

**Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science and Late N. P. Commerce College  
Armori, Dist. Gadchiroli (M.S.)**

**Department of Commerce**

**Survey Report on**

**Economic Status of Unorganized Labour Sector in  
Village Kasvi (BPL)**

**(2017-18)**

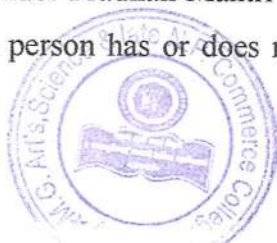
*Submitted by: - B. Com. II (Department of Commerce) students*

*Under the supervision of:-Prof. K. D. Hajare, HOD, Prof. Dr U.T. Kamble and  
Prof. M. M. Thaore of Commerce department*

**Introduction:-**

Below Poverty Line is an economic benchmark used by the government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of government assistance and aid. It is determined using various parameters which vary from state to state and within states. The present criteria are based on a survey conducted in 2002. Internationally, an income of less than \$1.90 per day per head of purchasing power parity is defined as extreme poverty. By this estimate, about 21.2% of Indians are extremely poor. Income-based poverty lines consider the bare minimum income to provide basic food requirements; it does not account for other essentials such as health care and education. India is an extremely poor country according to this.

This means following a priority list for each scheme, rather than following a single list of identified families for all schemes. For example, the people who put in manual work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act need not belong to families below the poverty line. Whoever is within the specified age bracket and is willing to get enrolled, can get covered. Similarly, the beneficiaries under National Food Security Act are identified by the State/UT Governments, with the ceiling/ coverage under TPDS determined for each State/UT by the central Government. This list of families can be different from the priority list used for rural housing programmes under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen), which runs on the basis of whether a person has or does not have a pucca house, based on SECC



survey of 2011. Similarly, the rural electrification programme Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana had the concept of below poverty line families. But the new approach of Soubhagya scheme is to make no discrimination based on the poverty line, but to go on the basis of households that do not have electricity connection. In the maternity benefit scheme renamed as Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, there is automatic and universal coverage, without any mention of whether a pregnant woman is below the poverty line or not.

Maharashtra's image as a progressive State has taken a beating with recent figures rating it third amongst major States, after Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as regards the population below poverty line. An Economic survey released by the State Government said the poverty estimates provided by the Planning Commission reveal poverty ratio in the State is 30.7 per cent, 3.2 per cent more than the all India (27.5 per cent) figure. **Maharashtra had 3.17 crore people below poverty line after Uttar Pradesh (5.90 crore) and Bihar (3.69 crore).**

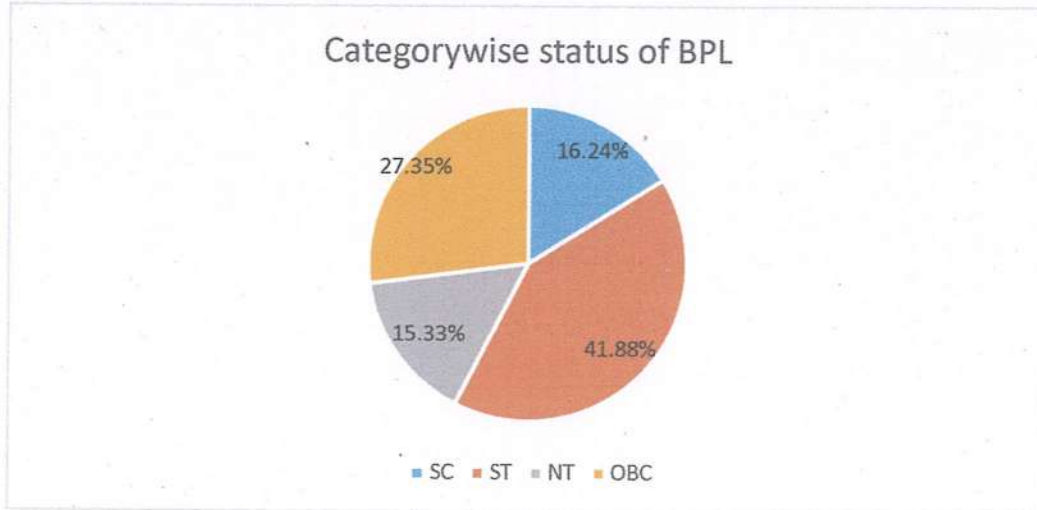
In connection with above consideration our college decided to survey on BPL database in adopted village *Kasvi* with the help of B.Com. II student. In survey lot of migration for employment is observed in kasvi.

**1) Status of BPL in Kasvi Village as per Caste /Category:-**

In survey of total 117 BPL families, division of families is done category wise as follows- where it is observed that S.T. category has more number of BPL families than other categories.

