

Rural Poverty in india

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Date of Submission: 23-08-2021

Date of acceptance: 07-09-2021

India is a developing country. It is the second most populous country in the world. Two-thirds of the country, more than 800 million people, are considered poor. Most of them live in the countryside. Poverty in rural areas is higher than urban areas. Overpopulation, unemployment, lack of alternative employment, high dependence on land, seasonal characterization of agriculture are the major causes of rural poverty. This is because poverty acts as a detoxifier. If low production also leads to poverty, poverty is the cause of low production, low income and related problems. That is why Gunnar Myrdal says "a country is poor because it is poor." Rural poverty is not as challenging as India itself. This is a major challenge for the whole world. Because poverty has so many dimensions, it needs to be looked at by various indicators, and the government needs to identify the poor precisely, and develop appropriate strategies and standards for measuring poverty. . Poverty can be successfully mitigated by allowing the active participation of the poor in the implementation of the government's poverty alleviation and economic growth policy.

The sense of poverty

Poverty is a condition in which a person is able to earn enough to meet the minimum needs of his life. It's a social and economic thing. The concept of poverty refers to the low income, low purchasing power and low consumption levels of any person or people.

The poverty line

It is not easy to say exactly who the poor are. This is because there are no proper criteria for poverty determination.

Dadabhai Naoroji first discussed the concept of poverty line in pre-independence India. He defined the poverty line through the concept of "incarceration cost".

The Planning Commission of India has defined the poverty line based on nutrient requirements. Accordingly, those who eat less than 2400 calories in rural areas and less than 2100 calories in urban areas are below the poverty line.

The first Director General of the World Food and Agriculture Organization, Lord Bayardar, gave the first definition of poverty line in 1945. They thought that if a person consumed less than two thousand 300 calories a day, he was below the poverty line.

Prof. created by Planning Commission. According to Suresh Tendulkar's presidential group report (2005), the rural poor are defined as those who spend less than Rs.

According to the National Sample Survey (NSS) Round 68 (2009-10) Family Expenditure Survey, those living in rural areas with less than 816 monthly per capita spending are below the poverty line.

The concept of poverty cannot be defined or measured by a specific measure. Any person who suffers two meals a day must decide who is below his poverty line.

The rate of rural poverty

The fact that the rate of rural poverty is so high is not wrong. This is because there are no accurate statistics on poverty rates. Dandekar and Roth first tried to identify the poor. According to this economics finding, the majority of poor people in rural areas belong to the following four groups:

1. Families of agricultural workers who have no land holdings.

2. Families of agricultural laborers with small holdings This number constitutes 40 per cent of the total agricultural labor.

3. Non-agricultural rural workers are artisans.

4. Farmers who plow less than two hectares of land.

The above opinion provides ample information on rural poverty and does not give a clear picture. According to De Ozza's account, 289 million rural people (70%) were living below the poverty line in 1967-68. Montek Ahluwalia estimates that 50 per cent of the millennial 1950s and 40 per cent of the rural population in 1960-61 were below the poverty line. According to the Seventh Fiscal Commission's calculation, 225 million rural people were below the poverty line in 1970-71. In Dandekar and Roth, in 1960-61, about 63 per cent of the rural population lived below the poverty line. According to the Planning Commission Economic Survey 2013-14, a total of 269 million people (21.9%) live below the poverty line. Of these, 25.7 per cent are below the poverty line in rural areas. The reduction in the percentage of poverty is much slower than the decrease in the total number of poor in the country.

Causes of Rural Poverty

Numerous factors have contributed to the enormous growth of poverty in rural areas. Rural population in India is constantly rising and more than 90 per cent of the people are living in rural areas, 50 per cent of them depend on agriculture. The Zamindari system, which still exists today in agriculture, has contributed largely to the worsening of rural poverty. Because of the unequal distribution of income and wealth, wealth is concentrated near a few people. This has resulted in the creation of categories of possessors and non-possessors. Also, unemployment is common among the rural population and semi-unemployment in agriculture is a major problem. And the small and home industries found in rural areas are neglected and the rural sector is not generating employment and income. Due to this, rural poverty is on the rise and there is a shortage of basic amenities such as irrigation, transport and communication, medical facilities, education and sanitation. So agriculture and rural areas are lagging behind and poverty is on the rise. Along with some of the above economic factors, social causes such as illiteracy, ignorance, caste system and political factors such as corruption, bribery, incompetence, political system, neglect, creativity, etc., have increased the poverty of rural areas.

The effects of poverty

Poverty can have serious consequences on society. The highest inequalities in the quality of life of people living in one country or region. Sufficient clothing and food for people in poverty. Many of the diseases are increasing due to the lack of necessary facilities such as medication. This is a huge waste of time. If the poor are politically and socially impoverished by poverty, the rich will still be forced. That is, the economic and political forces are concentrated among the rich.

Eliminating Rural Poverty

The government has implemented many programs to alleviate rural poverty. Land ownership is the key to poverty in rural India. The government has implemented a land acquisition program to address this issue. The government has claimed to be the savior of the farm, thereby significantly improving the conditions of the farmers. Irrigation is essential for agricultural development in rural areas. As such, the government has implemented many irrigation schemes which will improve the quality of life of the farmers. The government is attempting to alleviate rural poverty by taking basic measures such as education, transport and communication training, medical facilities, electricity generation, electricity market development and scientific pricing policy. It has also sought to indirectly improve the lives of Indian agricultural workers by implementing programs such as modernization of agriculture, high yield variety (HYVP), subsidy, increased use of fertilizers and pesticides and market development. The government has taken steps to reduce the excessive dependence on agriculture by promoting the development of small and home industries, especially agriculture based industries. Has been implemented. Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Schemes such as Comprehensive Rural Development Program (IRDP), National Rural Employment Program (NREP), Employment Promotion Scheme for Rural Landless (RLEGP), Millet Scheme for Drought, Drought affected Area Program, Intensive Agriculture Area Program, Jawahar Village Programs (JGS) , Swarna Jayanti Village Swaraj Garh Yojana (SGSY), Whole Rural Rozgarh Yojana (SGRY), Antyodaya Rice Plan (AAY), Jaiprakash Rozgarh Khatri Yojana (JPRJY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgarh Yojana, Prime Minister's The government is implementing programs such as the Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which seeks to alleviate poverty in rural areas. Yet, the problem of rural poverty is growing worse by the day.

The rural economy is mired in poverty. Overpopulation, excessive agricultural dependence, low productivity, low income, low demand are common features of the rural economy. In the direction of poverty alleviation, the government's poverty alleviation requires multi-pronged attacks and extensive projects. Such

programs should aim at generating permanent assets, providing employment and generating income in rural areas. Poverty can be successfully eradicated only when the poor are actively involved in the development process and make their contribution to growth. Poverty alleviation can be achieved through a process of empowerment and empowerment of the poor to socialize successfully. It is necessary to identify the most vulnerable areas and provide basic amenities such as schools, roads, energy, telecommunications, information technology services and training institutions. This will reduce poverty by bringing the poor into the mainstream of society and providing them with a minimum standard of living.

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