



ELIMINATING POVERTY

CREATING JOBS AND STRENGTHENING SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Govt. of Jharkhand



Jharkhand-demographic & other indicators

- Total population: 3.30 cr. (**Census 2011**)
- Decadal population growth: 22.42%
- Literacy rate: 66.4% (Male: 76.8 %, Female: 52.0 %) as against corresponding national rates of 76.0 %, 82.1 % and 65.2 % .
- Labour force participation rate for 2011-12 is 35.1.
- Jharkhand unemployment rate is 3.1 % as against national rate of 2.7 %.
- The self- employed constitute 64.2%, while only 10.2% people are regular employees.
- The highest percentage of population which is 50.4% is associated with agriculture while the rest of the working population is employed in mining, service sector, construction, finance etc.



Poverty Situation in Jharkhand

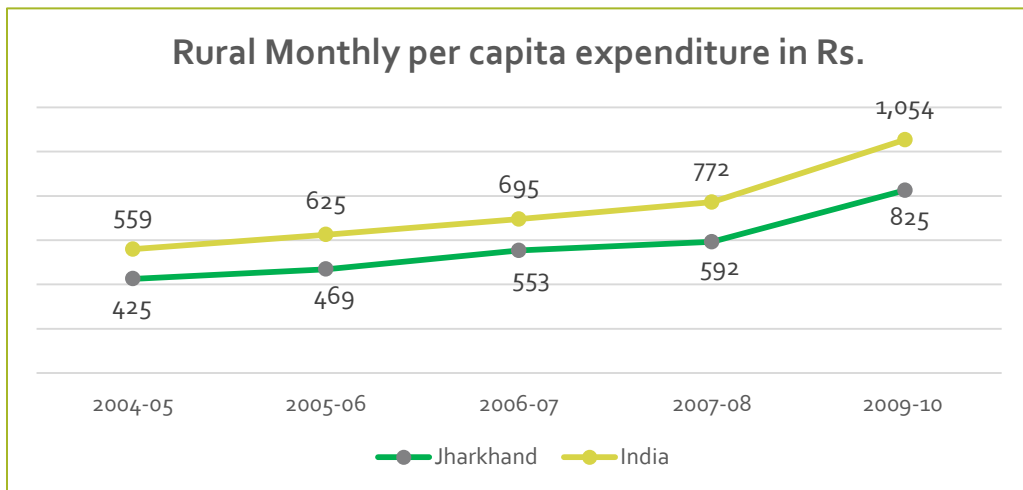
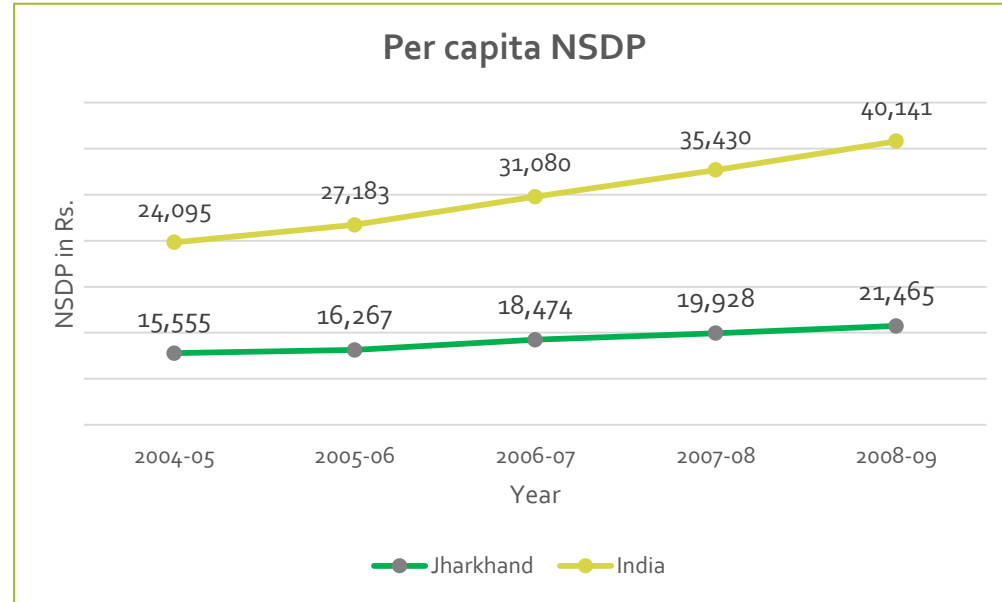
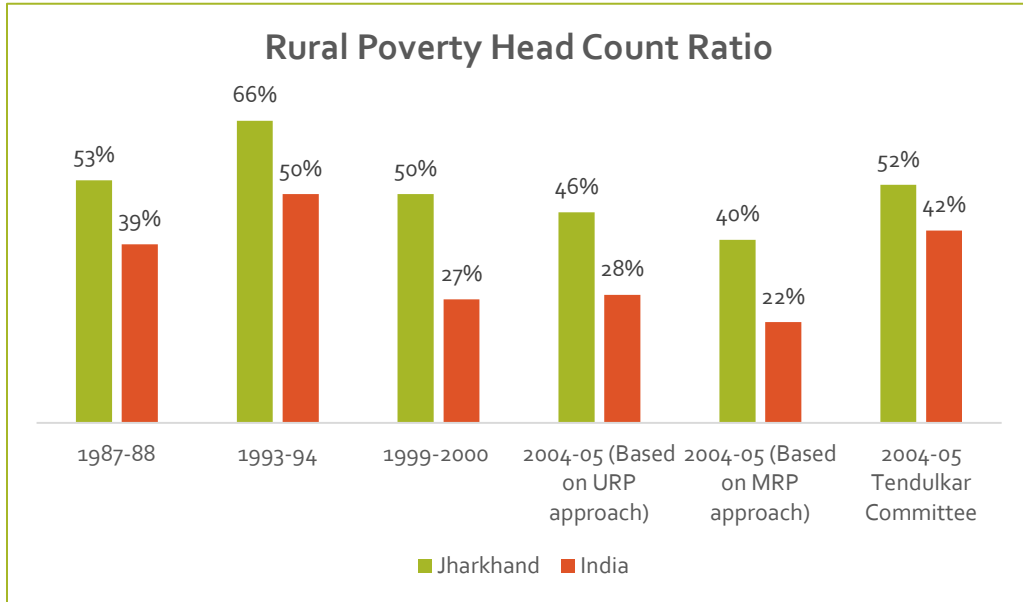
- 39.1 % people below the poverty line (BPL) as against national rates of 29.8 %
- SC & ST fare the worst in incidence of poverty
 - ST : 49%
 - SC: 40.4%
 - OBCs : 34.6%
 - Others: 23.1%



