

A Study on Rural Poverty in context to Ahmedabad District of Gujarat State

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is the burning issue of today's world. The conceptual framework practiced worldwide is targeting only to reduce poverty level and increasing the economy. This may results to economy of any of the country can be balance after having minor changes in poverty. India is the country, where majority of population is associated with rural area. This research is carried out to understand the micro level study about rural poverty. This aims to understand the poverty level especially targeting to the BPL families of Ahmedabad district. The research is a primitive study by taking the survey of Ahmedabad district. The primary data for 300 BPL families are collected to understand the nature of poverty.

1. INTRODUCTION

Total 33% of the world's poor live in India, and there are more needy individuals in India alone than in the entire of Africa. More than 64% of the populace lives in provincial zones. Horticulture and related exercises in provincial India add to 34% of the Gross Domestic Product, and is in charge of the work of more than 62% of the workforce. Consequently, when one discusses sociological and monetary advancement in India, what is generally important is the means by which the lives of the country individuals have changed. In general insights, for example, the national GDP could veil the truth in the provincial life.

One of the colossal examples of overcoming adversity of India is the country's accomplishment in nourishment generation. The West-Bengal starvation of 1941 was in charge of the passing of more than 3.8 million individuals and shot the green upheaval in 1966-67. New rural strategies consolidating the utilization of hereditary enhanced seeds, twofold editing and extension of cultivating land achieved national freedom in grain generation. Steady developments in cultivating strategies keep on expanding unit yield, yet this momentous achievement has not yet completely protected the nation from the effect of dry spell and declining water sources. Nor has the commitment of the rustic division to the country's monetary thriving realized the coveted change in the lives of the 295 million poor who generally live in the towns. That is a story the country can't stow away.

The genuine story of provincial India must be told with more than 295 million characters who live in neediness with not as much as a dollar daily in salary for a group of four, and whose economic wellbeing in their networks is consigned to underneath the heavenly dairy animals, the intense snake and the vivacious monkey. It is where the elites of the towns - the high society and the landowners - go after the vulnerable, frequently in plot with government authorities who should help and ensure them. It is where seek after a

superior future is as removed as the consuming sun, and nothing that occurs around them, including the purported specialized upset, realizes comfort.

2. A STUDY OF RURAL POVERTY

GENDER OF RESPONDENT

To analyze economic situation gender is also important factor. Gender equality is also emerging issue of society and each and every country is trying to remove inequality.

Table 4.1 Gender of Respondent

| Gender | | Percentage |
|--------|-----|------------|
| Male | 270 | 90 |
| Female | 30 | 10 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

By approaching people of rural Ahmedabad which are part of sample. Researcher has tried to get information about gender by taking sample of 300 families. Researcher found that out of 300 families 270 families have male member as head of the family which are 90% of respondents and 30 families have female as a head of the families. Study shows that 10% family have female as a head of family. It shows that still in rural area male have dominant role in family.

4.3 TEHSIL AND GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Ahmedabad has different 10 tehsils. This study is executed for the BPL families of selected 9 tehsils of Ahmedabad district. In this research respondent are classified according to tehsil and gender. Dascroi is on top with 22% respondents of sample size. Out of 66 respondents of Dascroi 60 respondents are male and 6 female.

Table 4.2 Tehsil and Gender wise Classification

| | Gender | | Total | Percentage |
|----------------|--------|--------|-------|------------|
| | Male | Female | | |
| Viramgam | 32 | 4 | 36 | 12.0 |
| Sanand | 43 | 5 | 48 | 16.0 |
| Bavla | 27 | 3 | 30 | 10.0 |
| Dhandhuka | 18 | 2 | 20 | 6.7 |
| Detroj-Rampura | 22 | 2 | 24 | 8.0 |
| Dholera | 9 | 1 | 10 | 3.3 |
| Dholka | 40 | 5 | 45 | 15.0 |
| Dascroi | 60 | 6 | 66 | 22.0 |
| Mandal | 19 | 2 | 21 | 7.0 |
| Total | 270 | 30 | 300 | 100.0 |

The least number of respondents are founds in Dholera. There are 9 male and only 1 female respondent have supported. It covers only 3.3% of total respondents.

| | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| OBC | 150 | 50 |
| Other | 75 | 25 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.4 CATEGORY WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.3 represent category of total 300 respondents who are the part of survey and study. India has diversified population. Its population is classified in different religions and category in different part of country. Generally all over country population is classified in mainly SC, ST, OBC and others.

