

Review Article

Incidence of Urban poverty in Guntur Municipal Corporation of Andhra Pradesh- An Empirical study

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Abstract - This paper's main objective is to analyze the urban poverty in India and the state of Andhra Pradesh and analyze situation poverty in the selected households in Guntur Municipal Corporation. The paper is based on secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is collected from government reports, journals, and books. The primary data collected from the selected sample respondent in Guntur Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh. 100 sample respondents were selected from the Guntur municipal corporation through a simple random sampling method. The paper concluded that the occupation wise persons living below the poverty line worked out based on income as per the Expert Group Criterion. The fifty percent of State per-capita income considered poverty line is Rs.75,586/-. The intra caste category and region analysis observed a slight variation among the two regions' caste categories. Nearly 21 percent, 36.43 percent of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries live below the poverty line in Guntur Municipal Corporation. And above 50 percent of service and artesian is live below the poverty line in both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries followed by above 53 percent of transport, and 50 percent of manufacturing occupation respondents live below the poverty line in the study area.

Keywords - Guntur, Income, Occupation Poverty, Statistics

I.INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the widely discussed topics in the contemporary world. It exists in large areas of the world, particularly the developing countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Indonesia, and Latin American countries. The origin of the problem is not a recent one. Its origin can be traced to the birth and growth of feudal relations of production, which institutionalized economic and social inequalities based on private property. Urban Poverty is multi-dimensional, thus measuring it presents several challenges beyond low income, and there is low human, social, and financial capital. The First and the most common approach to measuring poverty is quantitative, income-metric

measures, which use income or consumption to assess whether a household can afford to purchase a basic basket of goods (food, housing, water, clothing, transport, etc.) at a given point in time. The basket ideally reflects local tastes and adjusts for spatial price differentials across regions and urban or rural areas in a given country. Money metric methods are widely used because they are objective and can be used as the basis for a range of socio-economic variables. It is possible to adjust for differences between households and intra household inequalities. Consumption is generally considered to be a better measure than income because income tends to fluctuate over time.

II.OBJECTIVE

The main aim of the paper to analyze urban poverty in India and also in the state of Andhra Pradesh and also analyze situation poverty in the selected households in Guntur Municipal Corporation

III. METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is collected from government reports, journals, and books. The primary data collected from the selected sample respondent in Guntur Municipal Corporation in Andhra Pradesh. A 100 sample respondents selected from the Guntur municipal corporation through a simple random sampling method.

Poverty is when people suffer from a chronic shortage of food and other basic needs like clothing, housing, medical and educational facilities. Hence, they are victims of ill-health, disease, sheer animal hunger, reduced longevity, and ignorance, which is an obvious phenomenon in any third world country. The concentration of poverty in developing countries and economic affluence in developed countries has existed only during the last two centuries. As the urban population increases, the land occupied by cities and cities' land has increased at an even higher rate. A global sample of 120 cities observed between 1990 and the year 2000, while



the population grew at a rate of 17% on average, the built-up area grew by 28%. It has been projected by 2030 (table-1), the urban population of developing countries will double, while the area covered by cities would triple. Large cities are defined as having between 5 and 10 million inhabitants and megacities having 10 million or more inhabitants. In 1995, there were 22 large cities and 14 megacities by 2015, both categories of cities had doubled as there were 44 large cities and 29 megacities. Most megacities are located in developing countries, and this will continue as several large cities in Asia, Latin America, and Africa is projected to become megacities by 2030. Large cities and megacities are influential in the global economy. The top 600 cities with a fifth of the world's population generate 60% of global GDP, consistent mainly with developed countries.

