

Livelihood analysis –tools

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The history of livelihood analysis stems from the agroecosystem analysis developed by Conway (1985, 1986, and 1987) and Gypmantasiri et al (1980) at the University of Chiang Mai. They analysed the relative values of the villages in terms of bar diagrams of relative sources of income, expenditure pattern etc. (Chambers, 1992). The livelihood analysis is concerned with stability, crises and coping, relative income, expenditure, credit and debt. In reality, livelihood analysis analyses multiple activities (Chambers, 1992). Here the information is diagrammed to represent family size, income, indebtedness, crisis management of people belonging to different social classes of the society. The livelihood analysis can be done very well by the farmers under the active guidance of the facilitators as it has been proved in India and elsewhere.

Concept of livelihood analysis

Livelihood analysis refers to finding out the degree to which the pattern of life differs from one social class to another social class in terms of size of the family, type of house, technology adoption pattern, size of land holding, annual income, sources of income, food habits, expenditure pattern, indebtedness, type of animals owned, migrants in the household, seasonality of variation, crisis management pattern etc.

Livelihood Analysis Diagram

A diagram is a drawing or plan that uses simple lines rather than realistic details to explain or illustrate a structure, process etc. (Hornby, 1989).

A diagram is a simple schematic device which presents some information in a condensed and readily understandable visual form.

Livelihood analysis diagrams are used to help interpret the behaviour, decisions and coping strategies of households with different socio-economic characteristics. (Theis and Grady, 1991). Theis and Grady (1991), recommended the following variables for livelihood analysis of a village.

- 1) Household size and composition.
- 2) Number of labour migrants in the household.
- 3) Livestock and land ownership
- 4) Proportion of income by source.
- 5) Expenditures
- 6) Seasonality
- 7) Relative income
- 8) Credit and debt

Use of livelihood analysis:

Livelihood analysis is used for preparation of an efficient, practical and feasible action plan for the upliftment of the various sections of the rural society so as to make a socialistic pattern of rural society.

The livelihood analysis indicates the variation among the various classes with regard to many day to day phenomena. This can be taken into account in preparing the action plan. The action plan process can easily be broken down into various activities in a sequential way so as to achieve the ultimate objective of wholistic agricultural development.

This livelihood analysis indicates the various sources of income for different classes. This information can be used in selecting the beneficiaries for income augmenting rural, agricultural and animal husbandry schemes so that income level can be balances among different social classes of a village.

The expenditure pattern data can be effectively used to promote educational campaigns so as to make the villagers spend money in a profitable way.

Variables to be chosen for livelihood analysis:

- 1) Type of house: whether concrete, tiled or thatched.
- 2) Size of the family: Number of family members under different categories like male, female, children, permanent labourers, members away from the home for months together etc.
- 3) Land holding: Area under wet land, garden land and dry land etc.
- 4) Nature of farming: Diversified farming or not.
- 5) Livestock ownership: Number of animals under different livestock species.

- 6) Annual income: The yearly average income in cash.
- 7) Sources of income: The various sources of income like crop production, livestock production ,fisheries, sericulture etc.
- 8) Expenditure pattern: percentage of money spent for various items like cultivation, food, education, health, cloth, ceremonies, livestock management, etc.
- 9) Seasonal variation: Month in which income is more or expenditure is more for different expenditure items.
- 10) Savings: Nature of savings in cash or kind.
- 11) Debts: Loans taken from different financial institutions.
- 12) Crisis management: Major criteria and the waves and means of solving crises like crop failure, sudden illness of a family member, marriage, theft etc.
- 13) Food habits: Type of food, number of times food taken in a day.
- 14) Sources of food: From farm, from outside, purchased, gifts from friends and relatives.
- 15) Material possession: car, scooter, TV, Fridge, phone.
- 16) Education of children: Convent going, private, government school going etc.

Steps in Analysis of Livelihood:

The quality of the end product of livelihood analysis enhance when livelihood analysis is done systematically in a step by step manner.

Step I: The livelihood analysis should be carried for a village only after wealth ranking is completed. Hence, complete wealth ranking.

