

Country situation



- We are rich in Natural resources
- We are rich in Human resources
- We are strong in democracy
- We are strong in culture

Why still poverty ?



who are poor ?























Who is vulnerable ?



- Young Vs old
- Children Vs adults
- Able Vs Disabled
- SCs Vs OC s
- OBC s Vs OCs
- Women Vs Men
- Single woman Vs family woman

Why poverty ?



- **LACK OF ACCESS TO RESOURCES**
 - **LACK OF SKILLS**
- **LACK OF ACCESS TO CAPITAL**

Why poverty ?



- We are divided we are heterogeneous
 - Casteism
 - Nepotism
 - Gender insensitivity
- **we are Corrupt**

Telangana 2nd and AP 4th most corrupt states: Survey

In T, 73% Bribed Officials For Public Services

U.Sudhakarreddy
@timesgroup.com

Hyderabad: Telangana is the second most poor performing state in curbing corruption in availing public services, according to a CMS-India Corruption Study 2018. The report released on Friday revealed that Andhra Pradesh has been ranked at number four in the corruption perception index.

Alok Srivastava of CMS India told TOI: "This is the 12th round of the study. We have used different sub indicators to arrive at a score. Tamil Nadu topped the table of corrupt states. The states with high composite score are poor performing in the fight against corruption. These poor performing states, including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, need better enforcement. Punjab and Gujarat are the other poor performing states. Rajasthan, Karnataka and Delhi have been identified as 'moderate' performers."

The study also found that

13 STATES, 11 PUBLIC SERVICES COVERED

States covered

Telangana, AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, MP, UP, West Bengal, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra & Gujarat

Compared to 2005 round

households experiencing corruption while availing any of the 10 public services has come down by almost half - from 52% in 2005 to 27% in 2018



Public services covered

Public Distribution System (PDS), electricity, health/hospital, school education, water supply, MGNREGS (only rural), banking services, police, judiciary, housing/ land records, transport

In Telangana

73% households experienced demand for bribe or had to use contacts/middlemen, to access the public services



People's perception and experience with corruption while availing Public services

- Telangana, AP, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Gujarat & Rajasthan among 'poor performing' states
- West Bengal, Maharashtra, MP, UP and Bihar among 'better performing' states

States' position on basis of citizen activism

- Telangana, Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat & Bihar among 'better performing' states
- AP, West Bengal, Karnataka, UP & MP among 'poor performing' states

states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat, Bihar and Telangana have witnessed higher citizen activism, whereas Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have less activity of civil society fighting against corruption.

During the study in Telangana, 73 per cent of households said they had bribed officials for availing public services in past one year. Overall, also around 75 per cent households across the country perceived that the level

of corruption in public services has either increased or remained the same during the past one year. However, when compared to 2005, households experiencing bribery while availing public services has almost halved.

Transport, police, housing, land records, health and hospital services are considered to be most corrupt wings. Interestingly seven per cent of respondents said they bribed to get Aadhaar card, while three per cent said they bribed to pro-

cure voter ID card.

"To get or renew a driving license, registering a complaint, registering an FIR, getting PDS ration card, admitting as inpatients, school admission and correction of inflated bills are specific services in which bribes were taken," said Srivastava.

