Dept.	3 Months	SREDT, AH Dept
10	Collectivization of milk	1	10000	Rs. 10000	Own Funds, Bank	6 Months	SREDT, Bank
11	Collective Purchase of Rice, Pulses, Oil	1	800000	Rs. 800000	Bank, Velugu	6 Months	Bank, Velugu
12	Cloth Shop	1	10000	Rs. 10000	Own Funds, Bank	Immediate	SREDT, Bank
13	Gas Cylinder Supply Centre	1	3000	Rs. 3000	SHG Funds	Immediate	SREDT
14	Collective Purchase of Seeds & Fertilizers	1 Club	800000	Rs. 800000	Bank, VVV Club	3 Months	SREDT, VVV
15	Mutton shop (support to the existing chicken shop)	1	5000	Rs. 5000	Own funds, Bank	Immediate	SREDT
16	Barber shop	1	5000	Rs. 5000	Own funds, Bank	Immediate	SREDT
17	Collection of NTFP (Neem & Karanj)	1	25000	Rs. 25000	Bank, Velugu	2 Months	SREDT

18	Stone cutters (Insurance & safety gadgets like shoes, goggles)	15	15000	Rs. 15000 (@Rs. 1000 each)	Bank, Velugu (Insurance under social security sub project)	3 Months	SREDT, Velugu
19	Desilting of Palle Cheruvu	1	200000	Rs. 200000	Food for Work	Immediat e	SREDT,Line Depts. APRLP
20	Cycle & Motor Repair shop	1	25000	Rs. 25000	Own Funds, Bank	3 Months	SREDT, Bank
21	Tailoring (Embroidery & Zardosi)	2	20000	Rs 20000 (@Rs. 10000 each)	DWCRA, Own funds	3 Months	SREDT, Bank
22	Check dam Construction	1	1000000	Rs. 1000000	Line Dept, Watershed	1 Year	Line Dept, Watershed
23	Vegetable Cultivation (5 acres)	5	50000	Rs. 50000 (@Rs. 10000 each)	Horticultr e Dept & Own Funds	6 Months	SREDT, Horticulture Dept
24	Development of 20 member construction team in different construction skills	1	60000	Rs. 60000 (Rs. 3000 each)	Velugu & Line Dept	3 Months	Line Dept, Velugu, SREDT
25	Multiple skills - Electrical repairs, Motor winding, etc.	3	7500	Rs. 7500 (@ Rs. 2500 each)	Reddy Foundatio n& Velugu	3 Months	Reddy Foundation & Velugu
26	NPM on Red gram & Castor	10	10000	Rs. 10000 (@Rs. 1000 each)	Agriculture Dept	3 Months	SREDT, Agriculture Dept
27	Oil extraction unit	1	10000	Rs. 10000	Own funds, Bank	3 Months	SREDT, Bank
28	Ram Lamb Rearing	10	100000	Rs. 100000 (@ Rs. 10000 per unit)	AH Dept, Bank, Velugu	6 Months	AH Dept, SREDT, Velugu
29	Cultivation of Mehendi	1	10000	Rs. 10000 (@Rs. 5000 per acre)	Horticultr e Dept, Bank	5 Months	Horticulture Dept, Bank
30	Kitchen Garden	150	37500	Rs. 37500 (Rs. 250 per	Horticultr e Dept &	Immediat e	Horticulture Dept & Velugu

				unit)	Velugu		
31	Musical Band Set	1	20000	Rs. 20000 per unit	Velugu & Bank.	3 Months	SREDT
32	STD Booth	1	10000	Rs. 10000 per unit	Velugu & Bank.	Immediate	SREDT
	Total Budget		3932000				

3.2. Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan (LEAP) – Beruwada Village

Livelihoods Enhancement Action Plan (LEAP) – Beruwada Village	
Duration: April 18, 19, 22, 24 th 2008.	Team Members: B. Madhu Sudhan
Name of the Village / Habitation:	Beruwada
Name of the Panchayath:	Beruwada
Name of the Mandal:	Kesamudram
Name of the District:	Warangal
Route:	
Beruwada is situated between Kesamudram to Mehabubabad route. 7.6 kms from Kesamudram with well-connected tar road.	
Village at a Glance:	
This village is located at 1.6 kms, which is tar road, from the Kesamudram to Mehabubabad road. When you take diversion to go to BERUWADA you are invited by fields and avenue both sides of the road. When you enter into the village, the cow dung heaps invite you along the road.	
Health services and Sanitation:	
There are no chronic diseases. But there are 10 – 15 people who had suffered from TB. The local RMP was saying that Gudumba leads people to get TB. 2 people got kidney operations. There were no polio cases during last 10 years. There are no complicated cases regarding pregnancy during last 10 years. People used to join in hospital. All have normal deliveries. There are only 10 – 12 individual toilets within that village. 25 public toilets are existing which are not being used. 2 -3 child deaths occurred due to lack of proper nutrition, food and medicine after birth of the baby.	
Education:	
3 – PG, 13 – 15 Degree holders are there within this village. 60 – 70 students who completed intermediate are there. There is one UP school with 7 teachers. There are 222 children with 106 boys and 116 girls in this year. As per HM of this school – though the enrollment is high, the parents used to use the pupils’ services in their works. Then, irregular attendance to school come into existence. The teachers and school committee also had some mobilization events to get more pupils join the school. There are no dropouts from SC community. They have more interest in getting their children educated than the ST community. Recently, villagers have given more importance to education.	
Availability of Human Resources:	
The people can have required human resources like RMPs, Teachers to overcome their fundamental needs.	
Infrastructure:	
Housing:	
The houses in this village appear as old-structured tiles and kutcha-roofed houses. Very few slabs appear in the village.	

Roads:

Internal roads all are CC roads. But more than half roads have damaged. But one road from Panchayath office to pond road was filled with gravel. The road in SC colony, which was recently constructed, is also damaged with small pits along the road which is very uncomfortable to ride on.

Electricity:

There are only 100 – 110 electrified houses within the village. But almost every house has power supply. The streets lights are there but the SC colony lights are not working from last the 5 – 6 months.

Communications:

There are about 30 – 35 individual WLL collections, Cell phones, Cable connection and FM Radio etc., which are the communications related devises.

Drainage System / Garbage:

Though there is drainage system, there is no proper usage and maintenance. Flies and mosquitoes get together and are causing infections. The people dump the garbage heaps within the village, very near to living places, which is leading to diseases.

Water:

There are 9 working hand pumps out of 10 hand pumps, 15 public taps within the village, 10 -12 Individual taps, and 3 open wells also exist. Here, there is no water scarcity for drinking purposes and daily chores.

Library:

There is no specific library space. But there's a well-constructed Panchayath office with 2 newspapers. The people use the services properly.

Market Yard:

There is no specific Market yard in the village. But the people have one shandy in Kesamudram on every Thursday.

Transportation:

The bus used to come from Mahabubabad to Kesamudram via Beruwada. But the passengers' percentage had drastically come down after autos' initiation. Anyway, there is no complication regarding travel and transportation. Now, there are 8 autos rendering their services to the villagers.

Cultural Events / Fairs and Festivals:

Sankranti, Dasar and Dewali are the major festivals here. And, there are a few traditional festivals in Koya and Chenchu (ST) community.

1. SOCIAL MAP

#	Particulars	Units	Space for Notes
1	No. of Families	800	(BCs are: Yadhava – 60, Mudhiraj – 40, Dhobi – 3, Barber – 3, Saale – 1, Vadde – 5) STs are: Koya – 70, Lambada - 500
	OC	5, (Vysyas).	
	BC	112	
	SC	60 (Madhiga)	
	ST	570 – 600	
	Others		
2	No. of Households	600	
3	Population	2600	

	Males	846	
	Females	878	
	Children	876	
	0 to 5		
	6 to 10		
	11 to 15		
	Single Women	200	
	Literacy Details		
	Migration - approx. no.	No permanent Migrates	
	Physically Challenged Persons	25 – 27	
	Child Labour	-	
	Orphans	-	
	Other information if any::	-	
4	POP / BPL Data		
	POP		
	POOR		
	BPL		
5	Housing Particulars		
	Slab Houses	100	
	Tiles roofed Houses	300	
	Huts	200	
	Others		
6	Livestock		
	Cows & Buffaloes		
	Bullocks	Around 100 pairs	
	Calves		
	Sheep	More than 4000	
	Goats	More than 1000	
	Poultry Birds	Almost in every house	
	Others	Pigs 100 – 120	
7	Others (Infrastructure)*		
	Panchayath Office	1	
	PHC	No	
	Hospitals	2 RMP Hospitals	
	Veterinary Clinic	No	
	School Building	3 old and 1 new	
	Temples	1 small hanuman temple	
	Church	1 (Recently constructing	
	Masjid	No	
	Community Halls	No	
	Post Office / Accessibility	1 Branch Office	
	Library	No	
	Bus Facility	No	
	Telephone Facility (Y / N)	Y (30 – 35 WLLs)	
	STDs	Y	
	Cement Roads	All internal roads in the village	
	Overhead Tank	1	
	Public Taps	25	
	Private Taps	10 – 12	

	Individual Wells	About 275	
	Hand Pumps	10 (9 Working)	
	Wine shop	No but can get from petty shops	
	Cable connection	Available	
	Houses with cable connection	With 75 connections	
	PDS	Available	
	White Card holders	678	
	Pink Card Holders	10	
	Anthyodhaya Card Holders	61	
	Public Toilets	25	
	Private Toilets	10 – 12	
	Pensioners		
8	Institutional Aspects**		
	Cooperatives	1 MACs & 1 Mudhiraj Society	
	SHGs	36	
	VOs	2	
	Youth Clubs	10	
	Rhythu Mithras	8	
	Working NGOs	One (PSS)	
	Others if any:	-	
1 b. Gaps From SOCIAL MAP			
1	The CC roads are looking with full of dirty and clay throughout the village.		
2	There is no certain system to get public water from Grama panchayath.		

