



Multidimensional Poverty Index: Uttar Pradesh Third Poorest State | Uttar Pradesh | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

Recently, the [Multidimensional Poverty Index](#) has been released by NITI Aayog, in which Uttar Pradesh ranks third in terms of highest poverty.

Key Points

- **37.79 percent of the population of Uttar Pradesh is poor**, which is the highest in the country after Bihar and Jharkhand.
 - **Uttar Pradesh's 44.47 percent population is malnourished**, while Sikkim is the least malnourished state in the country.
 - **Shravasti is the poorest district of Uttar Pradesh**, where 74.38 percent of the population is poor. While Bahraich (71.88 percent), Balrampur (69.45), Lakhimpur Kheri (59.95 percent) and Gonda (59.26 percent) are the poorest districts of the state.
 - **Lucknow is the least poor district in the state**, with only 12.16 percent of its population being poor.
 - According to the report, the least poor districts of the state are - (1) Lucknow (12.16 percent), (2) Kanpur Nagar (14.34 percent), (3) Gautam Budh Nagar (17.08 percent), (4) Ghaziabad (17.47 percent) and (5) Jhansi (20.27 percent).
 - Uttar Pradesh has got a score of 0.18 in the Multidimensional Poverty Index, in which rural MPI score is 0.21 and urban MPI score is 0.085 percent.
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According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021, Bihar is the Poorest State in the Country. | Bihar | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

Recently, **Bihar has been ranked as the poorest state in the country** in the [Multidimensional Poverty Index](#), 2021 released by NITI Aayog.

Key Points

- According to the report, 51.91 percent of the population of Bihar is poor. Whereas Kerala is the least poor state in the country, only 0.71 percent of its population is poor.
- Bihar's 51.88 percent population (highest in the country) is malnourished, while Sikkim is the least malnourished state in the country.
- According to the data of the **National Family Health Survey-4** (2015-16) of the report, 39.86 percent of the population of Bihar was away from access to electricity, while according to the

provisional data of the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-20) Bihar's only 3.7 Only percent of the population is out of reach of electricity, which shows the remarkable progress of Bihar in the field of electricity.

- Bihar has got a score of 0.265 in this multidimensional index, out of which the MPI score of rural areas is 0.286 and the MPI score of the urban areas is 0.117, which indicates that the rural areas of Bihar have more poverty.
- **Kishanganj is the poorest district of Bihar**, where 64.75 percent of the population is poor. On the other hand, Araria (64.65 percent), Madhepura (64.35 percent), East Champaran (64.13 percent) and Supaul (64.10 percent) are the poorest districts.
- Patna is the least poor district of Bihar, where only 29.20 percent of the population is poor. Bhojpur (40.50 percent), Siwan (40.55 percent), Rohtas (40.74 percent) and Munger (40.99 percent) are the least poor districts of Bihar.

Reservation in Promotion along with Recruitment to the Differently Aabled People in the State | Rajasthan | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

Recently, the Social Justice and Empowerment Department of Rajasthan has issued the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules Amendment-2021 and issued a form regarding the provision of reservation for direct recruitment and promotions of persons with disabilities in all government departments.

Key Points

- Under this, now along with government recruitments in the state, differently abled people will get the benefit of four percent reservation in promotions.
- Along with this, the state government has also made a provision to give one year relaxation in the upper age limit to the differently-abled in direct recruitment.
- To help the differently-abled, nodal officers will be appointed in the government departments, who will look after various matters related to the disabled.

State Level Technical Committee Reconstituted | Madhya Pradesh | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

On November 26, 2021, the State Level Technical Committee was reconstituted by the Urban Development and Housing Department on the instructions of Urban Development and Housing Minister Bhupendra Singh with the objective of expediting the work of urban development.

Key Points

- The head of the State Level Technical Committee will be the Chief Engineer / Chief Engineer,

Directorate of Urban Administration and Development. The member secretary of this committee will be the superintending engineer/executive engineer, Directorate of Urban Administration and Development.

- The scope of the State Level Technical Committee will include UIDSSMT Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Chief Minister Urban Drinking Water Scheme, State Disaster Mitigation Item (SMDI), National Urban Livelihood Mission, Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme etc.

Announcement to Change the Name of Minto Hall | Madhya Pradesh | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

In the BJP State Working Committee meeting held on November 26, 2021, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan announced to name the famous historical building Minto Hall in Bhopal after the late Kushabhau Thackeray, the founder member of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Key Points

- Earlier, there was a demand to change the name of Minto Hall to Dr Harisingh Gaur. After the independence of India and after the formation of Madhya Pradesh, this building was used as the state assembly hall. In the year 2018, this hall was converted as a convention center.
- Minto Hall was built by Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum in 1909. It is said that Jahan Begum was the last Begum of Bhopal. He named this hall 'Minto Hall' to honor Lord Minto.
- Kushabhau Thackeray was born on 15 August 1922 in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. His education was also initiated in Gwalior and Dhar.
- Kushabhau Thackeray joined the Sangh in 1942. He became the pracharak of Neemuch in 1942 and became the organization secretary after the formation of Jana Sangh in 1956. In 1977, Thackeray was the President of the Madhya Pradesh Janata Party and from 1998 to 2000, he was the President of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Kushabhau Thackeray died on 28 December 2003.

