



International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS)
A Peer-Reviewed Bi-monthly Bi-lingual Research Journal
ISSN: 2349-6959 (Online), ISSN: 2349-6711 (Print)
Volume-II, Issue-V, March 2016, Page No. 311-323
Published by Scholar Publications, Karimganj, Assam, India, 788711
Website: <http://www.ijhsss.com>

Employment and Poverty in Jharkhand and India

Dr. Balwant Singh Mehta

Dr. Bharat Singh

Faculty, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Satyawati College (Eve.), University of Delhi

Abstract

Jharkhand is situated in eastern part of India. Being rich in natural resources and minerals, the state is one of the most deprived and underdeveloped in the country. It stands second third lowest in per capita terms and second highest in poverty. Over one-fourth population of the state population is tribal and agriculture still has the main source of employment. Hence, the main concern of the policy makers and other stakeholders is generation of more employment opportunities in non-farm sector and reduction of poverty in the state. However, there are very few studies available to assess the present status of these two important issues. Therefore this paper attempts to explore the present employment and poverty status of Jharkhand.

Key Words: Employment, Poverty, Jharkhand, Workers, Engel Ratio

Introduction: Jharkhand is situated in the eastern part of India bordering the state of Bihar, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. It was formed as a separate state on 15th November 2000 and consists of 24 districts. Despite heterogeneity in terms of resources as well as of socio-economic characteristics, its population shared some uniformity in terms of nature and extent of deprivation and development (World Bank, 2007). The region is well endowed with natural resources and significantly urbanised (24%) and industrialised. Thus it generates ample economic opportunities, which are harnessed by many people but these opportunities failed to percolate down to the poor and marginalised people (HDR, 2011). Though mining and industrial sectors made notable strides, rural economy in general and agriculture sector in particular remained stagnant over a period of time. Despite the fact that per capita NSDP of the state is high in comparison to many other poor states of the country. The eastern states fares well in many other development indicators, still a large section of its population live a miserable life (Singh et al. 2012). The percentage of population below poverty line is around 37 per cent per cent, which is second highest in the country and next only to Chhattisgarh (GoI, 2012). A sizeable proportion of its population is tribal. According to the 2011 population census over 26.2 percent of its population is tribal, which constitute more than 40 percent of the population in seven districts namely Ranchi, Kunti, Lohardaga, Gumla, West Singhbhum, Dumka and Pakur respectively. The state is marked by low agricultural production and productivity, but is rich in mineral and forest resources. Though per capita income of the state (Rs 46,131) is less than half the all India average (Rs 98,983/-) but it is higher than Bihar (Rs 36,143) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs 36,250) states (Jharkhand Economic Survey,

2014). Agriculture is the main source of employment in the state, as it constitutes three fourths of the total workforce but constitutes only one-eighth of the total state domestic product.

Therefore two main concerns of the state are employment creation and reduction of poverty. The policy makers and research community is continuously trying to understand the reasons of backwardness of the state. So, the appropriate steps and policy correction can be made for the development of the state. But there is dearth of studies on this topic, and only the state economic survey publish regularly highlight some relevant issues at broad level. Hence, the central question of this paper is to understand the employment and poverty level in the state.

Methodology and Data Sources: The status of employment in a state provides an important window to the life of its people. It is widely felt that the recent growth story in India has been one of jobless growth and not enough decent jobs are being created. While Jharkhand is a relatively poor and backward state and thus very much in need of creation of employment opportunities, it also is a mineral-rich state and thus has the potential to create a number of jobs. It is therefore disturbing that participation in work force and participation in labor force in the state have declined over the last seven years and the reasons thereof need closer investigation, as will be discussed in the following sections. For this purpose, the data provided by NSSO of 2004-5 to 2011-12 for state and all India level information on employment characteristics and the data for district level from the census of India have been used. It highlights some of the major employment issues such as work participation rate, unemployment, employment status, industry and occupational pattern of Jharkhand compared with All India. In addition, census of India, 2011 data also used to analyze employment pattern and occupations at district level. Engel ratio, poverty ratio and simple percentage analysis have been done across sector (rural and urban) and social groups (SC, ST, OBC and Others). For employment, usual principal and subsidiary status (UPSS) for NSSO and total workers (main and marginal) for census have been used for the analysis.