Step II: Choose one villager from each category of wealth categories of the village at random. It is better to choose a villager whose wealth score is around the mid-value of the score range for a wealth category.

Step III: Use the common criteria analysis of wealth ranking technique for livelihood analysis. Prepare relevant tables for collection of data.

Step IV: Use the variables for livelihood analysis for collection of data from the villager chosen for the particular wealth category to prepare relevant tables for data collection.

Step V: Prepare copies of livelihood analysis (L.A.) data table

Table 1 : Livelihood analysis data table

S.No	Variables for livelihood analysis	Head of households			
		1	2	3	4
1	Types of house: (a) Concrete (b) Tiled (c) Thatched				
2	Size of family: (a) Men (b) Women (c) Children (d) Migrants for months in number for Purpose: (a) Education (b) Labour (c) Job (d) Any other				
3	Land holding: (a) Wet land (b) Garden land (c) Dry land (d) Any other				
4	Nature of farming: (a) Crops alone (b) Mixed farming (Specify) (c) Any other				
5	Livestock: (a) Goats (b) Sheep (c) Buffaloes (d) Cattle (e) Any other				
6	Annual Income: In cash				
7	Source of Income (a) Livestock (b) Agriculture (c) Fish culture (d) Any other (specify)				

8	Expenditure pattern (Percentage of money spent) (a) Cultivation (b) Livestock management (c) Food (d) Education (e) Clothing (f) Medicine (g) House (h) Ceremonies, festivals (i) Any other (Specify)				
9	Seasonal variation in expenditure (a) Cultivation (b) Clothing (c) Education (d) Medicine (e) Any other				
10	Saving (1) Kind (2) Cash				
11	Debts (a) Loans in Amount (b) Source, Installments				
12	Crisis management (a) Nature of the crisis management, death, cyclone, drought, loss, theft and illness etc. Way of management (a) Loan (b) Sale of land or livestock (c) Any other (Specify)				
13	Food Habits. (1) Number of times food taken in a day (2) Nature of food.				
14	Source of food from (a) Farm (b) From relatives (c) From gifts (d) Any other (specify)				

15	Material possessed like Car, Scooter, T.V, fridge, Washing machine etc.				
16.	Education of children (a) Convent school or Govt. School (b) Any other (Specify)				

Step VI: Make copies of Livelihood Analysis (data table) and give one to each member of PRA team.

Step VII: Delegate the process of interviewing one village to one PRA team member to collect information on data table.

Step VIII: Let the team members collect the data from selected villages of each category.

Step IX: Selected another villager from each category and collect Livelihood analysis data

Step X: Apply triangulation principle through observation, talking to neighbor etc.

Step XI: Prepare livelihood analysis diagrams for each datum in the form of bar graphs, Pie charts, Pictorial graphs etc.

Step XII: Show diagrams to key informants for concurrence.

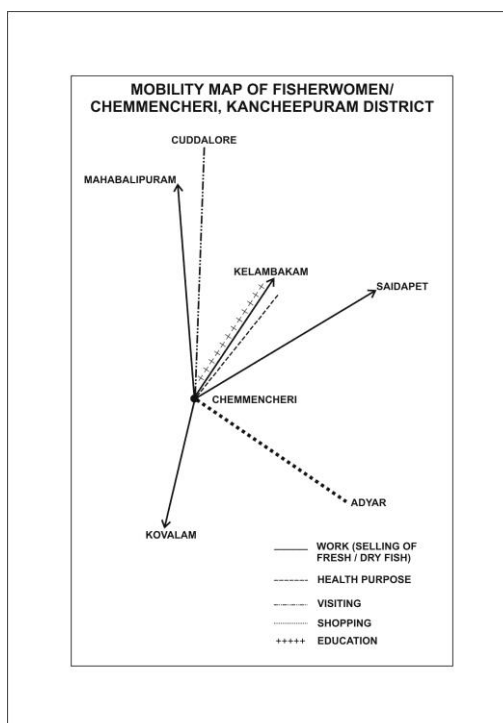
Step XIII: Show the diagram to the villager from whom the data were collected for concurrence.

Step XIV: Modify the diagram and tables if necessary as suggested by key informants and the concerned villagers.