Poverty Situation in Jharkhand – contd.

- 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.

Rural Poverty: Jharkhand vs. India



Source: Ministry of Finance, GoI, 2011; MoW&CD, GoI, 2009; NSSO, MoS&PI, GoI, Various years; Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford, 2010; Planning Commission (PC), GoI, 2009; PIB, GoI, 2007; UN WFP, 2008



Rural Poverty : Manifestations

□ 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 (Col, 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: Col, 2001; Col, 2011; DES, GoJ, 2011; JSLPS Analysis, 2011; NSSO, MoS&PI, GoI, Various Years



AGRICULTURE

Key issues in the agriculture sub-sector in Jharkhand from a rural livelihood perspective can be summarized as follows:

- a. Dominance of Marginal and Small Holdings
- b. Challenging Terrain and Soil Conditions and High Soil Erosion
- c. Erratic and Declining Rainfall and Inadequate Irrigation Coverage
 - Irrigation coverage 12.1% of GCA in 2004-05 as against all-India figure at about 43%
- d. Low Cropping Intensity (125%)
- e. Low Crop Productivity
 - ✓ Avg. yield of Maize and Wheat is about 16 % and 32 % lower than national average.
 - ✓ A comparison of paddy yields in Jharkhand with those in major paddy producing States (such as AP, Punjab and WB) reveals scope for improvement in the State
- f. Sub-optimal Input Use, Limited Adoption of Modern Practices and Weak Extension Services
 - ✓ Seed replacement rate is 15% and only 5% of the requirement met by public agencies.
- g. Supply Chain Constraints



