

POVERTY IN INDIA & SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES

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balajogdand@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Poverty refers to the condition of human beings, in which the human beings can not meet their basic needs. The number of poorer nations in the world is terrible. The concept of poverty varies from country to country. Nevertheless, its support is expected of a minimum life expectancy to better life. This means that there is a concept of poverty in India, it is different from Japan, in Norway different from that, and in a different way than in the United States. Because the people of every nation are different from their standard of living.

Keyword: Poverty, Absolute poverty, Relative poverty

INTRODUCTION

In India, poverty estimation is done on the basis of consumption capacity. While analyzing poverty, the concept of absolute poverty and relative poverty are studied. The observer's concept of poverty is related to the price level. The person, who can not meet the minimum requirements from his income, is called absolute poverty. When two people or groups are compared, they are called Relative Poorness. When compared to the high income and low income in the same group or country, it is said to be relatively poor.

In India, certain economists and various organizations have set certain criteria in their respective ways. According to the report, "Task Force on minimum needs and effective consumption demand" committee commissioned by the Planning Commission, according to the report, 2,400 calories per day in rural areas and 2 thousand 2100 calories per day in urban areas is not achieved per person, it should be said below poverty line people.

The Tendulkar Committee has calculated the poverty per capita monthly consumption expenditure. In 2012, Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee constituted the poor people who spent less than 1407 per month in the urban areas, 47 per day, and the rural population spent 972 rupees per month, ie 32 rupees per day.

THE NATURE OF POVERTY IN INDIA

The nature of poverty in India is broadly rural, whether it is in rural areas or both the state of the state or the backwardness of poverty is aware of every aspect of the population. According to the 2011 Census report, 31.2 per cent of the population is urban in urban areas and 65.8 per cent of the population is critically ill in both parts of the realm. . The reasons for poverty are different in rural areas and urban areas. Employment opportunities in rural areas are available in this small scale. Also, the seasonal unemployment rate is higher in rural areas. There is a lack of training in rural areas. There is less likelihood of finding jobs in other than agriculture. In rural areas old customs are widely seen. This is why people in large numbers get financial loss in the area.

Along with the number of educated unemployed in the urban areas is high. The technical unemployment rate also appears. Employment is not available due to lack of training in many cases. In addition to these, many causes are responsible for poverty, natural disasters, addiction, sloth, slow economic development, evil cycle of poverty and regional imbalance.

National Poverty Estimates (% below poverty line) During 1993-94 to 2011-12

Year	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2
2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source: Poverty Estimate, 2011-12 Planning Commission

When considering the whole of India, in 1993-94, India's poverty ratio was 45.3%. Among these, the poverty ratio in rural areas was 50.1 and the urban poverty ratio was 31.8%. In rural areas, the rural population was 33.8% in 2009-10 and 20.9% in urban areas was 20.9%. The percentage of total poverty ratio was 21.0%, whereas in rural areas, the poverty ratio was 25.7% and the urban area was 13.7%.

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causes are responsible for poverty, natural disasters, addiction, sloth, slow economic development, evil cycle of poverty and regional imbalance. State wise wise state of India:

State wise Poverty Ratio in India

Sr.No	State	Rural Poverty in %	Urban Poverty in %	Total Poverty in %
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	17.7	21.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26.2	24.0	29.5
3	Assam	39.9	26.1	37.9
4	Bihar	55.3	39.4	53.5
5	Chhattisgarhi	56.1	23.8	48.7
6	Delhi	7.7	14.4	14.2
7	Goa	11.5	6.9	8.7
8	Gujarat	26.7	17.0	23.0
9	Haryana	18.6	23.0	20.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	9.1	12.6	9.5
11	Jammu-Kashmir	8.1	12.8	9.4
12	Jharkhand	41.0	31.1	39.1
13	Karnataka	26.1	19.6	23.6
14	Kerala	12.	12.1	12.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	42.0	22.9	36.7
16	Maharashtra	29.5	18.3	24.5
17	Manipur	47.4	46.4	47.1
18	Meghalaya	15.3	24.1	17.1
19	Mizoram	31.1	11.5	21.1
20	Nagaland	19.3	25.0	20.9
21	Odessa	39.2	25.9	37.0
23	Punjab	14.0	18.1	15.9
24	Rajasthan	26.4	19.9	24.8
25	Sikkim	15.5	5.0	13.1
26	Tamilnadu	21.2	12.8	17.1
27	Tripura	19.8	10.0	17.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	39.4	31.7	37.7
29	Jharkhand	14.9	25.2	18.0
30	West Bengal	28.8	22.0	26.7

Source: NSSO

Looking at the statistics of the Northeast states, except for Manipur, the poverty ratio is low in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. There is a high proportion of poverty in the state of Assam along with Manipur. While the state is small in size, the poverty ratio is low. On the other hand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odissa and Uttar -Pradesh have higher poverty levels.

Urban Poverty by State & by Social Group Based on the Lakdawala Lines Using URP Expenditures: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (%)

State	ST					SC				
	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	43.0	51.8	45.8	51.0	24.0	52.1	49.7	45.8	37.4	29.7
Bihar	51.2	54.6	35.0	57.2	11.4	64.0	62.3	57.0	66.9	45.2
Delhi	5.4	11.0	9.1	6.0	68.0	53.0	47.0	48.0	69.5	36.4
Gujarat	83.7	64.0	35.8	21.0	13.4	43.8	50.0	45.0	17.8	23.3
Haryana	20.1	20.1	0.0	0.0	66.2	48.5	41.2	25.3	33.3	19.0
Himachal Pradesh	20.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	18.0	23.7	18.4	20.1	5.0	15.0
Karnataka	51.8	69.9	62.7	61.9	36.9	50.6	62.6	62.8	50.3	36.0
Kerala	50.5	30.0	0.0	21.8	18.3	60.1	58.0	33.4	33.4	26.1
	54.8	66.4	66.8	44.7	45.8	68.4	69.9	63.0	68.4	47.3
Maharashtra	67.0	64.1	60.5	60.9	30.7	68.0	61.2	53.8	42.8	38.2
Orissa	73.7	61.4	62.8	64.0	51.7	69.8	59.5	45.5	74.5	51.8
Punjab	36.3	18.7	0.0	2.4	0.7	38.1	26.2	26.9	14.3	13.8

Rajasthan	50.6	27.0	8.4	27.0	24.4	49.1	54.8	49.7	55.1	34.0
Tamilnada	74.8	51.8	25.0	33.1	20.5	69.6	63.3	61.5	41.2	29.4
Uttar Pradesh	33.4	49.8	27.9	37.6	18.7	57.8	57.1	59.0	43.5	36.4
West Bengal	42.4	43.3	23.3	22.2	12.1	48.9	49.8	38.7	25.5	21.8

Source: Asian Development Review, Vol. 31, no1, pp 1-52

(Arvind Panagariya & Mehga Mukim : A Comprehensive Analysis of Poverty in India)

In the above table, the status of poverty in the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been shown. Status of the state or the backward is a real challenge. Among all the states, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal show the poorest of the population among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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