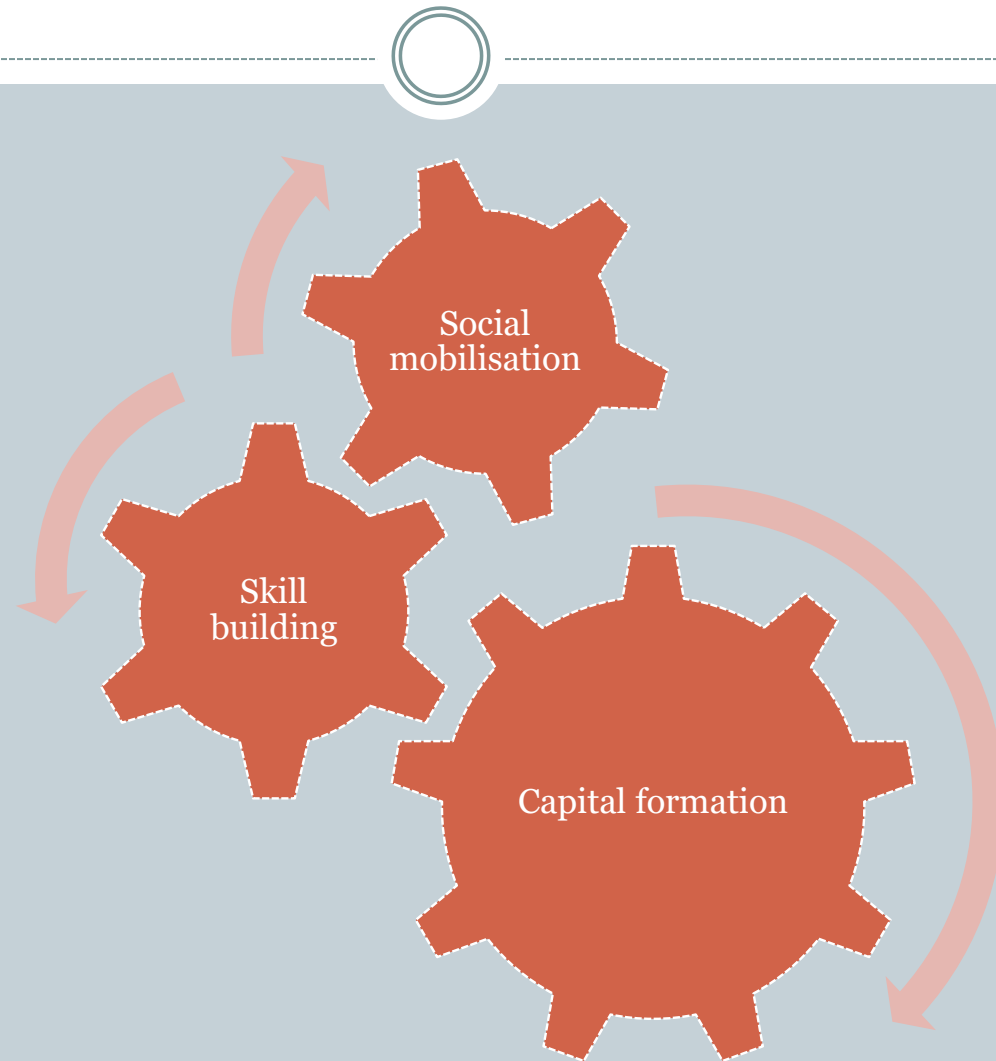
In Telangana, 40 per cent feel that the Union government is committed to curbing corruption in public services, but in AP, people said they have less confidence in the Union government for reducing corruption.

IMR & MMR of Telanagana



Sl No	Name of the State	IMR	MMR
1	India	40	178
2	Kerala	12	66
3	Tamil Nadu	21	90
4	Maharastra	24	87
5	West Bengal	31	117
6	Karnataka	31	144
7	Gujarat	36	122
8	Andhra Pradesh	39	110
9	Haryana	41	146
10	Telangana	42	136
11	Bihar	42	219
12	Chattisgarh	46	269
13	Rajasthan	47	255
14	Uttar Pradesh	50	392
15	Orissa	51	235
16	Madhya Pradesh	54	230

Formula for poverty alleviation





Social mobilisation is
the key for sustainable
development

What is social mobilisation ?



Grassroots peoples institutions/CBOs

- Self-help Groups
- Common interest groups
- Cooperatives
- SHG federations etc.
- Youth Clubs
- Labour Unions
- Producer Organizations



Direct participation

- V_s

Representative participation

What is social mobilisation ?



- Direct Participation to take up their own development
 - Participatory planning
 - Participatory implementation
 - Participatory evaluation etc..

Social mobilisation for what ?



- Build skills
- Build capital
- Ensure transparency

How do we do ?



- Prepare army of facilitators
 - Inspire them, mentor them, support them , Build their capacities, Give tools to them
 - Identify village activists – take their support
 - Build rappo with communities
 - Eat with them, sing with them, sleep in their localities, sleep in pop houses
- Go and Go and Go even if they reject you....

Targeting



- Where do you start ?
- Which households ?
- See poverty – support poor - organise them
- See vulnerabilities – support vulnerable – organise them

How do we strengthen the social mobilisation ?



