

Livelihood Mapping and Mentoring Workshop

Date: 23/05/2016

Venue: Raipur.

Livelihood Mapping and Mentoring Workshop for building staff capacity was provided by the Institute of Livelihood Basix. The 4days (23rd May- 27th May) livelihood program was mainly for orienting the new coordinators, who joined the organization and working at different blocks. The first two days of the program contained the livelihood theories and processes and classroom activities. And the last two days contained the group field visit, where the participants were divided into the groups and were asked map the livelihood resources for an individual PWD and for village, also followed by the market survey and also the teams were asked to do the survey of the two business plan.

On the initial day of the training program the basic introduction of the people among them was being done, as many new people joined the organization for the new scaling blocks. The people involved in the workshop are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Sashank	Basix
2.	Gautam	Basix
3.	Rupa Shristava	Chairman
4.	Bala Saheb Kamble	Program Manager
5.	Nancy Bhengra	Livelihood Coordinator
6.	Tomesh Verma	Block Coordinator, Simga
7.	Sawatri Yadu	Cluster Coordinator, Simga
8.	Surender	Cluster Coordinator, Simga
9.	Ishwar Chata	Block Coordinator, BalodaBazar
10.	Omprakesh	Cluster Coordinator, Balodabazar
11.	Yashwant	Cluster Coordinator, Balodabazar
12.	Taresh Parganhia	Block Coordinator, Phalari
13.	Thaneshwar	Cluster Coordinator, Phalari
14.	Geetanjali	Cluster Coordinator, Phalari
15.	Yogender	Block Coordinator, Dharshima
16.	Girja	Cluster Coordinator, Dharshima
17.	Preety	Cluster Coordinator, Dharshima
18.	Manoj	Block Coordinator, Tilda
19.	Rajesh	Documenter

In the initial interaction the basic question that was being asked was, the people's expectations through the workshop and to that each individual responded differently. Some of the replies that came through were, they want to learn through the workshop, and also wanted to implement those in the field, others (old employees) wanted to clear their doubts that they faced in first training program and in daily field, some wanted to know the systematic way for carrying out the processes in the field. Few also had difficulty while implementing process that seems different from what was taught to them. Also talked about the market survey that was being done 3 years back and compared to those things and people's preferences has changed.

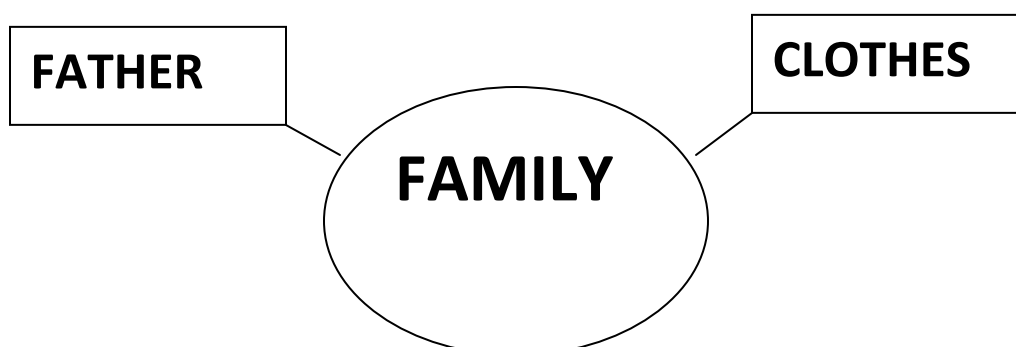
After analyzing the people's view and getting to know where they got stuck. The Basix team started with the basic fundamental of livelihood. The definition, how people are related to it, how it should be, when to plan for livelihood and later at the second half of the day talked about the sustainable livelihood, Investment, Risk, Demand, talked about institution and its development. All the contents were clearly explained with basic examples where were needed or necessary.

Summary

The workshop was started with the basic definition of livelihood, in which was said that *'Livelihood is the process in which a person increases his income to lead a dignified life'*.

