ISSUES IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ISSUE OF KATKARIS OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

Amit Ranjan*
&
Md. Aman Hassan
Presentation Outline

• Brief Overview of India
• Issues in India
• Brief introduction about KATKARIS & SJSJ
• Focus Work Area of SJSJ
• Possible role of AwF in helping KATKARIS And SJSJ for income and livelihood generation
INTRODUCTION

• India is the biggest democracy in the world and is unparalleled in its diversity, cultural, religious, social and economic as well as political reforms.

• Nearly three-quarters of India’s families depend on rural incomes.

• India’s food security depends on producing cereal crops, as well as increasing its production of fruits, vegetables and milk to meet the demands of a growing population with rising incomes.

• World’s largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world’s largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second
Issues

• Overpopulation
• Economic Issues
  • Poverty
  • Sanitation
  • Corruption
• Education
  • Poor Education
  • Opportunity for Youth
• Climate change
POVERTY

- India have largest no. of billionaires as well as the largest no. of poor in the world.

- The majority of India’s poor (about 70 percent) are found in rural areas.

- Poverty rates in India’s poorest states are three to four times higher than those in the more advanced states.

- India’s average annual per capita income was $1,410 in 2011—placing it among the poorest of the world’s middle-income countries— it was just $436 in Uttar Pradesh and only $294 in Bihar, one of India’s poorest
Most of the world’s poor live in just a few countries
(Source : Sumner, 2010)
Poverty Headcount Ratio (% of respective population)

- Rural
  - 1995: 50.1
  - 2006: 41.8
  - 2011: 33.8
  - 2013: 25.7

- Urban
  - 1995: 31.8
  - 2006: 25.7
  - 2011: 20.9
  - 2013: 13.7
Access to Basic Services (in %)

- % of Households with Electricity: Urban 93.1, Rural 55.7
- % of Households with Toilet: Urban 52.8, Rural 17.6
- % of Households with improved source of drinking water: Urban 95, Rural 84.5
- % of Households with a Kachha House: Urban 2.5, Rural 19.1

Legend: Urban, Rural
There are districts in which more than 41% people live below poverty line. Most of these districts lie in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal. They contribute around 61% of India’s total poor.
ILLITERACY

• Possess largest illiterate population
• Concerned with different forms of disparities that exist in the country
• Gender imbalances, income imbalances, state imbalances, caste imbalances, technological barriers that shapes the illiteracy rate exist in the country.
Literacy rate map

2011 Census of India
(7-100 age group)

Average literacy rate:
India = 74%
World = 84%

% literate
85 - 94
80 - 85
75 - 80
70 - 75
65 - 70
60 - 65
SHRAMVIJI JANTA SAHAYAK MANDAL (SJSM)

• SJSM is a NGO working for rural development in western ghat region including Satara and Raigad district of Maharashtra.

• The SJSM is founded by Mr. Balasaheb (Bal) Dhondiba Kolekar hailing from the Koyna valley in Satara district of Maharashtra.
MISSION
OF SHRAMVIJI JANATA SAHAYAK MANDAL (SJSM)

• To assist the rural poor in the acquisition of basic rights.

• Facilitate promotion of people’s organizations such as co-operatives, village development committees and self help groups with a view to help them manage their own development processes and programs.

Focus Work Area

• Providing Livelihood security based on available natural resources, traditional knowledge and people experience.
## Livelihood security

### Formations of PI based on local resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of PI/ CBO</th>
<th>Number of PI</th>
<th>Benefitted families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk co-op soc.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing co-op</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Bamboo co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbal co-op</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women co-op</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri. Develop.&amp; water supply co-op</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focus Work Area – Fishing and Livelihood Security
In Raigad district large & small 46 water dams are constructed by irrigation department, GOM.

These dams are also used for inland fishing.

As tribal did not have resources for taking dams on lease the contract were taken by non-tribals.

SJSM intervened and ensured the contracts going to tribals.

MOBILISATION FOR DAM WATER FISHING

Established 5 Adivasi Katakari fishing co-operatives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of support</th>
<th>From SJSM</th>
<th>From Govt.</th>
<th>Total Beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishing nets</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small boat</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile fishing vending</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of river bundhs</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floaters</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NETTING IN BROOD STOCK POND

Brooders Collection in Hapa

Inject the brooder

EGG INCUBATION

Hatchling

Technical knowledge dissemination by SJSM
CURRENT TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION
Mahad & Poladpur Dist. Raigad

Carp Hatchery
Operated by gravity force

Spawning come Incubation tank
Focus Work Area

People’s Right & Issue based work

Primary Education

- Anti-Child Marriage Movement
Focus Work Area

Women's Empowerment

Formation of Self Help Groups (SHG)

Total 170 SHGs are formed

- Having more than 2160 Members
- SHGs into federation
- Federation into Co-operative

Loan Distribution for IGP
(Income Generation Programs)

- Goat rearing
- Household Poultry rearing
- Shops at Village level
- Food Products production
- Gardening work
Focus Work Area

Women's Empowerment

Women Co-operative – Production unit
Women's Empowerment
Through Awareness Camps

Local Leadership Training
TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTION REQUIREMENT

In Which AwF can play a significant role

1. Updating hatchery unit in terms of low maintenance cost
2. Water body management
3. Improvement in the current Fish harvesting techniques
4. Seed packing and transportation
5. Storage and transportation of fish for marketing
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

• WAS – APC
• AwF
• MY UNIVERSITY, ADVISOR & DIRECTOR
• MY PARENTS & FAMILY MEMBERS
Thank you