Table-1. Urban rate of change 1995-2015

Region/Area	Rate of change of Urban Population during 1995-2015 (in percentage)
World	2.16
High-income Countries	0.88
Middle-income countries	2.63
Low-income countries	3.68
Africa	3.44
Asia	2.78
Latin America/ the Caribbean	1.74
Europe	0.31
North America	1.24
Oceania	1.53

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of India-2015

The demographic dimension of Urbanization includes reproduction and age cohorts. Three important trends stand out, one, as more people live in cities, the total fertility rate, or the average number of children per adult woman decreases. The relationship between Urbanization and urban fertility shows that the relatively poor and less urban countries have high fertility levels. African countries with the lowest level of Urbanization have fertility rates, while Western Europe, Japan, and North America are highly urbanized with low fertility rates. The highest fertility rates in the world are for poor, rural countries. As countries urbanize, they gain wealth. As such, women's work and educational opportunities tend to increase, leading to later marriages and fewer children. The positive dynamics behind the demographics transition to smaller is complex. Many countries in developing countries have witnessed a decline in infant mortality, while fertility remains high. It is estimated that the children under age 15 accounted for 28% of the population, and the youth aged 15-24 accounting for 17%. There are 1.9 billion people worldwide, with 88% in developing countries in 2015. Many developing countries face youth unemployment- particularly in Africa, the Middle East, South America, Central Asia, and the Pacific Islands.

The youth account for a sizeable proportion of the population.

A.Urban Poverty In India

India, the world's largest second most populated country, has 31.16 percent of the urban population. Census of India 2011 b provision of population totals, urban agglomeration, and cities. In terms o percentage, India's urban population ranks 207 globally (The World Bank 2016). Still, in real numbers, the country stands second (United Nations Development of Economic and Social Affairs, Population, Division, 2014). Urbanization in India began to accelerate after Independence due to its adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the private sector's development. Urbanization is taking place at a faster rate in India. The population residing in urban areas in India, according to the 1901 census, was 11.4 percent. This count increased to 28.53 percent according to the 2001 census, and crossing 30 percent as per 2011 Census standing at 31.16. According to a survey of United Nations State of the World Population Report in 2007, by 2030, 40.76 percent of the country's population is expected to reside in urban areas. As per the World Bank, India, China, Indonesia, and the United States will lead the world's urban population by 2050.

Slums are a by-product of Urbanization has been increasing with a numeric rise in urban population and town. About 377 million people live in 7935 towns/cities (2011 Census), constituting 31.2% of the total population. The number of towns has increased from 5161 in 2001 to 7935 in 2011. The country is gradually urbanizing, a distinction between the urban poor and the non-poor arises. 38 percent o India's slum households are in 46 million-plus cities and among top cities. India's urban poor population is increasing even after the government's constant effort to address their housing, health, education, and livelihood necessities through social protection schemes. The urban population in India is almost equal to the population of France.

B.The Magnitude Of Urban Poor In India

There was no serious collection of data on Urban Poor in the initial years of planning. The first attempt was made in Sixth FYP (1980-85) (Table-2) and estimated at 33.1 million slum population in India. The Seventh FYP (12985-90) identified tawdry water and sanitation facilities in urban poor as a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The Eighth Plan attempted to research and evaluation of urban schemes. The Ninth Plan recommended regular data on the collection, costs, and total houses construed each year. In the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the population of Urban Below Poverty Line was estimated and assumed that more than two-fifth percent of poor children would be slum dwellers. In the Eleventh Plan (2007-12), towns were classified based on population. The Twelfth FYP (2012-2017) has evidence-based situational analysis. For example, in its assessment of

423 cities in 2012, the Ministry of Urban Development found none of these cities' healthy and clean' concerning sanitation.

Table 2. Estimation of Urban Poor Population in various Five Year Plans

FIVE YEAR PLANS	URBAN POOR (in Millions)
Six Plan	33.1
Eighth Plan	41.8
Ninth Plan	76.47
Tenth plan	49.56
Eleventh Plan (MRP)	68.2
Eleventh Plan	81.4
Twelfth Plan	94.98

(Source: compiled based on figures mentioned in Five-year Plans)

C.Prevalence of Income-based Poverty

The occupation wise persons living below the poverty line are presented in Table 6.1, which is worked out based on income as per the Expert Group Criterion. The fifty percent of State per-capita income considered poverty line is Rs.75,586/-. The table clearly shows that above 88 percent of agricultural labor live below the Guntur and Palnadu regions' poverty line. The intra caste category and region analysis observed a slight variation among the two regions' caste categories. Nearly 21 percent, 36.43 percent of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are live below the poverty line in Guntur Municipal corporation.

