

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Comparative socio-economic analysis of problems of livelihood security with respect to habitat security between rural and urban areas in imphal west District of Manipur state of India

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SUMMARY : Livelihood is simply the means of securing the necessities of life, *i.e.* food, water, shelter and clothing. It is defined as a set of economic activities either in the nature of self-employment and/or wage-employment thereby generates adequate resources to meet the basic requirements of life for oneself as well as the members of the household. Many definitions of livelihood security derive from the work of Chambers and Conway (1992). Monitoring livelihood security can help to identify and understand the well-being of the population and livelihood insecurity. Therefore, the present study is undertaken to look at the one of the six aspects of household livelihood security particularly habitat security in Manipur State of India. The primary focus of this study is to analyze the nature and extent of people's habitat security by using household survey data. From the study, it is concluded that in both rural and urban sample households of Imphal West, the wall is mostly made of brick, floor is mostly made of concrete and roof is mostly made of asbestos. Majority of the households have a separate kitchen. They also have a toilet within the household premises. Most of the toilets are sanitary. The main source of drinking water is tap water, the major source of fuel is LPG for both rural and urban sample households. Electricity is the main source of lighting in the rural and urban areas.

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Livelihood is simply the means of securing the necessities of life, *i.e.* food, water, shelter and clothing. It is defined as a set of economic activities either in the nature of self-employment and/or wage-employment thereby generates adequate resources to meet

the basic requirements of life for oneself as well as the members of the household. Many definitions of livelihood security derive from the work of Chambers and Conway (1992).

Till now very little study has been carried out at the micro level on socio-economic

analysis of household livelihood security problems in Manipur. Very little is known about the extent, problems and major factors affecting livelihood security in Manipur. Monitoring livelihood security can help to identify and understand the well-being of the population and livelihood insecurity. Therefore, the present study is undertaken to look at one of the six aspects of household livelihood security namely habitat security in Manipur State of India. The primary focus of this study is to analyze the nature and extent of people's habitat security by using household survey data.

The specific objective of the study is as follows:

To evaluate the existing status of household livelihood with respect to habitat securities of both rural and urban sample households of Imphal West district of Manipur State.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

Unit of observation :

Household is the unit of observation.

Selection of area of study :

One district, out of nine districts of Manipur State have been selected purposively. In order to capture the overall picture of nature of household livelihoods, urban and rural sector household livelihoods of the selected district are separately examined.

Sampling design :

For household selection, multi-stage sampling technique is followed. Keeping in mind the limited resource of an individual researcher, in the first stage, out of nine districts, one district have been selected purposively on the basis of certain criteria (e.g. population density, urbanization etc). The rural and urban sectors of the selected district was separately dealt.

In the second stage, separate village listing of the selected district has been prepared on the basis of some development indicators (e.g. average household size, cultivable land- household ratio, infrastructural facility, soil fertility etc). Two villages have been selected from the selected district purposively, first village is situated within 5 km distance from district head quarter and second village is within 10 km from district head quarter. In urban areas, two municipal wards have been selected purposively out of which one ward is from urban-core

and another from urban-periphery.

In the third stage, all the inhabitants of each village and ward have been enlisted separately. Thus, there are four lists of inhabitants –

For District-Imphal West, Sub-division: Lamphelpat
List-I for Village-I (Village MeeteiLangol) (Within 5 km away from District HQ)

List-II for Village-II (Village Lamshang) (Beyond 10 km away from District HQ)

List-III for Ward-I (Core) (Lamphel) Ward no.5

List-IV for Ward—II (Periphery) (Iroisemba) Ward no.27

In the third stage, twenty five sample respondents have been finally selected from each of four lists separately on the basis of Simple Random Sampling without Replacement Method (SRSWOR Method).

Number of samples :

Altogether 100 samples have been collected for the analysis, out of which 50 have been selected from its urban area (of which 25 samples from urban-core and 25 from urban-periphery) and the other 50 from the rural areas (25 samples from each village).

