

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Mohammad Hailat
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,
University of South Carolina Aiken

Hasan Baktir
English Language and Literature
Department, Kayseri

Janaki Sinnasamy
Librarian, University of Malaya

Abdullah Sabbagh
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of
Management Sciences[PK]

Romona Mihaila
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Anna Maria Constantinovici
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Delia Serbescu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,
Romania

Loredana Bosca
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Anurag Misra
DBS College, Kanpur

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Xiaohua Yang
PhD, USA

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian
University, Oradea, Romania

George - Calin SERITAN
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political
Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

.....More

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade
ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

Iresh Swami

Rajendra Shendge
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,
Solapur

R. R. Patil
Head Geology Department Solapur
University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

R. R. Yaliker
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Rama Bhosale
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,
Panvel

Narendra Kadu
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

Umesh Rajderkar
Head Humanities & Social Science
YCMOU, Nashik

Salve R. N.
Department of Sociology, Shivaji
University, Kolhapur

K. M. Bhandarkar
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

S. R. Pandya
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,
Mumbai

Govind P. Shinde
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance
Education Center, Navi Mumbai

G. P. Patankar
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Alka Darshan Shrivastava
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar
Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Indapur, Pune

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary
Director, Hyderabad AP India.

Rahul Shriram Sudke
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya
Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)

S. Parvathi Devi
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

S.KANNAN
Annamalai University, TN

Sonal Singh,
Vikram University, Ujjain

Satish Kumar Kalhotra
Maulana Azad National Urdu University



POVERTY IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

Dr. Namita Sharma¹ and Dr. Anita Bhatt²

¹Asst. Professor, Dept. Of Economics, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

²Asst. Professor (Ad hoc), Netaji Subhas chandra Bose Govt. girls Collage, Seoni (M.P.)

ABSTRACT:

Poverty in India is widespread, and a variety of methods have been proposed to measure it. The official measure of Indian government, before 2005, was based on food security and it was defined from per capita expenditure for a person to consume enough calories and be able to pay for associated essentials to survive. Since 2005, Indian government adopted the Tendulkar methodology which moved away from calorie anchor to a basket of goods and used rural, urban and regional minimum expenditure per capita necessary to survive.

Key Words: Poverty in India, Analytical Study, variety of methods.

INTRODUCTION

The World Bank has similarly revised its definition and benchmarks to measure poverty since 1990, with \$2 per day income on purchasing power parity basis as the definition in use from 2005 to 2013. Some semi-economic and non-economic indices have also been proposed to measure poverty in India; for

example, the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index placed 33% weight on number of years spent in school and education and 6.25% weight on financial condition of a person, in order to determine if that person is poor.

- Objective-**
1. Who comes in the category of the poorest class in India.
 2. Where do the majority of poor live in India?
 3. Important initiatives of present government

Who comes in the category of the poorest class in India? – Tribal people, Dalits and labour class including farm workers in villages and casual workers in cities are still very poor and make the poorest class in India.

Where do the majority of poor live in India? – 60% of the poor still reside in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The reason for these states to be in the category of the poorest state is because 85% of tribal people live there. Also, most of these regions are either flood-prone or suffer from drought-like conditions. These conditions hamper agriculture to a great extent, on which the household income of these people depends.

According to the Global Hunger Index Report 2012 by the International Food Research Institute, India ranks 65 in Global Hunger Index. Though there is no shortage of food production in India, our nation still has the highest percentage of underweight children under five. India is working hard to become a superpower in 2020, but what about these poor in India as our nation still lags behind in improving GHI. India at present has a greater share of the poor around the world. Thirty years ago,



India was home to one-fifth of world's poor but now it is a home to one-third of poor people. This means we now have more poor in India as compared to thirty years ago.

International poverty line stands at \$ 1.25 per day and in 2010, 32.7% of the total population in India was below this line.

According to a 2011 poverty Development Goals Report, poverty in India is expected to drop by 22% in 2015.

High population growth rate is one of major reasons of poverty in India. This further leads to high level of illiteracy, poor health care facilities and lack of access to financial resources. Also, high population growth affects the per capita income and makes per capita income even lower. It is expected that population in India will reach 1.5 billion by 2026 and then India will be the largest nation in the world. But India's economy is not growing at the same pace. This means shortage of jobs. For this much population, near about 20 million new jobs would be required. Number of poor will keep on increasing if such a big number of jobs won't be created.

Ever increasing prices of even basic commodities is another reason of poverty. A person below the poverty line finds it difficult to survive. Caste system and unequal distribution of income and resources is another reason of poverty in India.

Apart from all these, unskilled workers are paid very low in spite of hard work they put daily. The problem lies with the unorganized sector as owners do not bother the way their workers live and the amount they earn. Their area of concern is just cost-cutting and more profit. Because of the number of workers looking for a job is higher than the jobs available, unskilled workers have no other option but to work for less money. The government should really find a way to impose minimum wage standards for these workers. At the same time, the government should ensure that this is implemented well. Poverty must be eradicated from India as every person has the right to live a healthy life.

