

4. Conclusions:

Investors, innovators, entrepreneurs and business people regularly need to upgrade themselves to various techniques of all round communication building; verbal and nonverbal, spoken or written, telephonic or face-to-face. An analysis of the professionals on these grounds provides both internal and external aspects of the team they are working with. While the internal components of a communicative team should be language diversity and strength, the external components could be misunderstandings and mismanagement of time. The larger the economy, the diverse is a market. Comparison and collection are two sides of the coin whose idea could be implemented here; comparison to peers and resources might not bring to result that collection of ideas and knowledge would do. As entrepreneurs and innovators of the modern world, an individual's idea of interaction & building relations need to be globalized too along with the globalization of power, time and infrastructure.

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CHAPTER TWENTY SEVEN

Institutional Intervention to Tackle Socio-economic Problems: A case of Central India Initiative and Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives

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1. Introduction

Central India Initiative and Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) aims to transform the lives of tribal communities in Central India by intervening in agriculture, water resources, energy, drinking water and sanitation. The aim of the intervention is to increase the quality of life and the livelihood of tribal communities. CInI introduced the "Lakhpati Kisan-Smart Villages" mission programmes in April 2015. The objective of the mission is to achieve

measurable outcomes by 2020. For this intervention, selected blocks in districts of Jharkhand, Gujarat, Odisha and Maharashtra were identified.

2. Objectives of the study

As the aim of the project is to create 'Lakhpati Kisan', CInI intends to have base line information in selected blocks of different States. The baseline information is collected at household and village level on certain predefined indicators: economic and social and quality of life. Again sub-indicators are identified for these three broad indicators. Economic indicators include annual household income with source, asset base at household level. Social indicators include institutional platform, access to government services and role of women in decision making within and outside family. The quality of life indicators in this study basically includes education, health services, drinking water and sanitation. The broad objective of the study is to assess the overall socio-economic status in Bhagamunda Gram Panchayat of Harichandanpur Block, Keonjhar District and Chitri, Salijanga and Ranagundi Gam Panchayats of Dangadi Block, Jajpur District. The specific objectives of this study are:

- To assess the socio-economic status at the household and village level
- To develop a baseline document

3. Methodology

Qualitative data are collected to understand the socio-economic status at village level. For the purpose, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Personal Interviews (PI) are carried out. The data needed at the village level is gathered through focus group discussions with members of different households. An attempt is made to include at least one member from each household at hamlet level in the FGD.

4. Findings

This section discusses the socio-economic status of four gram panchayats.

4.1 Income Pattern

From our sample households, most of the households reported that their agricultural production is for their self-consumption. Only 3 % households are selling anything after their self-consumption during kharif season and 6 % households are selling rabi crops. None of the households reported any income from summer crop.