URBAN POVERTY

Presented by: BINU FRANCIS
17.5% of total population of the world are in India. 20.6% of the poor are in India.

India among the 10 richest country, but average Indian still poor!!!!

Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tendulkar Committee Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rangarajan Committee Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World Bank Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>India Govt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATES WITH LOWER POVERTY

GOA: 5.09 %
KERALA: 7.05 %
HIMACHAL: 8.06 %
SIKKIM: 8.19 %

STATES WITH HIGHER POVERTY

CHATTISGARH: 39.93 %
JHARKHAND: 36.96 %
MDP? (Multi Dimensional poverty)

Poverty dropped in India
2005-06 : 55%
2015-16 : 21%

31/640 districts: MDP above 50%

Highest UP
: Shravash
: Baharaich

Southern states Perform well

Kerala : 1%
TN : 6%
Karnataka : 11%
Telangana : 14%
AP : 13%
Average : only 9%
Urban Poverty?

For a common man: Poverty means hunger or lack of money

Lack of access

a. To source of livelihood
b. Skills, opportunities and assets
Combined together
**DISPARITIES**

- 40% of population hold = 5% global income
- 20% of population hold = 75% global income
- 20% of population = 76.6% of total pvt consumption
- 60% of population = 4.9% consumption
- 20% of population = 1.5% consumption
Manifestation of Urban Poverty?

- Proliferation of slum and squatters
- Fast growth of informal sector
- An increasing casualization and under employment
- A crushing pressure on civic services
- A high rate of educational deprivation and health conditions
- Growing sense of hopelessness among urban poor resulting in using crime rate and group violence

**India’s Poverty Profile**

- 270,000,000 Indians are poor
- 1 in 5 Indians is poor

**The World Bank**

- 62% of India’s poor
- 45% of India’s population
- 80% of India’s poor live in rural areas

**Number of poor in low-income states (Millions)**
- Uttar Pradesh: 60
- Madhya Pradesh: 24
- Bihar: 36
- Rajasthan: 10
- Chhattisgarh: 10
- Odisha: 14

**States and Territories**

- Delhi
- Maharashtra
- Assam
- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Kerala
- Gujarat
- West Bengal
- Uttar Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Rajasthan
- Bihar
- Jharkhand
- Chhattisgarh
- Odisha

**Snapshot 2012**
1. The absolute Approach
2. The absolute poverty line Approach
3. Relative Approach
4. The human deprivation Approach
5. Income based Approach
6. Basic needs Approach
7. Participatory Approach
Dimensions of Poverty

- Empowerment
- Security (Tenure & Personal)
- Education
- Health
- Income
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor risk index</th>
<th>KACCHA HOUSE</th>
<th>NO ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999 - Kudumbashree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>PRESENCE OF CHILDREN BELOW FIVE YEARS IN THE FAMILY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY HAVING NOT MORE THAN ONE EARNING MEMBER</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ALCOHOLIC OR DRUG ADDICTION IN THE FAMILY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILIES OF SCHEDULE CAST OR SCHEDULE TRIBE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>AT LEAST 4 OUT OF 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLITERATE ADULT IN THE FAMILY</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY GETTING BARELY TWO MEALS A DAY OR LESS</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILIES OF SCHEDULE CAST OR SCHEDULE TRIBE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vulnerability is a chronic set of structural conditions which maintain people in a constant precarious state.
Feminization of poverty -

- Overwhelming representation of women among the poor
- 73% of the urban poor are either women or children
- Women are excluded from decision making structures and process at all levels
- 83% of the working women are in informal sector

Coined by Diana Tease (1976)
## Urbanisation of poverty - Poverty Distribution in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government initiatives to address urban poverty

1. Slum clearance Act, 1956
2. Urban Community Development Programme 1959
3. Environmental improvement of urban slums, 1972
4. Nehru Rozgar Yojana, 1989
5. Self Employment Programme
6. Urban Basic Services for the Poor-1990
ERADICATE POVERTY