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POVERTY- STIGMA ON INDIAN SOCIETY IN CURRENT SCENARIO

Dr. Mohan Pathak

ABSTRACT

Notions of acceptability and standards of living remain contentious, in part because of the implied role of the society in ensuring the care and general well being of all persons. Different persons of all income groups have various notions to what is “unacceptable”.

Adam Smith proposed a conceptual definition of poverty as missing not only the commodities which are indispensably necessary for the support of life , but whatever the customs of the country renders it indecent for creditable people even of the lowest order , to be without .

KEYWORDS: *poverty, Families, sufficient, physical goods*

INTRODUCTION

Notions of acceptability and standards of living remain contentious, in part because of the implied role of the society in ensuring the care and general well being of all persons. Different persons of all income groups have various notions to what is “unacceptable”.

Adam Smith proposed a conceptual definition of poverty as missing not only the commodities which are indispensably necessary for the support of life , but whatever the customs of the country renders it indecent for creditable people even of the lowest order , to be without .

Families were defined to be in poverty when their incomes were not sufficient to obtain the minimum necessities for the maintenance of merely physical efficiencies. Family was treated as being in

poverty if its income minus rent fell short of the poverty line . the use of subsistence to define poverty has been criticized because it implies that human needs are mainly physical rather than also social needs. Moreover people are not simply consumers of physical goods but producers of those goods and are also expected to act out different roles in their various social associations.

CAUSES OF POVERTY

1.Lack of education : It is the one which has enabled many people to overcome poverty . hence you can see almost all the nations in the world spend a lot on it. They provide scholarships to economically backward families . Because of education there was spread of scientific knowledge . Hence there was progress

regarding the production of automobiles , electronic gadgets which made use profits to the manufacturers .

2. Lack of resources: People or nations with some natural resources could eliminate it. Middle east countries which were considered as desert countries are now richest nations. This is due to the availability of petroleum resources by which they could generate income by exports . These countries are also afraid of the decline of oil reserves even if the other means of energy like hydrogen technology arise then these countries will witness poverty again but when the population rises , these can decline fast and lead to poverty.

3. International sanctions : many nations were affected by sanctions due to act of governments . Countries like Korea , Iraq suffered from international sanctions.

4. Invading: Countries like England and France which invaded other countries used to loot them . Even if you notice that the Kohinoor diamond and other valuable are not returned by the British . This type of invading and loot always left the people of host countries under poverty.

5. Internal riots and protests : There are countries where lack of proper law and order contributes to poverty because there cannot be proper environment or work in places of no law and order . Many countries in Africa suffer from poverty due to communal violence and terrorism for this the government need to take firm steps to curb the violence.

6. Personal reasons : This is at the level of common man besides the above causes . Lack of foresightedness etc. they remain poor. The other way to see is some do not believe in the concept that they can be happy with more money . Some religions also prescribe abandonment of wealth as means to attain spiritual progress.

7.)Physical disability: Many people get disabled due to accidents. Some of them get it from birth, while others become so in course of life. For these disabled it is very tough to perform task. They cannot perform well in the job. Those with physical disability would be unable to generate income and may become poor.

8.)No family support: Many people are rich in life due to the well obtained from their family members. A person without proper family rarely lives rich life. Proper family support helps one take up education and also right decisions in business or investments

9.)Ill health: If one develops ill-health ,then it would be difficult to perform their jobs. So, no one needs to take care of health to live better and perform well.

10.)Lack of planning: This is also prominent cause of poverty. Many old age people suffer from poverty due to lack of regular income. Besides the physical weakness poverty hurts them a lot.so we notice many old age people trying to get some monetary help. Now

a days it is quiet easy to avoid by opting for old age pension polans making sufficient savings.

EFFECTS OF POVERTY IN INDIA

1.) Corruption: Poverty encourages corruption. People try to make money in all the means to be rich. In doing so ,those in power or official jobs will engage in corruption.

2.) Criminal activities: Poverty affected societies have high amount of violence and criminal activities. There can be theft, robberies etc.

3.) Lack of happiness: A society happiness is directly linked to wealth. We can expect that people from those societies with poverty will be less happier.

4.) Illness and lack of health facilities: Health is an aspect related to wealth. One can take good food, water and reside in neat places with sufficient wealth. If one walls sick they can expose themselves to the best of technology and health care with sufficient money.

5.)Lack of education: Education and research requires sufficient grants from the governments. In countries with poverty we can notice that there is lagging in education and research.

SUGGESTION OR EFFORT TO DESTROY THE POVERTY

1. Improvement in agriculture sector:
2. Improvement in industrialization:
3. Spreading of education in the society:
4. Provide job economic development:
5. Corruption control:
6. Rural development:
7. Slum improvement program in urban
8. Development in small scale home industries:
9. Providing loan facilities:

DIFFERENT PLANNING AND SCHEMES TO DISTANCE THE POVERTY PROBLEM IN INDIA

1. Five year plans:
2. National employment program:
3. Antyodaya yojana:
4. Pantpradhhan gramin rojgar yojana:
5. Sanjay Gandhi Rojgar Yojana:
6. 20- point formula program:
7. Rural health program:
8. Old age pension schemes

CONCLUSION

Families were defined to be in poverty when their incomes were not sufficient to obtain the minimum necessities for the maintenance of merely physical efficiencies. Family was treated as being in poverty if its income minus rent fell short of the poverty line. The use of subsistence to define poverty has been criticized because it implies that human needs are mainly physical rather than also social needs. Moreover people are not simply consumers of physical goods but producers of those goods and are also

expected to act out different roles in their various social associations.

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