2. RESOURCE MAP			Space for Notes
#	Particulars	Acres / Units	
1	Total Land (in acres)	1810	
	Wet land	300	
	Dry land	900	
	Rocky land	200	
	Land with ponds	110	
	Unused Land	300	
2	Important Crops with no. of Acres	Acres	
1	Paddy	400	
3	Ground nut	300	
4	Mirchi	60	
5	Vegetable	30	
6	Maize	50	
7	Turmeric	40	
8	Pesalu	60	
9	Red Gram	40	
4	Important Trees and Plantation with approx.		
1	Toddy		
2	Neem		

3	Lemon and related trees		
4	Shadow Trees (don't know name which gives huge shadow)		
5	Natural Resources:		
	Rivers / Lakes / Ponds	3 Ponds	
	Mountains / Rocks	-	
	Forests	-	
	CPRs	-	
	Open Wells	4	
	Bore Wells	100– 120	

3. Livelihoods Mapping

S. No	Name of the Livelihood	Dependent Families	Engaged Persons M / F	Days
1	Agriculture	600	M	320
			F	300
2	Agriculture Labor	800	M	300
			F	320
3	Vegetable Vending	20 - 25	M	
			F	200
4	Sheep Rearing	60-70	M	200
			F	100
5	Well Diggers	45-50	M	110
			F	
6	Construction Labor	50-60	M	250
			F	
7	Auto Driving	8	M	325
			F	
8	Crane Driving	1	M	200
			F	
9	Carpenters	1	M	200
			F	
10	Barber Work	4	M	365
			F	
11	Tailoring	4	M	325
			F	
12	Anganwadi Teachers	2	M	280
			F	
13	Anganwadi Aaya	1	M	280
			F	

14	RMPs	2	M	325
			F	
15	Toddy Selling	5	M	200
			F	
16	Gudumba Selling	80 - 100	M	100
			F	
17	Dhobis	4	M	320
			F	
18	Kirana / Petty Business	10 - 12	M	325
			F	300
19	Leaf Plates Making	30 - 40	M	
			F	80
20	Tent House	1	M	70
			F	

4. Traded in and Traded out

Traded in:

#	ITEM	Particulars	Amount
1	Rice:		367966.00
		Required Rice: 800 Families x 2.5 kg per day x 30 days x 12 months = 720000 kg per year.	
		678 white cards x 16 kg x Rs.2.00 = Rs.21696.00	
		300 Families x 60 kg x Rs.12.00 = Rs.216000.00	
		61 Anthyodhaya Cards x 35 kg x Rs.2.00 = Rs.4270.00	
		30 anthyodhaya Card holders x 35 kg x Rs.12.00 = Rs.126000.00	
2	Kirana	800 Families x 800 per month x 12 months	7680000.00
3	Vegetables	600 Families x Rs.10.00 per day x 30 days x 12 months	2160000.00
4	Cloths	800 Families x Rs.2000.00 per year	1600000.00
5	Festivals	800 Families x Rs.1000.00 x 4 times	3200000.00
6	Education	<i>Degree 15 Private students x Rs. 5000.00 x 1 year =Rs.75000.00</i> <i>Degree 5 Govt students x Rs.1200 x 1 year =Rs.6000.00</i> <i>Inter 15 private students x Rs.3000.00 x 1 year = Rs.45000.00</i> <i>Inter 5 Govt Students x 1000 x 1 year =Rs.5000.00</i> <i>10th 15 Private students x Rs.3000.00 x 1 year = Rs.45000.00</i> <i>10th 10 Govt students x Rs.1000.00 x 1 year = Rs.1000.00</i>	187000.00
7	Health	800 Families x Rs.1000.00 per year	800000.00

8	Fertilizers	300 Acres x Rs.450.00 per year	135000.00
9	Sheep Buying	200 Sheep per year Rs.1000.00	200000.00
10	Gudumba	1000 members x Rs.10.00 per day x 15 times in a month x 12 months.	1800000.00
11	Entertainment	500 members x Rs.150.00 per month x 12 months	900000.00
12	Diesel for autos	8 autos x 5 liters x Rs.37.00 x 300 days.	444000.00
Total:			1,94,73,966.00

Traded Out:			
#	ITEM	Particulars	Amount
1	Paddy Selling	300 Acres x 35 Quintals (2 crops) x Rs.850.00	8925000.00
2	Maize	50 Acres x 7 Quintals x Es.350.00 x 1 year	12250.00
3	Vegetables	30 Acres x 2000.00 x 6 Months	360000.00
4	Turmeric	40 Acres x 13 Quintals x Rs.2100.00	1092000.00
5	Mirchi	60 Acres x 5 Quintals x Rs.1600.00	480000.00
6	Pesalu	60 Acres x 5 Quintals x Rs.800.00	240000.00
7	Ground Nut	300 Acres x 4 Quintals x Rs.1300.00	1560000.00
8	Red gram	40 Acres x 3 Quintals x Rs.1800.00	216000.00
9	Sheep	1800 sheep x Rs.1600.00	2880000.00
10	Goat	1000 Goat x Rs.1700.00	1700000.00
Total:			1,74,65,250.00

5. Income and Expenditure**Name of the person:** Gangamma **Occupation:** Vegetable selling and wage labor **Family members:** 4

Income		Expenditure	
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
From Vegetable Selling: Rs.50.00 x 200 days.	10000.00	(Required Rice: 2.5 kg per day x 30 days = 75 kg) Rice from PDS: 16 kg x Rs.2.00 + 59 kg x Rs.12.00 (Rs.740.00 x 12 months)	8880.00
From Agriculture (Labour) Rs.40.00 x 150 days	6000.00	Kirana: Rs.400.00 per month x 12 months	4800.00
From her son's salary: Rs.500.00 x 12 months	6000.00	Oil: Rs.50.00 x 8 times in a year.	400.00
		Pulses: Rs.50.00 x 12 times in a year.	600.00
		Cloths: Rs.2000.00 in a year	2000.00
		Investment of Vegetables / crop	600.00
		Health: Rs.1000.00 per year	1000.00
		Others:	500.00
Total:	22000.00	Total:	18780.00

II. Value Chain Analysis

4. Understanding Value Chain Analysis

Every product, produce or service goes through a series of interlinked activities and stages before it reaches end users or consumers. Activities in each stage strengthen or “add value” to the output. A **Value Chain Analysis (VCA)** maps these stages and studies various practices in all stages.

It has three elements:

- a) Value exists in each stage.
- b) Each stage has a set of activities, technology and cost involved.
- c) Value is distributed among the actors of the value chain.

VCA is done to understand the entire cycle of the produce/product/service from the pre-production/pre-service stage till the time it reaches the consumer. This kind of analysis helps in mapping/identifying the gaps and opportunities in the value-chain of the produce/product/service.

As examples, VCA of Twelve different products/services are discussed here to illustrate template changes across products/services -

1. Paddy
2. Groundnut
3. Cotton
4. Cashew
5. Dairy
6. NTFP (Tamarind)
7. Honey
8. Service (Wage Labour)
9. Sheep
10. Earthen Pot (pottery)
11. Fishing
12. Handloom

VCA is different for products, produce and services. Also, the value chain depends on the type of produce/product/service. In Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) like amla, neem, tamarind etc. we can see different stages like pre-collection, collection, local value-addition, post-collection and marketing stages and the activities are designed according to that produce. Similarly, in services there are different stages and activities between service provider and service receiver. For example, in a laundry services, the stages include collection of soiled clothes (pre-service), washing and pressing (the service), and the delivery of the pressed clothes (post-service).

The products reach the end consumer in various forms. For example, paddy reaches the end consumers in many forms. It can be in the form of rice, flour, rice husk, etc.

In fact, value-chain template could vary from product to product, within the broad template - inputs, pre-production, production, post-production, value-addition, and marketing.