Collection of data :

Data was collected following the Survey Method. At first, a primary schedule was prepared on the basis of existing literature concerned and a pilot survey was made randomly by personally interrogating some members of the sample size in order to examine the module of the schedule. On the basis of primary investigation, addition and alteration was made in primary schedule and in this way, preparation of schedule was finalised. Final data collection was made by personally interviewing and interrogating the head of the households by visiting door to door strictly with the help of pre-tested survey schedule in the study area. The secondary information was obtained both from the village development board for villages and from municipal councils for wards. Informal interviews were carried out with the person from villages and wards on the way to gain their view and knowledge on food, food security and the extent and problems of food security. Besides, group discussion with the group of people from villages and wards was held to obtain information on how and when they get themselves involved in food security programmes.

Statistical analysis :

Appropriate statistical techniques and analytical tools have been used for data collection, data analysis and presentation to ensure statistically valid interpretation of outcome results.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present study as well as discussions have been summarized under following heads :

Frequency distribution of sample households according to income size of the sample households in Imphal West district :

The Table presents the income-wise frequency distribution of the sample households according to total operational size of land holding in Imphal West District. The table shows that a large majority of urban sample households are middle income group (68 %) while 18 per cent of rural sample households belong to middle income group. The average income for rural and urban is Rs.5, 93,706.50 and Rs.10, 23,495.19, respectively.

Habitat security :

Table 1 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal west district regarding the type of wall. A major percentage (44 %) of the households has brick walls followed by mud (28 %), bamboo (14 %) and wood (12 %).

Table 2 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in urban area of Imphal west district regarding the type of wall. The impact of urbanisation is clear from this table. A major percentage (94%) of the households has brick walls followed by mud (16 %) and wood (2 %).

Table 3 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal West district regarding the type of floor. A major percentage (60 %) of the households has concrete walls followed by mud (34 %).

Table 4 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in urban area of Imphal West district regarding the type of floor. The impact of urbanisation is clear from this table. A major percentage

Table A : Income-wise frequency distribution of the sample households according to income size in Imphal West District.

Income groups	Income size	Rural			Urban		
		Frequency	%	Average income (Rs.)	Frequency	%	Average income (Rs.)
Group- 1	Upto 3 lacs	41	82	2,48,950.95	0	0	0
Group-2	3 - 5 lacs	9	18	3,44,755.55	34	68	4,46,496.94
Group-3	>5 lacs	0	0	0	16	32	5,76,998.25
Total		50	100	5,93,706.50	50	100	10,23,495.19

Table 1 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding type of wall in Imphal West – Rural (2013-14) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Type of Wall (%)						Total
	Mud	Wood	Bamboo	Tin	Brick	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	10(24.30)	6(14.63)	5(12.19)	0(0.00)	19(45.23)	1(2.44)	41(100.00)
3 – 5 lacs	4(44.44)	0(0.00)	2(22.22)	0(0.00)	3(33.33)	0(0.00)	9(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Total	14(28.00)	6(12.00)	7(14.00)	0(0.00)	22(44.00)	1(2.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 2 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding type of wall in Imphal West - Urban (2013-14) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Type of Wall (%)						Total
	Mud	Wood	Bamboo	Tin	Brick	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3 – 5 lacs	1(2.94)	1(2.94)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	32(94.11)	0(0.00)	34(100.00)
>5 lacs	1(6.25)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	15(93.75)	0(0.00)	16(100.00)
Total	2(16.00)	1(2.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	47(94.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

(94.12 %) of the households has concrete floor followed by tiles (4 %).

Table 5 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal West district regarding the type of roof. 78 per cent of the households has tin roof followed by concrete (6 %).

Table 6 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in urban area of Imphal West district regarding the type of roof. 60 per cent of the households has asbestos roof followed by tin (34 %) and concrete (6 %).

