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POVERTY ERADICATION IS THE VISION OF GOVT. OF JHARKHAND

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ABSTRACT

Jharkhand, at the time of its formation, lagged behind all India average in many of the key development indicators. It's made impressive progress since then. However, the event gaps, though reduced, still persist. Therefore, to bridge these gaps and to realize an overall, inclusive and sustainable development, planned efforts are required from all sources – government also as non-government. Despite good performance, the expansion rate of Jharkhand has been more volatile than that of the country. The coefficient of variation of the expansion rate of Jharkhand has been consistently above that of the country. The fluctuations in its rate of growth have mainly been caused due to the fluctuations in output of agriculture (especially the crop sector) and manufacturing sectors. Hence, besides the rise in output, there's a requirement to require adequate and appropriate steps to stabilize the expansion in output of agriculture and manufacturing sectors. Poverty has become a general phenomenon that's seemed to mean various things to different people at different times and places. This paper is presenting the poverty situation within the Jharkhand.



KEYWORDS: Poverty, schemes, development, growth, rural areas.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty has become a general phenomenon that's seemed to mean various things to different people at different times and places. Oguwumike (2001) defined poverty as a situation where a household or a private is unable to satisfy the essential necessities of life, which include consumption and non-consumption items, considered as minimum requirement to sustain livelihood. Oguwumike (2001) and Odusola (2001) mentioned poverty as a condition of deprivation which might be in sort of social inferiority, isolation, physical weakness, vulnerability, powerlessness and humiliation.

In India, poverty reduction is one among the main objectives of economic development programmes. Though, India was the primary country within the world to define poverty because the total per capita expenditure of the bottom expenditure class, which is required to determine a minimum intake of 2400 kcal/day in rural and 2100 kcal/day in urban areas. An equivalent is converted into financial terms and therefore the poverty level is defined as a minimum level of income or expenditure, which is periodically updated. The newest updated poverty line is Rs.356.30 in rural areas and Rs.538.60 in urban areas in 2004-05 (Planning Commission, 2007). There exists a considerable interstate and concrete rural differential within the cost of products and services. One in

three Indians lives below the poverty level consistent with the Tendulkar Committee report which used a measurement of products and services, instead of calorie intake, to calculate poverty. The planet Bank estimates that 80% of India's population lives on but \$2 each day which suggests a better proportion of its population lives on but \$2 per day as compared with Sub-Saharan Africa. There has been no uniform measure of poverty in India. The design Commission of India has accepted the Tendulkar Committee report which says that 37% of individuals in India live below the poverty level.

POVERTY SITUATION IN JHARKHAND:

- 39.1 % people below the poverty line (BPL) as against national rates of 29.8 %
- SC & ST fare the worst in incidence of poverty
- ST: 49%
- SC: 40.4%
- OBCs: 34.6%
- Others: 23.1%
- In 2011-12, the average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) of Jharkhand in urban and rural areas was Rs.1894 and Rs.920, respectively.
- The NSDP Capita Growth from 2005 -14 of the Jharkhand has been recorded among the last five worst performing states of India i.e. 11%.
- Jharkhand faces acute poverty in its rural areas. Urban poor (31.1 %) are far fewer compared to rural poor (41.6 %) (2009-10, Tendulkar methodology)
- It further supported by the fact that the state has 22/24 districts among BRGF districts.
- AS per SECC 2011, 26.94 lakhs HHs fall under at least one deprivation criteria out of 50.44 lakh rural HH, i.e. 53.4% rural HHs.

Household level vulnerabilities:

- About 61% rural children U5 years of age in Jharkhand are under-weight
- 73% rural children between 6-59 months of age in the State are anemic. The corresponding all India figures are about 46% and about 71%, respectively (NFHS-3, MoH & FW, GoI, 2008).
- Proportion of under-weight and anaemic children in the State is reported at about 57% and 70%, respectively.
- Proportion of under-weight and anaemic ST children in the State is 64% and 80%, respectively. Corresponding figures for SC (56% and 77%, respectively) and Muslim (51% and 69%, respectively) are no less concerning (NFHS-3, MoH & FW, GoI, 2008).
- In 2001, Jharkhand reported a migrant population of 72.6 lakh, mainly comprising intra district (42.9 lakh; 60% of the total migrant population), inter-district (11.8 lakh; 16% of the total migrant population) and inter-State (17.8 lakh; 25% of the total migrant population) migrants (CoI, 2001).

