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Analysis of Causes and Effect of Poverty on Indian Society: A Review

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Abstract: In 2021, 13.4% people of total population of India are lived Below Poverty Line (BPL) and during COVID situation it is increased rapidly. Poverty affected adversely to Indian Society and after independence government tried to eradication of poverty. But poverty is consistent in the Indian society. Poverty adversely affect the society. The main objectives of the research to identified the causes of poverty and also analysis the effect of the poverty on individual and Indian society. The study found that poverty was caused by various economic, demographic, social and lack of education. The study also found that poverty adversely affect the various aspect of individual life as well society. The study also recommend that government of India should promote education to eradication of the poverty.

Keywords: Poverty, Economic, social etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

People are mainly affected by Poverty. But the effect of Poverty is mostly seen in children. And, with 1.21 Billion people on the earth living below the poverty line in India, the children are sure to bear the effect of it. The poverty is not only reason which affect a child's development & educational outcome, it also severely affects a child's honesty & understanding of the right & wrong, as they are denied access to the basic important rights of children laid down in the constitution of India. Often connected to food security, children living below the poverty line are at an increased risk for becoming both famished & overweight that can highly affects a child's confidence. Moreover, proof suggests that mainly of the effects of poverty on children are often due to their families. As they have limited education it reduces their ability to provide a responsive stimulating surrounding for their children. They tend to limit a child's sematic surrounding by using a language that is influence by commands, instead of explanations & involvement on what is right & wrong. Mostly, these commands are also reversed by negative compliments, which further contributes to detect the child. In addition, parents living below the poverty line tend to use harsh parental styles that are based on parental control, rather than reciprocal interactive styles that enhances emotional development.

II. EDUCATION

Education begins at home. In fact, many studies suggested that, the first five years of a child's life contributes to the development of phonemic & comprehension skills. However, children from families living below the poverty line are unlikely to be read to, highly restricting proper growth of their skills. Moreover, parents who have not received a proper education attend to underestimate the importance of education, are pause to waste money on schools. And, even those children that do attend schools have to face insults and are often treated as outcastes as the present generation children do not accept anyone if they are not from their level of the society.

III. MORAL VALUES

Malnutrition, Insult & not getting essential necessities can be intimidating enough for any child, a situation which easily creates a turning point in their life. Moreover, with high pressure and wanting what others have, their ideal aim of life would be achieving financial success, no matter what the measures should be taken. The end result becomes more important to them than the path they choose. This, in turn, results in them haunt to joining the antisocial and unlawful components of our society. In supplementary a child who has been bearing the aftereffect of long term poverty is extend to think that it is important to be in power and have a good status to command respect of the society. It's happens to the use of bending means to achieve the status and power desired. But, all is not lost. India is battling poverty for nearly 60 years now. And, with the help of new policies that strive to empower and spread awareness about the fundamental rights of children, along with participation and activities initiated by CRY – Child Rights and You, the children of India are sure to see a better future. However, we can't do this alone. As citizens of India, you too can help these children by donating or participating in our numerous activities and workshops that we conduct to spread awareness and help these children.

India, now it is the world's third-largest economy in content of purchasing power parity, has been an urban-cantered, industrializing nation since its independence in 1947. At the last 25 years, India has been noted for its important economic growth which looks to continue for the 2017 -2018 fiscal year with an expected growth rate of 7.2 percent. While it seems that India has maintained much economic success, many failures and weaknesses still debilitate the nation's full potential. For the above example, the poverty rate in India has been less severe in recent years, but there is still much room for improvement. In 2016, 270 million Indians were surviving on \$1.90 or less a day, the World Bank's definition of extreme poverty. Of the people living in these conditions, 80 percent lived in rural India, where the main source of income for the population is through casual labour. While the economy has appeared to have boomed over the last 25 years, most growth has been in urban areas where large multinational corporations, such as IBM and Microsoft, base their software development headquarters. With this divide between urban and rural life, the economic growth does not seem to remove the issues of extreme poverty in the way a neoliberal economist would suggest. A study in 2002 found that these conditions in India are partially due to educational poverty, which is defined as the deprivation of basic education and literacy. Only 6% of the income from poor households is invested into education and health, while the majority is spent on other necessities such as food and fuel.

Although India's literacy and education rates remain poor on a global scale, the recent achievements of the SSA are far greater than those previously undertaken, as the program was implemented throughout all districts of India. However, there is still more work to be done. A recent survey shows that half of government schools in India have no teaching activity and low student progression rates. For the nation to truly eradicate extreme poverty, quality education must be promoted.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analysis the various reasons of poverty in India
2. To examine the effect of poverty on Indian Society.