The paper is divided in to four main sections. After a brief introduction in section I, section II describe the methodology and data sources, section III focus on findings on employment and poverty level in the state and last section IV concludes the paper with main findings and suggestions.

Findings

Employment: The work participation rate (WPR) indicates the percentage of economically active people in the population, and the related data are presented in Table 1. In Jharkhand and India, 35.1 per cent and 38.6 per cent people respectively were economically active in the population in 2011-12. There was significant difference in rural-urban WPR with higher proportion of people in rural areas involved in economic activities compared to urban areas. The WPR has declined both in Jharkhand and all-India. The decline was greater in rural areas compared to urban areas between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table-1
Work Participation Rate (WPR) in India and Jharkhand, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2004/05	2011/12	2004/05	2011/12	2004/05	2011/12
India	43.9	39.9	36.5	35.5	42.0	38.6
Jharkhand	42.7	37.0	31.1	28.4	40.7	35.1

Source: National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

WPR across social groups indicate higher WPR among STs, SCs, OBCs than Other social group in Jharkhand in 2011-12 (Table 2). This pattern is also true in case of rural areas, where the STs and SCs constitute more in the total population than urban areas. Paradoxically, the higher employment of STs, SCs and OBCs in rural areas and overall only reflects more vulnerability than wellbeing among these groups.

Table-2
Work Participation Rate (WPR) by Social Group in Jharkhand in 2011-12

	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Rural	41.0	35.4	36.4	31.5	37.0
Urban	29.9	31.8	26.1	29.5	28.4
Total	40.1	34.6	34.3	30.7	35.1

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

In absolute terms, the employment in all India and Jharkhand was 473 million and 11.8 million respectively in 2011-12 as shown in Table 3. Overall employment has increased marginally on account of high growth rate in urban areas during 2004-05 and 2011-12. The employment has declined in rural areas during the same period. One of the main reasons cited for the decline is significant number of people have opted not to work and continue education. In addition, overall household income in rural poor has also increased due to several government welfare schemes. The government scheme like MGNREGS provide employment to the rural households but they are not counted as employed according to NSS definition due to mostly less than 30 numbers of average days worked under the scheme.

The unemployment rate, according to UPSS criteria in all India and Jharkhand was 2.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively in 2011-12 as given in Table 3. In contrast to the all-India pattern where unemployment rate has declined, it has increased for Jharkhand between 2004-5 and 2011-12. In particular, unemployment rate in Jharkhand has increased in rural areas from 1.4 per cent to 2.1 per cent during the same period. However in case of urban Jharkhand unemployment rate has declined from 6.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 5.1 per cent in 2011-12. Overall this indicates that in rural areas of the state a relatively larger proportion of persons who were willing to work, were actually not able to get employment. The employment rate has rather decreased in both Jharkhand and all India as discussed earlier.

Table-3
Unemployment Rate (WPR) in India and Jharkhand, 2004-05 to 2011-12

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2004/05	2011/12	2004/05	2011/12	2004/05	2011/12
India	1.7	1.7	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.2
Jharkhand	1.4	2.1	6.5	5.1	2.1	2.6

Source: National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The status of employment reflects the quality of employment among workers as regular or salaried employment is considered to be the best and casual labour is considered to be the worst form of work status. Around 64 per cent of workers in the state were self-employed and 25.6 per cent were in the casual labour category. Only 10.2 per cent were in salaried employment (Table 4).

In rural areas, self-employed and casual labour proportion in total workers were relatively higher than urban areas, while salaried or regular workers proportion in total workers were nine times higher in urban areas than rural in the state in 2011-12. This shows a wide disparity in the employment status level of the workforce across rural and urban areas.

Table-4
Status of Employment in Jharkhand, 2011-12

	Rural	Urban	Total
Self-Employed	68.6	43.8	64.2
Regular/Salaried	4.2	38.0	10.2
Casual Labour	27.2	18.2	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

In Jharkhand, around half of the total workers were involved in agriculture and allied activities in 2011-12 as shown in Table 5. The second highest industry of employment was construction followed by trade, hotel & restaurant and manufacturing, other social services and mining & quarrying.