Some of the major components were taken to make it more comprehensive. At first the word Sadhan (Means) was being explained and then the word Sansadhan (Resources). And how they are inter linked to each other. Like with the help of Sansadhan, sadhan is being created. Eg in case of any kirana shop with the help of products (Sadhan), money (sansadhan) is being generated or created. In case of any livelihood both the means and resources are need to again generate the means. Eg for a family through the available resources like by selling vegetable, money is being generated. And thus through this money or means again money is being created and it's and it's a cyclical process.

Another component that was being used to make it clearer was Rojgar(employment) and Swa-Rojgar (Self- Employment). In case of farming it is self employment, as it is being done of the self purpose, where as in case of employment, it is being done for others like people working in office. And whatever work people do, either it covers in employment or self employment in a whole. In a family it can also be more than one economic activity for their living. And any kind of economic activity is related to livelihood. It has also been seen that, in any poor family larger number of people are being involved in their economic activity to come to a stable stage to lead a life.



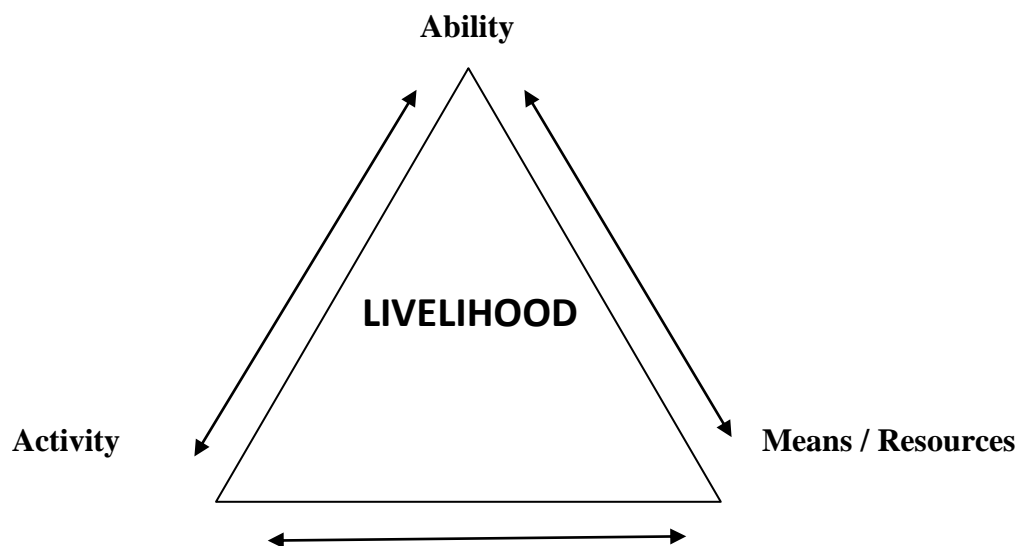


The above diagram shows the earning status of a family, in which every member is involved in the economic activity and through the income that is being collected, is further being used for other purposes. So the economic activities of a family that includes the means and the resources to get employed or self employment to further get the means is what livelihood is. Also it is a cyclical process that is being repeated every time.

How it should be done

1. With Respect.
2. Regularly
3. Rightful way

For any kind of livelihood related or meaningful job all the above mentioned component should be included. It should be in such a way that it may not have any negative impact on others and thus they can have dignified livelihood.



All the three components are directly interlinked, when the means and resources increases the ability of a person and the number of activities also increases, whereas when the activity increases the means and resources also increases. Thus through these components people should increase their means and resources by avoiding any kind of risk involved in it. Example in case of a tailor shop looking at the situation. The head master decides which the things are that, he needs to take care of, like machinery, cutting and manpower that may increase his income.

But when any plan is made need to look at certain points those are: What is the activity that we are going to do? And what are the means and resources through which we are going to do the business.

Sustainable livelihood

The basic introduction and the definition of the word was been given to the people in which the origin of the word and what does it actually mean with their basic example was being given to the people.

It was explained at a very low level, in which it was said that the things that we used today in our daily life may be able to be used by our future generation too. It should be either at the same quantity or quality or more. But it should not be less or it should not decrease.