External
facilitation

Internal
animation

To be successful



- Visit villages regularly in their convenient timings
- Conduct regular meetings and share their experiences
- Analyse the program – leaders and lagers
- Enjoy the job
- Maintain personal touch with your junior colleagues

To be successful



- **Inter personal relations**
 - Political persons
 - PRIs
 - Media
 - Line departments
 - Village elders

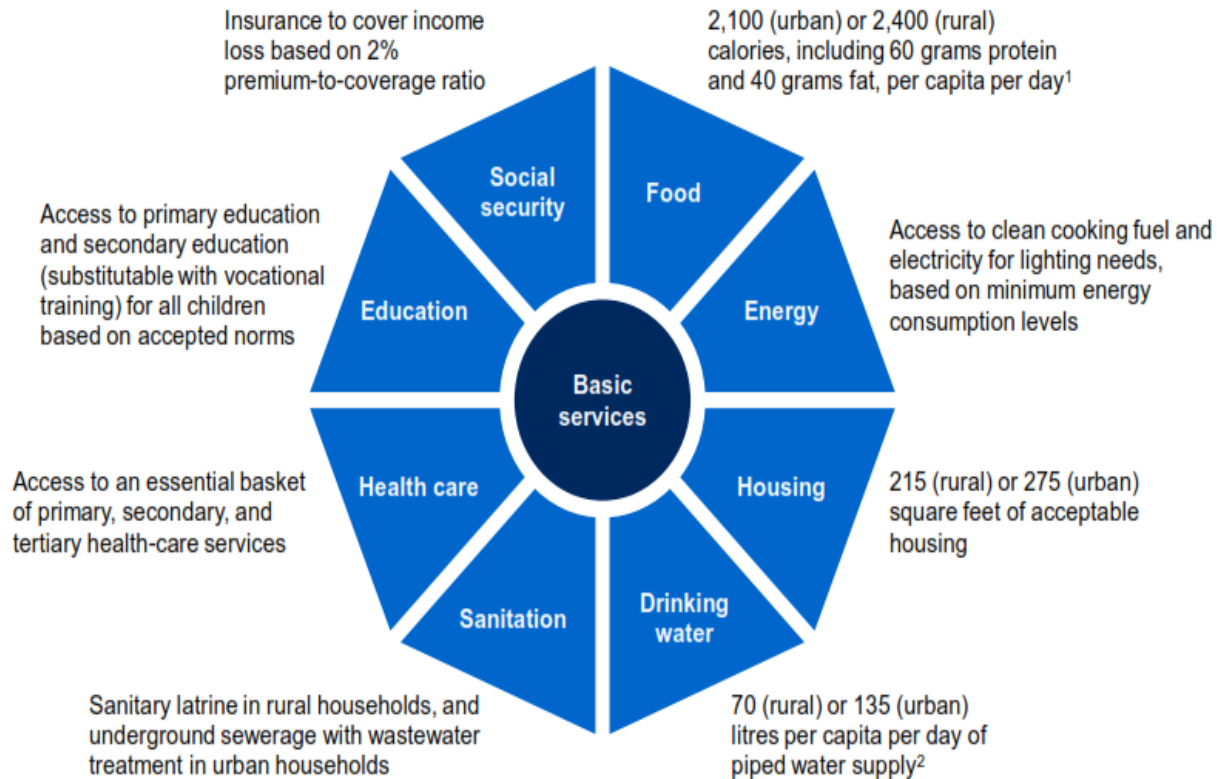
Targeting Most Vulnerable Households

- PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups)
- Assetless Single women / Women headed families
- Families with Persons with Disabilities or chronic diseases
- Families having child labours (Children out of school)
- Nomadic households

How do we define poverty ?