Jharkhand is the Second Poorest State in the Country in the Multidimensional Poverty Index 2021 | Jharkhand | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

Recently, the [Multidimensional Poverty Index](#), 2021 has been released by NITI Aayog, in which Jharkhand has been ranked second (Bihar first) in terms of poverty.

Key Points

- According to the report, **42.16 percent of the people of Jharkhand are poor**, which is the highest in the country after Bihar (51.91 percent). Kerala is the least poor state in the country.
- 47.99 percent of the people of Jharkhand are malnourished.

- Jharkhand has got a score of 0.202 in the Multidimensional Poverty Index, in which the score of rural area is 0.246 and the score of urban area is 0.067.
 - Chatra is the poorest district of Jharkhand, where 60.74 percent of the population is poor. On the other hand, Pakur (60.66 percent), West Singhbhum (57.60 percent), Sahibganj (55.93 percent) and Garhwa (53.26 percent) are the poorest districts of the state.
 - East Singhbhum is the poorest district of Jharkhand, where only 23.99 percent of the population is poor. On the other hand, Ranchi is on the second place in this case, only 27.7 percent of the population here is poor.
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Chhattisgarh Ranks First in the Country in the Field of Environmental Improvement | Chhattisgarh | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

According to the recently published report of India Today magazine, Chhattisgarh ranks first in the field of environmental improvement in the year 2021, achieving great success in the direction of management of air, water pollution, solid waste and conservation and promotion of forests.

Key Points

- According to the published report, the state of Chhattisgarh is ranked first in the year 2021, being 17th in the year 2018, 6th in the year 2019 and second in the year 2020. Similarly, according to the India State of the Forest report, there has been an increase in the forest cover of the state.
- The state of Chhattisgarh is full of minerals like iron, coal, dolomite, due to which mineral based industries have expanded in the state. With the establishment of these industries, while the income of the people of the area has also increased, on the other hand the challenges of air pollution, water pollution and solid waste management are also being met.
- To check the air quality in the atmosphere, 18 air quality stations have been set up by the state government.
- Micro action plans have been prepared under the National Clean Air Program in the three major municipal corporations most affected by air pollution - Raipur, Bilaspur, Korba. The amount of sulfur in the air has come down to 37 percent. It was 26.02 micrograms in 2016, which decreased to 16.34 micrograms in 2020.
- Similarly, the daily nitrogen dioxide concentration has also decreased by 17 percent. It has come down from 24.11 micrograms to 19.88 micrograms.
- Similarly, under the Water Quality Monitoring Program, the state government has set up 27 stations to check the quality of water in 7 major rivers of the state. In these, the water of 5 major rivers- Kharoon, Mahanadi, Hasdeo, Kelo and Shivnath has been found potable. Apart from this, 10 stations are being built to check the quality of water.
- Out of about 28.8 million population of Chhattisgarh, 6 million people live in urban areas. About one thousand 650 tonnes of solid waste is collected daily from urban areas. The Mission Clean City program is being run by the state government in the entire state.
- Decentralized waste segregation and recycling model is being successfully implemented in Ambikapur. In Balodabazar district also, separate facilities have been developed for the disposal of harmful waste. Similarly, 4 units are also proposed for the disposal of biomedical waste.
- Recently, the President has honored Chhattisgarh as the best cleanest state in the country. Chhattisgarh ranks first in terms of cleanliness in the country for three consecutive years.
- The state of Chhattisgarh is covered with 44% forests, this is also helping to reduce the effects of greenhouses, while plantation has been made mandatory by the government in 30 percent of the industrial area.

National Gopal Ratna Award | Chhattisgarh | 27 Nov 2021

Why in News

On November 26, 2021, Union Minister for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Purushottam Rupala honored Madhuri Jangle, a Chhattisgarh animal husbandry and artificial insemination technician Dularu Ram Sahu, working in the Livestock Development Department, with the prestigious National Gopal Ratna Award.

Key Points

- These awards were presented by the **National Milk Development Board** and the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at a program organized in Anand, Gujarat on the birth centenary of Late Verghese Kurien, father of White Revolution in India and National Milk Day.
- This award is given to selected persons by the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India for their excellent work in animal husbandry and livestock development.
- Dularu Ram Sahu, an artificial insemination technician of village Mura in Kurud block of Dhamtari district, has received the second prize of Rs.3 lakh in the category of best insemination technician. Similarly, Madhuri Jangle, a cattle breeder of village Sandi of Huikhadan development block of Rajnandgaon district, got the third prize of Rs. 2 lakh in the best indigenous breed farmer category.

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