

STATUS, STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF RURAL POVERTY IN INDIA

Dr. G.N.Nimbarte

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Humanities, VNIT Nagpur (India)

ABSTRACT

Rural society is the primitive society of man. India is well-known in the world because of Indian rural culture and society. Farmers are the backbone of country. 65% Indian economy is depending on agriculture. Therefore really if we want to develop India, there is a need to develop the rural society. Today Indian farmers are having so many social, familiar and economical problems. Farmer's suicide is crucial and serious problem in current scenario. Poverty is main and basic problem in rural society. This research is also useful to government sociologist, social workers and economist for study and makes a arrangement for framing the different schemes for farmers. With the help of this research, the strategy and direction can make for improvement in agriculture sector. The policy, method and direction of education can be framed after referring such type of research.

Key Words: Problems, Implementation, Social Activities, Efforts Etc

I INTRODUCTION

India is well-known in the world due to highest proportion of poverty specially in rural society. One third of the country's population of more than 1.1 billion continues to live below the poverty line, and a large proportion of poor people live in rural areas. Poverty at the national level is estimated with statics of respective state wise poverty levels. There are two types of poverty i.e. absolute and relative poverty, BIMARU are the particular states having the maximum proportion of poverty in India. Punjab and Haryana have succeeded in reducing poverty due to agriculture development. Poverty is main problem which increase the valley between rich and poor people. According to the professor Dandekar committee, A person who does not earn 1000/- per month is considered in bellow poverty line in India. As per Geline, Poverty is the poor standard of living in all stages of life.

It is also states, calories for rural society for 2400 and urban 2100 calories are considered in below poverty line.

Participate research of poverty shows the situation in rural areas. Indian rural poverty shows the community based poverty. Actually this is associated with poor quality of life including various problems in rural society. No roads, extreme and marginal money, which is not sufficient to fulfillment of basic needs. Weak physical and social infrastructure is the symbol of poverty in rural India. General social isolation and lack of concentration on implemental strategy are the noticeable factors of rural poverty. Residential segregation and discretion are the basic

two characteristics of rural poverty in India. Social complexity, chain of various social problems like beggary alcoholism, rape, murder, corruption, slums, prostitution, women exploitation, child labour and abuse etc problems are very common in poverty.

II METHODOLOGY

This article is very common with context to Indian rural society. The observation, participative and non participative methods used by researchers for collecting the data. For detail understanding the rural poverty, researcher has been used primary and secondary sources. Daily news papers, magazines, government gazettes etc are referred while preparing this article. Researcher has been carried out the research with the help of questionnaire, observation and direct participation with the farmers. In this article, special focus has given on the ground and root causes, effects and suggestions for removal of the poverty problem. The review also taken from government and cognizance of media.

III 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. But an Indian agriculture still in non develop situation.
- 2. Rayatwari / Jaamindari system:** Rayatwari system is the well-known characteristic of rural society. Generation to generation peoples bonded to each other with specific unwritten rules and regulations.
- 3. Natural calamities:** Various calamities like earthquake, droughts, floods etc hamper on the life of rural peoples.
- 4. Unemployment:** Basically villagers are dependent on farming. Therefore seasonal unemployment present in rural society. Actually persons have the capacity and wish to do the work but work is not available called as a marginal unemployment.
- 5. Uses of machineries and industrialization:** Excessive use of machineries raised unemployment in agriculture. Earlier every person used to get job in farming. But scenario has been changed in present situation.
- 6. Lack of communication and transport system:** Improper transport facilities, lack of communication system are the main problems in the process of poverty eradication program.
- 7. 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.
- 8. 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.

9. Illiteracy, lack of education: We think education is a tool in order to reduce the vulnerable position of millions of people the world. The education provides the job opportunities, self-esteemed social awareness for change.

10. Improper health: Lack of money is the root of all evils and sufferings. Lack of educational awareness responsible for poverty and improper health.

10. Corruption: Corruption in India is the major factor for poverty and internecine conflicts. It is the major problem in India. Administration and government get suffer in corruption.

11. Migration: People prefer cities more than villages. For comfortable and modern life style of cities are attracting to more and more people for leave their parental places in villages and migrate to cities.

12. Poor living conditions: Population grows with economic development. India is a victim of poverty of culture with respect to Indian society.

13. Improper distribution in human resources: Indian government failed to execute the distribution of fund between rural and urban society. This situation responsible for raised the valley between poor and rich. Generally development in rural sometimes neglected due to failure of panchayat raj, unattraction of NGOs, lack of involvement of media etc.