Eight basic services contribute to a minimum acceptable standard of living



Definition of poverty



- Annual income per household in rural areas < rs 1.5 lakh
- Annual income per household in urban areas < rs 2.00 lakh

Poverty is relative term

Poverty Eradication

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- Ensures that the benefits of **growth** of the nation accrue to all section of society
- Eradication of poverty – thus is important
- It compels to evaluate how the economy is performing in terms of providing a certain minimum standard of living to all its citizens

Identification of poor

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- Poverty lines as a basis for identification of poor
- Nutritional requirements: Based on minimum daily requirement of 2,400 and 2,100 calories for an adult in rural and urban areas
- Income criterion: The Tendulkar committee stipulated a benchmark daily per capita expenditure of Rs 27 and Rs 33 in rural and urban areas
- The poor can be identified through a set of **exclusion & inclusion criteria**

Exclusion criterion

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- Unit under consideration is household
- Each of these exclusion criteria has to be applied on the household under consideration
- The net result of this exercise is to list out the eligible households / beneficiaries
- This excluded list out households shall be revised every two years by the competent authority (like BDO)

Exclusion Criterion

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- Land Owners Having >2.5 acres wet or both wet and dry together >5 acres
- State/central/PSU employees (incl pensioners)
- Private Salaried
- Own house having Three or more rooms having slab (RCC)
- 4 wheeler; Tractor/ agriculture machinery owner
- Income Tax Payers
- Freedom Fighters Pensioners
- Households owning Air conditioners
- Large Business

Inclusion criteria

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- Set of criteria used to find out the targeted households
- These are the most deprived households under consideration
- These target households shall be considered for all developmental programs; monitored rigorously
- Performance of these household effects the major poverty / human development indicators

Inclusion Criterion

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- SC/ST Households (after applying exclusion criteria)
- Daily Wage/Agriculture/Migrated Labour
- Households with Only one Room
- Households Living in thatched House/Temporary Shelter
- Households with destitute/Orphans/Begga
- Nomadic tribes having no permanent residence
- Rural Practising artisans (weavers, toddy toppers, fishermen ,Barbour, washer men, pottery, blacksmith, carpenter, cobbler, animal herder, village artists) – after applying exclusion criteria

Targeting the poor

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- Poverty alleviation programs are universalised
- Some examples: -
 - MGNREGS
 - Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
 - Mid day meal Scheme
 - National Rural Health Mission
 - RKVY, RGGVY, ICDS, etc
- Large targeted population still untouched

Example: Targeting the poor

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- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan:**
 - Universalisation of Elementary Education
 - Aims to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6 -14 age group
- **Status in Telangana:**
 - Drop out rate: 22.32
 - Drop out rate in SCs: 21.40
 - Drop out rate in STs: 39.07

Source : DISE Data 2009-10 (as on 30th Sept-2009) & U-DISE Data 2013-14 (as on 30th Sept - 2013)

Combating Poverty

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- **Income Generation:** Raising the level of income households having regard to their particular situation and the resources at their disposal to meet their essential needs
- **Targeted Schemes:** Deployment of schemes in location, regions or areas where there is low income and have very less access to labour markets.
- **Education:** Providing households living in poverty with health and educational services that are adapted to their specific needs

Combating Poverty

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- **Nutrition:** Facilitating dignified access, for individual and household living in poverty, to a food supply that is both sufficient and nutritious, at reasonable costs
- **Shelter to shelterless:** Facilitating the availability of decent and affordable housing through schemes, including the homeless, and strengthening community support for those persons.

Importance of CBOs

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- The local nature of CBOs, helps them understand the needs, priorities and capabilities of the rural community better;
- Increased bargaining power or voice by strengthening local people.
- Can mobilize local resources, including human resources to achieve inclusive growth.
- CBOs also help their members to achieve maximum benefits through mutual cooperation and collective action.
- CBOs generate the social capital through feelings of mutual trust and interdependence that members of these organizations can rely on in the time of need

Self Help Group (SHG)

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- Self Help Groups consist of 12-20 women members in the age group 18-60 years residing in the same area.
- Cohesive as a group through regular meetings and encouraged to cultivate savings habit.
- They have better bargaining power

Institutions of Rural Poor – Social Capital



(45)

9 District Federations

ZS

438 Block Federations

MS

17,828 Village
Federations

VO

4,22,872 Self Help
Groups

SHG

48,07,635
Members

Women SHG Members

Coverage of
Poor HHs
90%

Village Cooperatives

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- Formed with the aim of pooling of member resources.
- Different types: Production/producers cooperatives, Consumer cooperatives or Saving societies or Marketing cooperatives.
- They basically offer opportunities to earn economic benefits to their members.
- Registered under the cooperatives act/MACS Act of the Govt