Table-5
Industrial Distribution of Employment in Jharkhand, 2011-12

	Rural	Urban	Total
Agriculture and Allied activities	60.6	3.7	50.4
Mining & Quarrying	1.2	7.4	2.3
Manufacturing	7.0	10.7	7.7
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	18.2	14.3	17.5
Trade, Hotel & restaurants	7.2	29.9	11.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	2.2	10.1	3.6
Finance, Business, Real Estate, etc	0.4	8.2	1.8
Public Admin, Health, education, etc.	2.6	15.3	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

A similar pattern of employment across industries was also observed in case of rural areas. However, in urban areas, trade, hotel & restaurants employed the maximum workers followed by public admin, health & education, construction, transport, storage and communication and manufacturing.

District Level Analysis: The district wise employment or worker population ratio of Jharkand state is presented in Table 6. The result shows that the top five districts on the basis of worker population ratio were Kunti, Simdega, Lohardaga, Gumla and Dumka in 2011. On the other hand, some districts, namely, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Bokaro, Kodarma and Purbi Singhbuni showed the lowest worker population ratio in the same year. In the rural areas, worker population ratio was very much similar to the average across the districts in the state. However, if we look at the urban area, the pattern is different. In urban areas, Pakur showed the highest worker population ratio followed by

Paschim Singhbhum, Simdega, Ranchi and Kunti. The pattern of worker population ratio or employment across district is somewhat reflective of the socio-economic profile of the same.

Table-6
District Wise Worker Population Ratio in 2011

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Khunti	50.5	31.1	48.9
Simdega	49.4	31.2	48.1
Lohardaga	50.5	29.7	47.9
Gumla	48.9	27.4	47.6
Dumka	48.5	30.4	47.3
Pashchim Singhbhum	48.8	31.4	46.3
Pakur	45.7	35.3	44.9
Garhwa	43.9	30.1	43.2
Latehar	44.1	30.2	43.1
Sahibganj	44.5	30.6	42.6
Giridih	43.6	28.7	42.4
Godda	42.8	27.5	42.0
Jamtara	42.4	30.7	41.3
Saraikele-Kharsawan	43.6	30.4	40.4
Ranchi	45.3	31.2	39.2
Chatra	38.8	28.0	38.1
Hazaribagh	39.7	27.6	37.7
Deoghar	38.8	28.4	37.0
Palamu	37.9	28.5	36.8
Purbi Singhbhum	43.8	30.6	36.5
Kodarma	38.0	27.7	35.9
Bokaro	38.3	27.7	33.2
Ramgarh	37.0	27.7	32.9
Dhanbad	36.6	27.8	31.5
Jharkhand	43.0	29.3	39.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

The district wise occupational pattern of workers is shown in Table 7. Overall, almost one-third of the total workers in the state were involved in agriculture labour and closely followed by cultivators in 2011. The percentage of cultivators varies from 65.9 per cent in Gumla and 64 per cent in Khunti to 11.5 per cent in Dhanbad; similarly, for agriculture labourer, the range is from 57.5 per cent in Garhwa and 55.7 per cent in Godda to 12.3 per cent in Dhanbad. However, this pattern of occupational distribution varies across rural and urban areas of the state with very small proportion of casual labourer in urban compared to rural areas (Annexure B & C), reflecting the higher poverty in the rural areas.

Table-7
District Wise Occupation Distribution (Total) of Workers, 2011

Name	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	19.9	57.5	2.5	20.1	100.0
Chatra	30.0	47.4	3.6	19.0	100.0
Kodarma	32.3	25.0	3.1	39.7	100.0
Giridih	35.7	35.0	3.1	26.2	100.0
Deoghar	23.3	38.0	7.1	31.5	100.0
Godda	26.2	55.7	3.4	14.7	100.0
Sahibganj	22.4	42.2	8.8	26.5	100.0
Pakur	26.0	37.1	4.8	32.1	100.0
Dhanbad	11.5	12.3	3.1	73.2	100.0
Bokaro	20.1	18.4	3.2	58.3	100.0
Lohardaga	45.1	36.5	2.0	16.4	100.0
Purbi Singhbhumi	13.4	25.1	2.6	59.0	100.0
Palamu	18.7	53.4	2.8	25.1	100.0
Latehar	33.1	45.5	2.9	18.4	100.0
Hazaribagh	37.0	26.3	2.5	34.2	100.0
Ramgarh	29.1	15.0	2.7	53.2	100.0
Dumka	31.0	48.5	3.7	16.8	100.0
Jamtara	32.5	41.5	3.5	22.5	100.0
Ranchi	27.8	23.4	3.4	45.5	100.0
Khunti	64.0	19.0	3.6	13.5	100.0
Gumla	65.9	20.1	2.6	11.4	100.0
Simdega	54.7	31.3	2.8	11.2	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhumi	35.1	38.5	3.6	22.8	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	27.1	33.2	2.4	37.2	100.0
Jharkhand	29.1	33.9	3.5	33.5	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: CL: Cultivator; AL: Agriculture Labour; HHW: Household Worker; OTH: Other Workers