Table 4.3 Category of Respondents

| Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| SC | 60 | 20 |
| ST | 15 | 5 |

SC, ST, OBC are get reservation in education and jobs because they are identified as an economic and socially backward. In this research 20% are SC respondents it means 60 respondents out of total 300. Total 5% are ST and 50% are belongs to OBC. Total 25% respondent are belongs to other category of total sample size. Data shows that maximum respondent are belongs to OBC category 50% then 5% from ST and 20% from SC.

4.5 TEHSIL AND CATEGORY WISE CLASSIFICATIONS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4.4 shows classification of respondents according to category and tehsil wise.

Table 4.4 Tehsil and Category wise Classification of Respondents

| | Category of Respondents | | | | | | | | Total | % |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | SC | % | ST | % | OBC | % | Other | % | | |
| Viramgam | 8 | 13.33 | 2 | 13.33 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 10.67 | 36 | 12 |
| Sanand | 9 | 15 | 1 | 6.67 | 24 | 16 | 14 | 18.67 | 48 | 16 |
| Bavla | 7 | 11.67 | 5 | 33.33 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 10 |
| Dhandhuka | 5 | 8.33 | 1 | 6.67 | 10 | 6.67 | 4 | 5.33 | 20 | 6.7 |
| Detroj-Rampura | 4 | 6.67 | 1 | 6.67 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 9.33 | 24 | 8 |
| Dholera | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6.67 | 5 | 3.33 | 1 | 1.33 | 10 | 3.3 |
| Dholka | 11 | 18.33 | 1 | 6.67 | 23 | 15.33 | 10 | 13.33 | 45 | 15 |
| Dascroi | 8 | 13.33 | 2 | 13.33 | 33 | 22 | 23 | 30.67 | 66 | 22 |
| Mandal | 5 | 8.33 | 1 | 6.67 | 10 | 6.67 | 5 | 6.67 | 21 | 7 |
| Total | 60 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 300 | 100 |

It is observed that in Dascroi out of 66 (22%) respondents 8 (13.33%) are belongs to SC category, 2 respondents are belongs to ST category which are also 13.33% of total ST category respondents. 33 (22%) of total OBC Respondents are belongs to Dascroitalka and 23(30.67%) of total other category respondents belongs to same taluka.18.33% of total

SC respondents are belongs to Dholka. 33.33% of total ST category respondents are belongs to Bavla.

4.6 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

In India people are believed universal marriage system. Thus, respondents are classified according to marital status and researcher has tried to analyze it.

Table 4.5 Marital Status of Respondents

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------|------|--------|-------|
| Widower | 10 | 27 | 37 |
| Divorced | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 12 | 30 | 42 |

As we have discussed that Out of total 300 families 270 families have male respondents as a head of family. Out of 270 male respondents 10 are widower as well as 2 are divorcee. 30 Female are head of family and out of 30 female respondents 27 are widower. As we know that Indian people are very much possessive about their customs. So female are spend their life without life partner after the death of her husband. In this study 3 female respondents are divorcee and performing task as head of family.

4.7 TYPES OF FAMILY

Residence of Developing country like India prefers joint family system. Joint family system promotes high birth rate and it is one of the reasons of poverty. The researcher has focused on types of family of respondents. 117(39%) families are living as nuclear family and remaining 183 (61%) are living as joint family.

Table 4.6 Types of Family

| Family | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Joint Family | 117 | 39 |
| Nuclear Family | 183 | 61 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.8 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION

The study focused on total no. 300 family and head of family as respondents. In 300 families total 1530 members. Out of 1530 members 774(51%) are male and 756(49%) are female. There is no vast difference in no. of male and female members. We can say that in these 300 families gender inequality is very much low.