Producer Organization

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- Organization formed by producers for the benefit of their produce, like better inputs, marketing, productivity
- The PO can be in farm & non farm sectors
- Farm sector: Agriculture, vegetables etc
- Non Farm: Livestock, handloom, artisans etc



Livelihoods for the poor

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- **Preparation of Household Investment Plan**
 - Ensure all the poorest of the poor are in SHGs
 - Sit with each household and identify an appropriate livelihood suitable for that household
 - Identify/Assess the capital required
 - Identify and assess the trainings for livelihood required
 - Identify and assess the linkages required like line department, marketing, other infrastructure required



Major Activities Preferred by ST Families



Cattle/ bull
Goat/Sheep
36%



Landlease
11%



Petty business
Skill based
3%



Handholding / Monitoring

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1. Ensure the asset / business of the POP household is grounded
2. Monitor the Asset and small business regularly and extend support to the beneficiary household
3. The ultimate objective is to ensure that every poor household will get regular sustainable incomes.

Entitlements

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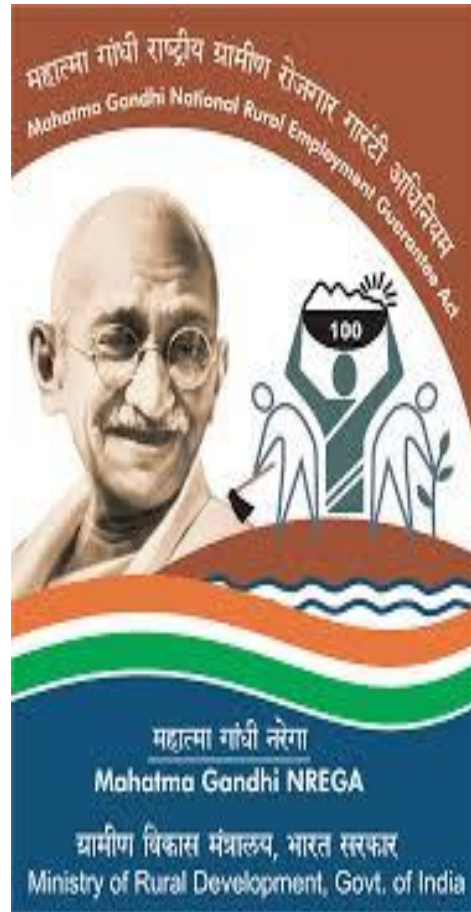
- Ensure the basic entitlements to the poor, like:
 - Ration cards: ensuring nutrition
 - MGNREGA Cards: ensuring minimum wage
 - 2 BHK Housing: ensuring safe housing
 - Sanitary Latrines: ensuring hygiene & sanitation
 - Land for SCs : ensuring dignity for household
 - Aadhar Card: Act as identity proof to access other entitlements
 - SHG Membership: Ensure to access the benefits through SHG
 - ICDS – food and health services to pregnant women and children

COMPLEX MATTER

• Authorities are in confusion over the process to be undertaken to identify bogus cards

- No one is coming forward voluntarily to disclose details of his or her card position
- A large number of cards proliferated during the 'Rachhabandi' programme
- Tardy pace of linking ration cards with Aadhaar cards fails to check the menace of fake cards

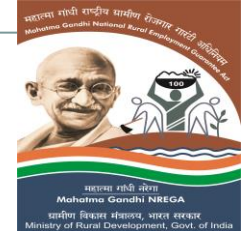
NIZAMABAD RATION CARDS 7.08 lakh FAKE CARDS 1.50 lakh	KARIMNAGAR RATION CARDS 10.87 lakh FAKE CARDS 1.11 lakh	KHAMMAM RATION CARDS 7.64 lakh FAKE CARDS 70,000
WARANGAL RATION CARDS 9.80 lakh FAKE CARDS 2.00 lakh	MEDAK RATION CARDS 8.48 lakh FAKE CARDS 13,000	NALGONDA RATION CARDS 10.68 lakh FAKE CARDS 1.92 lakh