Poverty: The 2011-12 poverty estimates by the Planning Commission shows that population below the poverty line in Jharkhand (37 per cent) was second highest in the country after Chhattisgarh (39.93 per cent) and significantly more than the national average (21.9 per cent). The poverty line, estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of monthly per capita consumption expenditure data collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), has been revised continuously by expert groups and the latest was headed by Prof. Tendulkar, which computed the poverty lines at all India and states level for rural and urban areas separately for 2004-5 which was further updated by the Planning Commission for the year, 2009-10 and 2011-12 (GoI, 2012).¹

¹ On the basis of poverty line a head-count ratio (HCR) or population below the poverty line is calculated for 2004-5 and 2011-12 is given in annexure 2. Head count Ratio is the proportion of the poor in the aggregate population.

In absolute numbers, 269.3 million people were below the poverty line in all India and 12.4 million in Jharkhand in 2011-12 (Table 8). The percentage of people living below the poverty line in the country has declined more (from 37.2 per cent in 2004-5 to 21.9 per cent in 2011-12) than that of Jharkhand (45.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 37 per cent in 2011-12) between the years 2004-5 and 2011-12. In absolute terms, the number of poor people has fallen by 137.8 million in India and 0.8 million in Jharkhand. The number of poor has declined on an average little higher than four times in all India (4.8 per cent per year) compared to Jharkhand (0.9 per cent per year). Jharkhand's neighbouring states, Odisha, Bihar and Chhatisgarh also fall in the top five poorer states in the country and they are far behind from the economically better performing states such as Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (GoI, 2012).

There has been significant difference in rural-urban poverty head-count ratio (HCR), which was twice in urban areas of all India and 1.6 times in Jharkhand than their rural areas in 2011-12. However, the decline in population below the poverty line in rural and urban areas showed a contradictory picture in case of Jharkhand and all India. The poverty has declined both in rural and urban areas at the national level but in Jharkhand, it increased marginally in urban areas. This may be due to huge migration from rural to urban areas and subsequent increase in urban population over the years. In absolute terms, the number of poor people decreased by 1.2 million in rural areas but increased by 0.4 million in urban areas of the state.

Table-8

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line in India and Jharkhand (% and No.), 2004-05 and 2011-12

	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
All India						
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.5	52.8	269.3
Change (%)	16.1	12.0	15.3	109.8	28.0	137.8
Jharkhand						
2004-05	51.6	23.8	45.3	11.6	1.6	13.2
2011-12	40.8	24.8	37.0	10.4	2.0	12.4
Change	10.8	-1.0	8.3	1.2	-0.4	0.8

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India, 2012

The population below poverty line by social groups in Jharkhand and India is given in Table 9 for the year 2011-12. Overall, Schedule Tribes (ST) exhibits the highest population below the poverty line followed by Schedule Caste (SC), Other Backward Caste (OBC) and Others (Upper Caste). This pattern of poverty ratio was very much similar for both Jharkhand and all India. Furthermore, the poverty gap across social groups showed that more people fall under the poverty line in rural areas compared to urban areas except SC in Jharkhand. However, the poverty gap across social groups was relatively higher in all India than Jharkhand.

Table-9
Poverty in India and Jharkhand by Social Groups in 2011-12

Social Group	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	India			Jharkhand		
Scheduled Tribe	42.7	23.3	40.6	51.6	28.7	49.7
Scheduled Caste	32.3	21.6	29.9	40.4	40.6	40.4
Other Backward Caste	24.0	16.2	21.9	36.2	28.2	34.6
Others	15.0	7.4	11.9	31.3	12.5	23.1
Total	25.7	13.7	21.9	40.8	24.8	37.0

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

NSS provides disaggregated information of the surveyed households according to their economic groups using the terminology 'Household type'. Household types are distinguished according to major source of livelihood of a household during the last year preceding the date of survey. For rural areas, households are classified into five categories namely self-employed in agriculture, self-employed in non-agriculture, rural agricultural labour, other (than agricultural) rural labour and (residual) others. For the urban areas households are categories into four types, namely, self-employed households, wage and salaried income households, casual labour households and (residual) others.