Table 7 presents the income group-wise frequency

Table 3 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding type of floor in IMPHAL WEST- Rural (2013-2014) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Type of Floor (%)					Total
	Mud	Concrete	Marble	Tiles	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	13(31.71)	25(60.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(7.32)	41(100.00)
3 – 5 lacs	4(44.44)	5(55.55)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	9(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Total	17(34.00)	30(60.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(6.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 4 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding type of floor in IMPHAL WEST- URBAN (2013-2014) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Type of floor (%)					Total
	Mud	Concrete	Marble	Tiles	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3 – 5 lacs	0(0.00)	33(94.25)	0(0.00)	2(5.71)	0(0.00)	35(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	15(93.75)	0(0.00)	1(6.25)	0(0.00)	16(100.00)
Total	0(0.00)	48(94.12)	0(0.00)	2(4.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 5 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding type of roof in Imphal West- RURAL (2013-2014)(In terms of percentage)

Incomesize	Type of Roof (%)						Total
	Thatched	Asbestos	Tin	Concrete	Tiles	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	6(14.63)	32(78.04)	3(7.32)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	41(100.00)
3 – 5 lacs	0(0.00)	2(22.22)	7(77.77)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	9(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Total	0(0.00)	8(16.00)	39(78.00)	3(6.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 6 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding type of roof in Imphal West- URBAN (2013-2014)(In terms of percentage)

Income size	Type of Roof (%)						Total
	Thatched	Asbestos	Tin	Concrete	Tiles	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3 to 5 lacs	0(0.00)	20(58.82)	12(35.29)	2(5.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	34(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	10(62.500)	5(31.25)	1(6.25)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(100.00)
Total	0(0.00)	30(60.000)	17(34.00)	3(6.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 7 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding existence of separate kitchen and toilet in Imphal West Rural (2013-2014) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Does the house have separate kitchen?			Does the house have toilet within its premises?				
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Sanitary	Local Kachcha
Upto 3 lacs	3(100.00)	0(0.00)	3(100.00)	3(100.00)	0(0.00)	3(100.00)	2	1
3-5 lacs	23(88.46)	3(11.54)	26(100.00)	24(92.31)	2(7.69)	26(100.00)	24	0
>5 lacs	6(85.71)	1(14.29)	7(100.00)	6(85.71)	1(14.28)	7(100.00)	4	2
Total	46(92.00)	4(8.00)	50(100.00)	47(94.00)	3(6.00)	50(100.00)	43	4

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total.

Table 8 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding existence of separate kitchen and toilet in Imphal West-Urban (2013-2014)(In terms of percentage)

Income size	Does the house have separate kitchen?			Does the house have toilet within its premises?				
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Sanitary	Local kachcha
Upto 3 lacs	18(100.00)	0(0.00)	18(100.00)	18(100.00)	0(0.00)	18(100.00)	18	0
3 – 5 lacs	24(96.00)	1(4.00)	25(100.00)	24(96.00)	1(4.00)	25(100.00)	24	0
>5 lacs	2(100.00)	0(0.00)	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0(0.00)	2(100.00)	2	0
Total	49(98.00)	1(2.00)	50(100.00)	49(98.00)	1(2.00)	50(100.00)	49	0

Table 9 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding source of drinking water in Imphal West- Rural (2013-2014)(In terms of percentage)

Income size	Source of drinking water					
	Tap	Tube well	Spring	Pond	Other	Total
Upto 3 lacs	31(73.81)	3(7.14)	0(2.38)	6(14.28)	1(2.38)	42(100.00)
3-5 lacs	8(80.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(10.00)	0(10.00)	9(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Total	39(75.00)	3(5.76)	0(0.00)	7(13.46)	1(2.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 10 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding source of drinking water in Imphal West- URBAN (2013-2014) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Source of drinking water					
	Tap	Tubewell	Spring	Pond	Other	Total
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3 – 5 lacs	32(88.88)	2(5.55)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	34(100.00)
>5 lacs	15(93.75)	1(6.25)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	16(100.00)
Total	47(90.38)	3(5.76)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 11 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding household's source of fuel in Imphal West- Rural (2013-2014)(In terms of percentage)