Table 4.7 Gender wise Classification

| No. of Family | Members in Family | Male | Female |
|---------------|-------------------|------|--------|
| 300 | 1530 | 774 | 756 |

4.9 SIZE OF FAMILY MEMBERS

The study found that only 1% families have 2 members in family and 62.67% families have more than 4 family members. It shows that majority families have not adopted family planning. It may be they have no knowledge about family planning or tools are not easily available. But large no. of members in family is the cause of poverty and also sign of poverty. 6.33% and 30% families have 3 and 4 members respectively.

Table 4.8 Members in Family

| Members in Family | Total Family | Percentage |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| 2 | 3 | 1 |

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-------|
| 3 | 19 | 6.33 |
| 4 | 90 | 30 |
| More than 4 | 188 | 62.67 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.10 AGE GROUP OF FAMILY MEMBERS

In economy productive population play important role in development. Children and old age people who are not participating in production process are known as unproductive population and on the other hand youth who are attaching with production process are called productive process. The study has focused on age group of family members. Total 994(66%) members have age more than 21 years and represent adult age group. Mainly 372 (24%) person are belongs to age group 21-35 and these group is part of productive population. 95(6%) members are in age group 0 to 5 and 110(10%) are in 6 to 10 age group, they are children. 331 members belong to 11-20 age group, teenagers.

Table 4.9 Age group of Family Members

| Age Group | Family Members |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 0 to 5 | 95 |
| 6 to 10 | 110 |
| 11 to 20 | 331 |
| 21-35 | 372 |
| 35 and above | 622 |
| Total Family Members | 1530 |

4.11 HANDICAPPED MEMBERS IN FAMILY

Healthy, educated, skilled and well trained population is human capital. Healthy population is important for economic development. If handicapped members are not attached with production process, they will become burden on family. In this study only 3 members are handicapped out of total 1530 members. 2 male and 1 female members are handicapped.

Table 4.10 Handicapped Members

| Handicapped | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------|------|--------|-------|
| Yes | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| No | 772 | 755 | 1527 |
| Total | 774 | 756 | 1530 |

4.12 TYPES OF HOUSE

Shelter is basic necessity for human being. Residential condition of family shows life standard of family. In this study 10.33% respondents are living in Kachha house, it means are living in worst condition. 59.33% respondents have Half Pakka house and 30.33 % respondents have Pakka house. 91 respondents have Pakka house and they are living in satisfactorily.

Table 4.11 Types of House

| Types of House | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Kaccha | 31 | 10.33 |
| Half Pakka | 178 | 59.33 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| Pakka | 91 | 30.33 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.13 OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE

In this study, information of ownership of house is also collected and represented here in below table. Only 12.67 % respondents have not their own house and they are living in rental house or in others house. 87.33% respondents are owner of house. It clarifies that majority respondents are in good situation and at least they have ownership of house.

Table 4.12 Ownership of House

| Ownership of House | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 262 | 87.33 |
| No | 38 | 12.67 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.14 SUPPORTS FROM GOVERNMENT

Analysis of data shows that 20.33% respondents have got benefit from government and as a result they have pakka or urban type house. 79.67 % are not benefited by government so they are living in hut or kaccha house. Majority part of respondents needs support from government for good residence condition.

Table 4.13 Supports from Government

| Support From Govt. | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 61 | 20.33 |
| No | 239 | 79.67 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.15 ANNUAL RENT OF HOUSE

As per above discussion it is clear that 38 respondents have not their own house. Out of 38 respondents 14 families are living in relatives' houses with their prior permission or in others house but they have not to pay any rent. 24 Respondents are living in rental house and paying rent for that. 6 respondents are paying less than Rs. 2500 rent annually and 16 are paying Rs. 2500 to Rs. 5000 as a rent. Two respondents are paying more than Rs. 5000 annual rent for residential facility.

Table 4.14 Annual Rent of House

| Rent | Frequency |
|----------------|-----------|
| Less than 2500 | 6 |
| 2500 to 5000 | 16 |
| More than 5000 | 2 |
| Total | 24 |

4.16 NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE

The study analyzed residential condition of respondents. Out of 300 families 258 families are living in one room house which is 86% of total families. Only 14% families have two rooms in their house. It shows that majority families are in worst condition and they required facilities.