Step XV: Note down the names of villagers, from whom Livelihood Analysis data were obtained, just below the data table sheet concerned.

Step XVI: Note down the names of the PRA team members, who collected data for Livelihood analysis tables, at the bottom of the Livelihood Analysis table for authenticity. Indicate the date.

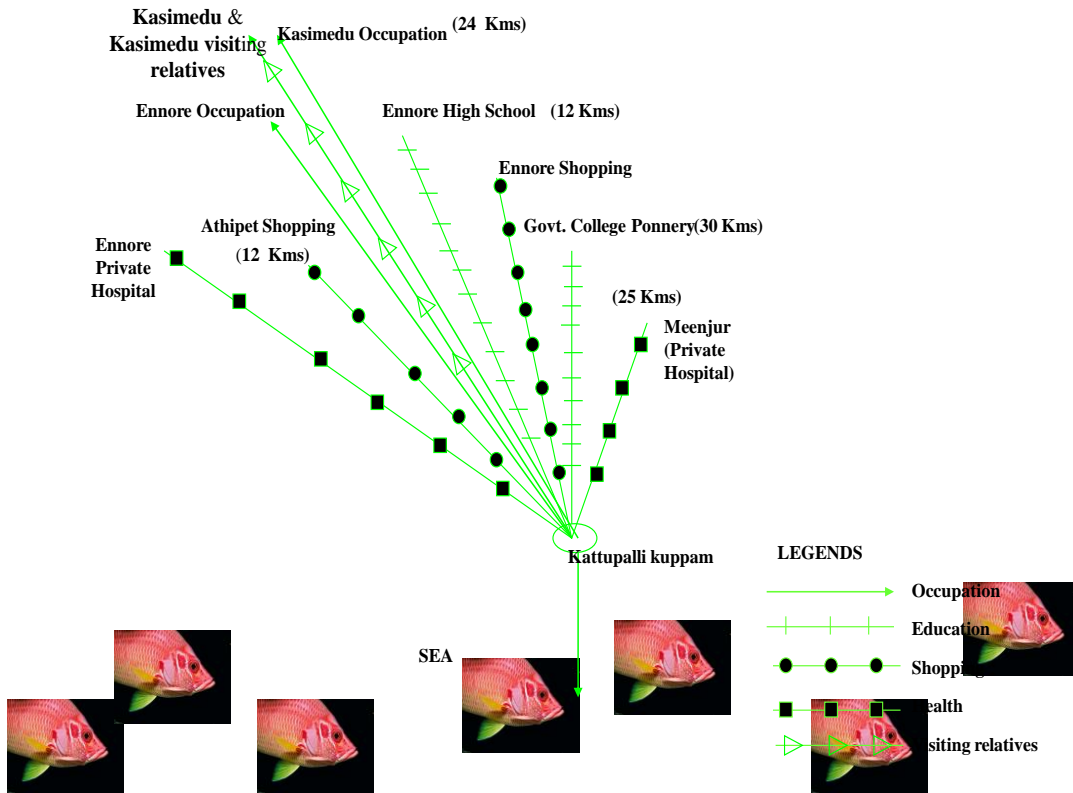
Step XVII: Use the livelihood analysis while preparing the action plan for village upliftment, beneficiary selection for different schemes etc



