



TO STUDY AN OPINION OF AMALNER EDUCATED YOUTH ABOUT POVERTY IN INDIA

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Introduction – Rapid growth of population:

Rapid growth of population aggravates the poverty of the people. The growth of population exceeds the rate of growth in national income.

Size of family: Size of the family has significant bearing on rural poverty. The larger the size of family, the lower is the per capita income, and the lower is the standard of living.

Personal causes: Lack of motivation: Lack of motivation is an important cause of rural poverty. Some ruralites do not have a motive to work hard or even to earn something.

Idleness: Most of the rural people are lazy, dull and reluctant to work. Hence they rot in poverty.

Economic causes: Low agricultural productivity: Poverty and real income are very much interrelated. Increase in real income leads to reduction of the magnitude of poverty.

Unequal distribution of land and other assets: Land and other forms of assets constitute sources of income for the ruralites. But, unfortunately, there has been unequal distribution of land and other assets in our economy.

Decline of village industries: At present consequent upon industrialization new factories and industries are being set up in rural areas. Village industries fail to compete with them in terms of quality and price.

Lack of employment opportunities: Unemployment is the reflection of poverty. Because of lack of employment opportunities, people remain either unemployed or underemployed.

Social causes: Education: Education is an agent of social change and egalitarianism. Poverty is also said to be closely related to the levels of schooling and these two have a circular relationship

Social customs: The ruralites spend a large percentage of annual earnings on social ceremonies like marriage, death feast etc. As a result, they remain in debt and poverty.

Rapidly Rising Population:

Low Productivity in Agriculture:

Under Utilized Resources: The existence of under employment and disguised unemployment of human resources and under utilization of resources have resulted in low production in agricultural sector. This brought a down fall in their standard of living.

Low Rate of Economic Development:

Price Rise: The continuous and steep price rise has added to the miseries of poor. It has benefited a few people in the society and the persons in lower income group find it difficult to get their minimum needs.

Unemployment: The continuously expanding army of unemployed

is another cause of poverty. The job seeker is increasing in number at a higher rate than the expansion in employment opportunities.

Social Factors: The social set up is still backward and is not conducive to faster development. Laws of inheritance, caste system, traditions and customs are putting hindrances in the way of faster development and have aggravated the problem of poverty.

Political Factors: They exploited the natural resources to suit their interests and weaken the industrial base of Indian economy. In independent India, the development plans have been guided by political interests.

Unequal Distribution of Income: Poverty in our country cannot be removed simply by increasing production or checking growth of population. What is of paramount importance is that inequality in the distribution of income and concentration of wealth should be checked. Government can reduce inequality of income and check concentration of wealth by pursuing suitable monetary and price policies.

Provision for Minimum Needs of the Poor:

Government should make efforts to provide for the minimum needs, like drinking water, primary medical-care, and primary education etc. of the poor. Public sector should make liberal expenditure on the poor to provide at least minimum requirements.

Unemployment and under employment: Due to continuous rise in population, there is chronic unemployment and under employment in India. There is educated unemployment and disguised unemployment. Poverty is just the reflection of unemployment.

Improper use of Natural Resources:

India has large natural resources like iron, coal, manganese, mica etc. It has perennial flowing rivers that can generate hydro electricity. Man power is abundant. But these sources are not put in proper use.

Objective –

1. To Study the Poverty.
2. To study the educated youth opinion about poverty.
3. To Study the Causes of Poverty.

Hypothesis –

1. Poverty may be Origin.
2. Poverty became due to employment.
3. Poverty became system.

Research methodology – Sometimes an individual wants to know something about a group of people. Maybe the individual is a would-be senator and wants to know who they're representing or a surveyor. Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

- Observational, defined as a method of viewing and recording the participants

Descriptive research is “aimed at casting light on current issues or problems through a process of data collection that enables them to describe the situation more completely than was possible without employing this method.” So the researcher uses in this research descriptive design methods.

Sampling – Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling method and it occurs when “elements selected for the sample are chosen by the judgment of the researcher. Researchers often believe that they can obtain a representative sample by using a sound judgment, which will result in saving time and money” So the researcher uses in this research purposeful sample methods. (50 educated graduate)

Data Collection – Researcher use of above data collection methods Secondary data is a type of data that has already been published in books, newspapers, magazines, journals, online portals etc. There is an abundance of data available in these sources about your Research area in business studies, almost regardless of the nature of the research area.

Primary data collection methods can be divided into two groups: quantitative and qualitative.

Quantitative data collection is based in mathematical calculations in various formats. Methods of quantitative data collection and analysis include questionnaires with closed-ended questions,.

it is easy to make comparisons of findings.

