

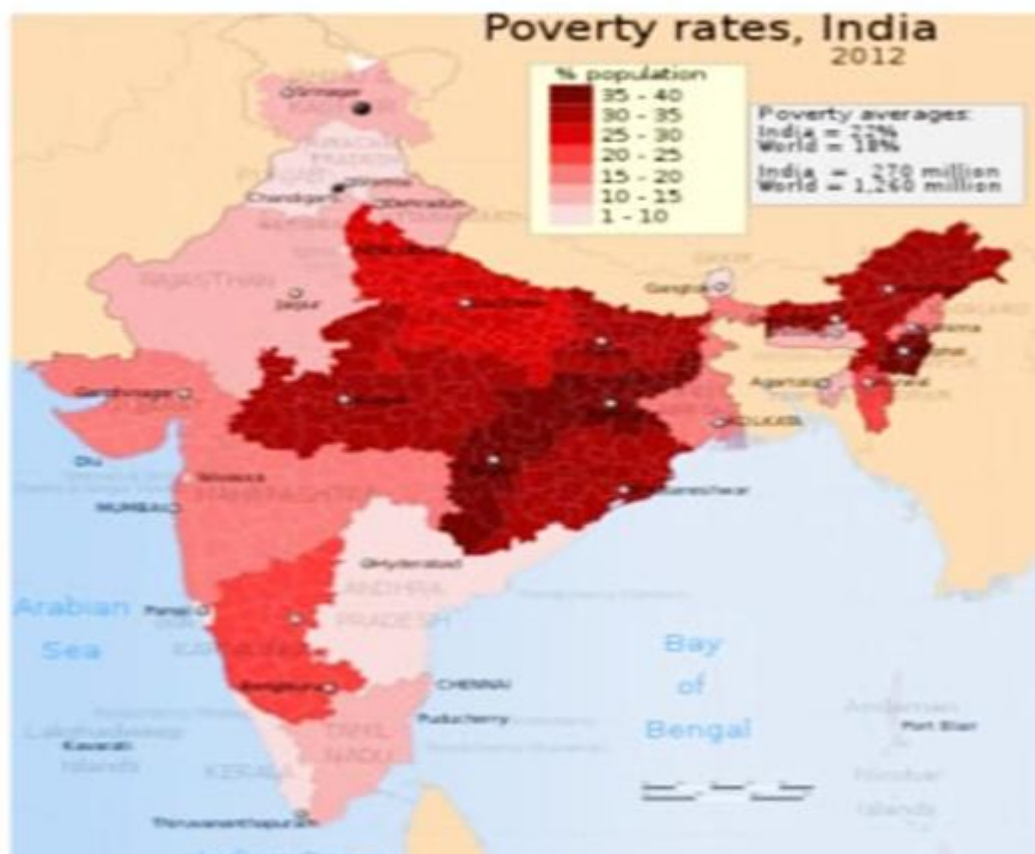
## Poverty of India

Dr. Janak Singh Kushwah  
(Department of Commerce )  
Govt. College Joura Dist. Morena (M.P.)

### ABSTRACT

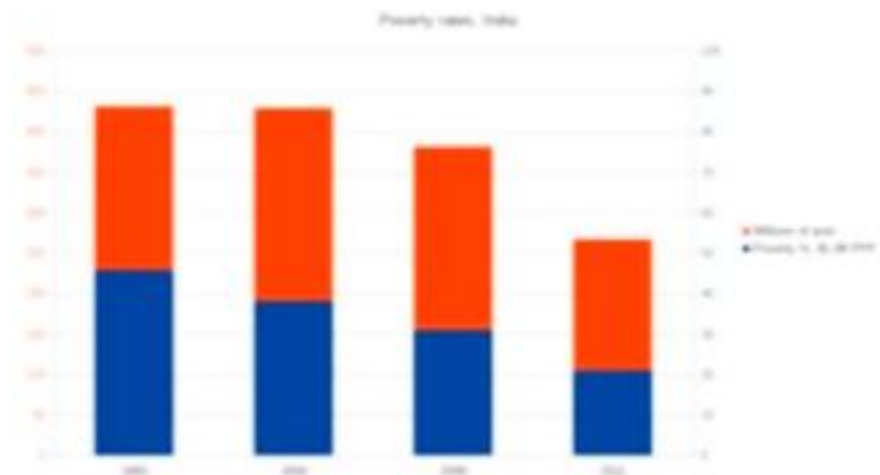
India is a developing nation, Although its economy is growing, poverty is still a major challenge. However, poverty is on the decline in India. It has around 84 million people living in extreme poverty which makes up 6% of its total population as of May 2021. However the covid – 19 pandemic is expected to drive an additional people into extreme poverty,. Depending on severity of the economic contraction. Poverty defined as living on less than \$1.90 a day, affected between 9.1% and 9.4% of the world population in 2020, according to the biennial poverty and shared prosperity Report. This would represent a regression to the rate of 9.2% in 2017. Had the pandemic not disrupted the global economy, this rate was expected to drop to 7.9% in 2020. In May 2012, the world Bank reviewed and proposed revisions to their poverty calculation methodology and purchasing power parity basis for measuring poverty worldwide.