V. REASONS OF POVERTY IN INDIA

Elements contributing insistent causes of poverty in country are many & need to be pick out in order to be label properly:

1. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

The vital components that contributes to the poverty-ridden state of the country static point of view is the problem of over population. The growth population has been increasing day by day which exceeded the growth in economy & the sub total of that the poverty figure has been maintained more or less consistent. In rural areas, the size of the families are bigger they are having large member in the families & that translates into lowering the per capita income values & ultimately the lowering of

standard of living. Population growth erupt also tends to generation of unemployment & that means diluting out of wages for jobs further lowering income:

2. ECONOMIC FACTORS

There are various holds of economic reason behind continuation of the poverty problem which are discussed hereunder:

- a. **Agricultural Infrastructure:** Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. But unfashionable farming practices, lack of proper irrigation infrastructure and even lack of formal knowledge of crop handling has affected the productivity in this sector broadly. As a conclusion there is diffusion and sometimes complete jobless leading to decreased wages that is insufficient for meeting daily needs of a labourer's family stick them into poverty.
- b. **Unequal distribution of assets** – with the economy changing directions fast, the earning structure develop differently different economic income groups. Upper & middle income groups see a quicker increase in earnings than lower income groups. There are some assets like land, cattle as well as realty are distributed disproportionately among the population with certain people owning majority shares than other sectors of the society and that increases from these assets are also unequally distributed. It is to be said that in India 80% wealth in the country is controlled by just 20% of the population.
- c. **Unemployment** – The next major economic factor that is caused of poverty in the country is the rising unemployment rate. Unemployment rates is high in India and According to the 2015 survey India data, 77% of families didn't have a regular source of income.
- d. **Inflation and Price hike** – The term Inflation suggested that 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. The salaries and wages do not increase as much in keeping up with the inflated prices of commodities leading to effective decrease of the per capita income.

SOCIAL FACTORS

There are many social issues causes the country that contributes towards poverty are:-

- a. **Education and illiteracy** – Education, rather its lack thereof and poverty form a chain reaction that plagues the nation. Not having enough resources to feed their children, the poor consider education to be glib, children to start contributing to the family's income rather than draining them. On the other hand, lack of education and illiteracy prevent individuals from getting better paying jobs and they get frozen at jobs offering minimum wages. Improvement of quality of life gets block and the cycle becomes restart.
- b. **Outdated Social Customs** – Social customs like the caste system cause aloneness and criticize of certain sections of the society. Certain castes are considered untouchables still and are not employed by upper caste, leaving very specific and low paying jobs that they can live off.
- c. **Lack of skilled labour** – lack of acceptance job training makes the huge labour force available in India largely unskilled, which is not suitable for offering maximum economic value. The person not having the knowledge, much less higher education, is also a contributing factor towards this.
- d. **Gender inequality** the weak status attached with women, deep-rooted social marginalization and long embedded perceptions of domesticity renders about 50% of the country's population unable to work. As a result, it seems that the women of the family add to the number of dependents that need to be fed instead of being able to contribute considerably in the family income which might assuage the poverty situation of the family.

VI. EFFECTS OF POVERTY

The effect of poverty acts through various layers of an India citizen's life. We have to talk a look at some systematic factors, we should proceed under the three following heads:

- a. **Effect on Health** – one of the most calamitous effects that poverty has is on the subtotal health of the nation. The most dominant health issue stemming from poverty is malnutrition. The problem of malnutrition is spread all over the world, 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. In this pervious study children over time suffer from severe health problems like low body weight, mental, physical disabilities and a general poor state of immunity making them susceptible to diseases. Children who didn't have enough money are twice as susceptible to suffer from nutrient deficiencies, impaired vision, and even cardiac problems. Malnutrition is a total contributor of infant mortality in the country and 38 out of every 1,000 babies born in India die before their first birthday. Malnutrition among adult also leads to poor health in adults that leaches their capacity for manual labour leading to a decrease in income due to weakness and diseases. Poverty also causes definite decline in the sanitary practices among poor who cannot afford proper bathrooms and disinfectants. As a result, found that the susceptibility to waterborne diseases peak among the poor. Lack of access to as well as means to procure appropriate treatment also affects total mortality of the population which is lower in poor countries than developed nations like the USA. to lowering of productivity and the wages suffer consequently.
- b. **Effects on Society** – Poverty exerts are taking look on the effects over the total societal health as well. These may be discussed along the following:
 - i. **Violence and crime rate** –occurrence 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. Coupled with illiteracy and properly formed moral conscience, a poverty ridden society is more susceptible to violence by its people against its own people from a sense of deep-seated discontent and rage.
 - ii. **Lack of own home** – apart from a definite drop in the representation of the country, homelessness affects child health, women safety and overall increase in criminal tendencies.
 - iii. **Stress** – lack of money is a major cause of stress among the middle-class and the poor and leads to less in productivity of individuals.
 - iv. **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. Large families fail to meet the monetary needs of the members and children as young as 5 years are made to start earning in order to contribute to the family income.
- c. **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.

VII. CONCLUSION

In India, Poverty is a major barrier in development of Indian economic. A big part of population living below BPL and their living standard are very poor. They earn daily and spend all the money on the survival needs. They have not any type of savings and if any day they not get any work then they don't have any money for basics needs. In India lack of employment leads to poverty. So the study concluded that poverty was caused by various economic, demographic, social and lack of

education. The study also found that poverty adversely affect the various aspect of individual life as well society. The study also recommend that government of India should promote education to eradication of the poverty.

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