For occupational categories in rural areas, agricultural labour households exhibit the highest poverty ratio both in Jharkhand (54.8 per cent) and all India (38.3 per cent) for 2011-12 as given in Table 10. These categories were closely followed by non-agricultural labour (46.2 per cent in Jharkhand and 33.5 per cent in India), self-employed in agriculture (45.3 per cent in Jharkhand and 22.9 per cent in India) and self-employment in non-agriculture households (32.9 per cent in Jharkhand and 20.3 per cent in all India). As expected, those households, who were in regular wage/salaried jobs had the lowest proportion of poor (10.1 per cent in Jharkhand and 20.3 per cent in all India) both in all India and Jharkhand.

Table-10
Poverty in Rural India and Jharkhand by Household type in 2011-12

Occupational Categories	India	Jharkhand
Self Employed in Agriculture	22.9	45.3
Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	20.3	32.9
Regular/Salary Earning	10.1	20.3
Casual Labour in Agriculture	38.3	54.8
Casual Labour in Non-agriculture	33.5	46.2
Others	21.0	21.6

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

A similar picture emerges for urban counterparts of Jharkhand and all India, where casual labour households showed the highest poverty ratio (53.3 per cent in Jharkhand and 32.2 per cent in all India) followed by self-employed (23.4 per cent in Jharkhand and 15.4 per cent in all India) for 2011-12 as presented in Table 11. Households involved in regular or salaried jobs had the lowest poverty ratio both in Jharkhand and all India.

Table-11
Poverty in Urban India and Jharkhand by Household Type in 2011-12

Occupational Categories	India	Jharkhand
Self Employed	15.3	23.4
Regular/Salary Earning	6.5	17.1
Casual Labour	32.2	53.3
Others	8.8	9.2

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

The standard of living of people can be gauged from the levels and patterns of consumer expenditures. As households get richer, their expenditures increase, and, furthermore, the share of food expenditure in total expenditure declines, and within the food category, the share of expenditure on cereals or staple foods like rice and wheat falls and that of processed foods, meat and other items increases. There are two concepts based on the consumption expenditure that are often used to show the standard of living. The first concept is that of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and the second involves Engel's ratio². This ratio is widely used to indicate the standard of living and the extent of poverty. The average MPCE at household level indicating the standard of living of each household is presented for 2004-05 and 2011-12 in Table 12.

Table-12
Average Monthly per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE), 2004-05 and 2011-12 (in Rs)

	Current Prices		Constant Prices (2004-5)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Urban-Rural difference %
India					
2004-5	579	1105	579	1105	90
2011-12	1287	2477	855	1668	100
% Change			47.5	51.0	
Jharkhand					
2004-5	439	1017	439	1017	130
2011-12	920	1894	604	1211	100
% Change			37.5	19.0	

Source: National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

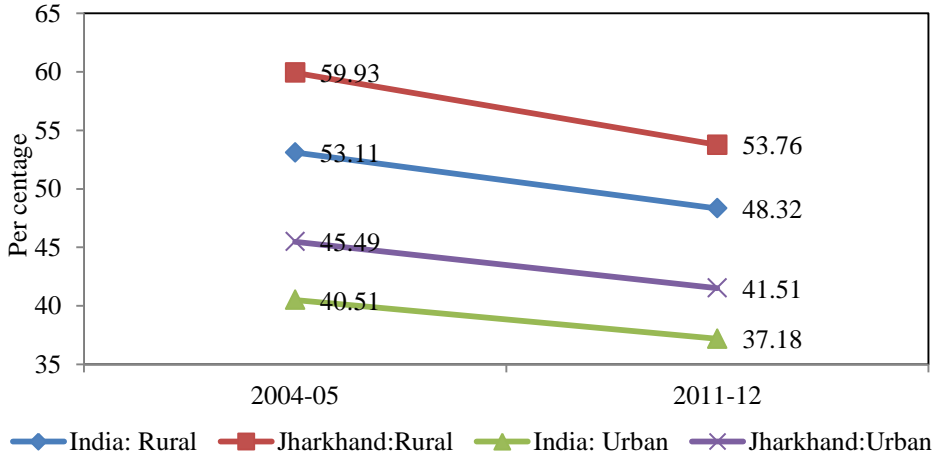
The average MPCE of Jharkhand at current price was less than that of all India in both rural and urban areas. The difference of average MPCE for all India and Jharkhand was more evident in case of urban areas, which was Rs 88 in 2004-05 and Rs 583 in 2011-12. It increased in real terms in rural areas of Jharkhand and all India by 47 per cent and 37.5 per cent respectively, while it grew by 51.0 per cent and 19 per cent in urban areas of the same. However, Jharkhand has shown a shrinking rural-urban gap over the years, indicating that the disparities are being bridged, while rural-urban disparities have increased for all India.

