Research Paper | Economics

Problem of Poverty and measures to allivaiate from Panvel Tehsil

Dr. Balasaheb Sahebrao Patil

Head & Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Changu Kama Thakur Arts, Commerse and Science College, New Pavel, Navi Mumbai

Introduction -

Poverty is "pronounced deprivation in well being." The conventional view links well being primarily to command over commodities, so the poor are those who do not have enough income or consumption to put them above some adequate minimum threshold. This view sees poverty in largely in monitory terms.

Poverty may be tied to specific consumption for example, People could be house poor or food poor or health poor. This can be measured by measuring malnutrition and literacy.

The broadest approach to poverty focuses on the capability of the individual to function in society. Poor people often lack capabilities; they may have inadequate income or education or poor health or feel powerless or lack political freedoms or feel they are born for labour.

Definition of Poverty-

According to the World Bank (2000), "Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being." What is mean by well being?

Origion of Research Problem -

I have personaly visited many parts of the India. why so many people living on the streets in absolute destitution. Seeing homeless and poverty stricken people is everywhere; I have read it about another countries as well. But nowehere is it as vast and grave problem as it is in India.

Significance of the study -

Proper programmes are necessary for the alliviation of poverty in state like Maharashtra. Maharashtra State is considerd as one of the richest state in India but it is the state having second rank about poverty in India. So it is necessary to look after poverty seriously.

Scope of the Study –

Present study has been carried out for Panvel rural area only. There as 177 villages in Panvel Tehsil out of these 10% villeges means 17 villeges are randomly selected for the research work.

Statement of the Problem-

Research By considering various measures of poverty, it becoms necessary to find out whether these measures are for the alliviation of poverty in Panvel Tehsil. For this purpose this study undertakes to find out what are the measures to alliviate poverty in Panvel Tehsil.

Objectives –

*   To analyze the extent of poverty in Panvel Tehsil
*   To analyze the problem faced by the poor people.
*   To Suggest the remedial Measures.

Analysis of Data –
Income and Poverty -

There are 177 villages in the Panvel Tahsil out of these 25 villages are selected for the survey and same method is used for the selection of the families of particular village, so 276 families are finalized for survey and it completed. As it was decided to select only 10% villages by lottery method.

Table no.1
Income status of Families

Sr. No.	Income level (Rs.)	No. of Families	Percentage
1	Less than10,000	26	9.43
2	10001 to 20000	63	22.83
3	20001 to 30000	97	35.14
4	30001 to 40000	54	19.56
5	40001 & above	36	13.04
Total		276	100.00%

Source: Primary Survey 2011

As far as income of the families under poverty is concerned, it is classified in table no.12. 26 or 9.43% families are having less than Rs.10,000 annual income. 63 or 22.83% families are with the range of Rs.10001 to Rs.20,000. 97or 35.14% families are in the range of Rs. 20,001 to 30,000. 54 or 19.56% families are within the range of Rs.30, 001 to Rs. 40,000. Only 36 or 13.04% families are having the income above the Rs.40, 000. By recent definition of planning commission of *Rs.32 per day per person for poor people families with minimum 6 persons require more than Rs. 70,000 per year. But no family under study in Panvel is more than Rs.70, 000 incomes per year.*

Poverty and House Status –
Table no.2
Type of House

Sr. No.	House Status	No of families	Percentage
1	Home less	09	3.26
2	House with grass (Hut)	219	79.34
3	House with teen Or Weak dwellings	27	9.79
4	House with Brick work	21	7.61
Total		276	100 %

Source: Primary Survey 2011

The main criteria to determine the poverty is shelter. Table no. 2 gives the status of people under study as regards to shelter. About 3.26 or families are homeless. 219 families or 79.34% families are living in huts which are a very weak shelter. This cannot protect these people properly throughout the year. House with teen and grass or weak dwellings are built by 9.79%   or 27 families. These three categories show that having status of the people living below poverty line is not satisfactory. Only 7.61% people or 21 families are having cement concrete house.

Land acquired
Table no.3
Land acquired by Household

Sr. No.	Land status	No of families	Percentage
1	Landless	254	92.02
2	Less than 1 acre land	18	6.53
3	2 to 3 acre land	04	1.45
Total		276	100 %

Source: Primary Survey 2011

For Panvel, out of 276 families under study 254 families are landless, it is around 92.02%. 18 Families are having less than 1 acre of land and only four families are having 2 to 3 acre land. This indicates that the means

to livelihood i.e. land for rural people are not available to 92.02%. Lack of means to individual enhances further poverty or maintains these people below poverty line.

Food available
Table no.4
Status of Food available

Sr. No.	Food Status	No. of families	Percentage
1	One time sufficient food	48	17.39
2	Two time insufficient food	98	35.50
3	Two Time sufficient food	73	26.45
4	Two time nutritious food	57	20.66
Total		276	100 %

Source: Primary Survey 2011

One of the most important criteria of determining the poverty is food. In India we use the consumption criteria finalize the actual poverty line. The status of food availability is given in table no.6. Only 57 families or 20.66% families have two time nutritious food and 75 families or 26.45% families have two time sufficient food. But 98 families or 35.50% families have insufficient food for two times. At the same time 48 families or 17.39% families do have sufficient food but for only one time in a day. For better standard of living nutritious food is necessary. But data hints at poor standard of living of the people under study in Panvel.

Conclusions -
1. All families are having income less than (Rs.40000/-) the government criteria of below poverty line i.e. Rs.32/- per day per person.
2. 90.57% families want proper home which will protect their family.
3. 92.02% families are landless, which is the main source of income and social status and also employment generator.
4. 9 families are homeless.
5. 79.34% families are living in cottage which dose not protect in any season.
6. Only 7.61% families are living in the proper home.
7. 17.39% families get only one time food.
8. Only 20.66% families are gets two time nutritious food.

Suggestions –
1. Government Programmes must be introduced to the poor.
2. Rationing system need to spread all over and it is necessary to expand the no. of goods.
3. Easy Loan facility is necessary to give these people.
4. Landless labour should get land for their family improvement.
5. Sufficient and nutritious food should be distributed in poor people.

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