Other than the sustainability the risk factor was being explained in which it was said that every component of business planning or livelihood risk is being involved. It is we who should know how to manage it. Example in case of drought we try to mitigate it through the irrigation facilities, this is how we need to manage the risk factor of the components. Also risks can only be reduced but can be finished in any case.

Later the knowledge about the Human and Institutional development was being explained which include the history renaissance, rebirth of modernization and development of industries took place. But it was explained through different schemes that were there during that time. Some of the schemes are as follows:

1. Sri Niketan 1952
2. Father Briyan 1927
3. M.K.Gandhi 1936
4. Community Development 1952

These were some of the schemes that change the situation of the country to a great extent, like many agricultural colleges were been opened to help people to support them in many ways, even they took the help of the small programmes, even when there was no technology. But only with the help of self respect and dignity people tried to help each other instead of depending on others. Also the ancient India was not very explorative, people used to fulfill their needs within their boundaries itself.

Later the integrated Sectorial Development came from 1950-1970. In which a particular sector was been taken to develop. Example agricultural department which includes many components in it, but particular sector was looked individually. One of the biggest change that India show through this kind of intervention was Green Revolution in which the agricultural sector developed during that time, also the market linkages, technologies, infrastructures also developed during that period. Thus India being a poor nation was not ready for the sudden changes, thus when the production increased to great extent the facilities for storage was not very good, thus further strategies were taken to deal with such kind of problems.

Thus the strategies for vulnerable sections of the society was being provided, in which the GI tag was been given to different segments of the areas, in which geographically the products are being given the tag according to their specialty. Example Darjeeling's tea, Nagpur's orange etc. also after this phase the minimalistic credit started from 1970-90's in which the SEWA (self employed women association started by leela Bhat came into light, also MYRADA an affiliated group in the 80's started. These institutions mainly focused on the SHG model which later NABARD took as an experiment in the area.

Later the contingency approach was being explained, which according to them were the most critical part or problem of any plan. That was well connected or linked with the livelihood. in which various features that impact any kind of business are included. Those are as follows:

1. Agroclimate
2. Market
3. Infrastructure
4. Credit
5. Technology
6. People

Thus looking at these features one has to decided, which is the plank that is weaker and need are needed to be considered in their business. In contingency approach which ever plank is at the lowest level first we have to work on that. To bring it to the level of other different planks and make it equal.

Also some of the basic terms mainly used in any business were being explained with one os the examples. Investment that is any amount that is being put on any product is investment. And mostly we invest in product in which it reduces the, per unit cost.

Risk can be on anything, but when we talk about any business then risk is on the number or the amount. Example in case of onion, it is being seen that the price of the onion fluctuates most of the time, as the producer fail to fore see the risk that is being there with the large number of producer who cultivates the same crop at the same time with others. Thus the production

increases, but the number of consumer decreases and thus the price too decreases. Thus it is necessary to understand the crop cycle to and market survey to avoid these kinds of risks.

Also it is necessary to prepare a market calendar, which includes the details of the products that is being there in the market for particular period, thus through analyzing the products in the market. People can grow the crop according to its needs and demands, which may give them higher return at the highest price compared to the others. Thus they should know how to maximize their production and profit while analyzing risk and looking at the demand in the market.

$$\text{Income} = ((\text{Volume of production} \times \text{price}) - \text{cost of reduction}) \text{ risk}$$

The framework of livelihood depends on 5 major components those are as following:

1. Social.
2. Human.
3. Financial.
4. Environmental.
5. Physical.

But only these livelihood components are not enough, if we are into any business, with the above components we need to look at some of the other features that are as follows:

1. Availability
2. Awareness
3. Accessibility
4. Ability

These are some of the features that should be there in any livelihood or business plan. If any of the features is missing then there are chances of risk and loss in the business. Example if the person is having resources, but does not have the ability to use it then the resources may not be utilized up to its full extent.

Thus for any kind of livelihood we need to know the demand. The present and the future demand for products and services etc. thus we need to analyze first through survey's what are the actual demand in the market and according to that we need plan for it or else we need to face heavy loss.