Figure 1 show that the Engel's ratio is more than 50 percent for the rural areas in both 2004-05 and 2011-12 for Jharkhand but at the national level, it fell below that level in 2011-12 (i.e. 48.32 per cent). The ratio is less than 50 per cent in urban areas for both Jharkhand and all India. The

²The share of food expenditure in total expenditure
Volume-II, Issue-V

relatively higher Engle ratio in Jharkhand is indicative of the poorer standard of living and extent of poverty in the state compared to the national average.

Figure
Engel Ratio in Jharkhand and all India, 2004-05 and 2011-12



Within the food basket, consumption of cereal (i.e., rice and wheat) in both rural and urban areas of Jharkhand declined substantially between 2004-05 and 2011-12 from 26.3 per cent to 19.1 per cent and 13.0 per cent to 11.2 per cent respectively. At the all- India level, the consumption of cereal also declined in rural and urban areas from 17.4 per cent to 11.9 per cent and 9.6 per cent to 7.0 per cent, which is slightly less than that of Jharkhand between the same years. However, there is a difference in pattern of consumption in urban and rural areas with cereal consumption going down more in rural areas compared to urban with marginal increase in high value food products (like milk & milk product, beverages & refreshment and fruits etc. in both Jharkhand and all India (Annexure A).

Conclusion: In sum, the employment has increased marginally and poverty has reduced over the years in Jharkhand. But both the indicators of the state are still lower than all India average. In particular, in urban areas, casual labourer and self employed household’s poverty is significantly higher than all India. Overall employment has increased marginally over the years but the employment in rural areas has declined significantly. Work force participation rate has declined between 2004-05 and 2011-12, more in rural areas compared to the urban areas. There unemployment rate has increased in rural area of the state. The government has made many efforts by implementing several skill development schemes, employment generation and welfare programmes, which also found reflection in reduction of poverty. However, the government still needs to undertake considerable efforts to improve employment and reduce poverty. In particular the skill training of people with promotion of mining and manufacturing industries needs urgent attention to catch up with the national averages.

References

1. Census of India 2011, PCA Tables, Registrar General of India, 2011
2. Government of India (GOI, 2012), Planning Commission, ' Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, accessed from http://planningcommission.nic.in/news/pre_pov2307.pdf on date 20 March, 2016
3. India Human Development Report (IHDR), 2011, IAMR and Planning Commission, 2011
4. Jharkhand Economic Survey, 2013-14 accessed from <http://finance-jharkhand.gov.in/updates/eco-serv2013-14/EconomicSurvey2013-14.pdf> on date 22 March, 2016
5. Singh,,K.M.; M.S.Meena, A.Kumar and R.K.P.Singh. 2012. Socio-Economic Determinants of Rural Poverty: An Empirical Exploration of Jharkhand State, India. Development Economics: Regional & Country Studies eJournal, Vol 1, Issue 15, Marh 09, 2016. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2017593>
6. World Bank (2007), 'Jharkhand :Addressing the Challenges of Inclusive Development', (20070, Report No. 36437-IN), Poverty Reduction and Economic Management India Country Management Unit South Asia, 2007

