SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SELECTED BELOW POVERTY LINE FAMILIES – A STUDY IN TELANGANA

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Abstract: The socio-economic conditions directly or indirectly associated with the poverty, the demographic features, like the growth rate of the population, family size, literacy, community, housing status are influenced the poverty. In the economic aspect, employment status, income levels, gender-wise occupational status etc. Poverty is the chronic problem and it is forever and any ware in the globe but the severity is not only different in the different economies but also different areas within the countries. The concepts of poverty have been defined by the eminent economists with their broad views. Poverty has the broad view in the contemporary, societies; it is being viewed by Dandekar and N. Rath to A. K. Sen, Tendulakr and Rangarajan. Poverty has the number of reasons and the multidimensional impacts not only in the micro level but also at macro level. As per 2011 BPL census 21.9 percent of Indians are in BPL and it is 29.6 percent by latest estimation by the Rangarajan committee report in 2014. In India 86.6 percent are living in own-houses, 11.1 are in rented houses and 2.4 percent of population are not having any type of households. In the total 24,66,92,667 households, 29.1 percent have cement concrete roof and the rest of are under un-safe roofs. Out of 43.5 percent households are connected with the public tap for the drinking water and the rest of 33.5, 11.0 and 8.5 percent are with hand pumps, well and tube well respectively. 67.3 percent of households have electricity connection for lighting and the rest of 31.4 percent are depending on the kerosene. Majority of households are away to the safe drainage and sanitation and the LPG connections also. As per the 66th NSS round the labour force in rural area is 578 of male, 376 for female and 477 as the whole in 2009 – 10 FY, it is 536 for male, 170 for female and 363 for overall India. The work participation rate in rural areas are is 501 for male, 182 for female and 346 for overall India and it is 536 for male, 347 for female and 441 for overall Andhra Pradesh, As per the 68th round information 5.7 percent of rural Indians are unemployed and 5.5 percent are in urban areas and in the overall is 5.6 percent. In this context the present the study made an effort to find out the variation of some socio-economic conditions among the selected BPL households. In the process of data analysis the researchers have been used the simple statistical tools of simple average and percentage.

Key Words: Poverty, Consumption expenditure, Basic requirements Health, Education, Purchasing Power.

Introduction: Poverty reduction is one of the major goals in India since the county become an independent economy and basic target is to maintain the minimum standard of living for all within a reasonable period by the implicit or explicit objective of all socio-economic endeavors initiated under the various five-year plans. These are sought to be achieved by attaining higher growth through the purchasing power of poor with endowment of land and nonfarm assets generating employment opportunities, public intervention for equal distribution of results through the large scale of employment and food security programmes are in India. Poverty alleviation programmes targeted the vulnerable sections and these are similarly supplementing market forces and generic growth strategies. There are number of laid down procedures for identifying the poor and also evaluating the impact and outcomes of different policies and programmes in different five year plans. Since the planning period number of development programmes has been undertaken by the Government of India. But the development activities are not implemented properly due to many laps in the existing system. Even today majority population is away from primary needs of food shelter and cloths and other amenities of safe drinking and domestic water sanitation facilities employment security. As per the 68th NSS round poverty has been estimated 29.6 percent are Below Poverty Line in India.

As per data of planning commission by the Rangarajan Committee 29.6 percent at national wise BPL and it is 30.9 and 26.4 percent are in rural and urban areas respectively. As per the World Bank estimation in 2011 based on Per capita Purchasing Parity (not spend even 1.2 $ per day per head), 98.9 millions of population are in BPL. The BPL Census conducted in 2011 by The Union Rural Development Ministry has laid down the new guidelines for identified the poor in rural households under BPL Census. In rural households who have anyone having more than Rs. 10,000/- per month or anyone serving in a government / government-aided organization, owning a land line phone or Kisan Credit Card having a limit of Rs. 50,000/- or having income and professional taxes, or those who have three or four rooms with puccha walls, or 2.5 acres of land irrigated for two or more crop season will not be included in BPL category. Households, on the other hand, with only one room with Kuccha walls of Kuccha roof or

those with no adult members 16 -59 years of age or female only households with no adult member or disabled member as the head of the households Maha Dalith households (SC, ST) or landless households or deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour and those who don't have literate adult 25 years of age will be included in BPL Census.

