# Chapter 6

# The Economic Status

The economic status of the sample housreholds wasstudied in respect of income pattern, the extent of urban poverty and the liability position.

6.1  Income pattern of the sample Households.

The income pattern of the sample households is given in Table No.1. It gives the fact that the average monthly income per households. It comes to per capita monthly income of Rs.96.32 only. Considering the high cost of living in Solapur, this is definitely inadequate which leads tp poverty of the people.

The following conclusions can be drawn regarding income pattern of the sample households in different zopadpattis under study (Table No.vi.1)

(1)  The sample households in Bangle wasti (Rs. 803.96), Ghongade wasti (Rs.725.32) and RMAJ (Rs.690.20), recorded greater average monthly income than that of total sample households whereas the average monthly income per household was at a low level of Rs.431 and Rs.473 in respect of Maddi wasti and MJBB respectively. This perhaps might be due to the smaller number of persons engaged in services/ organised sectors than those unemployed or under employed in unorganised sectors.

(2) Those slums which showed higher average monthly income per household are dominated by the Backward class community which get employment in Government or other corporate bodies such as

Municipal corporation.

(3) The per captia monthly income of the total sample households was less than Rs,100 (i.e., 96.32), zopadpattis such as Maddi patil wasti, Thorala Rajwada, MMPHW, MJBB, Maratha wasti and other slums.

(4) The average per capita income was comparatively at higher level only in respect of Hanuman Nagar, Bagale wasti and Shahir wasti.

Thus, it can be stated that the average monthly income per household was compartively at a low level in those zopadpattis in which occupational pattern was dominated by unorganised sector. It was at a higher level in the zopadpattis in which employment status was dominated by service sector. The Thorala Rajwada was an exception for the same. It was observed particularly in the zopadpattis such as Thorala Rajwada ,RMAJ, Ghongade wasti that dependent ratio was high. Many unemployed persons wanted Goverment job only as it is the privilege of Backward class communities.

6.2    The urban poor

The Table No.vi.2 throws more light on the problem of inequality of income amongst the poor households who have low per capita income and the low average monthly income. More than 36 percent of the total sample households were in the lowest income group of below Rs.500 per month. Nearly 41 percent

(i.e.,40.60) of the total sample households were in the monthly income bracket between Rs. 500 and 1,000 only.

According to the Draft of the sixth five year plan. a family consisting of 5 members only should have the minimum net annual income of Rs.3,500 to satisfy minimum basic needs at the price level of the year 1980-81. The family having net income below this level is defined as Below poverty line (B.P.L.) household. It can be easily estimated that the B.P.L. income of the sample households consisting of six family members each would be of Rs. 4200/- which comes to Rs. 350 P.M. at the price level of the year 1980-81. While considering the factors such as high cost of living in Solapur town, poor housing condition, high dependent ratio, we can roughly estimate that a family whose net monthly income is less than Rs. 500/- can be defined as a B.P.L. family.

Accordingly, the sample households can be defined as the Below Poverty Line (B.P.L.) family. more than 36 % of total sample households under study were in the trap of B.P.L. With this estimate the table No. VI.2 reveals the fact that -

The Zopadpattis such as Bagale Wasti,Thorala Rajwada and Ghongade Wasti have comparatively less B.P.L. households. On the other hand the following Zopadpattis had comparatively greater percentage of the B.P.L. households =

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Maddi Patil Wasti | (47.57) |
| 2. | Maratha Wasti | (39.74) |
| 3. | Mukund Nagar | (44.18) |
| 4. | Jamma wasti | (44.18) |
| 5. | Basawanti Plot | (44.18) |
| 6. | Basav Nagar | (44.18) |
| 7. | Ramabai Ambedkar Wasti | (44.18) |
| 8. | Masare Wasti | (47.31) |
| 9. | Ambedkar Nagar | (47.31) |
| 10. | Jawalkar Wasti | (47.31) |
| 11. | Matang Wasti | (42.60) |
| 12. | Mote Wasti | (42.60) |
| 13. | Pathan Wasti | (42.60) |
| 14. | Hande Plot | (42.60) |
| 15. | Wadgaon Wasti | (42.60) |
| | Other slums | (50.74) |

The figures into bracket indicate the percentage of the sample households in BPL trap.