RURAL LIVELIHOOD SCENARIO: SECTORAL ANALYSIS

Sector	Estimated Number (lakh) and Share of Rural Workers (2010-11)	Share of NSDP (2008-09)	Trend in Share of Rural Employment	Trend in Contribution to NSDP
Agriculture, Allied	45.7 (55%)	10%	Declining- From about 77% in 2001 and about 70% in 2004-05	Declining since 2001-02 (when contribution was about 23%)
Mining, Quarrying	1.3 (2%)	11%	Steady since 2004-05	Steady since 2001-02 (typically ranging between 11-13 percent)
Sub-total: Primary	47.0 (56%)	22%	Declining	Declining since 2001-02 (when contribution was about 35%)
Construction	18.0 (22%)	9%	Rising- From about 10% in 2004-05	Steady since 2001-02 (typically ranging between 7-10 percent)
Manufacturing	6.3 (8%)	27%	Steady since 2004-05	Rising since 2001-02
Sub-total: Secondary	24.3 (29%)	37%	Rising	Rising since 2001-02
Sub-total: Tertiary	12.1 (15%)	41%	Fluctuating- about 10% in 2004-05, about 13% in 2005-06, about 11% in 2007-08	Steady since 2002-03 (typically ranging between 40-41 percent)
Total	83.4 (100%)	100%	-	-

Source: CoI, 2001; CoI, 2011; DES, GoJ, 2011; JSLPS Analysis, 2011; NSSO, MoS&PI, GoI, Various Years

Tracking Poverty:

GOJ in favour of

- Both poverty line as well as SECC like trackers
- Even among BPL HHs, sub categories may be made viz. destitute, acute, moderate
- Mechanism for categorising people on the basis of existing data to be worked out
- Rangarajan Consumption Basket & therefore its recommendations
- Greater use of SECC for programme specific benefits
- A system for its review / updation and its quicker reflection in databases
- Tools and capacity building for use of the databases by programme officials

- Single family database for use in all government programmes and recording of benefits administered
- Mechanism of assessing progress on SDG to be worked out, rather than adopting it as a yardstick for categorizing poor.

Strategy for Elimination of Poverty:

Jharkhand had submitted its reports to the NITI Aayog

In agreement with its recommendations except

- use of MNREGA in private works
 - Permitting contractors within MNREGA
 - Further recommend
- 1) Increasing cropping intensity should be a central plank of the strategy
 - 2) Integrated approach involving short duration varieties, zero tillage technologies and better soil moisture management needs to be adopted
 - 3) The scope of Watershed programs and MNREGA should be expanded for this purpose
 - 4) Mechanism of wage fixation under MNREGA be reviewed for controlling widening divergence with minimum wages
- Promotion of producer's collectives and livelihood clusters
 - Skill development as an enforceable entitlement
 - Building and strengthening community level Institutions
 - The ready-to-eat packaged food should be replaced by locally produced nutritious food items
 - The NSAP pensions should become universal and benefit indexed to CPI

Innovative Steps Taken by GoJ:

1. Scheme of 1 lac Farm Ponds
2. Renovation of tanks and ponds
3. Scheme of 1000 community managed Lift Irrigation Schemes
4. Panchayat level Agricultural Machinery Banks
5. Distribution of Pump sets including solar pump sets
6. Bringing 1 lac acre of fallow land under cultivation
7. Large scale NRM works under MNREGA, Watershed programs
8. Focus on ERM works for the irrigation sector
9. Making it easier to do business
 1. Single Window for approvals
 2. Online Systems for filing applications and disposals
 3. Incentives for setting up Private Industrial Estates
 4. Policies for food & feed processing, export and procurement
 5. Land Bank & other land entrusting processes
10. Industrial Facilitation
 - (1) Industrial Cluster development
 - (2) Mega Handloom & Silk Park
 - (3) Skill development for sericulture, handicraft, handloom & textile sectors including design
 - (4) Labour reforms- Online processes, self-certification, reduction in frequency of inspections, online filing of inspection reports in 24 hours, amendments to Factories Act & Rules, Industrial Disputes Act, Shops & Establishment Rules, Contract Labour Act & Rules, Payment of Wages Rules etc.

DISCUSSION:

Despite years of concerted efforts rural poverty is rampant in Jharkhand. Although in last few decades its pace has reduced but yet in 2009-10 about 36 percent farming households and 47 percent

agricultural labour households were poor, indicating that their incomes were but the edge income level i.e. annual per capita income of Rs 7867, which is required to sustain a minimum living.

Interestingly, the speed of decline in poverty is more in agricultural labour class households (27%) than that of farming households (1.9%). Analysis of household data of the sample villages also highlights a high incidence of rural poverty starting from quite 20 percent in Dubaliya to about 76 percent in Durgapur.

Incidence of poverty for four groups of households viz. labour, small, medium and enormous shows mixed pattern of incidence of poverty. Labour class households and enormous households were comparatively less poor in most of the villages than that of the opposite classes i.e., small and medium households. About 27 to 74 per cent population of labour households were poor consistent with the headcount measure. Incidence of poverty among large households was within the range of 35 percent in Dubaliya to about 60 percent in Durgapur. Surprisingly, none of the tiny households in Dubaliya was found to be poor whereas in Durgapur all small households were poor.

The severity of poverty was least (0.9%) in Dubaliya village, whereas it had been highest in Durgapur village (15.4%) of Jharkhand where incidence and depth of poverty were also comparatively high. Even just in case of poverty severity, labour class households and enormous farm households appears to be comparatively less affected than that of small and medium classes. However, generally, the pattern of severity is seemingly mixed here.