As per the BPL census 2011, the total 24,66,92,667 institutional households, 86.6 percent are own households, 11.1 percent are rented and 2.4 percent are living in the other type of shelters, 29.1 percent have the permanent roof of cement concert, 23.8 percent have the tiles 15.9 percent have the asbestos and the 15.7 percent have the thatched roofs. 43.5 percent of households are connected to the taps, 33.5, 11.0, 8.5 percent of households are hand pumps, wells, tube-wells for the drinking and domestic water at national level. There are 46.6 percent of Indian households are having the drinking and domestic water sources within the premises of house, 35.8 percent have the near the premises and 17.6 percent have away to the source of water. Majority of 67.3 percent of households have the electricity connection for the lighting sources and the 31.4 percent of households have the kerosene as the source of lighting. In case of sanitation facilities, 46.9 percent households are having the latrine facility within the premises and unfortunately 53.1 percent have the un-safe condition in which around 50 percent of Indian households are in open defecation and the rest of public toilets. Around 42.0 percent of Indian households with bath room facility, 16.4 percent have bath rooms without any roofs and 41.6 percent of households are not having any type of bathrooms. Only 18.0 percent of Indian households are closed and safe drainage, 33.0 percent have open drainage and the rest of around 50.0 percent without drainage. Around 61.0 percent households are separate kitchen rooms, 49.0 percent are using the fire wood, 28.6 percent have LPG and the rest of kerosene, cow-dung, crop straw and bio-gas are 20.2 percent as the source of cooking fuel. In the durable goods like TV, Radio, computers Internet, Mobile Phone land line both are 47.2, 19.9, 9.5, 3.0, 53.2, 4.0 and 6.0 percent respectively. There are 44.8 percent of Indian households are having the Bicycles, 21 percent have two-wheelers, 4.7 percent have the four wheelers. Without any household assets are 17.8 percent. It is interesting to note that around 59 percent have banking activities in India

Earlier Studies: Heunubdirf (1942) was appointed by the then Nizam Government to study the Tribal areas and to suggest an approach for faster development of Tribal's under his rule he started his work inhabiting the hilly areas of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, and Mahaboobnagar, districts in 1939. He recommended measures to be adopted by the

Government for the economic and cultural betterment of poorer section of SC and ST population. He felt that the policy of the Laissez-faire adopted by the Nizam's administration ruined the Tribes and reduced them to a state of "landless serfs" (Artha Vijanana 2000) Poverty in India is not merely an economic phenomenon but also a social one. It is disproportionately high among SCs and STs Radhakrishna et al (2003) have attempted to identify the chronic poor and indirect manner by establishing correspondence between NSS and NFHS data. But he identified the households position and living conditions. Special Assistance Programme of Andhra Pradesh (2003) notes that poverty is a product of livelihood systems and the socio political and economic forces that shapes them and argues that multi dimensional interventions revolving around land and other property rights, bargaining power for improved wage rate, holistic health care, micro insurance and physical and social security needed for accelerating poverty reduction. According to India Development Report (2004 – 05) the share of public and private health expenditure on in patients in rural and urban areas are worked out based on the NSS 42 round data. In rural areas 52.9 and 43.8 percent of health expenditure in India and in urban areas it is 41.9 and 55.3 percent of public and private expenditure are reported. In the both rural and urban the private health expenditure is more than the public expenditure. According to this report the health care expenditure are gradually increased 76.3 percent to 103.4 percent from 1986 to 1996.