Doing VCA

- The facilitators should do a thorough secondary research on the produce/product/service chosen before beginning the VCA.
- To start VCA, gather producers/practitioners of the livelihood in the area for a Focused Group Discussion (FGD). Make sure that the group consists of best practitioners (those who are successful/earning higher returns/manage risk well) as well as average practitioners. Please note that each stage may have its own best practitioner. One producer might have adopted better practices in the pre-production, another in the production, yet another in marketing etc. The facilitators should compare the best practices with other practices. It might be necessary to talk to the best practitioners as they may not open up in the presence of others.
- The facilitators need to talk to all the players in the value chain. This would include raw material/input suppliers, service providers and buyers of the produce/products/service. Also, the facilitators should follow the value chain till it reaches the consumer. This means they will have to talk to stakeholders at the village, local markets, block level, district level and even state level if required.
- At each stage of the value chain, the risks faced by the producers and how they cope with should be recorded.

Products require inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, raw materials and machinery, investment, water and electricity according to the type of product or service and their cultivation methods. Some inputs like seeds and fertilizers the producers may prepare or purchase from the market. Quality and other details of the inputs need to be noted.

Services may also require inputs, machinery, tools, etc., and shop location and investment availability would increase the income of the service providers.

Mapping all types of inputs purchased or prepared and the processes, costs, time, place etc., would be useful. Facilitators should capture the comparative situation between the best practitioner and average practitioner.

Pre-production Phase: Facilitators should map all the varieties of pre-production activities. For example, for crops cultivation, cleaning the land and plowing is required but horticulture crops require different activities like digging.

Post-production Phase: In post-production stages, the activities like drying, separating, preventing plants or small stones getting mixed in the products which reduce the price of the products are involved. These activities increase the value of the products.

Value-addition: In local value-addition stage, before selling the product or produce, the producers or collectors engage in various activities like grading, drying, changing the products form, and packing. These activities directly add the value to the products or produce. Facilitators should map various types of local value-addition activities and various types of local practices.

For example, in tamarind, grading and packing increases the value of the produce; or in paddy, ensuring

that small stones do not get mixed up enhances the value of the product.

Marketing: Marketing stage is one of the key stages which adds value to the products. Mapping producers, traders and middlemen in the market and understanding all the possible markets for the products is important. First, various selling ways of the producers need to be mapped - some producers sell their produce in local market, some in the nearest town, some in district headquarters or cities. The details of the buyers, delivery terms, modes and terms of payment need to be captured.

Both women and men may engage in the production and selling of the produce/product/service. For example, in the fishing communities, it is usually the man in the household who catches the fish and the woman who sells the fish in the market. The contribution of women and men of the household should be recorded.

Producers face limitations and risks in all stages of the process. The accessibility of investment, rains, quality inputs' availability, diseases and prices situation in the market are beyond the producers but have an effect on the production. The facilitators have to map these limitations and risks to design interventions to overcome those risks and limitations.

Depending on the product/service, the value chain template would vary. Therefore, the template needs to be chosen accordingly for the VCA or facilitators could develop them on their own. To familiarize with some of the possible templates, five examples are presented in the following pages.

VCA is different for products, produce and services. Also, the value chain depends on the type of produce/product/service. In Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) like amla, neem, tamarind etc. we can see different stages like pre-collection, collection, local value-addition, post-collection and marketing stages and the activities are designed according to that produce. Similarly, in services there are different stages and activities between service provider and service receiver. For example in a laundry services, the stages include collection of soiled clothes (pre-service), washing and pressing (the service), and the delivery of the pressed clothes (post-service).

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- At each stage of the value chain, the risks faced by the producers and how they cope with should be recorded.

Products require inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, raw materials and machinery, investment, water and electricity according to the type of product or service and its' cultivation method. Some inputs like seeds and fertilizers the producers may prepare or purchase from the market. Quality and other details of the inputs need to be noted.

Services may also require inputs, machinery, tools, etc., and shop location and investment availability would increase the income of the service providers.

Mapping all types of inputs purchased or prepared and the processes, costs, time, place etc., would be useful. Facilitators should capture the comparative situation between the best practitioner and average practitioner.

Pre-production Phase: Facilitators should map all the varieties of pre-production activities. For example, for crops cultivation, cleaning the land and plowing is required but for horticulture crops require different activities like digging.

Post-production Phase: In post-production stages, the activities like drying, separating, preventing plants or small stones getting mixed in the products which reduce the price of the products are involved. These activities increase the value of the products.

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Producers face limitations and risks in all stages of the process. The accessibility of investment, rains,

quality inputs availability, diseases and prices situation in the market are beyond the producers and effect on the production. The facilitators have to map these limitations and risks to design interventions to overcome those risks and limitations.

Depending on the product/service, the value chain template would vary. Therefore, the template needs to be chosen accordingly for the VCA or facilitators could develop them on their own. To familiarize with

Four important Steps

Step 1: Information from the practitioners of the livelihoods.

Step 2: Information from persons outside the village, who are related to value-addition and marketing activities, following the product through the chain of actors that it passes through till it reaches the end consumer in its various forms.

If inputs (like vermi-compost) are made in the village itself, the value-chain analysis starts from this point. Else, the value-chain simply takes them as inputs.

Step 3: Identification of best practitioners within the community or nearby

Step 4: Best practices adopted anywhere else

some of the possible templates, five examples are presented in the following pages.

Factors affecting a Value-chain

- ✓ The length of the value chain
- ✓ Forms of the products
- ✓ Changes in activities at all stages in the value chain
- ✓ Actors in value chain and their socio-economic profile
- ✓ Activities and costs at each level and various actors' involvement
- ✓ Market trends and actors' involvement
- ✓ Critical decisions taken at all stages in value chain
- ✓ Constraints and risks at all stages
- ✓ Power and influence of the various actors
- ✓ Associations and its interventions in all stages
- ✓ Rules and laws and its awareness to the various actors

The examples provided are indicative and tentative for the purpose of demonstration. The exact VCA may vary from place to place for the same product/service. Detailed VCA is a result of several interactions with various players in the value chain over several days and intense observations on ground and in the market place. VCA is a comparative analysis of typical value chain of practitioners with the best practices, at various stages.

In essence, VCA provides a good understanding of the practices on ground vis-à-vis the best practitioners/best practices. The differences would be gaps and opportunities that provide hints for possible interventions that could be taken up. These include -

After the serial interactions with the practitioners and other actors in the value chain analysis, facilitators would be able to come up with possible interventions basing gaps and opportunities. Possible interventions are designed basing on comparison with best practitioner and average practitioner.

- The processes at inputs stage could be improved and may reduce costs or increase productivity.
- Change of form/place of the product could add value to the product.
- Preserving products could also fetch higher price.
- Older product (like in rice), sometimes, may have preference, giving premium price.
- Length of the value-chain would also depend on the purpose of the product. Self or local consumption items may have shorter value chains.

VCA provides scope for interventions in the value chain so that the producer's share of the consumer rupee goes up to say 60-70% from the present 20-25% overall indicatively. It also provides scope for collective action by producers and other players in the value chain towards achieving reduced costs, increased productivity and increased share in consumer rupee.

5. Value Chain Analysis Examples

5.1 Paddy VCA in Revanapally

	Inputs	Pre-Production	Production	Post-production	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy	Mandal/ Block market	State/ country/ market	End Users
Activity	Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides from the agriculture market (run by AP government) Electricity for illegally pumping canal water. Labour	Ploughing with tractor (Rs3000 per acre, twice per acre). Weeding, seeding (planting), applying fertilizers, applying weed controlling pesticides. Water use, labour (for planting)	Weeding, applying fertilizers and pesticides, supply of water. Labour for harvesting.	Labour for harvesting, drying, separation of paddy from paddy grass	Drying, separating paddy. Putting into bags.	Transfer to IKP market, registration with market, appointment, checking of grain quality, testing of moisture levels. Rs1280p/quintal. 35 bags p/acre. 35*1280=44800*3=134,400 2 tractors paddy grass for 3 acres. 13,000	Transport of paddy to Mandal level market and private buyers (rice mill owners)	Transport of paddy to district level market. Sell to FCI (Food Corporation of India) and Civil Supply Corporation (AP)	Paddy converted in rice mill. Traders sell rice to consumers at Rs.35p/kg, Rs.3500p / quintal
Risks involved	Substandard seeds, fertilizers and pesticides from uncertified private traders.	Rain deficiency causes damage to crops.	Diseases such as 'burning disease', 'aggttegulu' and 'aakumaccha tegula' cause death and failure of crop	Heavy rain spoils crops		Low rates and profits due to lower production. Only fixed market rate	Low production leads to lower profits.	Low production leads to lower profits.	
Gender	Men purchase	Men engaged in ploughing, sowing	Women do the weeding;	Both genders involved in	Men fill the bags	Men do the marketing,	Men do the	Men do the	Mostly men in