And above 50 percent of service and artesian is live below the poverty line in both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries followed by above 53 percent of transport, and 50 percent of manufacturing occupation respondents live below poverty line in the study area. The above analysis clearly shows that poverty is high in non-beneficiaries, which is 36.43 percent. And the intensity of poverty is low in Trade and commerce occupation. The analysis clearly shows that the persons living below the poverty line are high in service and artesians and Transport occupation in both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

Table 3. Poverty Concentration at Fifty percent of the state Per Capita Income

(Below Poverty Line Rs.75,586 Per Capita Income, per annum)

Occupation Category	Persons living Below Poverty Line		
	Beneficiaries	Non Beneficiaries	Total
Manufacturing	3 (15.00)	7 (35.00)	10 (50.00)
Trade & Commerce	5 (14.29)	10 (28.57)	15 (42.86)
Service	11 (19.64)	18 (32.14)	29 (51.79)
Artesian	6 (20.00)	12 (40.00)	18 (60.00)
Transport	4 (26.67)	4 (26.67)	8 (53.33)
Total	29 (20.71)	51 (36.43)	80 (57.14)

Source: Compiled from collected data.

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentages to the respective totals

D.40 percent of DPCI

Table 4 depicts the region-wise and caste-wise percentage of persons living below the poverty line, which worked out based on the second method, i.e., 40 percent of District per-capita income, which is Rs.60,469/-. The incidence of poverty is high in non-beneficiaries, i.e., 35.71 percent, followed by 12.86 percent in beneficiaries. In intra occupation analysis clearly shows that the above 35 percent of artesians, service, and manufacturing occupation non-beneficiaries are live below the poverty line, whereas the lowest in trade and commerce occupation in non-beneficiaries, which is 25.71 percent. The incidence of poverty is very high in artesians at 13.33 percent followed by (13.33 percent) transport, (11.43 Percent) trade and commerce (50 percent), 10.71 percent in service and 10 percent in manufacturing occupation in beneficiaries The above statistics clearly shows that the incidence of poverty is related to occupational changes in Guntur Municipal corporation.

Table 4. Poverty Concentration at Fifty percent of the state Per Capita Income

(Below Poverty Line Rs.75,586 Per Capita Income, per annum)

Occupation Category	Persons living Below Poverty Line		
	Beneficiaries	Non Beneficiaries	Total
Manufacturing	2 (10.00)	7 (35.00)	9 (45.00)
Trade & Commerce	4 (11.43)	9 (25.71)	13 (37.14)
Service	6 (10.71)	19 (33.93)	25 (44.64)
Artesian	4 (13.33)	11 (36.67)	15 (50.00)
Transport	2 (13.33)	4 (26.67)	6 (40.00)
Total	18 (12.86)	50 (35.71)	68 (48.57)

Source: Compiled from collected data.

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentages to the respective totals

IV.CONCLUSION

The occupation wise persons were living below the poverty line, which is worked out based on income as per the Expert Group Criterion. The fifty percent of State per-capita income considered poverty line is Rs.75,586/-. The intra caste category and region analysis observed a slight variation among the two regions' caste categories. Nearly 21 percent, 36.43 percent of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are live below the poverty line in Guntur Municipal corporation. And above 50 percent of service and artesian are live below the poverty line in both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries followed by above 53 percent of transport, and 50 percent of manufacturing occupation respondents live below poverty line in the study area. The above analysis clearly shows that

poverty is high in non-beneficiaries, which is 36.43 percent. And the intensity of poverty is low in Trade and commerce occupation. The analysis clearly shows that the persons living below the poverty line are high in service and artesians and Transport occupation in both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The second method, i.e., 40 percent of District per-capita income, which is Rs.60,469/-. The incidence of poverty is high in non-beneficiaries, i.e., 35.71 percent, followed by 12.86 percent in beneficiaries. In intra occupation analysis clearly shows that the above 35 percent of artesians, service, and manufacturing occupation non-beneficiaries are live below the poverty line, whereas the lowest in trade and commerce occupation in non-beneficiaries, which is 25.71 percent. The incidence of poverty is very high in artesians at 13.33 percent followed by (13.33 percent) transport, (11.43 Percent) trade and commerce (50 percent), 10.71 percent in service and 10 percent in manufacturing occupation in beneficiaries. The above statistics clearly shows that the incidence of poverty is related to occupational changes in Guntur Municipal corporation.

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