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## **GRT** POVERTY : MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEM IN INDIA.

**Radhamani T R**

(Research scholar, Department of tribal studies, Kannada University, Hampi, Karnataka)

**Abstract:-** “our constitution writers in forties did not realize that democracy breeds corruption and in future some criminals. Dacoits, gangsters, illiterates and rapist can also become MPS. MLA. Corporations and panchayat members, the highest percentage of such elected representatives the higher will be the level of corruption. Even after six decades of independence we have MPS and MLAS few of whom are illiterates and quite a few are criminals, underworld leaders, drug peddlers and religious fundamentalists, they need extra money to continue their UN lawful activities. They have found the safe way of plundering Government money by becoming some kind of elected representatives. All those leaders who declared were against corruption. Corruption in one form or the other was there in all the leading civilizations of the ancient world. During the British rule also corruption continued. After Independence particularly after 1970s it has assumed new proportions.

**Keywords:** Corruption, issue, democracy, political, leaders, constitution.

### INTRODUCTION

poverty is one of the main problems which has attracted attention of sociologists and economists. It indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for his physical and mental efficiency. But the social consequences of this problem are far reaching. It alone produces a very large proportion of the whole number of cases among the poor. Indian economy is beset with gross economic inequalities, there are inequalities in incomes with a very few cornering a very large chunk of total income and very large number getting a very small proportion.

### Objectives:-

1. We discussed about, poverty in India.
2. What is the solution of poverty?
3. Poverty. How to spread in society.

**Methodology:** in this research paper preparing in Inter disciplinary method and Historical method. Introducing gather Information. When need the information. We got in internet like 2011 census report recent Human Resource Development Department (HRD).

**Poverty in India:** poverty is widespread and a variety of methods have been proposed to measure it the official measure of Indian government before 2005, was based on food security and it was defined from per capita expenditure for a person to consume enough calories and be survive since 2005. Indian government adopted the Tendulkar methodology which moved away from calorie anchor to a basket of goods and used rural urban and religion minimum expenditure per capita necessary to survive;

The World Bank has similarly revised. Its definition and Bench marks to measure poverty since 1990. 1.25 per day income on purchasing power parity basis as the definition in use from 2005 to 2013. Some semi economic and non economic indices have also been proposed to measure poverty. In India for example the multi dimensional poverty Index placed 33% weight on number of years spent in school and education and 6.25% weight on financial

condition of a person, in order to determine if that person is poor.

**Etymology of poverty:** - the word poverty comes from old French poverty from Latin. Pauper as from pauper (poor).

According to World Bank: poverty means. Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well being and comprises many dimensions. It includes Low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity.

Poverty also encompasses Low levels of health and education. Poor access to clean water and sanitation inadequate physical security lack of voice and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life.

Economic aspects of poverty focus on material needs typically including the necessities of daily living such as food, clothing, shelter sense. May be understood as a condition in which a person or community is lacking in the basic needs for a minimum standard of well being and life particularly as a result of a persistent lack of income.

This attitude is borne out of a realization that it would not be possible to provide even a minimum quantum of basic needs for some decades and therefore to talk about a reasonable level of living or good life may appear to be wishful thinking at the present to stage.

**Causes of poverty:** - according to Marx the main cause of poverty is the exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists. To quote him "He creates surplus value for which the capitalists has all the charms of a creation out of nothing"

Arithmetical progression population increase in geometrical progression.

RS 27 per day India's New rural poverty line; New poverty estimate claims fastest ever decline in poverty during UPAS region the planning commission has declared the new poverty line for rural and urban areas. It is RS 27 a day for rural area and RS 30 a day for urban areas. Just a year ago when the commission suggested a poverty line to RS 22 a day for rural areas, there was a national outrage over it. Subsequently government scrapped the poverty estimate based in a survey carried out in 2009. The current estimate is based in survey carried out in 2011-12.

### 269 million Indians are poor.

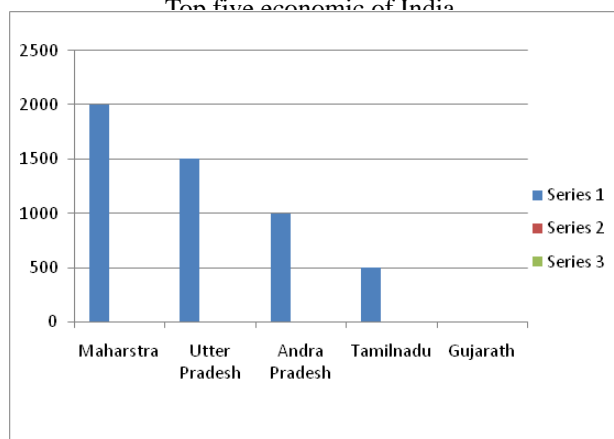
According to the new estimate. Some 216.5 million people in rural areas are poor while 52.8 million in urban areas are poor. This means out of the country's total population 269. Million people survive on 27-30 a day.