Data Analysis –

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making

1. Population exploitation is the cause of poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	42	84%
2.	No	08	16%

2. Unemployment is the cause of poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	45	90%
2.	No	05	10%

3. Unequal distribution of land and other assets are the Cause of poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	33	66%
2.	No	17	34%

4. Illiteracy is the cause of poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	31	62%
2.	No	19	38%

5. Corruption is the cause of poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	47	94%
2.	No	03	06%

6. Unequal distribution of income is the cause of poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	26	52%
2.	No	24	48%

7. Cast system is the cause of Poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	30	60%
2.	No	20	40%

8. Lack of government policy is the cause of poverty?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	44	88%
2.	No	06	12%

9. Your opinion about Indian poverty?

- Slum, illiteracy, corruption, population, lack of skill, lack of technology, lack of research, lack of utilisation resources, Indian politics recruitment system cast system, etc

Effects of Poverty

The resounding effect of poverty echoes through various layers of an India citizen’s life. If we try to have a systematic look at them, we should proceed under the three following heads:-

Effect on Health – one of the most devastating effects that poverty has is on the overall health of the nation. The most prominent health issue stemming from poverty is malnutrition. The problem of malnutrition is widespread in all age-groups of the country but children are most adversely affected by this. Limited income in larger families leads to lack of access to sufficient nutritious food for their children.

Effects on Society – poverty exerts some gravely concerning effects over the overall societal health as well. These may be discussed along the following lines:-

Violence and crime rate – incidence of violence and crime have been found to be geographically coincident. In a backdrop of unemployment and marginalization, the poor resort to criminal activities to earn money.

Homelessness – apart from a definite drop in the esthetic representation of the country, homelessness affects child health, women safety and overall increase in criminal tendencies.

Stress – lack of money is a major cause of stress among the middle-class and the poor and leads to decline in productivity of individuals. Child labour – one of the hallmarks of a poverty-ridden society is the widespread practices of exploitation and the worst of it comes in the form of child labour.

Terrorism – proclivity of youth towards terrorism stems from a combination of extreme poverty and lack of education making them susceptible to brainwashing.

Effect on Economy –poverty is a direct index indicating success of the economy of the country. The number of people living under the poverty threshold indicates whether the economy is powerful enough to generate adequate jobs and amenities for its people. Schemes providing subsidies for the poor of the country again impose a drain on the economy.

Conclusion – Causes of Poverty in India

Factors contributing to the persistent problem of poverty in the country are many and they need to be identified in order to be addressed properly. They can be categorized under the following heads.

Demographic – the main factor that contributes to poverty-ridden state of the country from a demographical point of view is the problem of over population.

Economic –there are a host of economic reasons behind persistence of the poverty problems which are outlined hereunder:-

Poor Agricultural Infrastructure –Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. But outdated farming practices, lack of proper irrigation infrastructure and even lack of formal knowledge of crop handling has affected the productivity in this sector tremendously

Unequal distribution of assets – with the economy changing directions rapidly, the earning structure evolves differently in different economic income groups. Upper and middle income groups see a faster increase in earnings than lower income groups.

Unemployment – another major economic factor that is causative of poverty in the country is the rising unemployment rate.

Inflation and Price hike – the term Inflation may be defined as an increase in prices of commodities coinciding with the fall in the purchasing value of money. As a direct consequence of inflation, effective price of food, clothing items as well as real estate rises.

Social – The various social issues plaguing the country that contributes towards poverty are:-

Education and illiteracy – Education, rather its lack thereof and poverty form a vicious cycle that plagues the nation. Not having enough resources to feed their children, the poor consider education to be frivolous, preferring children to start contributing to the family's income rather than draining them.

Outdated Social Customs – Social customs like the caste system cause segregation and marginalization of certain sections of the society.

Lack of skilled labour – lack of adequate vocational training makes the huge labour force available in India largely unskilled, which is unsuitable for offering maximum economic value. Lack of education, much less higher education, is also a contributing factor towards this.

Corruption – Corruption also affects the poor directly when they are unable to pay the bribes demanded of them and are denied basic justice, for example in the hands of the Police and local officials. This is at the retail and micro level.

Individual – individual lack of efforts also contribute towards generating poverty. Some people are unwilling to work hard or even not willing to work altogether, leaving their families in the darkness of poverty. Personal demons like drinking and gambling also leads to draining of the family income inciting poverty.

Political – in India, socio-economic reform strategies has been largely directed by political interest and are implemented to serve a choice section of the society that is potentially a deciding factor in the elections. As a result, the issue is not addressed in its entirety leaving much scope of improvements.

Solutions

The measures that should be taken to fight the demon of poverty in India are outlined below:-

1. Growth of population at the current rate should be checked by implementation of policies and awareness promoting birth control.
2. All efforts should be made to increase the employment opportunities in the country, either by inviting more foreign investments or by encouraging self-employment schemes.
3. Measures should be taken to bridge the immense gap that remains in distribution in wealth among different levels of the society.
4. Certain Indian states are more poverty. Government should seek to encourage investment in these states by offering special concessions on taxes.
5. Primary needs of people for attaining a satisfactory quality of life like food items, clean drinking water like should be available more readily. Improvement of the Subsidy rates on commodities and Public Distribution system should be made. Free high school education and an increased number of functioning health centers should be provided by the government.

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