	inputs	fertilizers and pesticides. Women and sometimes men engaged in seeding and weeding.	men spray the fertilizers, pesticides and use harvesters or animals.	drying and separating the paddy. Children sometimes involved as well.	and transport them to the home or to market.	hamali work: weighing, filling, lifting and dumping in the lorry. IKP women's organisation involved in some marketing	marketing, hamali work: weighing, filling, lifting and dumping in the lorry.	marketing, hamali work: weighing, filling, lifting and dumping in the lorry.	the rice mills. Most of the traders are men.
Input cost	1 seed bag: Rs500 from government co-op, Rs600 from private trader. (2 bags needed per acre); Fertilizers: approximately Rs1500 per bag. Pesticides: Rs1000 per bag. Per acre.; Electricity bill: 220 p/crop								
Labour cost per month in Rs.		Ploughing (tractor): 3000p/acre*3 acres=9000 Seeding/weeding: 275p/day (women)*5 women=1375p/day over 3 months. 1375*3=4125 Planting: 12 people per day, 1 day per acre, 275 per person. 12*275=3300 3*3300=9900	Labour charges (weeding) 2 people at 200p/day per acre 400*3=1200	Cutting/separating from paddy grass: 1hr tractor=1000=1 acre 1000*3=3000 Daily wage labour: (harvesting) 200 to 250. 5 workers, 3 to 5 days for 3 acres = approximately 3000 to 5000		Transport charge: Rs1000 Hamali charge: Rs.5 per bag 35 bags. 5*35=175p/acre 175*3=525	Transport charge: Rs1500 Hamali charge: Rs.5 per bag 35 bags. 5*35=175 p/ acre 175*3=525	Transport charge: Rs1500 Hamali charge: Rs.5 per bag 35 bags. 5*35=175p/acre 175*3=525	
Total Cost in Rs.	10,720p/crop	23,025	1200	7,000		1525	2025	2025	
Grand Total Cost in Rs.	43470 p/crop * 2 (crops p/annum) = 86,940 p/annum, Approximately 28,980 p/acre								
Total income in Rs.	147,400*2 (crops p/annum) = 294,800, Approximately 98,267 p/acre								

Profit/ Loss in Rs.	294800 – 86,940 = Rs. 207,860, Approximately 69,287 p/acre									
Limitations	Unable to access credit. Lack of fertilizers and pesticides. Lack of good seeds.	Water availability depends on the rains which are better than irrigated water. Lack of electricity for the pumps. Labour scarcity during peak times	Too much/ not enough rain results in low yield	Excess rains cause crops to fail and labourers will not work. Difficulty of drying paddy due to rain and damp.	Bad weather and rain mean it is difficult to dry the paddy. Crop may fail.					
Best practices	Purchase quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides by knowledge of local market.	Timely preparation. Apply fertilizers and pesticides on time and in correct quantity. Sufficient water supply. Weed properly.	Apply proper proportions of fertilizer and pesticides on time. Prevent diseases by timely identification and consultation with the agriculture officer.	Harvest on time. Mobilize labourers early to avoid labour scarcity. Proper separation and drying.	Dry paddy on clean surface so as not to mix with stones and dirt. Proper storage protects from rats and moisture.	Search for best rates, may be in mandal, district markets or private buyers. Cut out middle men and excessive charges				
Gaps	Dependence on excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides	Delay in proper preparation of land.	Lack of awareness about disease and its prevention.	Drying paddy on unclean ground leading to mixing with stones and other debris.	Selling to local middlemen who charge large fees					
Possible interventions	Use of organic methods.	Awareness programmes	Use of diesel engines to	Use of tarpaulin to	Converting the raw	Selling in the direct market				

	Preserving seeds and purchasing good seed. Loans for inputs.	about disease prevention and treatment. Awareness of organic farming .methods	reduce reliance on scarce electricity for pumps.	keep paddy clean from debris. Store properly to protect crop, the farmer can hold onto crop and sell at a good price instead of having to sell immediately.	paddy into rice	to direct to the miller.			
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5.2 Ground Nut VCA

	Inputs	Pre-Production/ collection	Production/ collection	Post Production/ collection	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy	GP/ Block market	District / State level market	End Users
Activity	Land, Tractor, Plough, (Implements), Water, Oxen, Seeds, Fertilizers, Urea, Potassium, Bags(gone bags)	Land Preparation, Application of fertilizers, Seed Treatment, Sowing.	Weeding, Watering, Application of fertilizer, Application of pesticides, Protection from wild boars/bears.	Picking the plants, Drying the plants for 3-5 days, Transportation to home,	Separating the nuts and the shells, Separating seeds from nuts, Storage for seed purpose and marketing.	Directly to the local buyers/procurement agencies, Sale to the money lender.			
Risks involved	Substandard quality of fertilizers & pesticides	Rains deficiency	Rats, wild boar Diseases, Pest attack	Heavy rains	Crop damage because of lack of storage	Price down in the market			
Gender	Men involve in purchasing inputs	Men involve in plowing activities	Women involve in weeding work and men involve applying fertilizers and pesticides activities	Mostly women involve in groundnut picking	Mostly women involve in the value addition works like separating nuts and separating and seeds from nuts. Men involve in packing and transporting activities	Men involve in marketing activities			

Input cost	Seeds 60kg - 2000/- (1kgx40) Urea 50kg – 300/- Potassium 50kg – 250/- Fertilizer 50kg – 400/- Bags 1x40x10-400/- Spray (1ltr): 600/-									
Labour cost		Land leveling and plowing charges: Rs. 3000/ Seedlings: Rs. 2300/- Plowing: Rs. 300/-	Applying fertilizers and pesticides charges; Rs. 600/-x2=1200	Groundnut picking charges: 30mem (women15x75 Men15x100)= 2625/-x3= 7875	Separating the nuts Women 5x75=375	30 bags 1200x30=3600 0				
Total Cost	3950/-	5600/-	1200/-	7875/-	375/-	36000/-				
Total Income	36000									
Profit / Loss	36000-19000 = Rs. 17000									
Limitations	Lack of investment Scarcity of seeds and fertilizers in time	Scarcity of water Scarcity of good quality pesticides Increasing inputs costs	Labour scarcity	Waiting buyers Depending on rains		Price deciding by the buyers				
Best practices	Purchasing good quality of seeds and fertilizers Taking loans from bank Making crop insurance	Preparing land in time Applying sufficient water Applying good quality fertilizers in time and in sufficient quantity	In time weeding works Applying water in time	Taking all measures in the time of picking, separating and nuts and seeds	Segregating quality nuts and drying and storing in proper way	Selling into the whole sell market				

Gaps	Didn't do seed treatment	In time applying, no timely irrigation (Power, Manpower)	They use more chemical fertilizers	Delay picking the ground nut	Didn't do grading, they didn't have storage because sold un season	Selling to middleman, therefore getting low income.			
Possible interventions	Properly should do cultivation, Should control to weed, Seedling should be on time	Seed treatment, good seed selection	Should apply water in time, Organic fertilizer should use	Prepare the grading wise, separate the nuts.	Grading, quality seeds should do separate	Should sell direct market without middleman			

5.3 Cotton VCA (Pedda Jataram)

	Inputs	Pre-Production /Collection	Production /Collection	Post Production/ Collection	Local Value Addition	Local Market	Mandal /Block Market	District /State Level Market	End User
Activity	Land, Seeds Fertilizers Pesticides Electricity Labour Ploughing tools	Ploughing and Weeding Seedling Applying fertilizers And pesticides Using water, labour.	Checking the application of fertilizers and pesticides from time to time, continue supply of water and regular intervals.	Labour requirement machinery and equipment required for extracting cotton, it's a three time producer, so labour is required in abundance as yield is good	Hand picking is done in extraction process is done, fertilizers and pesticides are used to 2-3 times yield from same plant	Few small farmers are selling cotton to Narayanpet market and Jadcharla market in the same place as less yield and more transport cost will lessen down their profit. Some selling to village level local middlemen	Remaining farmers are selling in Mahbubnagar district market for ex. China jatram	District : Mahbubnagar State : Karnataka and Telangana Raichur and Yadgir in Karnataka	Cotton mills & wholesale market
Risk Involved	Substandard seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.	Rain deficiency damage the crop, diseases due to pest & insects, if proper care is not taken		Water availability is checked to increase the fertility of the soil	Sometimes labours are not available and existing labour ask for increase in payment	Price down in the market.	Price down in the market.	Price down in the market but there is some less risk compared to remaining two markets	Wholesalers retailer and cotton mills

Gender	Men involve in inputs purchasing	Men engage in ploughing, applying pesticides activities, Women involve in seeding and weeding activities	Women do weeding and men apply fertilizers and pesticides	Both involve in hand picking and harvesting,	Men involve in filling to bags transporting the red gram to home or market	Men do the Marketing	Men do the marketing	Men do the marketing	Men do the marketing
Input Cost	1. Seeds Rs. 6000 2. Tractor tilling Rs. 6000 3. fertilizers and pesticides Rs. 7500								
Labour Cost		Rs. 350 x 70 male labours = Rs. 24500	Rs. 280 x 20 female labours = Rs. 5600	Rs. 250 x 10 child labours = Rs. 2500	Rs. (taadi) x 90 labours Rs. 900				
Total Cost	Transport cost = Rs. 6000 (3 times)	Food while transport Rs. 500 x 3 = 1500	Commission = Rs. 2400	19500 + 33500 + 9900 = Rs. 62900					
Total Income	Rs. 12000								
Profit Or Loss In Rs	30300 - 62900 = Rs. 57100								
Gaps	Depending more on pesticides and fertilizers.	Delay in preparing Land due to unavailability of labour	Not sufficient Awareness on diseases and prevention.	Delay in Hand picking of cotton which cause crop loss	Quality of different types are mixed into the bags by the small retailers	Selling to the local middleman.			
Possible Interventions	Using organic methods. Preserving	Giving training and creating awareness programs	Making alternatives in the electricity	Labours should maintain some quality in one bag	Farmers should maintain some	Selling the product in direct market or miller.			