Table 4.15 Rooms in House

| No. of Rooms | Frequency | % |
|--------------|-----------|---|
|--------------|-----------|---|

| | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| One | 258 | 86 |
| Two | 42 | 14 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.17 KITCHEN HOME

Table 4.22 represents kitchen facility in home of respondents' house. 61% respondents have not extra room or space for kitchen in their house. If families have no extra room or space for kitchen then compulsorily they have to cook in open space area and it is not good for health. 39% respondents have kitchen along with room in house.

Table 4.16 Kitchen in Home

| Kitchen in Home | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 117 | 39.00 |
| No | 183 | 61.00 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.18 FUEL USED FOR COOKING

The study concentrated on use of fuel for cooking. Data shows that Wood or animal dung as fuel used by 82% respondents and as a result female group has suffered. They became victim of different lung problems. 9.33% respondent used kerosene as a fuel. Use of Kerosene cause of pollution but it available at subsidize rate and so poor family are using it. These 9.33% are comparatively good position than other 82% respondents who are using animal dung or wood. Respondent who is using kerosene they are using stove for cooking. 26 (8.67%) respondents are using Gas as a fuel and they may be in good economic position with compare to other respondent or Gas facilities are available in their area. Majority respondents' economic condition may be not good as a result they are using wood or kerosene as fuel or gas facility not available in those areas.

Table 4.17 Fuel Used for Cooking

| Type of Fuel | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Wood/ Dunk | 246 | 82 |
| Kerosene | 28 | 9.33 |
| Gas | 26 | 8.67 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.19 SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Water is basic facility to survive. Data shows that drinking water facilities are available to respondents. But all respondents have not same facility for drinking water, so researcher has tried to analyze it. 231(77%) family have tap as source for water. 61(20.33 %) respondents have availability of well as source of water and 8(2.67%) respondents have hand pump.

Table 4.18 Source of Drinking Water

| Source for Water | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Tap | 231 | 77 |
| Well | 61 | 20.33 |
| Hand Pump | 8 | 2.67 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.20 TAP FACILITY IN HOUSE

The study also focused on tap facility is available in house or not. As per above discussion 231 respondents have tap facility but only 128 respondents or family have tap in house and remaining 103 respondents are using tap which is available at public place or their relatives/ neighbor's tap as source of water. 172 respondents do not have tap in house so they are using hand pump or public well for drinking water or water facilities. It is government's responsibility to provide water facilities to citizens of country.

Table 4.19 Tap Facility in House

| Tap in House | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 128 | 42.67 |
| No | 172 | 57.33 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.21 AVAILABILITY OF WATER THROUGH TAP

India is 7th largest country of the world and on 2nd rank with reference to population. It is very difficult to satisfy all requirements and need of total population but basic facilities should be provided to them. Water facility is available but in many areas it is not available on daily basis. This study has tried to focus frequency of water availability through tap. Data shows that 36 respondents have water facility available daily but 4 respondents get same facility only once in a week. 143 respondents are enjoying water facility through tap 3 to 4 times in a week and 48 family have only 2 times a week. Government has focused on this situation and solves it.

Table 4.20 Availability of Water through Tap

| Availability of Water Through Tap | Frequency |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Every Day (7 times) | 36 |
| 3 to 4 times | 143 |
| 2 times | 48 |
| 1 time | 4 |
| Total | 231 |

4.22 BATHING FACILITY

"Health is wealth" but for good health cleanliness of body is necessary. Bathing facility is important for cleanliness of body. 27% respondents have bathing facility available in house. 35.67% respondents have open wash area outside house and 37.33% are using wall constructed wash area as bathing facility. Due to high population rate this type of basic facilities are not available to people easily.

Table 4.21 Bathing Facility

| Bathing Facility | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Bath Room | 81 | 27 |
| Open Wash Area | 107 | 35.67 |
| Wall Constructed Wash Area | 112 | 37.33 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.23 TOILET FACILITY IN HOUSE

Toilet facility is one of the basic facilities which necessary for human being. Only 26.33% respondents or families have toilet facility available in house but remaining 73.67% respondents have not available. 73.67% families are

using open air area as toilet facility and it is not good for health. It becomes cause of pollution and disease. For health and clean India toilet facility must be available to all in their house or at least public toilet must be available near residential area.