Need of the Study: In India the number of Government programmes has implemented for not only the food security but also the social and economic security, the programmes since first five year plan to 12th five year plan i.e. community development programme (1952) to MGNREGA, Rajeev Awaas Yojana, Jandhan Jojana 2014 programmes etc. These are increased for access of food security and improve the socio-economic conditions to the needy people. These are helped in improving employment and income as well as in providing protection to the poorer sections in poverty reduction in India. But the implementation of the schemes and programmes are not reached the some of the areas and sections like hill and countryside (PTG's Mhadaliths) in India, due to lapses in the implementation those sections and areas are insecure even today. In this context the researchers made an effort to focus on socio-economic aspects in BPL families. In the rural areas the BPL households are how much preparation of households has access the secure of social and economic conditions. In the social aspects the study identified the community status, head of the households, age factors, size of the family and sex ratio etc. In the case of economic

conditions, occupation status, housing status, household amenities, average working days, wage rates in both genders and in both sectors of agriculture and non-agriculture and also the average income and expenditure of the sample households are analyzed in this study.

Methodology: The present paper is based on primary and as well as secondary data. The primary data were collected through administering the structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared and applying randomly 60 sample households selected from the sample village of Amarchita in Atmakur mandal of Mahaboobnagar district in Telangana state. The samples were chosen from only who have BPL of Food Security Cards households (White Ration Cards). The selection criteria is distribution of food security cards as the highest district in the state as the first step in the second step the selection of mandal at that particular district, in the third stage the village selection with the same criteria. Based on the above criteria Mahaboobnagar district has the highest BPL cards and also the more poverty, drought and migrate population district in the state. The Atmakur mandal has also the highest BPL cards in the district and the village of Amarachinta as the same.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To evaluate the dwelling facilities and demographical profiles of the sample respondents.
2. To find out employment positions of the sample households in the sample village.
3. To identify the income and expenditure particulars of the sample households.

The sample village of Amarachinta is the major revenue and village panchayathi in Atmakur mandal of Mahaboobnagar. As per the village records, total 2928 households have population of 16778, in which 1366 of ST, 1023 of SC, 12400 of BC and 1989 of Minority population. The BC communities has dominates in the village in the aspect of demographically. The village has the agriculture land of 5086 acres in which 250 acres under the bore wells and the 2720 acres under the ponds or rain based cultivation. The total food security cards are 3256 and at the same time all the households has the job cards issued by the MGNREGA authorities, but even single household not registered for work in 2013 -14 FY, it implies that the MGNREGA was ignored by the people in village. The social security schemes of pensions are issued for old age pensions are 752, widows are 426, disabled 134 and the weavers pensions are 364. In this village the separate hospital for the beedi and weavers, the treatment at free of cost and the medicines be purchase by the people.

Based on the objectives the field data has been tabulated indicator wise. The major indicators are distribution of sample households by social gender and age wise, demographic particulars, occupations, employment sources, wage rates, income and expenditure particulars per annum. The occupational and income aspects are observed as individual for not only overall average but also gender-wise. For the analyze data the simple percentage and averages were used in this study the following tables are given detail information.

The following table – 1, reveals the distribution of the sample households based on the social gender and the age wise category of 60 respondents in the sample village. It was observed that the equal distribution of 33.33 percent from each social category of SC, ST and BC. The gender wise distribution is varied 51.7 percent of males and remaining 48.3 percent of respondents are female as the head of the households.