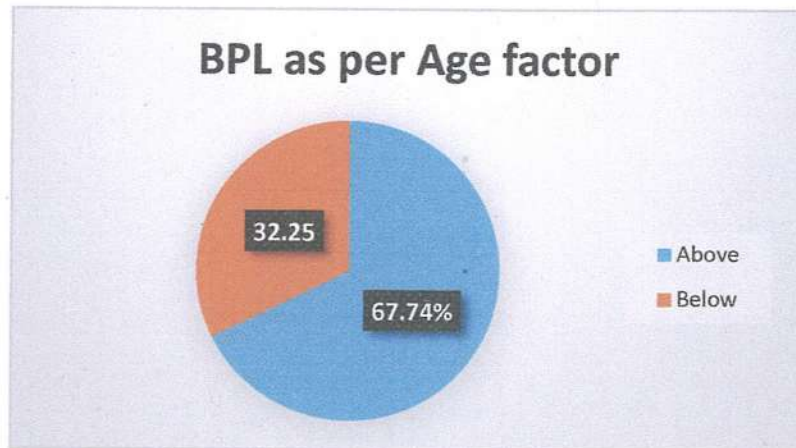
Category	Families	Percentage
S.C.	19	16.24
S.T.	49	41.88
N.T.	17	15.33
O.B.C.	32	27.35
Other	-	-
Total	117	100





**2) BPL Status as per Age:-**

Total No. of members included in survey was – 217 from which 147 members found to be above age of 18 and 70 below the age of 18.



Out of these total members 67.74% members can get earning for their family member whereas 32.24 are dependent for their survival.

**3) Information on Land Holder among BPL:-**

BPL Survey	No. of Families	Percentage
Farmer	45	97
Labour	01	3
Total	46	100



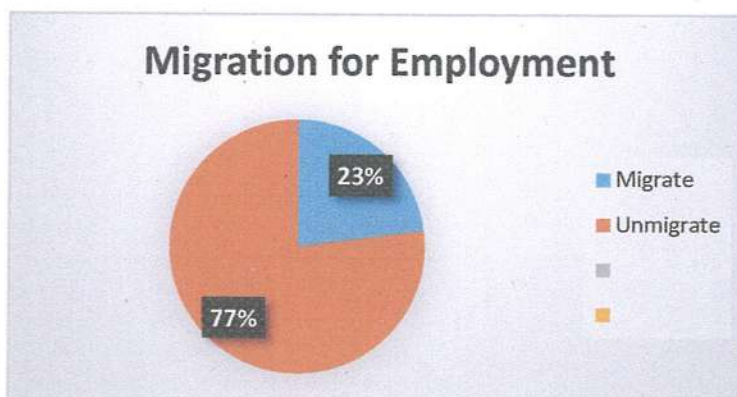
Survey shows that among 46 families 45 family have their own land of very small area (around 1 acre) and one family belong to labour Category.

**4) Annual Income of BPL Family :-**

Approximate Annual income of BPL families are given in the Chart as follows

Categories (Rupees)	No. of Families		
	Farm	Rural Employment	Other
Rupees			
5000-10000	03	46	16
10000-15000	08	-	12
15000-20000	18	-	05
20000-25000	14	-	08
25000-30000	02	-	04
Total	45	46	46

**5) Nature of Migration for Employment:-**

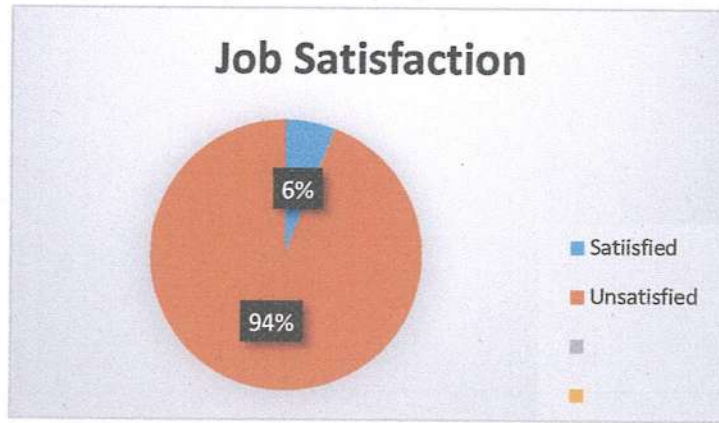


In survey it is observed that overall 23% families migrate for employment according to season while 77% families survive in the village for the development.

**6) Satisfaction with Job:-**

It is seen that 94% families are not satisfied with this employment as most of their common need cannot fulfil with such limited income source, only 6% families are satisfied with this employment.





**Conclusion:-**

Survey conducted in unorganised labour sector of Kasvi show that

1. There is little scope for employment due to lack agro based industry in area.
2. For labour Employment days are very less in comparison with season.
3. The basic needs of the family are not fully satisfied with limited income source.
4. There is no provision of perennial irrigation in the village.
5. Seasonable farming are totally depends on rain falling.

**Recommendation:-**

- 1) Government should plans for employment in the *Kasvi* village.
- 2) Perennial irrigation should be plan in *kasvi* village.

*K. D. Hajare*

**H.O.D.**

**Dept. of Commerce  
Asso-Prof. K. D. Hajare  
M.G. Art's, Science & Late N.P  
Commerce College, Armori**



*[Handwritten Signature]*

**Principal**

**Mahatma Gandhi Arts,  
Science & Late  
N P. Commerce College,  
Armori, Dist - Gadchiroli**