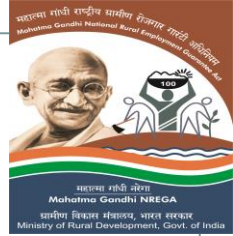
MGVN Nurseries

54



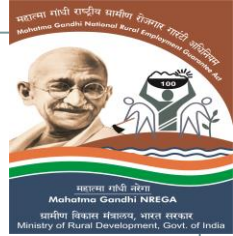


Trench for Bund Plantation





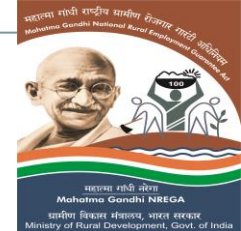
Water conservation pits in Tamarind plantations



Horticulture Plantation

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Stone Bunding

NREGS AP CHITTOOR



LAND DEVELOPMENT UNDER NREGS - ROMPICHERLA (M)

Boulder removal

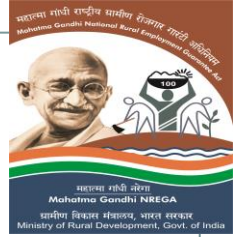


NREGS AP CHITTOOR

బంజరు భూముల అభివృద్ధి, యర్రావారిపాళెం మండలము



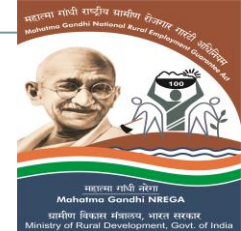
Juliflora clearance with stumps removal



Pebble Bunding

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Stone Bunding

NREGS AP CHITTOOR

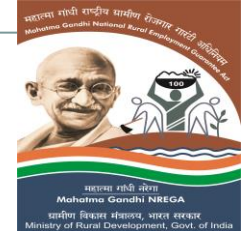


LAND DEVELOPMENT UNDER NREGS - ROMPICHERLA (M)



Deep Ploughing in virgin lands

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05.09.2009

Staggered Trenches



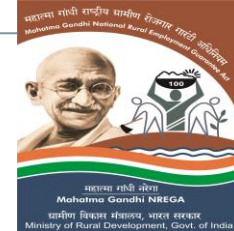
TRENCH cum BUND PLANTATION



Open Well



Rainwater conservation measures



Conservation of the entire rain water in the field itself

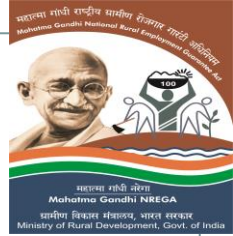
Components include Trench, Conservation furrows, Farm Pond, compost pit, tank silt application.
Rs. 48,000 per acre - MGNREGS



- 3.19 lakh acres of 1.46 lakh SC/ST farmers 2009-10
- 10 lakh acres in 2010-11

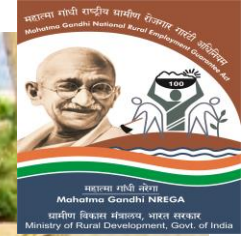


Glimpses of CMSA



Farm Pond





Habitation Entitlements:

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- Ensure the basic habitation Entitlements like:
 - Approach Roads
 - Internal Roads
 - Safe Drinking Water
 - Electricity
 - Drainage Systems
 - Anganwadi center
 - Sub Center etc

HABITATION ENTITLEMENT STATUS

Sl No	Habitation Entitlement	Total Habitations	Percentage not having
1	Total Habitations	22102	
2	Not having Approach Roads	1776	8%
3	Not having Internal Roads	5470	25%
4	Not having Drainage Facility	14091	64%
5	Not having Electricity	573	3%
6	Not having Drinking water	1914	9%
7	Not having Anganwadi	4928	22%
	Not having Primary		

Data taken from
SC / ST Survey
done by SERP

Untouchability

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- Untouchability is the practice of discriminating a group by segregating them from the mainstream by social custom
- Still practised in modern India

DATA on Untouchability

74

Issue	SC habitats	%	ST habitats	%
Prevalence of Untouchability	2376	8	373	3

DATA TAKEN FROM SC / ST Survey of SERP

Other vulnerabilities

75

Issue	SC habitats	%	ST habitats	%
Practice of Manual Scavenging	1550	5	133	1
Practices of Joginis	845	3	110	1
Prevalence of Bonded labour	578	2	166	2
Prevalence of Child labour	1771	6	663	7

DATA TAKEN FROM SC / ST Survey of SERP

Bonded Labourer

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- A home delivery was occurred in a small hut on flour - ST colony
- (Delivered women (2nd day of neonate) is a released bonded labour

Thank You





Wish you all the best