Table – 1: Indicator-wise Sample Distribution of the Respondents

Indicators	Details	Numbers	Percentage	Total
Social Category	SC	20	33.3	60
	ST	20	33.3	60
	BC	20	33.3	60
Head of Household	Male	31	51.7	60
	Female	29	48.3	60
Age-wise Distribution	20 - 30	07	11.7	60
	31 - 40	21	35.0	60
	41 - 50	18	30.0	60
	51 - 60	13	21.7	60
	60 Above	02	3.3	60

Source: Field Study

In case of age-wise distribution, there are 35.0 percent of sample respondents are in the age group of 31 – 40 years and it is the highest than the other age groups, followed by 41 – 50, 61 – 60, 20 – 30 and above 60 years of age groups are 30.0, 21.7, 11.7 and 3.3 percent respectively. Out of the sample respondents, males are slightly more, and the more than 76.0 percent of respondents are distributed in the active age groups of 20 – 50 years as observed from the study and at the same time the working respondents

are more than 97 percent which means only above 60 year of age respondents are unproductive nature. It indicates that the sample respondents in the study area have the more productive/working nature and it is good sign.

Table – 2: Demographic Particulars of the Sample Households

Details	Numbers	Averages	Sex Ratio
Male	72	1.2	1388
Female	100	1.67	
Male Children	56	0.93	910
Female Children	51	0.85	
Total Family Members	279	4.65	1179

Source: Field Study

The demographic details of gender, family size, children and the sex-ratios are worked out from the above table of the study. Total 60 households are having with the total population of 279 with the average of 4.65 family sizes. The adult average are 1.67 and 1.2 for female and male per household and 0.93 and 0.85 are the male and female child size as observed.   The sex-ratios are also worked out, these are 1388 for the adults and 910 female children per 1000 male children it is lower than the nation child sex ratio and in the overall is 1179 female per 1000 male population. Based on this description, the family size is below 5 persons per households it indicates that the sample households are in small family/nuclear family and it is welcoming indications especially in the BPL families. And at the same time the sex-ratios are at alarming level why because 910 of child sex ratio and it is far below the national level, in case of adult sex ratio and the overall sex ratios are at peak level, why because in 12 sample households females are head of the households and in 15 sample households the males are in migration for the employment, due to this reason the adult and overall sex rations are at peak position.

Table – 3: Occupation Details of the Respondents

Occupations	Respondents	Percentage
Agricultural Labour	20	33.3
Non-Agriculture Labour	40	66.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Field Study

The respondents in all social categories are not have any type of land and all are in BPL families which means hand to mouth existing households. The respondents are working in agriculture and non agriculture sector as their occupation the above table show the occupational distribution of the sample households. In the agriculture sector all the ST community respondents are working as the agriculture labour and the rest of SC and BC respondents are in non-agriculture activities, such as traditional occupations like weaving, pot making, washers, barbers, beedi makers, construction works and self employment etc were observed in the study. Thus, the 66.67 percent of SC and BC sample households are engaged in non agriculture traditional occupations and the beedi making. The rest of 33.33 percent have the agriculture works.

In the poverty indicators the dwelling is one of the primary needs for every one along with housing facilities like roof of house, flooring, lighting, source for water, cooking devices and sanitation facilities etc are also determined the poverty position. The following table depicts the dwelling particulars of the sample households in the selected area. Out of 60 sample households, 40 percent have pucca, 33.3 percent have semi-pucca and 26.7 percent have the touched households as their housing status of the respondents in the study area. Out of, 40.0, 33.3, 16.7 and 10.0 percent of households has the roof of houses with cement concrete, asbestos, grass and temporary in nature respectively. In case of flooring, 33.3 percent have cement flooring, followed by slabs, mud and tiles are 31.7, 31.7 and 3.3 percent respectively. All the households have the electricity connections for lighting. There are 45.0 percent of households are having the panchayathi taps for drinking and domestic water source, 38.3 percent own source and the rest of 16.7 percent are having the community wells are observed. It is interesting to note that the 56.7 percent of households has the LPG connections, 41.7 percent of households are having the wood and only one household having both sources for cocking.

In case of sanitation facility, 33.3 percent are having the sanitation facility within the premises of houses and the rest of 66.7 percent are not any type of sanitation facilities and they are in open defecation. On the base of the above information the dwelling conditions are in poor status expect the LPC connections for cocking device and electricity connections for lighting, thus the study is reflecting the BPL conditions of housing facilities are in poor when compare to general households at the national level data.