Going by the press note released by the planning commission poverty level has shown steepest ever fall in recent history since 2004-05 coinciding with the UPA's ascent to power 138 million people have escaped the poverty trap. In rural areas the dip in poverty is stark; there were 326 million poor in 2004 -05 to 2011-12 the number fell to 216 million a decline of 110 million.

The political message in the new estimate is hard to miss. "it can be concluded that the rate of decline in the poverty ratio during the most recent seven years period 2004-05 to 2011-12 was about three times of that experienced in the second year period between 1993-94 and 2004-05. Says the report the earlier period of compares coincided with the opposition. BJP'S tenure in government.

**Poorest states in India:** - Chhattisgarh is the poorest state in the country with close to 40 percent of its population belongs being below the poverty line. However the geography of poverty remains the same seven states Chhattisgarh , Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh current for 61 percent of India's total poor these states traditionally host India's poorest.

List of Indian states by GDP  
Top five economic of India



Top five states in annual GDP growth Maharashtra has highest GDS about 233 billion followed by Uttar Pradesh 123 billion this is a table of states and union territories of India by their nominal GDS for the financial years 2001-02 to 2013-14. Related by planning commission of India.

Growth in nominal GDP chart top 15 cities by GDP chart Remedies of poverty.

Some of the causes of poverty include changing trends in a country's economy. Lack of education high diverse rate which causes feminization of poverty having a culture of poverty. Over population epidemic diseases such as lack of rainfall. Poverty is what prevents people from leading a long healthy and creative life as well as from enjoying dignity self respect and the respect of others.

Make poverty history is a famous slogan launched in 2005 by a collating of charities from great Britain and Ireland. There is indeed merit in wanting to appeal to people's moral responsibility and pressurizing government into taking actions for reducing poverty. Phrased in this way however the slogan appears to pretentious and somewhat inappropriate his ton is not the dustbin of time.

The United Nations considers the removal of poverty as one of its fundamental scope.

**Poverty eradication programs:** a poverty eradication programs therefore must mop up the surpluses with the elite classes. Since bulk surplus exist in the form of black money. It is vitally necessary to unearth black money so that resources are not misdirected into channels of luxuries consumption employment is the surest way to enable the vast numbers living below the poverty level cannot by themselves. Make a significant impact on the problem the following measures can help to enlarge employment and in the process lead to removal of poverty.

- 1.Provision of security of tenure of share croppers and temporary tenants.
- 2.Consistence with the poverty eradication program 10-to 15 million person, year of jobs need to be created the government has now taken three major programmes IRDP, NREP, and RLEGP for the purpose.
- 3.Redistribution of land acquired after the imposition of a ceiling of 10-12 acres among the small and marginal farmers.
- 4.To provide water to dry lands by extending minor irrigation.
- 5.To create opportunities of self employment by extending credit to low income groups both in the rural and urban areas.
- 6.To encourage production of items of mass consumption especially was goods in small scale cottage industries so that employment potential of the economy is enlarged.
- 7.To provide a much greater quantum of grand's for schools in the backward areas and for backward classes so that inequality of opportunity can be reduced.
- 8.The massive poverty despite some growth of the economy calls for radical remedies to eradicate it .this is essential if growth is to rave any meaning for the large many Indians.
- 9.Raising incomes and consumption the ideal solution lies in putting the theme of poverty. Reduction at the core of planning strategy. If however. It is put down as one of the objectives it is likely to be traded off with other objectives and therefore. Pushed down in order of primitives.
- 10.Capital goods and capital intensive methods come into the picture as support to the core objective to provide matching for consumer goods etc. and at a late stage. Such an approach will lead to a higher growth of consumption goods. And large employment opportunities for the poor.
- 11.Special policies and programs. While the above will in general benefit the poor this alone cannot suffice. For therefore specific problems in respect of specific groups of the poor. As also specific areas that need to be looked after with supplementary policies and programs there groups and area are for example landless agriculture labouredly artisans hill areas people tribal population etc.

The seventh plan approach paper puts the matter correctly when. It say's "in the ultimate analysis the abjectly of removal of poverty can be fulfilled in the measured in which the poor. Themselves become conscious improve their education capital ties and become organized and assert themselves.

Programs was given by Mahindra dev and rao according to them there are five categories

- 1.self employment programs which include IRDP, DWCRA. And TRYSEM.
- 2.Wage employment programme which include IRY and EAS.
- 3.Programmes which provide basic minify servia housing sanitation health education and income maintains programme is pension scheme maternity benefit scheme and survival benefit scheme.
- 4.Targeted to the rural poor.
- 5.They are labors intensive and cast effective.
- 6.They intend to generate assets that will help to bring about development.

**CONCLUSION: -**

in this sense India is biggest poverty country. So, government implemented all programme. When the effect and going in and people mentality also thanked than. Poverty is eradicate otherwise coming years Indians faces all problems that's why all youths involve mind of employment either permanent or temporary.



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