



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 10, Issue, 04, pp.68468-68470, April, 2018

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

STUDY OF POVERTY IN INDIA

***Dr. Doreshor Khwairakpam and Ar. Soundrya Singh**

Amity School of Architecture and Planning, Amity University, Haryana, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 19th January, 2018

Received in revised form

07th February, 2018

Accepted 29th March, 2018

Published online 30th April, 2018

Key words:

Poverty, Urban Poverty,

Rural poverty, Development.

ABSTRACT

In the year of 2011-12, 269.3 million of people are poor in India of which 216 million in rural and 52.8 million in urban area (Planning Commission, 2013). The major challenge of poverty eradication is a prime concern for improvement of life quality in India. In this context, paper is address population shared by poverty and comparative study of poverty level at state level in India for both rural and urban. The objectives are identified (1) to study the population shared by Below Poverty Line at state level in India, (2) to study the comparative study of monthly per capita in rural, India and (3) to study the comparative of monthly per capita at state level in urban, India to digest the poverty scenario in India. Research methodology was adopted based on secondary data that available to the public domain.

Copyright © 2018, Doreshor Khwairakpam and Soundrya Singh. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Dr. Doreshor Khwairakpam and Ar. Soundrya Singh, 2018. "Study of poverty in India", *International Journal of Current Research*, 10, (04), 68468-68470.

INTRODUCTION

To live a life free from poverty and hunger is a fundamental human right (United Nation, 2009). United Nations has declared of human right for quality of life on earth, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services (George Kent, 2004) "Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being and characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information (World Bank, 2001). Poverty is measure by income level (World Bank, 2011). International poverty line has cut-off point of US\$ 1.25 per day while the world Health Organization defined people living below poverty US\$ 2 in a day (Junofy Anto Rozarina N., 2013). Globally, percentage of the population living below \$ 1.08 per day in 2004 was highest in SSA (41.10% of the total population), India (34% of the total population), South Asia (30.84% of the total population) and least shared population shared by below poverty line were in developed nation of the regions (Shaohua Chen and Martin Ravallion, 2007). India ranked 162 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita with 1410 US Dollar in 2011 and its fell in the category of lower middle income. Approximately 32.7 percent of Indian population falls below international poverty line of US\$ 1.25 per day (Junofy Anto Rozarina N., 2013).

Income level of rural poverty was monthly per capita consumption expenditure was Rs. 972 in India whereas in urban areas was Rs. 1407 (Planning Commission, 2014). Percentage of population shared by poverty in India was 403.7 million in 1993-94, 407.1 million in the year of 2004-05 and 269.3 million in the year of 2011-12 (Planning Commission, 2013). The progress of poverty level in India was due to the intervention of government policies and program that focus on urban areas namely - (i) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) in 1989; (ii) The Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in 1997; (iv) BSUP under JnNURM Mission 2005; (v) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in 2011; (vi) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in 2015 whereas numbers of schemes and program had been launched in rural areas by government of India namely; (i) Pradhanmantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) in 1997; (ii) Swamajanti Gram Swarozar Yojna in 1999; (iii) Jan Shree Bima Yojan in 2000; (iv) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in 2001; (v) Shiksha Sahyog Yojana in 2001 (MoUD, 2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research article is totally based on the secondary that available to the public domain. Initially started with literature study of poverty globally and followed up the India context. Details study of polices/schemes by government of India to address the poverty both rural and urban areas across country. The first objective of data analysis at state level is shared by below of poverty line in India. The second objective of data analysis is comparative analysis at state level of poverty in

***Corresponding author: Dr. Doreshor Khwairakpam,**
Amity School of Architecture and Planning, Amity University,
Haryana, India.

rural area and third objective of data analysis is comparative picture of poverty level at state level that focused on urban areas.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Shared of Below Poverty Line Shared in India

Approximately 37.20 percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) has shared to the total population in 2004-5 and 29.80% in 2009-10 and 21.92 in 2011-12. In comparison of state level in India, Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh states had shared highest percentage of BPL in 2004-05 and lowest in the Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep states etc. In 2009-10, BPL group of people has come down in all states of India whereas in states of Manipur, Assam, Mizoram, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep had increased in compared with of the year 2004-05. In the case of 2011-12, Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh states/union territory has increased and remaining states/UTs have decreased (Fig. 1).

Comparative Study of Per Capita in Indian Rural Poverty:

In comparison of Indian rural poverty of per capita at states/Union Territories in the year of 2011-12 was highest in Delhi and followed by Andaman and Nicobar, Chandigarh, etc and least per capita were in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc. For the range of per capita ranges from Rs. 1200 to 1492.46 per month were Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Chandigarh Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa and Lakshadweep. For the range of per capita from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 per month were Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Haryana, Punjab, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Dadra and Diu and Assam and remaining states/Union Territories were in the Least category (Fig. 2).