Table – 4: Indicator-wise Housing Status of the Respondents

Indicators	Details	Households	Percentage	Total
Dwelling	Pucca	24	40.0	60
	Semi-Pucca	20	33.3	60
	Touched	16	26.7	60
Roof of the House	Cement Concrete	24	40.0	60
	Grass	10	16.7	60
	Asbestos	20	33.3	60
	Temporary	06	10.0	60
Flooring of the House	Tiles	02	3.3	60
	Slabs	19	31.7	60
	Cement Flooring	20	33.3	60
	Mud Flooring	19	31.7	60
Lighting of the House	Electricity	60	100.0	60
	Kerosene	00	0.0	60
	Candles	00	0.0	60
Source of water	Individual	23	38.3	60
	Panchayati Taps	27	45.0	60
	Open Wells	10	16.7	60
Source of Cooking Device	LPG	34	56.7	60
	Kerosene Stove	00	0.0	60
	Wood	25	41.7	60
	LPG + Wood	01	1.7	60
Sanitation Facility	Within the Premises	20	33.3	60
	Community Toilets	00	0.0	60
	Open Defecation	40	66.7	60

Source: Field Study

The source of employment and days of work is one of the influence factors of the income. In the study area agriculture labour and non-agriculture activities are the major employment source. In this context the table 5 reveals the gender wise employment and the average working days of the sample households of the study. The total working population 138, of which males 66 and females are 72 which constitutes of 47.83 and 52.17 percent. In case of average working days in agriculture sector is 163 and its account of 44.66 percent of days of employment per annum and it is 48.2 and 40.8 for male and female employment.

Table – 5: Gender-wise Workers and the Average Working Days

Indicators	Details	Quantity	Percentage	Total
Workers	**Male**	66	47.83	138
	Female	72	52.17	138
Average Working Days in Agriculture	**Male**	176	48.22	365
	Female	149	40.82	365
	Average	163	44.66	365
Average Working Days in Non-Agriculture	**Male**	148	40.55	365
	Female	149	40.82	365
	Average	149	40.82	365

Source: Field Study

In the aspect of non-agricultural average working days are 149 and it is 148 and 149 of averages working days of male and female which are constitutes 40.55, 40.82 percent respectively. The overall female employment is relatively more, in case of average agriculture employment days are in male and in non agriculture male and females are similarly equal.

The both employment source are not provide the full employment year on, in both sources the respondents are in annual status of unemployment or marginal employment and it is also the indication of un-employment and it leads to the poverty.

Table – 6: Individual Average Wage and Income of Sample Households

Indicators	Details	Wage in Rs.	Average Days per Annum	Average Income Per Annum
Average Wage Per Day in Agriculture	Male	142	176	24992
	Female	96	149	14304
	Average	109	163	17767
Average Wage in Non-Agriculture	Male	142	148	21016
	Female	110	149	16390
	Average	125	149	18625

Source: Field Study

The above table reveals the sector and gender wise average wage and average income of the individuals in the study area. In agriculture sector average wage is Rs. 109 and it is 142 for male and 96 for female and the average income is Rs. 17767/-, and it is Rs. 24992 for male and for female is Rs. 14304/- per annum. In the non-agriculture average wage is Rs. 125/- and average income is Rs. 18625/- per annum for an individual and it is Rs. 142/- Rs.110/- per day for male and female and Rs. 21016/-, 16390/- per annum for male and female individual income. On the base of the above analysis the wage rates are not similar these are varied from male to female and sector to sector due to this difference the annual individual incomes are varied. The wage discrimination is play an important role in determining level of income of the sample households. It is interesting the female workers are relatively more but the average wage are relatively low. In the both sectors the gender and wage discrimination is going on. It is also one of the poverty influence factor.

