

POVERTY-A MAIN SOCIETY DISEASE IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

Indian society is unique society in the world due to the various feathers of culture and social problems. Since and ancient time, India has been shown different social, economical, cultural, religious and political problems.

Today's the world of the globalization; poverty is a main social problem in India.

India has been covered all fields but remarked some problems .Poverty is a basic, primitive and serious problem in India. On paper the poverty proportion is 26% but actually it is more than that figure.

Poverty gives birth to many social problems like malnutrition, child labour, women exploitation, high crime rate, prostitution etc.

Through this paper, the overall discussion covered about feathers, causes, effects, suggestions and government, planning's, schemes and role to eradicate the poverty in India. The real development of India is depending on the speed to eradicate the poverty and related problems in India. It's difficult and complication rising process in eradication of poverty. Poverty is spread across the India and include most of the societies and communities of India.

Keywords: *Problems, Planning's, Development, Status, Government Etc,*

I INTRODUCTION

Poverty is poor symbol of living in which life detain, detract and create complications among the family members.

With respect to Indian context, the position of poverty is high than over population. Poverty occupied in major part of India i.e. MP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. Slums, beggary, forgery, Occupies foot path etc are the common consequences in poverty. Much psychic, physical and familiar disease capture to poor family. Quality of life, stability and comfort ability hamper on poor's.

1.1 Definition

Geline-Poverty is the poor a standard of living in which not take e precaution relation to health and body.

Poverty is the symbol of poor neglected issues related to health and difficult to adjust fulfilment of daily basic needs.

II CAUSES OF POVERTY

1. Backward condition of agriculture: Agriculture is the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India. Backward condition of agriculture responsible for this problem.

2. Rayatwari / Jaamindari system: In villages, rayathwari system has been existing since an ancient time. Most of the balutedars are poor and they maintain their relationship with villagers on the basis of exchange grain system.
3. Natural calamities: Various calamities like earthquake, droughts, floods etc. hamper on poor's. Due to these natural problems, developmental progress gets hurdles.
4. Unemployment: In unemployment situation, man can not earn as per the requirement of family. Lack of fulfilment of basic needs, poor family get suffer and detracted its status in the society.
4. Uses of machineries and industrialization: Excess use of machineries; create the problem of unemployment to poor people. Men become unemployed in the age of modernization.
5. Unskilled workers: Unskilled workers have less salary structure than skilled workers. Mostly they accommodate the category of labour, casual workers and landless labours.
6. Lack of communication and transport system: Improper transport facilities, lack of communication system man cannot move positively for searching the jobs. In the villages, seasonal employment present which mainly cause related to this problem.
5. Joint family system: The responsibility of the whole family lies on the one man or few men. If the number of members in the family is large, the income gets distributed, which leads to poverty.
6. Caste system: The conditions in the lower caste system is horrible. They do not get adequate healthcare, food, living conditions or clothing. They are crammed into small spaces, and continue to live this way.
8. Illiteracy / lack of education: Education is a tool of development but the literacy rate in India is very less. Traditional occupation involvement of Indian is more than organized status.
9. Over population: Over population is root cause of all social problems in India. Poverty has originated from overpopulation.
10. Slum area: Slum area is very congested, unhygienic and overcrowded. Large number of people has to live in a very limited space. All this also contributes to poverty.
11. Improper health: Lack of money is the root of all evils and sufferings. Lack of awareness, education are the forms of improper health.
12. British kingdom: In British Kingdome, an important raw material executed and had supplied to their country. Marginal occupation in India had ruined. Due to that effect India became poor.
13. Political system: Political system is full of corruption. Within 60 years our own people stolen wealth of India more than British people.
14. Corruption: Corruption in India is the major factor for poverty and interface the conflicts. It is the major problem in India. Canalization of money has been taking place along with many social problems.
15. Migration: People prefer cities more than villages. The comfortable and modern life style of cities is attracting more and more people to leave their parental places in villages and migrate to cities.
16. Poor living conditions: Population grows, economic development make the changes in social construction. Poor living conditions generate the urge to migrate the people which cause to poor standard of living.

III EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Poverty has great side impact on Indian society as form of various consequences.

1. Physical and psychological effect: Poverty is responsible for mental and physical stress which raises high blood pressure among the people.
2. Social effect: Poverty and inequalities, reflected by income disparities in a population ,class system, prestige, role and status in society.
3. Family disorganization (divorce): Poverty is directly related to the family as a unit of living and is closely associated with the functions of production and consumption of the family. Conflict between husband and wife, other family members creates because of poverty.
4. Beggary: Every religious place noticed the big troop of beggars. Behind it main reason is poverty. Lazy generation cause to poverty of culture in India.
5. Alcoholism: Influence of alcohol use is common in poverty. Impact of alcoholism on poverty health, education is directly related to society.

IV SUGGESTIONS OR EFFORTS TO DESTROY THE POVERTY

1. Improvement in agriculture sector: Agriculture is a main source of Indian income. Total 65% Indian economy is depending on agriculture and supplementary occupations. Therefore improvement in agriculture is a need of time in current scenario.
2. Improvement in industrialization: Factories are the temple of modern world. Many problems can be sort out with the help of suitable creation of industries.
3. Spreading of education in the society: Spread the education in the society by keeping the schools and colleges in very villages and towns.
4. Provide jobs to economic development: Every student has to get the job. In that way we can establish our young generation on right track.
5. Corruption control: A lot of money could be saved which could be used for betterment of poor people and other important and necessary tasks. Government should take strict action the corruption.
6. Rural development: It aims at exchange the livelihood, security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year.
7. Slum improvement program in urban: Efforts should be made in order to rehabilitate poor people in well to do houses and thereby improving the slum problem.
8. Development in small scale home industries: There are a large number of small scale home industries all around the country. Government should take proper steps for their betterment and development and support.
9. Providing loan facilities: Loans provide temporary provision of money to the people in need not only poor people but also the middle class and rich people.

V DIFFERENT PLANNING AND SCHEMES TO DISTANCE THE POVERTY PROBLEM IN INDIA

1. Five year plans: The economy of India is based in part on planning through its five-year plans, which are developed, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission of India. The eleventh plan completed its term in March 2012 and the twelfth plan is currently underway.
2. National employment program: The NYEP was created in October 2006 to address the country's youth unemployment with the aim of empowering Ghanaian youth so they could add positively to the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation.
3. Antyodaya yojana: Supply to food grains and basic things to poor and needy people is the main aim of this plan. BPL families are getting benefits of this plan.
4. Pant Pradhhan Gramin Rojgan Yojana: It was started on September 25, 2001 by amalgamation of the on-going program of EAS & the JGSY. It is done with the aim of offering extra earnings employment & food safety, besides making of sturdy community possessions in rural regions.
5. Sanjay Gandhi Rojgan Yojana: Maharashtra Government provide financial assistance to destitute persons, blind, disabled, orphan children, persons suffering from major illness, divorced women, abandoned women, women freed from prostitution, etc. through different schemes.
6. 20-point formula program: This is the effective plan well-known for poor and needy people started by central government of India.
7. Rural health program: This plan is specially for poor BPL person in rural society. To develop the infrastructure in rural society, free medical facility and awareness are the main objectives cover in this plan.
8. Old age pension schemes: Poor elderly get the benefits of this plan. Baseless, skipped poor couple indulge in this plan.
9. IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme): It is a self-employment program intended to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups among the poor. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans living below the poverty line.
10. Trysem scheme: Provide the jobs to youths in rural society. It's actually poverty removal plan works for overall development of rural society.
11. Rural housing programme: Special subsidy, loan facility provision available to the below poverty line people.
12. National rural employment guarantee scheme: The scheme provides a legal guarantee for at least one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household family.

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