



Livelihood Options Study

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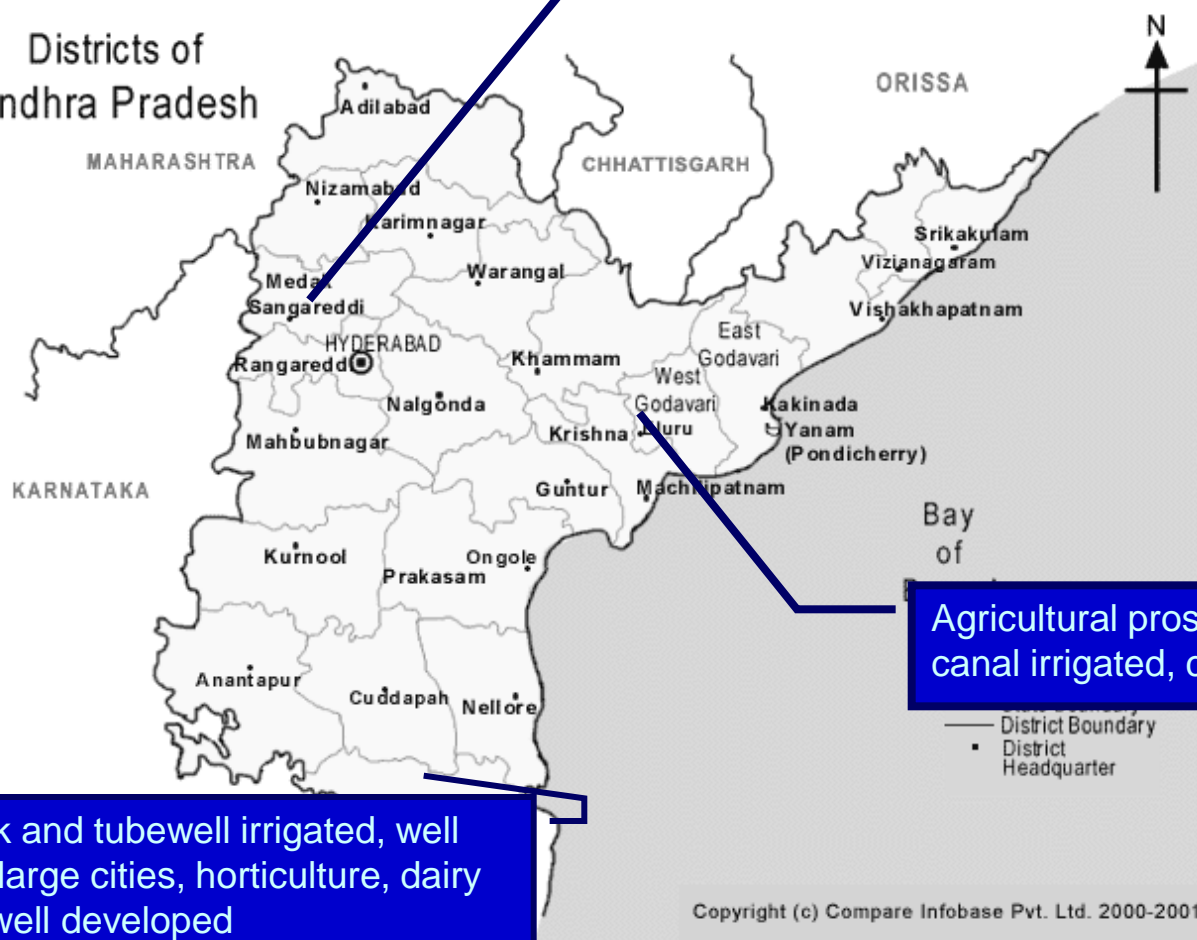
Objectives

- Identify ***patterns of change*** in the livelihoods of poor rural people
- Identify what ***opportunities*** for upward trajectories the poor can access, and how government can support them
- Identify what ***traps*** pull people down, and what government can do to minimise these
- Identify the role of livelihood ***diversification*** in both upward (accumulation) and downward (coping) strategies, and what government can do to support types of diversification that people find useful



Semi-arid, socially backward,
mainly tank irrigated or rainfed

Districts of Andhra Pradesh



Agricultural prosperous, diversified,
canal irrigated, cash crops,

Semi-arid, tank and tubewell irrigated, well
connected with large cities, horticulture, dairy
well developed

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Village Characteristics

MEDAK

- MD – Remote, poor, backward, drought prone, feudal, high migration
- GU – Near Hyderabad, industrialised

KRISHNA

- KO – Canal irrigated delta, unequal land distribution, highly diversified, labour gangs, links abroad
- KA – Canal irrigated, not so diversified, immigrant labour, land distribution more equal

CHITTOOR

- OP- Drought prone, near town,
- VP – Drought prone, trade links with Bangalore



Surveys

- 4647 households for census
 - Occupations
 - Household structure
 - Assets
 - Participation in local institutions
 - Migration
 - Common Property Resources
- 360 households for longer study (12 months)
 - Voice/awareness
 - Debt and expenditure
 - Production
 - Marketing



Methods

■ Case histories

- Life cycle events and major sources of risk and vulnerability and opportunity

■ Focus group discussions and Key informant Interviews

- Transforming processes over time
- Agrarian relations
- Social relations including gender relations
- Power and corruption
- Access to resources, pro-poor programmes and institutions
- Access to markets
- Impacts of globalisation and liberalisation on vulnerable groups



“Traps”

- Ill-health, daughter's marriages, death
- Reduced access to CPR, esp for STs
- Inadequate functioning of credit and insurance markets (interlocking of informal credit)
- Lack of awareness of rights and entitlements (both supply and demand problems)
- Poor access to information (markets, appropriate crop varieties)



“Traps” options for government?

- Make information on schemes and entitlements more accessible; penalise “privatisation” of information supposed to be in the public domain
- Support more formal social protection (health and disability insurance; old-age pensions...)
- Strengthen awareness campaigns regarding eg dowry
- Can this be done within GoAP’s major programmes (DWCRA; janmabhoomi...)?





“Opportunities”

- Agriculture – especially access to new opportunities via resource-sharing
- Rural non-farm economy? (but highly variable wage rates)
- Migration (upward trajectories *and* coping)
- Commuting



“Opportunities” options for GoAP?

- Enhance productivity/stability of traditional and new farm enterprises
- Reduce risks associated with access to groundwater; don't neglect domestic water
- Support resource-sharing arrangements; remove obstacles; generate awareness
- Support migration
- Figure commuting into transport policy



Thank You