	seeds or getting good seeds Bank linkage for credit to purchase inputs	about to prevent the diseases of cotton crop Awareness to prepare organic fertilizers and non pest management	cut by keeping diesel machine for watering		quality in one bag				
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5.4 Cashew VCA – Pinakota (65 Trees under MGNREGS)

	Inputs	Pre-Production/collection	Production/collection	Post Production/collection	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy	GP/Block market	District/ State level market	End Users
Activity	Plants, land, water, Plough, Angle stick, scroll bar, shovel, bamboo basket, sickles, gunny bags etc. The plants (65) are supply under the MGNREGS.	First of all clean the land, if any bushes are appearing cut it. Later leveling the land and clean it. Earlier, if any crop cultivated in the land, the wastage of crops set a fire. Why because insect or germs smash. Later dig the pit in depth of 1 feet and each plant is distance to 3 yards. Why because it is growing the branches are big. After four years, sapling trees are	After completion of four years the trees are flowering later it forms the fruits. The fruits are colour green and later yellow and finally it comes in reddish. The fruit is ready for harvesting. Mostly the harvesting season in March last week to May.	After separation of the nuts put it for dry. Why because it is reduce the germs and insects on the nuts. So that, it appear as a good nut.	They are collecting the nuts from the fruits and grading of it. However the same size of nuts, qualitable things are put separately and it is ready for sell.	The separated nuts are ready for market. The tribes sold out the nuts to middlemen on Rs. 180 per kg.	If the tribes goes to Devarapally they get more amount than the village(Rs.20-50 extra)		

		flowering is start.							
Risks involved		Pouring the water to plant is big problem. Why because the water is collect from the river stream with kavadi.	The fields are located in the hill area. It is so much difficult to take water from the river stream and pouring the water to plants In summer time, the fire accidents are happen suddenly it cause to death of plants. Moreover the unexpected rains, cyclones, hailstorms, animals attacking like crops. It cause to decrease the crop production.	After harvestin g the crop the nuts are attack the insects. So that keeps preserve safely.	The local tribes do not know follow the value addition process.	Middle men exploit the tribal's product with fewer amounts.			
Gender	Purchasing, Preparing and maintainin g inputs are done by men. If credit needed, the credit thing also	Men are involved in digging the pit, clean the bushes. Women and Men are involving in plant the sapling. Men involve	Involve in harvesting to collect the fruits. Women are separate the nuts and fruits. Men are climbing the tree and pluck the fruits and women collection of it in the ground.	Before marketin g the product, women are put the nuts in sunlight for dried the nuts.	Most of the Processing work done by women.	If more than 20 kg weight, then men bring to home and sell the product and cash given to			

	taken by men. Men and women both are take decision making to go to field.	collecting the water from the river stream with the kavadi. Women are pouring the water to sapling plant. If any Information about the crop men pass to women. Decision making by both of them.	The fruits are collect through the use of the angle stick cut the fruits. Women are collecting the fruits and put it in basket.	Men are preservin g of it.		wife.			
Total Cost per month in Rs.	Total cost per family per season: Rs 6000+6000+2000= 14000								
Total income per month in Rs.	Total income per family per season (Cashew): 5 years old tree gives 3 kg of cashew x 40 trees production out of 65 trees =120 kg*Rs. 180 per kg= 21600. Every year, the production of cashew is increase. After 20 years the trees give the 25 kg of cashew.								
Profit/ Loss per month in Rs.	=Rs.21600-14000=Rs.7600								
Limitations	No modern Inputs available for this work. Credit is not available		Trees are not sufficient and productivity also depends on many Factors like		Not trained and no facility to add further value.	NTFPs collector's federations or MACS are not present in all the places.	Tribes can't Purchase in shops.	Commun ity is not efficient to excess internati onal	They can not excess the NTFP producer because of distance/ knowledge/

	for labour charges		proper rain, flowering, and fruits. Sometime collection is not possible for bad weather, and bad health conditions					buyers/ Markets	Market Structure.
Best practices		Maintaining the trees is properly.	To collect the mature fruits from the tree, it is increase the income.	To segregate and dried nuts in sunlight, it mean ready for marketing.	Same size of nuts and good colour, quality of item is ready for marketing	Collective selling will help to fetch more price for the products	Directly selling to the buyers and Consumers get more money	Market linkage to sell the products.	To know the end usage of the products and the form in which it is being used.
Gaps	No seed treatment is done. The earlier cashew tree yield we do not know(Plants are supply under the MGNREGS	Farm land is located in hillock area. The river water is not directly come to the farm land. It is the major gap for it.	The tribal's are not aware of pest attack.	The tribal's do not awareness on value addition.		The GCC is not purchasing the product. So that the tribal's approach to middlemen and sold their product on less amount. Why because of need to pay the labour	No market linkage to district level.	No information on the form of Products exported . Final usage is not known.	No information on customer requirement And final usage.

						charges or family needs.			
Possible interventions	Producers are cultivating the land preparation in time, water pouring; the result is good production of farm.	Training in Maintenance of trees. Pouring the water in time, remove the weed. And smash the pathogens of crop.	Training to take precautions in the time collecting cashew. Using more implements like angle stick and bamboo baskets instead of climbing	Processing centre set up with in the village. It gives quality product coming. It gives s the more value of the product. To maintain the processing centre properly otherwise the aim is dissolve.	The same sizes of nuts are identified and get more income from the market.	Collective selling of the product in the village level gets the good income to local people. Proper run the Procurement centre through the GCC/kovel. Proper retail outlet at shandy Level.	Collective selling Setting up of regional sales deport for NTFP products	Information Gathering. On Required Forms/Buyers/Price/Rate Learn the export process.	Information on usage and demand/season

5.5 Dairy VCA (Chattanpally)

	Inputs	Pre-Production	Production	Post Production	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy
Activity	Purchase of 3 buffalos from Guduru market. Constructing Shed with local material Cattle feed from own field Green grass Groundnut shell	Transport buffalos from Guduru market. Erecting of shed Bringing grass from Own field Bringing medicine from Yerved. Bringing Rice flour. Artificial insemination. Taking buffaloes to the pond for water and bath.	Production/ yield from each buffalo: Per day 6 liters from each 6 to 7 months in a year. One calf each buffalo in a year. Buffalo dung: Three tractors.	After mulching Milk From buffaloes milk is taken to sell the consumers	No value addition	Milk sell: 2lit X 3Buffaloes X 30 days X Rs 25.00= Rs 4500/- Each calf: Rs. 1500 X 3 Total = Rs 4500/- . Per month Rs 150/- Buffalo dung: 3 tractors X Rs 700 = Rs 2100/-.
Risks involved	Feed and fodder may be Sub standard	Diseases	Wild animals attack at hills or snakes bites.	Sometimes milk Quality decline		Competence With corporate Dairies Some - times total milk may not sold
Gender	Women bring grass from the field	Both. Women clean the buffalo shed.	Mostly men engage	Both do the works		Both do the works
Input cost	Investment: Each buffalo Rs 15000/- X 3 = Rs 45000/- Transport: Rs 800/-					
Labour cost per month in Rs.	Medicine: Rs 100/- ; Rice flour: Rs 20/- X 30 ; days= Rs 600/-; Care taker: Rs 150/- per month per 3 buffaloes.= Rs. 850					
Total Cost per month in Rs.	Rs. 850					
Total income per month in Rs.	Rs. 4720					

Profit/ Loss per month in Rs.	Rs. 4720- Rs. 850= Rs. 3870					
Limitations	Grass scarcity	Feed shortage, Water Scarcity in summer	Environment impact	No availability of veterinary doctor		Consumers preferring packet Milk
Best practices	Purchase good yield Buffaloes	Providing proper shelter	Provide quality fodder.			Selling milk in the town, Taking quality milk to Dairy centre
Gaps	Not purchasing good Yield buffaloes	No proper shed to The buffaloes. Not providing good Fodder to buffaloes.	Grass only providing to the buffaloes			Selling milk in The village
Possible interventions	Training to the farmers about animal husbandry. Introduce farmer's friendly environment. Providing loan to purchase good Yield buffaloes	Introduce good breed. Strengthening of milk collection centers. Good shelter Timely medicine Insurance to the buffaloes			Providing training to farmers to value addition like making ghee and curd with milk	Facilitating to sell milk in the village dairy collection.