Comparative Study of Urban Poverty at State Level in India:

Comparative picture of per capita of urban poverty at state level in India in the year of 2011-12 was highest in Andaman and Nicobar Island followed up by Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur whereas in Orissa Bihar, Chhattisgarh etc were in the least category of per capita.

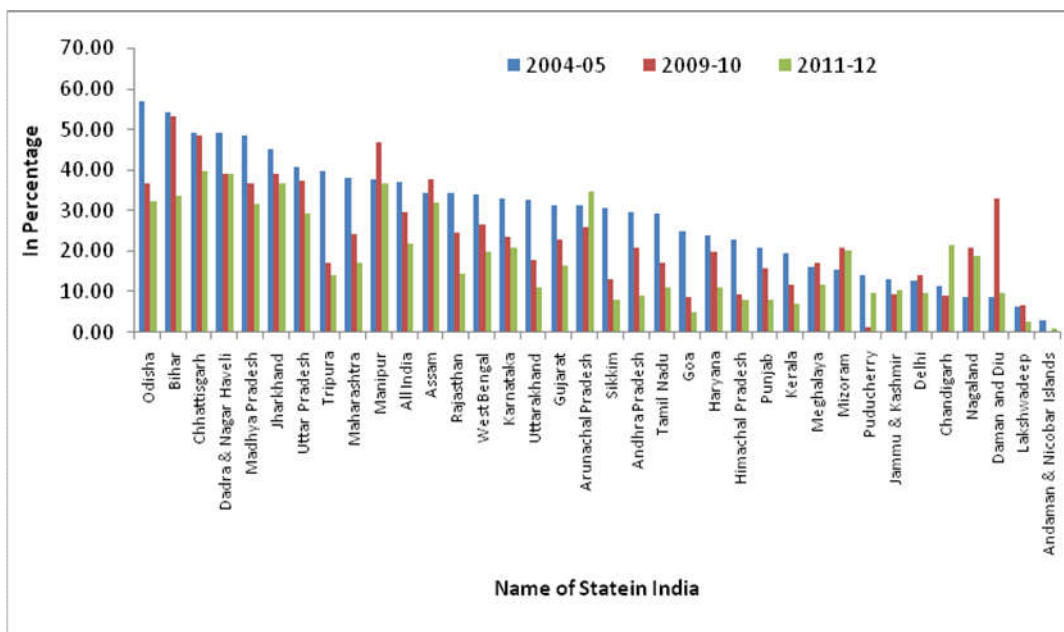


Fig. 1. Population Shared by Below Poverty Line (BPL) at State Level in India

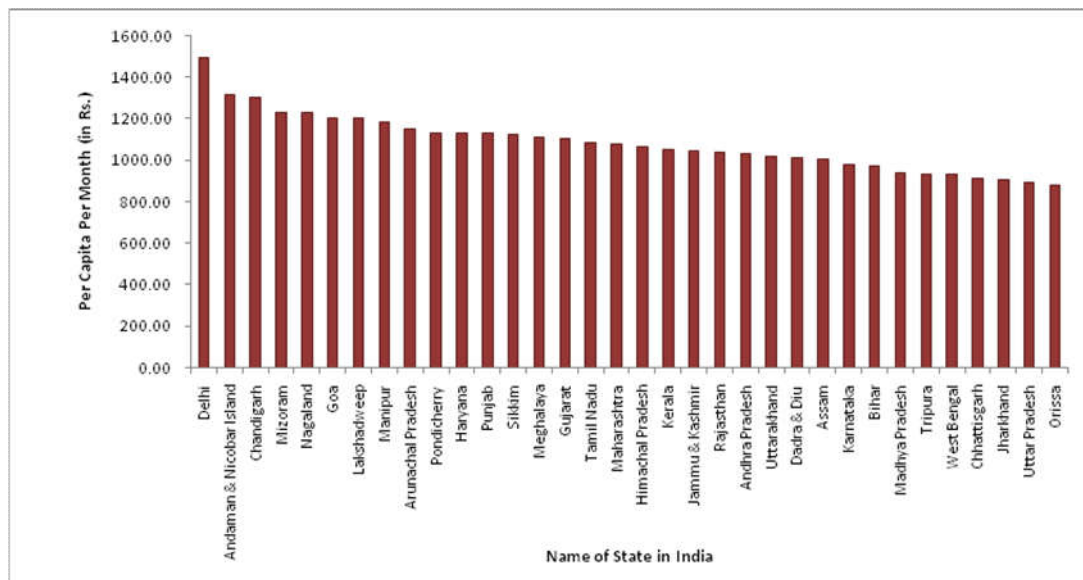


Fig. 2. Per Capita of Rural Poverty at State Level in India (2011-12)