Table – 7: Income and Expenditure Particulars of the Sample Households

Indicators	Details	Actual Income/Expenditure	Percentage	Base Figures
Income Per Annum	Male	24550	56.56	43402
	Female	18850	43.43	43402
	Average	43402	100.00	43402
Expenditure Per Annum	Food	16082	34.35	47587
	Health	9933	21.22	47587
	Education	15403	32.90	47587
	Others	6167	13.17	47587
	Total	47587	100.0	47587
Differences	Income	43402	79.91	54312
	Expenditure	47587	87.61	54312
	BPL	54312	100.00	54312

Source: Field Study

The above table shows the income and expenditure particulars of the overall sample households of the study area. The average income per annum and it is worked out as Rs. 43402/- in which males average income is Rs. 24550/- and for females is Rs. 18850/- these are constitutes for 56.56 and 43.43 percent to the total income. The average expenditure is Rs. 47587/- per annum per household unit (4.65 persons), in the total expenditure, food expenditure is Rs. 16082/- and it is relatively more than the expenditure on education is Rs, 15403/-, expenditure on health is Rs. 9933/- and the miscellanies expenditure is Rs. 6167/- , these propitiations are 34.35, 32.90, 21.22 and 13.17 percent respectively. The both expenditures of education and health are dominating the overall average expenditure and both are dropping them into poverty

The basic expenditure is Rs. 54312/- needed per annum (it is the BPL per household unit of 60 sample households), but the available income is Rs. 43402/- and accessible expenditure is Rs. 47587/- which account of 79.91 and 87.61 percent in the BPL expenditure. Thus the sample households are need of about 20.0 percent of income and around 12.0 percent of expenditure per household per annum. Without meeting of these income and expenditure the households are not overcome the poverty.

Conclusion: The family size of the sample households are 4.65 it shows the nuclear families are more in the study and it is welcoming. The sex-ratios are at alarming level 910 of child sex ratio adult sex ratio and the overall sex ratios 1388 and 1179 are at peak level, in the sample households 20.0 percent of head of the households are widows and in 25.0 percent of male headed are in migration for the employment, due to this reason the adult and overall sex rations are at peak. 66.67 percent of sample households are engaged in non-agriculture

traditional occupations and the in beedi making and the rest of 33.33 percent have the agriculture works. Out of 60 sample households, 40 percent are pucca, 33.3 percent have semi-pucca and 26.7 percent have the touched households. Out of, 40.0 percent have cement concrete as the roof of the house and the rest of 60 percent are not in a position of permanent roofs, even today 31.7 households have the mud flooring. All the sample households having the domestic and drinking water source as the same and more than 66.0 percent of households are not have the separate bath rooms and the toilet facilities they are in dark bathing and in open defecation. It is welcoming trend that cent percent have the electricity facility and 54.0 percent of households have the LPG connections. The dwelling conditions are in poor status expect the LPC and electricity connections, thus the study is reflecting the BPL conditions of housing facilities. The overall female employment is relatively more. In agriculture and non-agriculture employment source are not provide the full employment more than 180 days in a year, in both sources the sample households are in annual status of unemployment those are in marginal employment and it is also the indication of un-employment and it leads the poverty. The overall average wage rates in both sectors are not similar and at the same time the gender wise wages are varied. Female average working days are relatively more and they are getting the average wage is relatively lower than male. The average income per annum is worked out with the merging of average male and female incomes together Rs. 43402/- and the average expenditure is Rs. 47587/- per annum per household unit (4.65 persons),

Hence there is a need of revise the methodology of poverty, in the estimation of poverty the indicators of dwelling facilities, employment, wage rates for male and female, expenditure on food grains, expenditures on other food items, health, education and the other misalliances are be consider as separately. The Government of India providing the number of social security schemes and programmes, but how these are implemented and influence on the BPL people be also evaluated, why because the some schemes and programmes are not reach the bottom level, for example in study village the MGNREGA was ignored.

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