Incomesize	Household's Source of Fuel										
	Wood	Leaves	Straw	CowdungCake	GobarGas	Solar	Kerosene	Electricity	LPG	Others	Total
Upto 3 lacs	8(46.06)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(11.76)	0(0.00)	2(11.76)	5(29.41)	0(0.00)	17(100.00)
3 – 5 lacs	3(18.75)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(18.75)	0(0.00)	2(12.50)	8(50.00)	0(0.00)	16(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(5.88)	0(0.00)	4(23.53)	12(70.58)	0(0.00)	17(100.00)
Total	19(38.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(4.00)	0(0.00)	6(12.00)	40(80.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 12 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding household's source of fuel in Imphal West- Urban (2013-2014) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Household's Source of Fuel										
	Wood	Leaves	Straw	Cowdung Cake	Gobar Gas	Solar	Kerosene	Electricity	LPG	Others	Total
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3 – 5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	6(27.27)	16(72.72)	0(0.00)	22(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(17.86)	23(82.14)	0(0.00)	28(100.00)
Total	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	11(22.00)	39(78.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 13 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding household's source of lighting in Imphal West- RURAL (2013-2014)(In terms of percentage)

Income size	Household's Source of Lighting						Total
	No lighting	Gobar	Kerosene	Electricity	Solar	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	6(31.57)	9(47.36)	4(21.05)	0(0.00)	19(100.00)
3 – 5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	12(75.00)	4(25.00)	0(0.00)	16(100.00)
>5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	15(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	15(100.00)
Total	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	6(12.00)	36(72.00)	8(16.00)	0(0.00)	50(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

Table 14 : Income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households regarding household's source of lighting in Imphal West- URBAN (2013-2014) (In terms of percentage)

Income size	Household's Source of Lighting						Total
	No lighting	Gobar	Kerosene	Electricity	Solar	Others	
Upto 3 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	8(72.72)	3(27.27)	0(0.00)	11(100.00)
3 -5 lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	15(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	15(100.00)
>5lacs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	24(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	24(100.00)
Total	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	47(94.00)	3(6.00)	0(0.00)	50.00(100.00)

Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to the total

distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal West district regarding existence of separate kitchen and toilet. 92 per cent of the households has separate kitchen. 94 per cent of the households have a toilet within its premises, out of which 43 out of 50 households have sanitary toilet facilities.

Table 8 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in urban area of Imphal West district regarding existence of separate kitchen and toilet. 98 per cent of the households has separate kitchen. 98 per cent of the households have a toilet within its premises, out of which 49 out of 50 households have sanitary toilet facilities.

Table 9 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal West district regarding source of drinking water. Tap is the source of drinking water for majority of the households (75 %) followed by pond (13.46 %), tube well (5.76 %) and others (2 %).

Table 10 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in urban area of Imphal West district regarding source of drinking water. Tap is the source of drinking water for majority of the households (90.38 %) followed by tube well (5.76 %).

Table 11 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal West district regarding source of fuel. LPG is the source of fuel for majority of the households (80 %) followed by wood (38 %), electricity (6 %) and solar (2 %).

Table 12 presents the income group-wise frequency

distribution of sample households in urban area of Imphal West district regarding source of fuel. LPG is the source of fuel for majority of the households (78 %) followed by electricity (22 %).

Table 13 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal West district regarding source of lighting. Electricity is the source of fuel for majority of the households (58.33 %) followed by solar (26.38 %) and others (6.94 %).

Table 14 presents the income group-wise frequency distribution of sample households in rural area of Imphal West district regarding source of lighting. Electricity is the source of fuel for majority of the households (94 %) followed by solar (6 %).

Conclusion :

In both rural and urban sample households of Imphal West, the wall is mostly made of brick, floor is mostly made of concrete and roof is mostly made of asbestos. Majority of the households have a separate kitchen. They also have a toilet within the household premises. Most of the toilets are sanitary. The main source of drinking water is tap water, the major source of fuel is LPG for both rural and urban sample households. Electricity is the main source of lighting in the rural and urban areas.

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