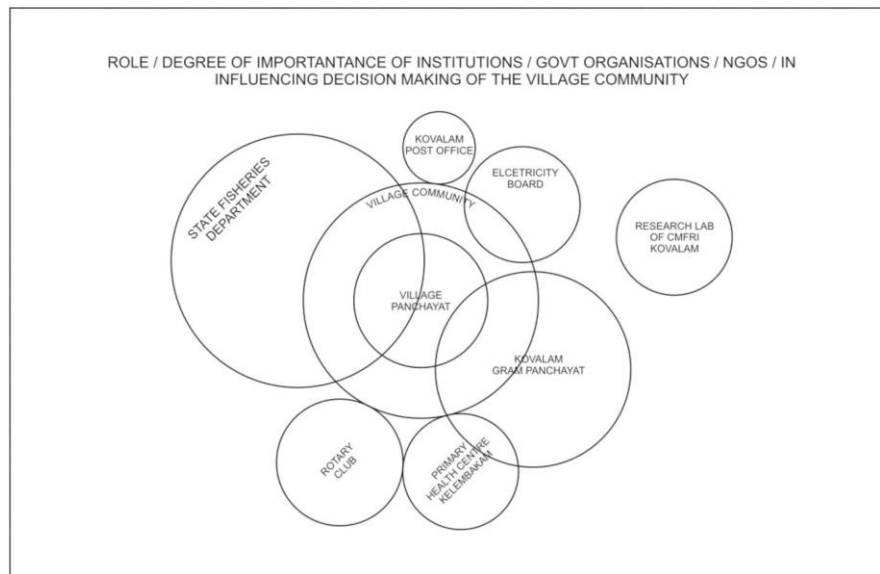
**(SEASONALITY MAP)
SPECIFIC MONTH WISE SHORE BASED OPERATIONS**

S.	MONTHS	SHORE BASED OPERATIONS
1.	JANUARY	Maintenance of fibre boats, repairing of worn out bottoms of these boats and painting them
2.	JANUARY FEBRUARY	- Women get employment in Jelly fish sheds (“Sori” sheds). Trampling of the Jelly fish by feet to exude poison, treating it with chemicals, soaking them and then taken to export companies. Women are paid Rs. 80 for 10 hrs of work. It is a seasonal source of employment, whereby women get wages for 10-15 days during this month.
3.	MAY - JUNE	Dry fish making of sardines by women on a large scale. Women sell the dry fish in wholesale/retail markets at Kelambakkam @ Rs. 10.00/kg
4.	NOVEMBER	Stitching of shore seines (Periyavalai) for catching carangids, scombromoroides and mackerel, and keeping them ready for the month of January, Periyavalai is stitched out of Cotton threads or “Pattu nool” and are long lasting.
5.	NOVEMBER DECEMBER	- Stitching of manivalai / eral nets (Prawn nets). Stitching of Mackerel nets/Tharavalai (100 knots width)

