

POVERTY IN INDIA

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Introduction

The problem of poverty is now generally accepted as biggest challenge to development planning in India. Eradication of poverty has long been the important objective of Indian Economic development. Government has adopted poverty eradication as an important Goal, various schemes and programs aimed at achieving this objectives have been launched over the years, but the problem of poverty continue to persist in India. We explained below the problem of poverty in India.

Concept of poverty

Poverty is a social phenomenon in which a certain section of society is unable to fulfill even its basic minimum necessities of life. In other word's it refers's to the inability to secure minimum consumption, requirement. 1) According to world bank-poverty as the inability of people to attain a minimum standard of living it is deprivation of the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and housing. Deprivation of the basic necessities of life lead to other economic and social deprivation.2) human development report 1997 has introduced a concept of several economists and organizations have conducted studies about poverty line. Some of important studies have been undertaken by V.M.Danderar and N.Rath, P.D.Ojha, B.S.Minas, L.R.Jain and S.D.Tendulkar, Planning commission, World Bank and other the poor are those who live below what is called the poverty line "Human Poverty" which see's impoverishment as multidimensional poverty means 3) M.L. Dantwala- Poor are those who live below the poverty line which is defined in terms of per capita household expenditure. In the Indian planning literature, poverty line is determined by the concept of expenditure considered necessary for a minimum level of living or minimum needs.4) Planning commission:-Task force on projection of minimum needs and effective consumption demand according to it the poverty line is defined as the monthly per capita expenditure of class having a daily caloric intake of 2400 per person in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. Poverty is therefore multi dimensional concept, though some facets of poverty may be more critical than others. Illiteracy low income, unemployment, malnutrition, frequent illness, high infant and child mortality and lower life expectancy are attributes' of poverty.

Number and percentage of population below poverty line by states 2011-2012(Tendular methodology)

Sr.no.	States	Rural % of persons	Urban % of persons	Total % of persons
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	5.81	9.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	20.33	34.67
3	Assam	33.89	20.49	31.98
4	Bihar	34.06	31.23	33.74
5	Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.75	39.93
6	Delhi	12.92	9.84	9.91
7	Goa	6.81	4.09	5.09
8	Gujarat	21.54	10.14	16.63
9	Haryana Pradesh	11.64	10.28	11.16
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	4.33	8.06
11	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	7.20	10.35
12	Jharkhand	40.84	24.83	36.96

13	Karnataka	24.53	15.25	20.91
14	Kerala	9.14	4.97	7.05
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	21.00	31.65
16	Maharashtra	24.22	9.12	17.35
17	Manipur	38.80	32.59	36.89
18	Meghalaya	12.53	9.26	11.87
19	Mizoram	35.43	6.36	20.40
20	Nagaland	19.93	16.48	18.88
21	Odessa	35.69	17.29	32.59
22	Punjab	7.76	9.24	8.26
23	Rajasthan	16.7	10.69	14.71
24	Sikkim	9.85	3.66	8.19
25	Tamilnadu	15.83	6.54	11.28
26	Tripura	16.53	7.42	14.05
27	Utterakhand	11.02	10.48	11.26
28	Utter Pradesh	30.40	26.06	29.43
29	West Bengal	22.52	14.66	19.98
30	Pondicherry	17.6	6.30	9.69
31	Andaman and Nicoban	1.57	0.00	1.00
32	Chandigarh	1.64	22.31	21.81
33	Radar and Nagger Haveli	62.69	15.38	39.31
34	Daman and Diu	00.00	12.64	9.86
35	Lakshadweep	00.00	3.44	2.77
	All India	25.70	13.70	21.92

Source-NSSO Report 2011-12

According to the latest NSSO data for the year 2011-2012 poverty level in India has come down to 21.92% as compared to 36% in 1993-94. In some states the poverty levels are much higher than the average. It table shown that the percentage of poverty in rural 1 and urban areas. Population below poverty line 2011-2012 state wise. Total population below poverty line of different states show different states show different data.

Conclusion

The poverty alleviation programmes in India have been criticized the following grounds
 1) Various schemes of poverty alleviation have failed to provide employment. Our employment programme have not realized their potential .2)the poverty alleviation programme failed to do justice to disabled who cannot participate in normal economic activities and to women. 3)Income and employment oriented poverty alleviation programme did not provide adequate income to meet even adequate food requirement's .4)The self employment and wage employment guarantee programmes may not be justified with increasing population pressures 5)The poverty alleviation schemes also ignore consequences of earning activities of the poor in terms of health hazards and pollution problems.

References:

1. www.google.com
2. www.wikipedia.com