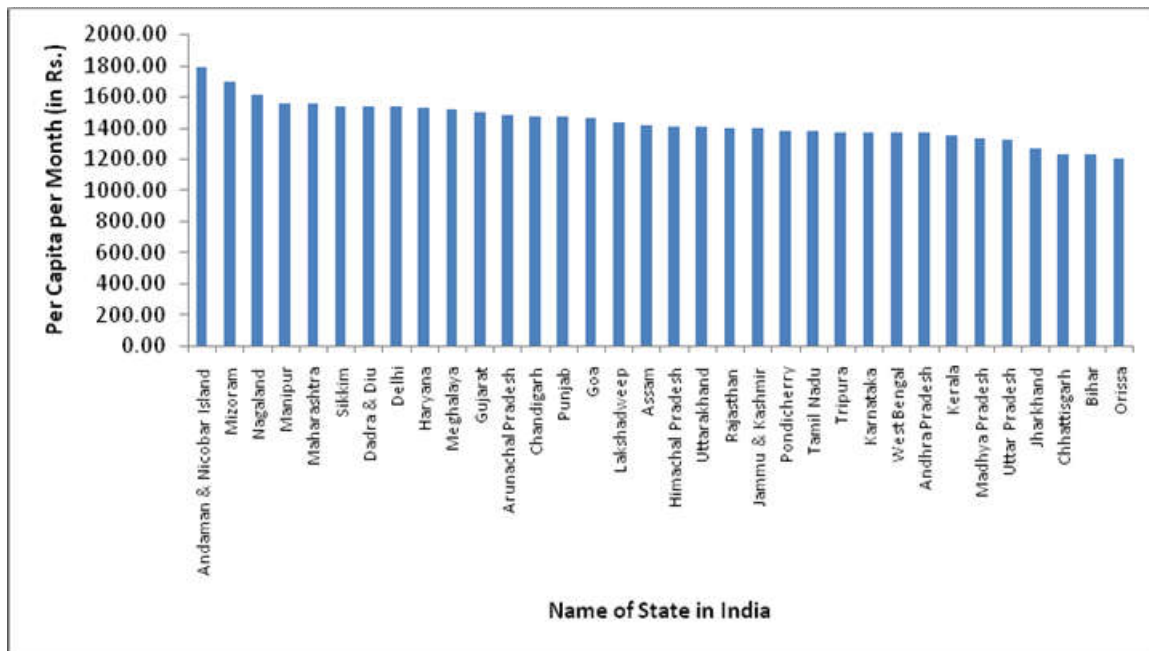


Fig. 3. Per Capita of Urban Poverty at State Level in India

The per capita in ranged of Rs. 1500 to Rs. 1797.69 in urban in India were Andaman and Nicobar, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Dadra and Diu, Delhi, Haryana, Meghalaya and remaining states/UTs are in lowest category (Fig. 3).

Conclusion

The government of India has been launched many schemes/program to improve the quality of life for those who falls under BPL category. Still some states namely- Chhattisgarh (39.93% of poverty shared of total population), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (39.31% of poverty shared of total population), Jharkhand (36.96% of poverty shared of total population) and Manipur (36.89% of poverty shared of the total population) are high percentage of poverty shared respectively. In case of rural areas, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh West Bengal, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka states is very low (below Rs. 1000) of per capita per month whereas in urban areas, lowest in Orissa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh etc are in least category of percapita per month. With these words, Government of India needs to act more attention towards the poor section of society across country in order to define the fundamental of human right and better quality of life.

REFERENCES

- Government of India. 2013. Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Planning Commission, Government of India, Delhi
- United Nations. 2009. Rethinking Poverty, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York
- George Kent. 2004. Food is Human Right, Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii, USA
- World Bank. 2001. World Development Report 2000/2001, World Bank, Washington
- Shaohua Chen and Martin Ravallion, 2007. Absolute poverty measures for the development world, 1981-2004, Development Research Group, World Bank, Washington
- Government of India. 2014. Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Planning Commission, Government of India, Delhi
- Junofy Anto Rozarina, N. 2013 A Study on Poverty and Hunger in India, *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*, Vol4 (12), pp-147-153
- Reserve Bank of India. 2015. Handbook of Statistical on *Indian Economy*, Reserve Bank of India, Delhi