Annexure A

Consumption Pattern of People in Jharkhand and India, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Item	India				Jharkhand			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2004-05		2011-12		2004-05		2011-12	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
Cereal	17.4	9.6	11.9	7.0	26.3	13.0	19.1	11.2
Pulses & pulse products	3.0	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.1
Milk & milk products	8.2	7.5	9.0	7.5	4.4	6.6	5.5	6.6
Egg, fish & meat	3.2	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.7	2.8
Vegetables & Fruits	5.9	4.2	6.7	5.5	8.6	6.4	7.4	6.4
Beverage, Refreshments etc	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.9	3.8	5.7	6.2	6.2
Others	11.1	8.6	8.2	5.5	10.4	8.8	8.8	6.2
<i>Food</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>41.5</i>
Fuel and light	9.8	9.5	9.2	7.4	11.1	8.1	10.5	7.2
Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	7.8	6.6	7.9	6.9	7.8	7.6	9.1	8.5
Education	3.1	6.7	3.9	7.8	2.1	7.4	2.8	7.5
Medical	6.3	5.2	7.4	6.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.7
Entertainment	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.8
Conveyance	3.6	6.2	4.7	7.3	2.1	6.0	3.3	5.2
Rent	0.5	5.4	0.5	6.7	0.2	6.3	0.5	6.8
Others	15.2	18.1	17.0	18.8	12.6	13.2	15.2	15.9
<i>Non-Food</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Various Reports of Consumption Expenditure Surveys, National Sample Survey Organisations, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Annexure-B
District Wise Occupation Distribution (Rural) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	20.4	58.7	2.5	18.4	100.0
Chatra	31.2	49.4	3.5	15.9	100.0
Kodarma	37.3	28.4	2.9	31.5	100.0
Giridih	37.6	36.8	3.1	22.6	100.0
Deoghar	26.5	43.2	7.5	22.9	100.0
Godda	26.8	57.2	3.4	12.6	100.0
Sahibganj	24.4	45.6	9.0	21.1	100.0
Pakur	27.6	39.1	4.5	28.8	100.0
Dhanbad	21.9	22.8	3.3	52.0	100.0
Bokaro	31.0	28.5	3.3	37.2	100.0
Lohardaga	48.4	39.1	1.9	10.6	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	24.6	45.5	3.0	26.9	100.0
Palamu	20.3	57.3	2.7	19.8	100.0
Latehar	34.6	47.2	2.9	15.3	100.0
Hazaribagh	41.5	29.4	2.5	26.7	100.0
Ramgarh	43.4	21.6	2.8	32.1	100.0
Dumka	32.2	50.3	3.6	13.8	100.0
Jamtara	34.7	44.3	3.6	17.5	100.0
Ranchi	41.1	33.5	3.2	22.2	100.0
Khunti	66.8	19.8	3.5	9.9	100.0
Gumla	68.1	20.6	2.4	8.8	100.0
Simdega	56.7	32.0	2.8	8.5	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	38.8	42.1	3.6	15.5	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	33.0	40.2	2.4	24.4	100.0
Jharkhand	34.8	40.3	3.5	21.4	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Annexure-C
District Wise Occupation Distribution (urban) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	5.5	26.4	3.1	65.0	100.0
Chatra	3.9	4.7	5.6	85.9	100.0
Kodarma	4.4	6.0	4.3	85.4	100.0
Giridih	4.8	5.6	4.3	85.3	100.0
Deochar	2.9	4.5	5.0	87.5	100.0
Godda	8.6	10.6	4.0	76.8	100.0
Sahibganj	5.1	11.9	7.4	75.6	100.0
Pakur	1.7	4.5	9.5	84.3	100.0
Dhanbad	1.7	2.2	2.8	93.3	100.0
Bokaro	3.6	3.2	3.0	90.3	100.0
Lohardaga	5.2	6.1	3.4	85.2	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	0.5	1.6	2.1	95.7	100.0
Palamu	3.2	14.8	4.1	77.9	100.0
Latehar	4.9	13.3	3.9	77.9	100.0
Hazaribagh	3.4	3.2	2.6	90.8	100.0
Ramgarh	4.9	3.8	2.4	89.0	100.0
Dumka	4.5	8.5	4.9	82.2	100.0
Jamtara	3.3	5.8	2.9	87.9	100.0
Ranchi	2.3	4.0	3.7	90.1	100.0
Khunti	14.5	5.4	4.8	75.3	100.0
Gumla	6.9	6.0	7.1	80.0	100.0
Simdega	13.9	15.6	2.6	67.9	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	1.9	5.1	3.3	89.7	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	1.2	2.2	2.1	94.5	100.0
Jharkhand	2.7	4.2	3.3	89.9	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011