Also the external features which one has to look are as follows:

1. Organization status
2. Factory status
3. Industrial status
4. Demand Status

These are some of the external features that people should look into, these statuses help people to analyze the market scenario and then link it with their livelihood. But for that we need to analyze, as for every department or family or industry it varies accordingly.

These external features and environments are beyond our control. In case of organizational environment it includes government schemes, subsidiaries, test centers, Yojana etc. where as in Industrial environment it contain market availability

A family is the smallest unit of livelihood which works with all their strategies and abilities to earn a dignified life for them. in which if we see all the activities if we see are well planned. It is not only for the family but also for any organization the strategies and scientific method are necessary, but if the organization does not have the ability then it may face huge risk or losses in their organization.

Thus for any livelihood especially for the PWDs it is necessary to map the activities of the PWDs and its families what are the sources of income for them. Later the mapping of the village and district is also done as to know the availability of the activities in the area and to know the demand for the other activities in the area.

Coolie's Framework is a theoretical framework that is being studied for more than 30years. And then the actual framework came into being. That contains the major 5 components in it. Those are as follows:

1. Human Capital
2. Natural Capital
3. Capital Investment
4. Social Capital
5. Physical Capital
6. Political Capital

These are some of the major components that cover some of the main factors as in human capital covers the skills, cost of labour etc. natural contains the forest, mineral, water etc. thus each of the component covers all the sub points that is useful in any livelihood programs

Later the information was given regarding the primary and the secondary data. It is always secondary data that comes before the primary data. As the secondary data is the available data which is already present with the government officials or any organization. Whereas the primary data is the raw data that is being collected by going into the field through survey or any other means is the primary data.

For any kind of livelihood production and demand is necessary if it is related to family. At first we need to look at the demand of the product that is being there, and for that there is always national and local data that can guide people for doing further planning. Example if there is

demand then people can go for multi cropping. But at first we need to see the demand and then go for production. Also other features should also be taken care of, as it is well connected with the outside world. Thus that may double their sale. Thus sometimes the connectivity of an area decides the growth of the business or livelihood in the area. example kumbh in Ujjain, as it was celebrated in a grand way which attracts huge number of tourists to the place. Thus the hotel industry invested too much in it. But at the same time the connectivity of the place was made better by connecting it to the highways. Thus now tourists instead of staying at the place, they directly visit the area and then move back instead of staying. Thus the hotel industry was impacted due to the unforeseen risk that they ignored.

Demand and production plays a vital role in the whole world. As the demand increases production increases and thus the saving increases, which leads to the development of the country. Also it has been seen that as the demand for livelihood increases people move from their place of origin or migrate to different places. Other than the demand and production, market plays an important role as it reveals the inflow and the outflow of the products. And if the inflow is greater than the outflow then

Towards the end of the season the triangulation process was being explained to make it clear to everyone. This included the following:

1. Family Survey.
2. Village Survey.
3. Market Survey.
4. Area survey
5. Telly Marking
6. Institutions present in the area
7. Distance and accessibility
8. Industries in the area.

These are some of the basic step that is being followed to know the available resources in the area and to get the details about the market scenario to start their own livelihood or get connected to better livelihood opportunities. Thus this process also include the help of experts which means exploring external environment who have the knowledge in the field for more than anyone the business, thus it can be done correctly, in which they rate any particular profession and according to that any business plan is being made. And if there are any risks or any problem in the plan then strategies that are best suitable are being taken to deal with it. Thus this process can also be seen as identifying the bottlenecks and then taking steps to deal with it.

The last two days of the work shop was being conducted in the field to give people the better perspective and knowledge about the process and the plans. Thus few activities were being conducted by dividing the participants into the groups of four in Ponsari village of Simag

where the teams were asked to look for the livelihood activities of the individual PWD and its families. Later on the same day the team did village mapping in which they identified some of the businesses. And on the third day the teams again did the market survey which was being done in Hirmi and in that the shops and the professions were listed down to check the available business in the area and at the last the two professions that is fruit selling and chicken action plan was made by the teams.