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## **THE CAUSES OF RURAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIAL LIFE.**

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### **INTRODUCTION :**

Rural poverty is a poverty which give rise to many serious problems which compares to Rich persons. Due to this poverty, one suffers no voice, no respect, feelings, about own family, stability and exploitation, economic instability. But the feeling of powerlessness and resourcelessness is possessed by all poor people. Bernstein Henry (1992) has identified the following dimensions of poverty.



1. Lack of livelihood strategies.
2. Inaccessibility to resource (money, land, credit).
3. Feeling of insecurity and frustrations.
4. Inability to maintain and develop social relations with others as a consequence of lack of resources.

### **OBJECTIVES :**

1. To understand about Indian poverty.
2. The study about causes of poverty.
3. Impact of the poverty on Indian Social Life.
4. Find out some measurements.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

I have used the primary data and some books, journals and News Papers etc.

### **HYPOTHESIS :**

1. Poverty became a Inequalities.
2. Poverty always impact on social life.

### **MEASUREMENTS :**

What are the measurements of poverty? The important measurements are Malnutrition (below a limit of 2100 to 2400 calories per day), low consumption expenditure (below Rs.259/- per person per month at 1993-1994 price level), low income (below Rs.520/- per person per month at

1993-1994 price level), chronic illness or poor health, illiteracy, unemployment and underemployment and unsanitary housing conditions. Broadly the poverty of a given society is expressed in terms of poor resources, low national income, low per capita income, high disparity income, distribution, weak defense and the like.

Though India is 19th in the World for production of industrial material and 12th in Gross National Production (GNP).. But due to large population problem, it is very poor. Due to this, it shows that the United Nations Human Development Index based on three indications like expectancy, educational attainment, purchasing powers with real GDP. Compared to among 174 countries, India is 134th in rank and in terms of per capita GDP India ranks 141<sup>th</sup>, Pakistan is 100th and China is 122<sup>th</sup> in ranks.

The estimates of the Planning Commission said that the percentage of the populations living below the poverty line decreased from 51.5 percent in 1972-1973 to 37.4 percent in 1983-1984, 29.9 percent in 1987-1988, 18.1 percent in 1993-1994 estimates, it was much higher.

The annual report of a Washington based institution Bread for The World points out that while the number of people below the poverty line in India 1977-1978 was 48 percent in 1992 it decreased to 25 percent but the number of per person increased to 210 million. According to UHDP the number of poor persons in India in 1990 was 410 million.

The Planning Commission decided in March 1997 to adopt the Lakdawala Methodology in measuring the present incidence of poverty in the country.

Though Lakadwala Committee was appointed in Sept.1989, submitted its report in July 1993. But it is sorry to say that no any kind of action on it was taken by us. It was only considered by Planning Commission in the year 1996.

At one stroke, the Lakadawalla method has revised upwards the estimate of the people below the poverty line to 35.97 percent as against the 1993-1994 estimate of 18.1 percent.

The decision on it has wide ramifications on the formulation of the development plan for 9th Five Year Plan but all years to come. Out of total population of India, 74 % population lives in India.

Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat are more developed than Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan or Orissa. No big surprise then in 1995 the quantity of individuals living underneath the neediness line in Orissa was high (44.07 %) or Punjab (7.2%). Essentially the per capita pay likewise shifted from state to state. B.H. Ganguly had given reasons for neediness in India like remote govern and abuse of a class society, overpopulation, absence of capital, high ignorance, absence of aspiration and monetary inspiration, weakness and absence of stamina in hot atmosphere managers, old fashioned social framework with absence of social and financial portability and an exploitative land framework that keeps the cultivators in a condition of absolute stagnation, frontier heritage is likewise in charge of destitution, for the pilgrim experts authorized backwardness for reasons of business interests. They decimated the fearlessness of the general population and made a habit of reliance.

#### Other Causes :-

- 1) Inadequate and ineffective implementation of anti poverty programmes
- 2) Low percentage of population engaged in non agricultural pursuits.
- 3) Low agricultural productivity of resulting from dependence on traditional methods of cultivation and inadequate knowledge of modern skills.
- 4) Non availability of electricity for agricultural as well as industrial use in most of the villages.
- 5) Low level of education. The general literacy level in the rural areas in the country is low while for females it is very low.
- 6) Spending a large percentage of annual earnings on social Ceremonies like marriage, death feast etc. and people being Unwilling to break the expensive customs.

These causes are for the rural poverty.

### **INEQUALITIES AND THEIR IMPACT N INDIAN SOCIAL LIFE :-**

- 1) In village, who are rich, employer who gives works, and even Govt. did not take much efforts in respect of society.
- 2) Every walks of their life, they are harassed, humiliated and also discriminated against every level and their life.
- 3) They have no representation, being also powerless, always having attack and hostility by the powerful persons
- 4) Due to illiteracy and social prejudice, many problems are faced on every walks of life.
- 5) Due to lack of collective powers, are their effort to unite, locally or even micro level, they are vanished by money powerful persons.
- 6) They are insulted as undisciplined, immature of foresight.
- 7) They receive little or no attention in offices they visit whenever a theft or a crime is reported to the police, the police first rush to the areas inhabited by the poor as if it is only the poor who commit crimes.
- 8) They are considered as no reliable, trustworthy or no dependency.
- 9) Due to hostile attitude of the rich persons, towards them at every walks of life, which lowers their self image, inferiority felling, diminish their efforts of
- 10) earning something for their of. Youth haven't got any type of work so they become a criminal mind.
- 11) Due to housing problems, overcrowding in slums and Rent Laws are the serious problems in Urban Areas.
- 12) One dwelling house unit and neighbored units have many problems which are associated due to poverty.

### **Effective Measurements :**

- 1) Distribution of income
- 2) Encouraging private investment
- 3) Raising resources and planning expenditure
- 4) Containing inflation
- 5) Creating independent banking institutions.
- 6) Reframing of disinvestment p9olicy.
- 7) Creating employment
- 8) Controlling Population Growth.
- 9) Elimination of Black Money
- 10) Decentralizing planning and its Execution.

### **Other Measures :**

- 1) Forming a time bound result oriented action plan for rapid industrialization.
  - 2) Participation in the emerging global markets.
  - 3) Change in budgetary outlays too reduce irrelevant government expenditure.
  - 4) Generating power substantially improving transmissions losses and controlling distribution.
  - 5) Establishing subsidized training centers for training youth in computers, electronic trade and small scale industries.
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