IV OBJECTIVES AND AREA TO REDUCE THE POVERTY

- 1) Rapid growth from all the levels.
- 2) Employment creation and Job resources.
- 3) Effective implementation of development program.
- 4) Focus on particular downtrodden groups, commutes, cast and minorities.
- 5) Reframing, development, involvement of science and technology in agriculture.
- 6) Enhancement in tourism and industrial attachment for supplementary occupations.
- 7) Involvement and participation of public, finance sector in agriculture sector.
- 8) Strengthen on education and health services.
- 9) Reducing regional disparities and promotion to transformation of knowledge.
- 10) Effective, sterilely fruitful implementation and application of various central and state government plans and schemes with the role of different NGO's.

Poverty is very close to vulnerability and crime rate with context to Indian rural society. Rural poverty is dynamic and changeable. Agriculture bonded labour, landless labour, slavery system etc process are verse and against human rights. Natural calamities, unemployment, seasonal agriculture, low wages and salary, seasonal, circular, marginal employment etc are the correlated circle to poverty.

V EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON INDIAN SOCIETY

- 1. Physical and psychological effect:** Due to excessive stress and tension poor person get frustration and try to change behaviour in wrong direction which cause to various physical and psychological disorders.
- 2. Social effect:** Poverty and inequalities reflected by income. Disparities in a population increases the risk of mental health problems and drug abuse, obesity ,lower educational performance more violence and imprisonment 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. Familiar tension creates between husband and wife on the issues of money.
- 4. Beggary:** Indian problems are complex and involve with each other. Beggary has been originated from poorness, lack of jobs, improper health etc.
- 5. Alcoholism:** The locality of poor is in slum which is a detraind symbol of low quality lifestyle. Due to complication in social system of slum different social problem like alcoholism rise in the society.
- 6. Low standard of living:** Bellow poverty line people affected from all the levels. Ultimately they have low standard of living. They always try to accumulate them self in present situation. Floods, earthquake, drawn affect frequently on villagers. Therefore their standard of living is declined and low.

VI SUGGESTIONS OR EFFORTS TO ERADICATE THE POVERTY

- 1. Improvement in agriculture sector:** Agriculture is main occupation of farmers. All family members depend on farming sector. Fertility and production in agriculture is close to the life of farmers. Therefore improvement in agriculture with the help of various practices can improve the life of villagers.
- 2. Improvement in industrialization:** Industrialization and urbanization is tool for rural development and poverty removal in villages. There should be attachment of supplementary occupations like small scale and homemade industries.
- 3. Spreading of education in the society:** Spread the education in the society by keeping the schools and colleges in every villages with professional and practical education. With the expansion of education one type of revolution can falls positive effects on society.
- 4. Provide jobs for economic development:** Jobs creation is the main source and way to eradicate the poverty. Due to industrialization and various efforts can help to sort out the rural poverty related problems in India.

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. To be framed convenient schemes and plans for rural poverty eradication in India.

7. Development in small scale home industries: There is a scope for large number of small scale home industries in rural society all around the country. Government should take proper steps for their betterment, development and support.

8. Providing loan facilities: Loans provide temporary provision of money to the people in need not only poor people but also the middle class in rural society. Again there is a need to expand the network of loan facilities for poor's.

9. 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. These plans are playing an important role in rural sector for removal of poverty.

10. Other supplementary sources: National employment program, Antyodayayojana, Pantpradhhan gramin rojgar yojana, Sanjay Gandhi rojgar yojana, 20- point formula program, rural health program, old age pension schemes, IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme),The Integrated rural development programme (IRDP),Trysem, rural housing programme, Sampurana gramin rojgar yojana, national rural employment guarantee scheme etc. are the main schemes and plans drafted by central and state government under the poverty eradication programme in India.

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VIII CONCLUSION

Social action and protection are most essential for eradication of rural poverty. Eradication of poverty is main step to start the development in India. Government and administration should play effective and convenient role to eradicate the poverty from India. Finance services, policy frame work for action, macro and micro level planning, pro-poor decentralization correlation and uniformity among the various government departments etc can be fruitful to break the verse cycle of poverty. Traditional agricultural method of agriculture should be connected into industrial techniques with utilizing science and technology. The barriers of caste, class and religion should be neglected in the process of development. The development of rural India is the main development in India.

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