IMPORTANT INITIATIVES BY MODI'S GOVERNMENT

Make in India: A couple of days back Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a flagship "Make in India" campaign with an objective to make India a manufacturing superpower. In this campaign local and foreign companies were urged to invest in India. The Government has selected 25 sectors where India can beat the world. Major among these are automobiles, chemicals, IT, pharma, electronics, design manufacturing, mining, bio-technology, textiles, ports, aviation, leather, tourism and hospitality, wellness and railways. Ministers related to manufacturing are also participating in the "Make in India" campaign.

These 25 sectors will also focus on skill enhancement and job creation.

To make this campaign a success, the government has made plans to relax foreign investment caps in construction. This will boost participation of companies in the '100 smart cities' project and affordable housing. The government has already made changes in the FDI caps in defence and railways and these have been eased to 49% and 100%, respectively.

The initiative will be a success if India can control its corruption.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan: One of the biggest problems in India is lack of sanitation facilities and cleanliness. The Narendra Modi Government is going to tackle this problem by launching Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan on October 2, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The initiative will focus on cleanliness, waste management and sanitation across the country.

The first phase of the drive started on September 25 up to panchayat level and will last till Diwali.

Though a very good and needed initiative but cleanliness is not only the responsibility of the government but also the people. We must keep our surroundings clean to make Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan a success.

100 smart cities project: The government is planning to build 100 smart cities in India with the pilot project in Bangalore. Design and creation will be region specific. Smart cities will have 24x7 water supply and electricity. The cities will be free from garbage heaps. These cities will provide quality education and sports facilities. There will be open spaces for recreation and for healthy living.

Manufacturing companies are sensing good business opportunities and want to reap the benefits. Faridabad, Gurgaon, Delhi, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Dehradun, Haridwar, Kanpur, Jaipur, Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bodh Gaya, Allahabad and Kochi are in the list of smart cities.

In the Union Budget, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley had allocated Rs 7,060 crore for the development of the smart cities.

Every Indian household to have a bank account: Prime Minister Narendra Modi promised that every Indian household will have a bank account. Most of the poor people who do not have a bank account depends upon money lender for financial help. With this they enter into vicious cycle of debt. Modi launched a major initiative for providing bank account to every Indian. He wrote 725,000 emails to bank officials urging them to support the initiative.

Welfare benefits will be directly transferred to the bank account of the holder leaving no space for bribery and corruption. This will also reduce the influence of moneylenders.

Though such an initiative is not new in India but banks fail to provide services made for poor. Banks must target specific audience and its needs. The poor must have a regular source of income to pay back the loan if he takes from bank. So along with bank account, providing skill-based education and work becomes mandatory.

Industrial corridors: India needs well developed and connected roads, ports and infrastructure for the complete development and change in India.

To achieve this the government is working on many ambitious projects undertaking the development of infrastructure and roads in India. The Union finance minister in his budget speech proposed industrial corridors and 20 new industrial clusters.

Table-1 India : Poverty Indicators

<i>Country Indicators</i>
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)
\$1,560 2014 \$1,590 2015
GDP growth (annual %)
7.2% 2014 7.6% 2015
Population, total (millions)
1,279.5 2013 1,311.1 2015
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
31.4% 2009 21.3% 20

FINDINGS

As per the survey conducted in 2011-2012, the percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in India for the year 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole.

The respective ratios for the rural and urban areas were 41.8% and 25.7% and 37.2% for the country as a whole in 2004-05. It was 50.1% in rural areas, 31.8% in urban areas and 45.3% for the country as a whole in 1993-94.

In 2011-12, India had 270 million persons below the Tendulkar Poverty Line as compared to 407 million in 2004-05, that is a reduction of 137 million persons over the seven year period Poverty headcount ratio at \$ 1.90 a day in year 2011, GNI per capita \$ 1,590 in year 2015

CONCLUSION :

Looking back 45 years or so, progress against poverty in India has been highly uneven over time and space. It took 20 years for the national poverty rate to fall below—and stay below—its value in the early 1950s. And trend rates of poverty reduction have differed appreciably between states. This research project aimed to understand what influence economy-wide and sectoral factors have played in the evolution of poverty measures for India since the 1950s, and to draw lessons for the future.

REFERENCE:

1. Methodology for identification of families living below the poverty line Planning Commission, Government of India (2012)
2. Jump up to: a b Martin Ravallion, Shaohua Chen and Prem Sangraula (2008). "Dollar a Day Revisited" (PDF). The World Bank.
3. Martin Ravallion, Berk Ozler and Gaurav Datt, Poverty in India dataset, web address Poverty Research
4. Jump up to: a b c d "Country Briefing: India, Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) At a Glance" (PDF). Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.
5. Jump up to: a b c "Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line". Reserve Bank of India. 2012. Retrieved 4 April 2014.
6. Jump up World Bank's \$1.25/day poverty measure- countering the latest criticisms The World Bank (2010)
7. Jump up Note: 24.6% rate is based on 2005 PPP at \$1.25 per day, International dollar basis, The World Bank (2015). A measured approach to ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity (PDF). World Bank Group. p. 50. ISBN 978-1-4648-0361-1.
8. Jump up to: a b c Chandy and Kharas, What Do New Price Data Mean for the Goal of Ending Extreme Poverty? Brookings Institution, Washington D.C. (May 2014)
9. Jump up [1]
10. Jump up to: a b c d e T. Roy, London School of Economics, Globalization, Factor Prices and Poverty in Colonial

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org