5.6 Tamarind Value Chain Analysis

	Inputs	Pre-Production/collection	Production/collection	Post Production/collection	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy	GP/Block market	District/State level market	End Users
Activity	Angle stick, Bamboo baskets hung on either side of a rope (like a balance) Broom stick Cloth Plastic covers for packing moulds to make tamarind cakes	People have different kinds of rights to collect tamarind Some have tree pattas Tamarind is harvest collective from village common land Tamarind trees are taken on lease Harvesting Tamarind grown in forest is free for all Just before harvesting ground under the tree is cleared. Decide on date for harvesting if done collectively Negotiate for	Collect the fruits fallen on the ground. Spread a mat or cloth under the tree Pluck fruits using angle stick both by standing on the ground as well as climbing up the tree. Even branches bearing more fruits are cut to enable easy plucking. A family collects about 60 kg of tamarind in a season If harvested collectively tamarind is happened in the middle of the village and shared equally.	Bring it home Outer cover is removed by smashing the fruit Deseed the fruit Dry it on a mat or plastic sheet under the sun for moisture reduction After deseeding 10 Kg of fruit gives 6 Kg of deseeded tamarind and 3kg of seeds Seeds are gathered and stored separately	Removing harder cover Deseeding In Andhra Pradesh deseeded tamarind is made into 1 kg cakes and packed	In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Deseeded tamarind is sold Deseeded tamarind is sold at Rs 40/- per kg.\ seeded tamarind is sold at Rs 7/- to GCC and Rs 16/- to middle men Tamarind seed is sold at Rs 2 per kg. In Tamil Nadu Deseeded tamarind	In Andhra Pradesh GCC sells the deseeded tamarind to the consumers/retailers and to the govt. run social welfare hostels at Rs.40 per kg. Middlemen pack deseeded tamarind and sell it to retailers/wholesalers at Rs 40-50 per kg. In Orissa Middle men sell it shop keepers or wholesalers at Rs 9 or	In Andhra Pradesh Wholesale r sell to retailers at Rs 45-55 per kg. The retailers sell the deseeded tamarind at Rs 70. In Jharkhand Tamarind is sold in retail outlets at Rs 45/- pre kg Seed is sold at Rs. 15/- per kg In Tamil Nadu In Salem market tamarind	The packed tamarind cake is sold to the consumers at Rs 102 per kg in the retail outlets at Hyderabad market. Tamarind is sold in various forms like tamarind pulp and candy etc. The tamarind candies are sold at \$5 per 280gm (20 pieces).

		leasing of trees				<p>sold to middle men at Rs.30 per kg and seed is sold at Rs 5 per kg.</p> <p>In Odisha and Jharkhand Seeded tamarind is sold</p> <p>In Orissa Seeded tamarind sold at village shop in the price range of Rs 16/-per kg</p> <p>In Jharkhand Deseeded tamarind sold at Rs 12 per kg and seeds are sold at Rs 8 per kg</p>	<p>10/- per kg.</p> <p>In Tamil Nadu At Andhra Pradesh att market tamarind is Rs30 per kg</p> <p>In Jharkhand Middle men sell tamarind to traders at Rs Fruit 13/- and Seed at Rs 9/-</p>	is Rs 40 per kg	
Risks	Arrange inputs	With more people	Sometimes collecting the	Rain/cloudy sky may	Tamarind quality	Middle men may	No purchase or shift to	No purchase	Alternative /Substitute

involved	like cake machine involve cost .So income Uncertainty is risk to them	involved the income per head may come down	fruits which are on the tree ends by climbing the tree risky as person may fall or instrument can hit those standing on the ground. Risk from honey bees.	damage the pulp while drying.	may damage in the time value addition	exploit at the time of selling tamarind.	alternatives	due to economic slowdown / Change in standards/ Government rules/Substitute products.	items may decrease the demand.
Gender	Purchasing, preparing and maintaining inputs are done by men. If credit needed, the credit thing also taken by men. No involvement in inputs preparation, Purchase and	Taking decision to collect, Carry the tools to the forest near the trees and Identifying the trees ready for the harvest done by men. Women prepare food, pack food and water to be carried to the forest Clean the ground under the tree and spread a mat or cloth under it.	Climb the tree and shake the tree hard to make the ripe fruits fall Hit the branches filled with fruits with the long stick of sickle Carry baskets of tamarind back home by men. Pull down tamarind that can be reached using the long stick with has a hook to an end Collect the tamarind fallen on the ground Carry baskets of tamarind back home by	Mostly, women take out the tamarind fruit from the shell Deseed the fruit Pool the seeds to be sold Some times men are also engaged in de shelling, deseeding and pooling activities	Most of the processing work done by women.	In case of exceeds/is 20 kg weight, then men bring those to the market otherwise Women bring for selling to the market. The cash collected by the women are handed over to the men after reaching their			90% purchasing work done by women. 10% men participate in purchasing .

	mainten ance.		women.			villages.			
Labour cost		3 hr*1p*Rs 8*3 days =Rs. 72.00	6hr*2p*5days/season* Rs 8 per hour = Rs. 480	6hr*1p*5days/season*Rs8 = 240					
Other Cost									
Total cost	Total cost per family per season: Rs 72+480+240= 792								
Total income	<p>Total income per family per season (on tamarind): In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu deseeded tamarind and seeds are mostly sold: income for family in Andhra Pradesh is 60kg* Rs 40=Rs 2400 (from deseeded tamarind) +, 18 kg of seeds * Rs 2=Rs36. Total income is 2400 + 36 = 2436. In Tamil Nadu 60 kg * Rs. 30= 1800 (from deseeded tamarind) + 18 kg of seeds *Rs 5 per kg = 90. Total income is 1800+90 = Rs. 1890 In Jharkhand seeded tamarind and seeds are sold: 60 kg *12per kg = Rs. 720 + 18 kg of seeds *Rs 8 per kg = 144. Total income is 720+144= Rs. 864 In Orissa only seeded tamarind is sold : 60 kg* 16 per kg = Rs. 960</p>								
Profit/Loss	<p>In Andhra Pradesh : Rs 2436 – 792 = 1644 In Tamil Nadu: Rs 1890 – 792= 1098 In Jharkhand :Rs 864- 792 = 72</p>								
Limitations	No modern Inputs available for this work		Trees are not sufficient and productivity also depends on many factors like proper rain, flowering, and fruits. Sometime collection is not possible for bad weather, and bad health conditions		Not trained and no facility to add further value.	NTFPs collectors' federations or MACS is not present in all the places.	Tribes can't Afford shops to sell tamari nd in the city and town of their own	Community is not efficient to excess international buyers/Mark ets.	They cannot excess the NTFP producer because of distance / knowledge / Market Structure.

Best practices	Using cake Making machine gets more income.	Maintaining the trees properly.	Collecting mature fruits is profitable and increases the income by reducing the rejection.	Proper segregation is needed for better quality.	More value addition is always good to get higher rates.	Collective selling will help to fetch more price for the products	Directly selling to the buyers and Consumers brings more	Market linkage to sell the products.	To know the end usage of the products and the form in which it is being used.
Gaps	They are not Using modern inputs to make tamarind cakes	Proper maintenance of trees is not there	Collecting mature and immature fruits from the trees. Instead using the Angle stick sometimes they are cutting the braches to collect the fruits.	Segregation is not taking properly. Black and brown tamarind is mixing.	Mostly they are not deseeding and making tamarind cakes to sell.	Selling process is going on individual basis. They are not verifying the measurement. Most of the tamarind selling to the middle man.	No market linkage	No information on the form of Products exported. Final usage is not known.	No information on customer requirement And final usage.
Possible interventions	For tamarind machines for value addition like block making machines, packing machines and	Training in maintenance of trees. Protecting the trees.	Training to take precautions In the time collecting tamarind by climbing tamarind tree	Processing centre set up by creating the scale	Further value addition has to be initiated .	Collective selling. Proper retail outlet at shandy Level.	Collective selling Setting up of regional sales	Information Gathering. On Required Forms/Buyers/ Price/Rate Learn the export	Information on usage and demand/season

	Seed pounding machines etc. can be provided to the community collectives.		Using more implements like angle stick and bamboo baskets instead of climbing			Measurement has to be done by community also to verify.	deport for NTFP products	process.	
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5.7 Honey VCA

	Inputs	Pre Collection	Collection	Post Collection	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy	GP/ Block market	District/ State level market	End Users
Activity	Bucket sickle Rope	Identifying the hives. 3-4 persons go as a group to collect honey. It takes one hour for two persons to identify and reach the honey combs. A collector spends two days in a week on honey collection	Cut around the tree bore and make it big. Burning the leaves to create smoke to drove away the bees. Cutting the honeycomb and remove it from the tree bore. Honeycomb is put in a thin cloth and honey is extracted by squeezing it with hand. The honey is collected and stored in buckets. In the study area it is observed that wax is not collected from the hive and it is thrown away. It takes 8 hours to collect honey from	Honey is boiled before storing. Honey is stored till it gets sold. The post collection activities take about one hour time in each trip.	Nil	In area of Tamil Nadu a social Organization called THI is procuring honey from collectors at Rs.150/- per kg. In Kodiakkadu village of the same state the tribals are selling honey to middlemen at Rs 60 per kg.	The Traders in the 2nd market buy the honey at Rs 180 per kg and sell at Rs 200 per kg.	The honey in this market is sold to the consumers in retail in the price range of Rs 220- 240. Branded honey like Dabur, Lion is available in the market to the end consumers at Rs 260-300.	Honey reaches consumers in various forms like raw honey, ayurvedic preparations and cosmetics etc.