Received 10 Jan, 2022; Revised 24 Jan, 2022; Accepted 25 Jan, 2022 © The author(s) 2022.  
Published with open access at [www.questjournals.org](http://www.questjournals.org)





Slums near the international airport in Mumbai/Bombay



**Introduction :-**

The different definitions and underlying small sample surveys used to determine poverty in Indian have resulted in widely varying estimates of poverty from the 1950s to 2010 s. In 2019, the Indian government stated that 6.7% of its population is below its official poverty limit. Based on 2019's PPS international comparison Program, According to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Programme, 80 million people out of 1.2 billion Indians, roughly equal to 6.7% of India's population, lived below the poverty line of \$1.25 in 2018-19.

From the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century through the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, under the British Raj, Poverty In India intensified, peaking in the 1920s. Famines and diseases killed millions in multiple vicious cycles throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries. After India gained its independence in 1947, mass deaths from famines were prevented.

**Definition of Poverty :-**

Poverty is the state of not having enough material possessions or income for a person's basic need. Poverty may include social, economic, and political elements. Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter.

**Poverty prevalence and estimates :-**

The 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century saw increasing poverty in india during the colonial ear. over this period, the colonial government de-industrialized india by reducing garments and other finished products manufactured by artisans in india. instead, they imported these products from Britian’s expanding industry due to the many industrial innovations of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Additionally, the government simultaneously encouraged the conversion of more land into farms and more agricultural exports from india. Eastern regions of india along the gnges river plains, such as those now known as eastern uttar pradesh,Bihar, jharkhand and West Bengal, were dedicated to producing poppy and opium. These items were than exported to southeast and east asia, particularly china. The East india company initially held an exclusive monopoly over these exports, and the colonial British institutions later did so as well. The economic importance of this shift from



**After Independence :-**

1950S

Year	Total Population (millions)	50% Lived on (Rs. / Year)	95% Lived on (Rs / Year)
1956-57	359	150	443
1961-62	445	204	498
1967-68	514	222	512

Minhas Published his estimates of poverty rates in 1950s India as cyclical and a strong function of each years harvest. Minhas disagreed with the prtactice of using calories as the basic for poverty estimatino and prtoposed a poverty line based on real expenditure per year (Rs 240 Per annum). In 1956-57, a good harvest year, he computed India’s Poverty rate to be 65% (215 million people). For 1960, Minhas estimated the poverty to be 59%.

State or Union Territory	No. of persons (Thousands) Rural	% of persons (Rural) below poverty line	Powerty line (Rs)/m. (Rural)
Andhra pradehs	6180	10.96	86
Arunachal Pradesh	425	38.93	93
Assam	9206	33.89	82
Bihar	32040	34.06	77
Chhattisgarh	8890	44.61	73
Goa	37	6.81	109
Gujrat	7535	21.50	93
Haryana	1942	11.64	101
Himachal Pradehs	529	8.48	91
Jammu & Kashmir	1073	11.54	89
Jharkhand	10409	40.84	74
Karnataka	9280	24.53	90
kerala	1548	9.14	101
Chadigarh	0	0.00	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	115	62.59	
Daman and Diu	0	0.00	
Delhi	50	12.92	114
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	
Puducherry	69	17.06	130
<b>India</b>	<b>216658</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>81</b>

#### Other Estimates :-

According to a 2011 poverty Development Goals Report, as many as 320 million people in india and china are expected to come out of extreme poverty in the next four years, with Indians poverty rate projected to drop from 51% in 1990 to about 22% in 2015. The report also indicates that in southern Asia, Only india is on track to cut poverty by half by the 2015 target data. In 2015, according to.

Caste	% of Poverty (Intra-caste)	No. of People	% of poverty in total population
FC	12.5%	44.6M	3.5%
OBC	20.7%	116.5M	9.1%
SC	29.4%	71.2M	5.8%
ST	43.0 %	49.0 M	3.8%
Total		281 M	22%

From the above 2 tables, we could derive the following to see if the distrubition of poverty follows as that of the total populaton.