Livestock and Fishery

- In 2007, Jharkhand reported a total livestock population of about 1.81 crore including
 - 88 lakh cattle,
 - 15 lakh buffaloes,
 - 66 lakh goats and
 - 7 lakh pigs and
 - 1.12 Crore poultry
- 140,000 ha water bodies (ponds, tanks, reservoirs and others)
- Fisheries production in Jharkhand has risen from 14000 MT in 2000-01 to 105000 MT in 2014-15.
- **Key Issues**
 - ✓ Low Productivity
 - ✓ Dominance of Unimproved, Indigenous Breeds
 - ✓ Unscientific Rearing Practices and Weak Veterinary and Extension Support
 - ✓ Weak Arrangements for Procurement and Marketing



4.3 Non-farm Sector including NTFPs and Jobs

NTFP

- ✓ 29% of the geographical area of Jharkhand (about 23.3 lakh ha).
- ✓ Wide range of forest produce. Major ones are **lac** and **tassar**.
- ✓ **57 % of the national production of lac in 2013-14 by Jharkhand.**
- ✓ 4 lakh rural HHs & 25- 32 percent of their income from lac cultivation
- ✓ **60 % of national tassar production & 47,000 rearers**
- ✓ Typically, NTFP collection is not scientific and not very remunerative in the absence of post-harvest technology and timely information on market demand and prices.

Other non-farm sector/jobs

- ✓ 4.91 lac non-agricultural enterprises out of which rural are 2.94 lac (59.8 %) (2005 CSO economic Census)
- ✓ Number of persons employed 11.70 lac out of which rural 5.80 lac (49.6 %)
- ✓ Persons engaged in Construction 27 % (NSSO 2009-10)
- ✓ Persons engaged in Manufacturing 9 %
- ✓ Persons engaged in services 11 %
- ✓ MGNREGA a big contributor to rural employment : 5.85 Cr PDs in 2015-16

Skills

- ✓ During 12-22 period, demand of incremental manpower at 32.52 lac, of which
- ✓ Skilled 7.30 lac, semi-skilled 9.47 lac and minimally skilled 15.74 lac persons



Tracking Poverty: Critique of Options

- Options
 - Continue with the Tendulkar Line
 - Switch to Rangarajan or other higher poverty line
 - Track Progress of bottom 30 %
 - Measure progress on specific components of poverty
- NITI Paper suggests Tendulkar Poverty Line
- Issues
 - Is a Poverty Line required?
 - Do we categorise poor?
 - Do we need SECC or other such multidimensional measures of poverty?
 - Should we adopt SDG definition?



Tracking Poverty: Critique of Options - 2

- 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 categorising 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
 - ✓ Increasing cropping intensity should be a central plank of the strategy
 - ✓ Integrated approach involving short duration varieties, zero tillage technologies and better soil moisture management needs to be adopted
 - ✓ The scope of Watershed programs and MNREGA should be expanded for this purpose
 - ✓ Mechanism of wage fixation under MNREGA be reviewed for controlling widening divergence with minimum wages



Strategy for Elimination of Poverty – contd.

- Promotion of producers 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

- Scheme of 1 lac Farm Ponds
- Renovation of tanks and ponds
- Scheme of 1000 community managed Lift Irrigation Schemes
- Panchayat level Agricultural Machinery Banks
- Distribution of Pumpsets including solar pumpsets
- Bringing 1 lac acre of fallow land under cultivation
- Large scale NRM works under MNREGA, Watershed programs
- Focus on ERM works for the irrigation sector



Innovative Steps taken by GOJ – contd.

- Making it easier to do business
 - Single Window for approvals
 - Online Systems for filing applications and disposals
 - Incentives for setting up Private Industrial Estates
 - Policies for food & feed processing, export and procurement
 - Land Bank & other land entrusting processes
- Industrial Facilitation
 - Industrial Cluster development
 - Mega Handloom & Silk Park
 - Skill development for sericulture, handicraft, handloom & textile sectors including design
 - 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.

Thank You