Among various determinants of poverty, obtained by estimating a probity model, considering poor as 1 and non-poor 0, it had been found that length of education and number of earning members in family had significant poverty reducing effect, implying that for taking a poor household out of poverty promotion of education and creation of more employment opportunities to supply employment to an oversized number of household members are essential. It also emanates that big family size and increased dependency on agriculture would induce poverty and it's therefore imperative that birth control policies and alternative non-farm employment programme should receive due priority in any poverty alleviation programme within the state.

CONCLUSION:

There are still many nations within the country that are behind the typical rate of growth and whose GDP is significantly below the projected target. Jharkhand figures prominently during this category.

Poverty may be a curse during this state which is dominated by tribals and scheduled tribes. For several years within the formation of the state, unstable governments have removed all signs development from Jharkhand.

Despite the abundance of natural resources, employment here may be a major problem; on the opposite hand, indiscriminate exploitation of resources has made the matter even more serious. But the efforts of the stable government to realize a big rate of growth haven't only enhanced the chances of self-employment, but also made it easier to realize the goal of sustainable development.

Scheduled caste and tribal villages of Jharkhand are now seeing changes. This alteration is occurring at many levels. Now, a replacement saga of development has started during this state. Efforts are made to market self-employment, especially for the poor.

Innovative experiments of village development are being wiped out the state. The government is launching special programs for providing permanent and sustainable development to the villagers through the village Swaraj campaign.

252 villages of scheduled castes in 21 districts of the state are identified, wherein special benefits are being provided for 7 flagship schemes of the middle by running special campaigns. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Niti Aayog, the government has been given the direction to form policies in reference to poverty eradication and employment by the year 2030.

According to the SDGs approved by the United Nations; SDG 1 clearly states we should always end poverty altogether its forms everywhere. Target 1.1 states that by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere - currently measured as people living less USD 2 a day, and target 1.2 states

that by 2030, reduce a minimum of by half, the proportion of men, women and youngsters of all ages living in poverty altogether its dimensions consistent with national definitions.

In this race of development, the government has taken special care of half the population i.e. women. Employment opportunities are being provided by creating self-help groups to form them self-reliant. Jharkhand State Livelihood Promoting Society is providing various sorts of employment by educating poor women within the state. So far 1, 33,000 self-help groups of girls are formed in 24 districts of the state, which are linked to the Micro Credit Livelihood Plan.

Women from 15,836 villages of 2, 723 panchayats in 217 blocks of the state do their job by learning the newest methods of goat rearing, pig farming, fish farming and land cultivation.

In the local language, the groups are named as follows - Champa Baha SHG Group, Gulab SHG Group, Toba Baha Group, Akhil Mashaal Group. One among the ladies of the group, Sonny Hembrum points out that now women are moving far away from the normal farming systems and adopting the new and modern farming system of crop integration. They not using urea and DAP fertilizers in their farms.

Sonali Tud said that ladies members of SHG Group do transactions among themselves. They are saying that they take loans from the group fund to start out their enterprise, which they later return. Women are increasing their income from sewing mills, incense sticks and little shops of low capital.

Nisha Devi, chairperson of the Rani of Jhansi SHG Group of Chorkheda Panchayat of Jarmundi block of Dumka district, points out that during a village there are 8 groups, alongside it we build the organization which later becomes the federation.

300 women of the village are performing on Agarbatti. Some women groups are making solar lamps. The government is promoting small and cottage industries within the state. The women group of the Shikaripara block is raising its income by making Hawaii slippers.

Women of SHG groups are being trained for self-employment, which is making them self-confident. Several schemes are being implemented for enhancing their participation and enhancing the income. Anita Aaron, who was earlier working as a midwife, is now earning well by driving an auto-rickshaw.

Due to positive thinking of the government, women are increasing their income through production of spices, dairy products and goat rearing. Government has opened the utilization opportunities for the primary time in 16 years in Jharkhand.

Medium and little Enterprises are given priority; the general development of the state has increased the steps towards ending poverty. Proper development opportunities are being provided within the state. The state has immense potential for development. Plans are made keeping in mind the goal of growth of each woman.

Pre-farm women groups investigate their soil; their income is growing within the sort of horticulture, farming, and poultry. Thousands of tribal families are gaining financially through this medium. The government is now purchasing Imli, Mahua, Chironji, Karanj, Bair, Jamun, Biju, Mango and Amla directly from the tribal families living within the jungles, thereby increasing their income.

Government has encouraged the people of the village to organize development framework for development of each poor house of the state by 2030. Village development committees are formed altogether the villages, women SHG groups are being provided financial assistance. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan may be a ray of hope in villages; it's to satisfy the women's empowerment and their basic needs at the core of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. Today, Jharkhand has become the source of inspiration for other states of the country.

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