Table 4.22 Toilet Facility in House

| Toilet Facility | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 79 | 26.33 |
| No | 221 | 73.67 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.24 DRAINAGE FACILITY

Drainage facility is part of town planning and also basic requirement of society. Data shows that 7% respondents are using pipe line as drainage facility and 26.33% respondents have open drainage facility. Majority 59.33% respondents are using open source as drainage facility it means drainage facility is not available to them. When drainage facility is not available people uses open space and it became the cause of pollution.

7.33% respondents are using drainage well.

Table 4.23 Drainage Facility

| Drainage Facility | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Pipe Line | 21 | 7 |
| Open Drainage | 79 | 26.33 |
| Open Source | 178 | 59.33 |
| Drainage Well | 22 | 7.33 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.25 AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY

India is leading country in production of coal. Majority part of production of coal is used in generating electricity although electricity is not available 24 hours and all area of country. Researcher has tried to collect information about availability of electricity to respondents. 98% respondents have availability of electricity and only 2% respondents have not electricity facility.

Table 4.24 Availability of Electricity

| Electricity | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes | 294 | 98 |
| No | 6 | 2 |
| Total | 300 | 100 |

4.26 ELECTRICITY BILL PER MONTH

Electricity facility is not available freely. Respondents have to pay bill for it. 169 respondents are paying electricity bill less than Rs. 250 per month. Electricity bill shows consumption of electricity and rate of electricity charged by Electricity Company. 37.76% respondents are paying Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per month for electricity facilities they have consumed. Only 4.76% respondents are paying more than Rs. 500 for electricity facility.

Table 4.25 Electricity Bill per Month

| Electricity Bill | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Less than 250 | 169 | 57.48 |
| 250 to 500 | 111 | 37.76 |
| More than 500 | 14 | 4.76 |

| | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| Total | 294 | 100 |
|-------|-----|-----|

1. Researcher found that out of 300 families 270 families have male member as head of the family which are 90% of respondents and 30 families have female as a head of the families. Study shows that 10% family have female as a head of family. It shows that still in rural area male have dominant role in family.
2. This study is executed for the BPL families of selected 9 tehsils of Ahmedabad district. In this research respondent are classified according to tehsil and gender. Dascroi is on top with 22% respondents of sample size. Out of 66 respondents of Dascroi 60 respondents are male and 6 female.
3. In this research 20% are SC respondents it means 60 respondents out of total 300. Total 5% are ST and 50% are belongs to OBC. Total 25% respondent are belongs to other category of total sample size. Data shows that maximum respondent are belongs to OBC category 50% then 5% from ST and 20% from SC.
4. It is observed that in Dascroi out of 66 (22%) respondents 8 (13.33%) are belongs to SC category, 2 respondents are belongs to ST category which are also 13.33% of total ST category respondents. 33 (22%) of total OBC Respondents are belongs to Dascroitalka and 23(30.67%) of total other category respondents belongs to same taluka. 18.33% of total SC respondents are belongs to Dholka. 33.33% of total ST category respondents are belongs to Bavla.
5. Out of total 300 families 270 families have male respondents as a head of family. Out of 270 male respondents 10 are widower as well as 2 are divorcee. 30 Female are head of family and out of 30 female respondents 27 are widower. As we know that Indian people are very much possessive about their customs. So female are spend their life without life partner after the death of her husband. In this study 3 female respondents are divorcee and performing task as head of family.
6. The researcher has focused on types of family of respondents. 117(39%) families are living as nuclear family and remaining 183 (61%) are living as joint family.
7. The study focused on total no. 300 family and head of family as respondents. In 300 families total 1530 members. Out of 1530 members 774(51%) are male and 756(49%) are female. There is no vast difference in no. of male and female members. We can say that in these 300 families gender inequality is very much low.
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12. . Only 12.67 % respondents have not their own house and they are living in rental house or in others house. 87.33% respondents are owner of house. It clarifies that majority respondents are in good situation and at least they have ownership of house.
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in good economic position with compare to other respondent or Gas facilities are available in their area. Majority respondents' economic condition may be not good as a result they are using wood or kerosene as fuel or gas facility not available in those areas.

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