			different trees and 6 hours in Kodiakkadu. In each trip 3 litres of honey can be collected in area where as 4 litres of honey can be collected in Kodiakkadu area.						
Risks involved			While climbing the tree there is a risk of falling from the tree. Risk from wild animals and reptiles.						
Gender		Men and Women identify trees.	Men collect the honey with the help of women.	Post collection is mostly done by women but men also help.					
Labour cost		2 persons* 1 hour* 2 days* 16 weeks* Rs 8 per hour= Rs 512 2 persons* 1 hour*2days * 6 weeks* Rs 8 per	2 persons* 8 hours* 2 days* 16 weeks* Rs 8 per hour= Rs 4096 2 persons* 6 hours* 2 days* 6 weeks* Rs 8 per hour= Rs 1152 (Kodiakkadu)	2 persons* 1 hour* 2 days* 16 weeks* Rs 8 per hour= Rs 512 2persons * 1 hour* 2					

		hour= Rs 192 (Kodiakkadu)		days* 6 weeks* Rs 8 per hour = Rs 192 (Kodiakkadu)					
Total Cost	Total labour cost that is spent on the collection of honey per season= Rs 512+ 4096+ 512= Rs 5120 Total labour cost that is spent on the collection of honey per season= Rs 192+ 1152+192= Rs 1536 (Kodiakkadu)								
Total income	Income from the sale of honey per season= 2 days/ week* 16 weeks* 3 liters/day* Rs 150/liters= Rs 14400 Income from the sale of honey per season in Kodiakkadu= 2 days/ week* 6 weeks* 4 liters/day* Rs 60/ liters= Rs 2880								
Profit/ Loss	Profit from Honey= Rs 14400-4864= Rs 9536 Profit from Honey in Kodiakkadu= Rs 2880-1536= Rs 1344								
Limitations		No free access to forest in Kodiakkadu area	Limited availability and more competition.			The quantity available is less to access big markets.			
Best practices	Using Cleaned buckets and cloth.		Cutting only the honey chamber instead of cutting the entire comb. Collecting wax from the comb.	Using clean cloth to filter the honey. Using clean containers to store.					
Gaps	Tools like honey extractor and veil (head		The collectors are destroying the entire honey comb instead of cutting only the honey	They are not doing any further value		Selling honey individually in Kodiakkadu village to the middlemen.	The community is not aware of the prices	The community is completely unaware of	

	gear) are not available to the community		chamber. Wax is not extracted. The community is not aware of any protection methods to avoid bee stings.	addition except boiling.			in these markets and they are also not having any access to these markets.	these markets.	
Possible interventions	Providing tools like honey Extractors and veil etc.	Doing advocacy to get rights to collect honey.	Training on good collection practices and also on extraction of wax.	Value adding for wax. Creating a brand by forming a collective of honey collectors .		Selling honey collectively. There is a possibility to tap local market as local demand is high for honey.			

5.8 Wage Labour VCA

Wage Labour Value Chain Analysis					
	Inputs	Pre Service	Service Stage	Post Service Stage	Return Stage
Activity	Crow bar, spade, axe , sickle and baskets	Knowledge about the availability of the work in different neighboring places. Meeting up with the middlemen and work providers. Enquiring about the number of people required for a particular job negotiate for work either on wage basis or contract basis. Communicating interest in the job being offered	Reach the place of work. Carry the required equipment and start the work at stipulated time. Complete the work as per the requirements of the work provider in terms of time and stage of work.	Seek for employers' opinion on the completed job Show willingness for the redoing the job as per the changes suggested by the employer if required Strive to gain the confidence of employer by satisfying him	Solicit the employer for the payment as per the negotiated terms. Enquire the employer about work in future and express willingness to work depending upon the time and availability.
Risks involved	For some works owner may ask different type of tool or new tool for the work	Work may not available because heavy rains Competition may reduce the chances of works availability	Injuries happen at work place Sever heat harm and may get sun stroke	Get less wage Forced to do more work apart from agreement	Impacts on health – commonly occurring ailments are gastritis, arthritis, neurosis, injuries, etc.
Wage per Year	Total number of work days in an year = 248 days , Average wage per day = Rs. 100 Wage per annum = 248 * 100 = Rs. 24800				

Limitations	Usage of worn out implements.	Seasonality and competition decides the works availability	Sometimes have work more to complete the agreement work There are various types works like some are easy and some may be hard	Absence of unions and safety nets	No guaranty of works availability Having low level skills which reduce works opportunities Lack of policies for wage labours to provide help in the times injuries and works un available time
Gaps	May depend only one type of instruments Not sharpening the tools	Lack of skill and identity. Low bargaining power	Absence of first aid facilities & protective covers like insurance considering the risks involved.	Lake of awareness about wage labours rights Lake of unity among wage labours	Lack of communication and information to get new opportunities Absence of representation.
Possible interventions	Creating awareness about the need of new tools and it's utilization Providing credit to purchase tools which are cost Giving information about various works and forming wage labour collectives to get works	Skill enhancement training. Creation of local opportunities through formation of construction team, etc.	Wage labour union formation Getting group insurance and achieving medical aid in the injuries	Food security either through collective purchase or support from CBOs can help indirectly in improving bargaining power.	Creation of groups for better communication and representation. Such groups may also take up work under various government schemes like food for work, JRY, group contract, etc.

5.9 Sheep VCA

Inputs	Pre-production	Production	Post-Production	Marketing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep • Space • Thadakalu for fencing • Water • Green grass • Long Sticks • Medicine • Light • Threads • Sheep/Goat(Male) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground Leveling • Roofed ground and open ground required. • Roofed and open grounds should have fencing. • Clean the land • Sheeps are access the green grass access from Yadavagutta, Dharmaraju gutta, and village hill. • Drinking water accessibility to sheep is important • Should take more care when the sheep in gestation period. • Should follow the prescribed medicine whenever required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the sheep born, immediately separate and keep the place where the place separated in roofed ground. • Take more care to infant sheep about 10 to 12 days. • Also take care for mother sheep which is fast effects from diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the age of 5 months, the sheep can sell with minimum price. • If we have more care on mother sheep, it can give another birth within 6 to 8 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the buying and selling of sheep within the village, or go to Patthikonda (30 km distance). • But selling of sheep in near sandy, they can have more money.

Costing:

Investment and working capital:

1 st year	Veterinary medicines Rs.500 x 12 months+ Veterinary assistant chargers Rs.50 x20 months=1000	7000
Total Investment:		7000
Working Capital in 1st year		
Total expenditure at the end of one year		7000

Income at the end of 2nd year:

Period	Particulars	Income in Rs.
2 nd Year	10 lambs x Rs.500	5000
	Farmers give the money for animal manure per acre Rs. 3000x6 times	18000
	Total	23000

Working Capital during 2nd year:

Medical Related Expenditure for sheep. Medicine Per month Rs.500+Veterinary assistant fee Rs.50x2 times in monthly=Rs.100x12 months+500x10 months=	Rs.6200.00
Total:	Rs.6200.00

Income at the end of 3rd year:

Period	Particulars	Income
3rd Year	-10 lambs(sheep) x Rs.500	5000
	-10lamb(goat) x Rs.750	7500
	-20 Sheep's/Goats sold out in a year x Rs.3000 =60000	60000
	-Animal manure Rs. 3000 x 8 tractors	24000
		Rs. 96500

Risks:

- Lack of fodder,
- Wild animal attack,
- Lack of government veterinary service
- Unexpected diseases and sudden death
- Require the insurance to animals

5.9 Earthen Pot (Pottery)

Activity	Inputs and prices	Production	Post-production	Marketing
Preparation of pots and articles with Clay	i. Wheel - 2500 ii. Moving rods - 10 iii. Stones -5000 iv. Wooden flat -500 v. Hammer and seat-100 vi. Shed - 2000 Total -10110	Water tubs, pots, pickle pots, clay stoves, lids, pot lids, clay pans, clay storage, tanks of grain. Flowerpots, matki, tavva, small earthen pots, glazed pots	Storage of processed clay articles after burnishing of articles	Mainly door to door selling of clay articles in the adjacent villages for cash and kinds. Sometimes in village haat
Total expenditure (Monthly)	Monthly expenditures: i. Clay -600 ii. Straw - 400 iii. Firewood - 200 iv. Palmyra leaves -1050 v. Husk - 200 vi. Firing agents - 50 vii. Miscellaneous Rs. 300 Total: 2,800	External labour and transport to market-2000	-----	-----
Total returns	Per month returns for each article - No. of pot * rate. For pots - 900*5 = 4500 For big water pots- 60*30 = 1800 For flowerpots and Misc. Items 60*20=1200 Total returns -7500			
Profit / loss	Total returns –total expenditures, 7500-4800=2700, this indicate profit of both male and female			
Gaps	Non availability of raw material	Improper processing, and Less output due to lack of skills	Storage problem Lack of value addition	Marketing problem, Demand and supply problem, Lack of demand
Interventions	Raw material supply, Capital supply	Skill up gradation, Insurance to goods	Training for value addition and Decorative articles	marketing Tie-ups are essential
Expected results	Income growth	Reduction of risks	High income increased employment Risk reduction	Rise in income Employment throughout year