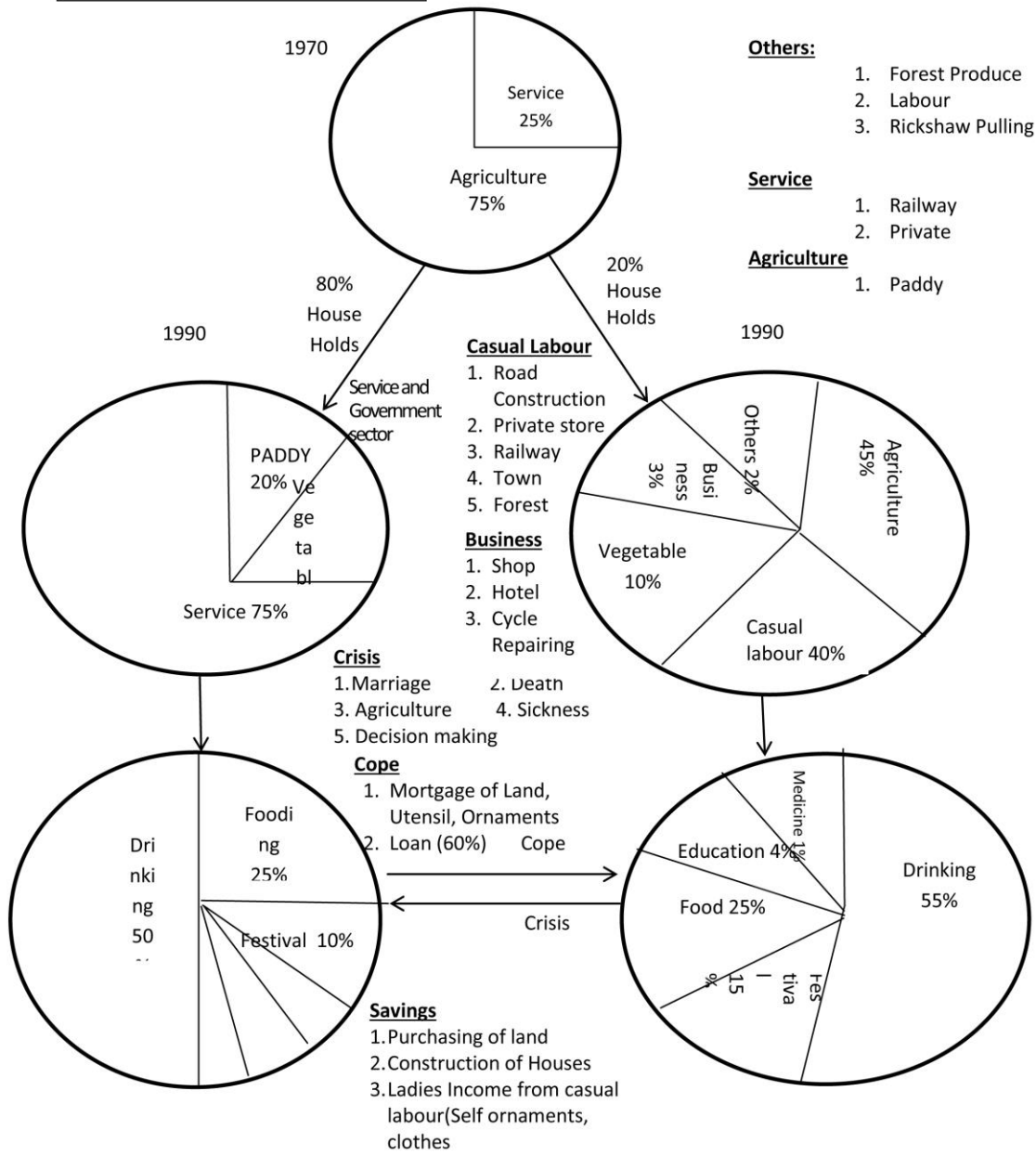
Mobility map for Kattupallikuppam

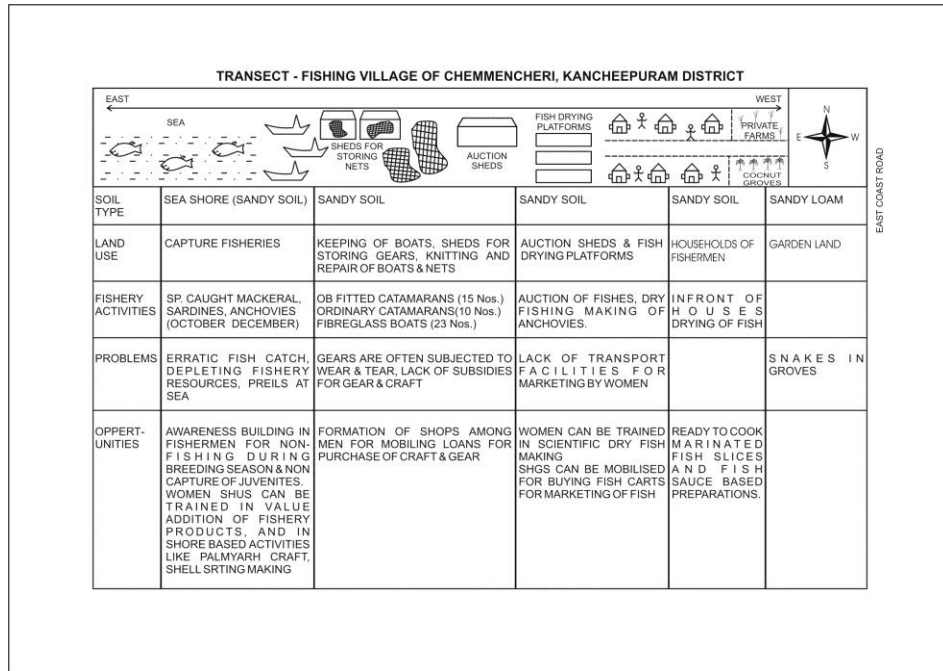


VENN DIAGRAM - CHEMMENCHERI VILLAGE



LIVELIHOOD DIAGRAM





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