Caste	% of total Population	Poverty % over poverty population
FC	28.0%	15.9%
OBC	44.1%	41.4%
SC	19.0%	25.3%
ST	8.9%	17.4%

Poverty in India based on social and Religious classes : The sachar committee looked at the poverty by social and Religious classes.

#### Reduction in poverty :-

since the 1950s, the indian government and non-govermental organisations have initated several programs to alleviate poverty, including subsidizing food and other necessities, increased access to loans, improving agricultural techniques and price supports, promoting education, and family planning. These measures have helped eliminate famines, cut absolute poverty levels by more than half and reduced illiteracy and malnutrition.

Although the indian economy has grown steadily over the last two decades, its growth has been uneven when comparing social groups, economic groups, geographic regions, and rural and urban areas. For the year 2015-2016, the GSDP growth rates of Andhra pradesh, Bihar and madhya pradesh was higher than maharashtra, odisha or punjab. Though GDP growth rate matters a lot economically, the debate is moving towards another consensus in india, where unhealthy infatuation with GDP growth.



**Poverty In India : Facts and Figures on the Daily struggle for survival :-**

Two thirds of people in india liv in poverty.68% of the indian population lives on less than a day. over 30% even have less than1.25 per day over 30% even have less than 1.25 per day available-they are considered exptremely poor. This makes ththe indian subcontinent one of the poorest countries in the world. Women and children the weakest members of indian society, suffer most.



India is the second most populous country after china with about 1.2 billion people and is the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 3,287,000 km.

**poverty in india :- from the village to the slum**

poverty in india is preventing children from getting an education.

More than 800 million people in idnia are considered poor. Most of them live in the countrysidered poor. Most of them live in the countryside and keep afloat with odd jobs. The lack of employment which provides a livable wage in rural areas in driving many indians into rapidly growing metroplitan areas such as Bombay, Delhi, Banglore or calcutta. There, most of them expect a life of poverty and despair in the mega-slums, made up of millions of corrugated ironworks,

**Child Marriage – the early and of Childhood :-**



In Spite of banning minors from marrying in 2006, it is still widespread in many regions of india. The main leaders in this practice are young girls, who are still children themselves and become mother too early. many of them die at birth. According to an investigaton by the medical journal The lancet, 44.5% of girls are still married in india before they are of legal age. Due to poverty, many parents encourage early marriage for their daughters in hopes of bettwer lives for them.

#### Reference :-

- [1]. World poverty clock worldpoverty.
- [2]. Press Note on global mutidimensional poverty index and India.
- [3]. Martin Ravallion, shaohua chen and prem sangraula (2008). Dollar a day Revisited. (PDF). The world Bank.
- [4]. Number and percentage of population Below Poverty lline Reserve Bank of India. 2012. Archived from the original on 7 April 2014. Retrieved 4 april 2014.
- [5]. Puja Mehra (2 April 2016). 8% GDP growth helped reduce povery. UN report The Hindu. Retrieved 16 August 2017.
- [6]. Murton, Brian (2000). VI. 4 Famine, The cambridge world History of Food 2, Cambridge, New york, PP. 1411-27.
- [7]. A sen (1983), Poverty and Famines : An essay on Entitlement and Deprivation, Oxford University PRes. ISBN 978-0198284635
- [8]. A Sen (1983) Poverty and Famines : An esasy on Entitlement and Deprivation, Oxford University press, ISBN 978-0198284635.
- [9]. Bhagwati & Panagariya (2013) Why Growth Matters : How economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the lessons for other Developing countries, Public Affairs, ISBN 978-1610393737.
- [10]. John Burn-Murdoch and steve Bernard, The Fragile Middle : Millions face poverty as emerging economies slow. The Financial Times (13 April 2014). Retrieved 16 August 2017.
- [11]. Sepoy, Inzumul (2019). Indian Economic Development.
- [12]. The middle Class in India. Deutsche Bank Research 15 February 2010. Retrieved 16 August 2017.
- [13]. Report for selected countries and subjects. Retrieved 16 August 2017.
- [14]. India – Data Retrieved 16 August 2017.
- [15]. Biswas Soutik (15 November 2017) is India Middle clas actually poor. ?
- [16]. Poverty In India. Asian Development Bank. Rertrieved 16 August 2017.
- [17]. A number 1 Position India is happy to lose. The Times of India.
- [18]. Income Inequality gets worse : Indias top 1% bag 73% of the country weealth, says oxfam. Business Today.
- [19]. India is home to worlds largest poor population. Hindustan Times 5 October 2015.
- [20]. India is no longer home to the largest number of poor people in the world. Nigeria is Retrieved 5 February 2019.