5.10 Fish VCA of Mukteswarapuram

#	Inputs	Pre-Production / Collection	Production / Collection	Post Production / Collection	Local Value addition	Local Market / Shandy	Manda l/ Block market	District / State level market	End Users
Activity	1. Boat, 2. Silk net, 3. Wooden Plank, 4. Tharmocol, 5. Human power	Going to River	Catching the Fish	Bringing the shore	No value addition	China Gurakhalu 1 kg for Rs. 30/-			
Input cost	Boat- Rs. 60000, Silk net(4)- Rs. 800, Wooden Plank-Rs. 1000, Tharmacol-Rs.200								
Labour cost	0	0	0	0	0			
Total Cost	62000		0		0			
Total Income	China Gurkhalu Fish 1 kg for Rs. 30/- x 50 kg = Rs. 1500/- (Monthly 10 days x 1500 = 15000)								
Gender	Men involvement	Men involvement	Men involvement	Men and women involvement	Men and women involvement			
Risks involved	1. Durability of net, 2. Less capacity of boats, 3. Borrowing money from money lenders at a high interest	1. Climatic conditions , 2. Going alone, 3. Health problem	1. Damage of nets, 2. Less capacity of boat, 3. Climatic conditions, 4. Water pollution	1. Less capacity of boats, 2. Climatic conditions	1. Less competition in market and sale, 2. No storage facilities				

Limitations	1. Difficulties in rising initial capital, 2. No support from government, 3. Difficulties in getting loan	1. No fuel-efficient boat	1. Daily variation in the quantity	1. Climatic conditions, 2. Health problem, 3. Lack of proper storage, 4. Lack of port	Nil	1. Single buyer system, 2. No government intervention, 3. No system of promotion, selling, exporting, retailing, wholesale			
Best practices	1. Government is giving subsidy for buying boat	1. Fuel efficient boats, 2. Collective fishing	Collective Fishing	1. Cold storage using thermocol, 2. Collective work	Nil	1. Individual retail selling, 2. High competition in market			
Gaps	1. No proper government intervention, 2. No SHG formation	1. No proper government intervention	1. Lack of SHGs	1. No storage warehouses 2. No developed port,	1. No post production operations	1. No individual retail selling, 2. No competitive market			
Possible interventions	1. Formation of fishermen SHG, 2. Government intervention, 3. Easy access to bank loans	1. Government giving subsidy to buy fuel efficient boats, 2. Giving information about weather	1. Checking the water pollution caused by the industries, 2. Training and awareness of fish and fish culture	1. Development of port, 2. Construction of storage warehouse	1. Cleaning 2. Sorting 3. Grading 4. Weighing 5. De-heading 6. Removal of slime 7. Cutting fins 8. Meat bone separation 9. Icing 10. Packaging	1. Marketing & sales 2. Branding 3. Personal selling 4. Promotion 5. Exporting 6. Retailing 7. Wholesale			

5.11 Handloom VCA

After agriculture, handloom is the largest employment provider in India. It is estimated to provide employment to 12.5 million people in the country. More than 40 per cent are women weavers. Our country is home to 84 per cent of the handlooms in the world producing an average of 54,000 sq km cloth per year.

Broadly cloth in India gets produced in one of the three following ways - handlooms, power looms and mills. Of these, handlooms are the traditional way of production and continues to contribute to more than 16 per cent of the cloth production in the country.

30% of the total export income in India is generated by textile alone. The handloom industry mainly exports fabrics, bed linen, table linen, toilet and kitchen linen, towels, curtains, cushions, pads, tapestries and upholstery's, carpets and floor coverings.

Inputs	Pre-Production	Production	Value Addition	Marketing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Yarn ☐ Dyes ☐ Water ☐ Fuel ☐ Loom (jacquard, dabi, standing, pit, frame etc) ☐ Design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Processing the yarn ☐ Dying the yarn ☐ Drying the yarn ☐ Placing the yarn on the loom after going to multiple smalls steps ☐ Making spindles ☐ Adjusting the warp and weft ☐ Applying starch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Weaving ☐ Cutting and removing the fabric from the loom ☐ Folding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Ikkat (Rajkot design) Buta, hand embroideries, block prints on sarees and dress material ☐ Cushion covers, dewaan sets, bed sheets and bed spreads, towels, hand kerchiefs ☐ Making readymade cloths ☐ Making bags 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Delivering to master weaver ☐ Selling to commission agent ☐ Giving to cooperative society ☐ Selling to one principal person/shop in the market ☐ Direct sales to consumers

There are several handloom clusters in India each specialized in the craft in its own way. For instance, we have Madras checks from Tamil Nadu, Ikkats from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, Tie and Dye from Gujarat and Rajasthan, Brocades from Banaras, Jacquards from Uttar Pradesh, Daccai from West Bengal, Phulkari from Punjab, Tanchoi from Surat etc. Kashmir weaver is world renowned for Pashmina and Shahtoosh shawls.

There are exclusive silk weavers, exclusive cotton weavers and also sico (silk + cotton) weavers in the industry.

The states of Kashmir and Karnataka in India are known for their mulberry silk. India is the only country in the world that produces all four commercially known silks - mulberry, tasser, eri and muga. Assam is the home for eri and muga silk.

Handloom sector in India is highly decentralized and dispersed. Handloom weavers can be found in over 400 clusters in India. The plight of handloom weavers in many of these clusters is in dire straits. The middle players in the value chain like master weavers, traders have reduced the share of the handloom weaver drastically. Many weavers are highly dependent on the master weaver/trader for information on the end market, for credit to buy inputs, for loans towards consumption etc. Unfair competition from power looms has added to their woes.

There are different types of weavers - independent weavers who own loom. They buy inputs on their own and produce according to the needs of the market and sell the end product to the master weavers or traders. There are coolie weavers that own the loom but receive a wage for the cloth produced from the master weaver or weavers' co-operatives. The third kind is shed weavers who weave for master weavers alone and receive wages. They do not have own loom. Master weavers are those that may do weaving themselves and also provide work to other weavers. Many handloom labours, wage labour and shed labour lives are in pathetic condition. Their earnings less than outside wage labourers. Many a time the entire family is involved in the weaving activity.

Handloom products are still revered in India and worldwide. Handloom silk has an important place in marriages, festivals, and other functions in India. But this demand is not translating into better lives for the weavers. They are struggling across and steadily moving out of the sector.

Some of the issues ailing handlooms in our country include -

- Riddled with corruption and political interference, the Handloom Cooperatives are almost all defunct.
- Scarcity of yarn, steady increase in yarn prices, government policies of exporting yarn placed lot of uncertainty on the supply of inputs. Hank yarn is tax free and enjoys subsidies but much of it is diverted to power looms and mills. The prices of dyes are also on the raise.
- The designs in handlooms are not in line with the market tastes in many cases. Though the weaver is amenable to change and is willing to weave newer designs, the traders are unwilling to take risk and provide any kind of incentive for the weaver.
- Weavers have faint knowledge of laws like Handloom Reservation Act and others that protect them and their sector.
- With the advent of synthetic products and variety from mills the handloom products are cornered to niche markets.
- Over the past few years the budget allocations to handlooms is steadily declining.
- Tied relations of the weavers with master weavers and traders is placing the weavers in the vicious cycle of debt and poverty.
- Weaver is highly cut off from the end market.

- Not many organizations are working with the handloom laborers. Where interventions have been made they are more piecemeal in nature rather than providing end-to-end support.
- In many places weavers do not have any alternative livelihoods. Their asset base is confined to loom.
- Handloom is highly dispersed. There are no leaders in the sector that can fight for the rights of the weavers with integrity.

What can be possibly done?

- Efforts should be made to revive the existing weavers' cooperatives and link them up with various marketing channels.
- There need to be more support for experimentation and innovation in designs based on the changes in the market
- There are several instances where the Handloom Reservation Act is violated. This needs to be checked.
- Efforts should be made by various stakeholders including development organizations and government to reduce the number of players in the handloom value chain between the weaver and the end customer.
- There is need to set up weavers collectives for bulk procurement of inputs and for marketing the finished products.
- Handloom outlets with weavers as important stakeholders can be tried.
- Creating strong institutions and facilitating bank linkages and other credit inflow mechanisms is important
- Strong advocacy organizations influencing government policies and allocations at various levels and across the country can make a difference. These organizations can also build leaders among the weaving communities.

Thus, weavers need support in different ways. They need to be organized, they need leaders fighting for their cause, they need opportunities to tap deeper and wider into the markets, and they need credit - for production, for marketing, for consumption. Like agriculture, handloom is overpopulated. So they need alternative marketable skills to tap into the emerging opportunities outside the weaving sector. They need education and skills like many others.
