

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY ON RURAL AREAS OF TAMIL NADU WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PONNAPAKKAM IN THIRUVALLUR

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ABSTRACT

India lives in rural. 70% population living in rural areas and in total we have 22% people who live below poverty line. In which 25% of the country's poor live in urban areas 31% of the urban population is poor. In India day by day we are facing the problem of unemployment, illiteracy, migration rural to urban etc. these are the issues impacting to the urbanization and growth of the country. Poverty in India has been the focus of many debates and policies for decades. Most of this focus has been on rural poverty issues, but urban poverty being as prevalent as it is today, seeks equal attention. A complex interaction of personal, social, and economic conditions has created poverty problems for a range of individuals and households. As a result, advocacy groups have also identified a broad range of potential interventions which do more than just provide people with additional incomes.

KEYWORDS: poverty, population, rural areas, problem, employment.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a state in which a section of society is unable to get the basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of population is deprived of minimum standard of living that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The time series shows that the incidence of poverty fluctuates in response to variations in real agricultural output per head, but there is no (Ahluwalia) significant time trend. There is a statistically significant inverse relationship between rural poverty and agricultural performance for India as a whole, suggesting that

agricultural growth by itself tends to reduce the incidence of poverty (Dilip Saikia and Saikia). It shows how women and female children of poor rural households bear a disproportionately high share of the burden of poverty. This is manifest especially in a (Fan et al.) systematic bias against females in the intra-household distribution of food and health care. However, there are significant cross-regional differences in the extent of the bias which is much higher in the north-western states relative to the southern. (Drèze and Srinivasan) To estimate the direct and indirect effects of different types of government expenditure on rural poverty and productivity growth in India. The results show that in order to reduce rural poverty, the Indian government should give highest priority to additional investments in rural roads and agricultural research. (shengger fan, 2000).

Livelihood diversification is defined as the process by which rural families construct a diverse portfolio of activities and social support capabilities in order to survive and to improve their standards of living. The determinants and effects of diversification in the areas of poverty, income distribution, farm output and gender are examined. (Vincens et al.) The poor consist of those who are always poor — poor at all dates — and those who move in and out of poverty, with the latter group tending to be strikingly large. Such movements in and out of poverty are apparent when looking at poverty in either absolute or relative terms. (Baulch and Hoddinott) Debates about rural development attach increasing importance to the rural non-farm sector. Traditionally, rural households in developing countries have been viewed as though they were exclusively engaged in agriculture. There is mounting evidence, however, that rural households can have highly varied sources of incomes. Rural households can and do participate in a wide range of non-agricultural activities, such as wage and self employment in commerce, manufacturing and services, alongside the traditional rural activities of farming and agricultural labour. (Thompson). (Dayal) This paper utilises micro data on consumption, family composition and land ownership of nearly (Barbier) 70,000 rural Indian households to analyse poverty in rural India. The study, conducted at the disaggregated level of individual States, examines the impact of household size and composition, caste, gender of household head, and size of land ownership on a household's poverty status. The introduction of consumption economies of house. Several indices of poverty, viz., the head-count ratio and another additively decomposable index (Barrett) introduced by Chakravarty (1983).

A time series of individual consumption is likely to be sticky, due to smoothing behaviour (Goswami and Bhattacharya). The poor are widely thought to be less well insured

than others, yet it is also clear that they often self-insure (Reddy et al.); the cost of not doing so can be prohibitively high. While there is evidence against the permanent income hypothesis in rural India (Christiano et al.), consumption is clearly another than income (Walker and Ryan, 1990). The choice of poverty measures is also an issue. It has been argued that the bulk of gains amongst the poor go to those near poverty line (Khandker et al.). The new farming technologies that started to be adopted in India from around 1970 allowed higher output by both raising yield per acre sown and by permitting multiple cropping of a given land area within one year. Of the two ways in which the landless rural poor might benefit from this growth—extra employment or higher wages—the latter channel is more contentious; indeed early development theories assumed a rural economy in labour surplus, such that extra employment would have no effect on the real wage (Ellis). The objectives of study are to discuss poverty in Tamil Nadu and to analyse the effectiveness of MGNREGA in poverty eradication.

HYPOTHESIS:

NULL HYPOTHESIS:

There is no significant incidence of poverty on rural areas of Tamil Nadu after implementation of MGNREGA

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS:

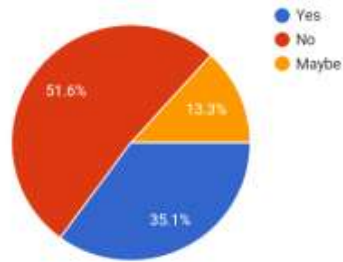
There is significant incidence of poverty on rural areas of Tamil Nadu after implementation of MGNREGA

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

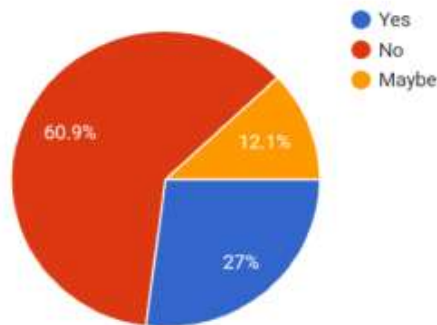
The research is based on descriptive and empirical form in which consists of survey, content analysis, qualitative. And the current paper is based on stratified random method of sampling and secondary sources include articles, e-books and journals and the research work has been carried out in an empirical study using simple random sampling. The current research has undertaken random sampling with the total sample count of 300. The survey can be taken in all over India but this research made a sample survey in Ponnappakkam in Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu.

SURVEY ANALYSIS:

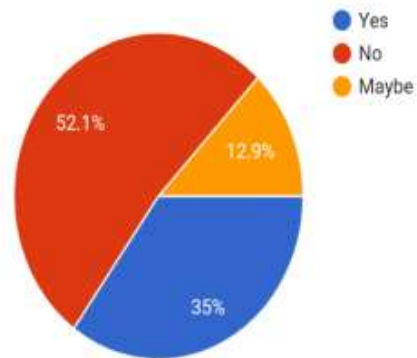
The primary data has been analysed with simple percentage method, they are discussed below:-



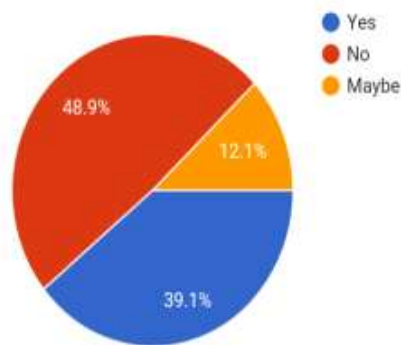
About 51.6% of the people answered that this act, which provides 100 days of employment with wages in a year does not enhance livelihood security in rural areas. 35.1% of the people answered that it enhances the people life under this act.



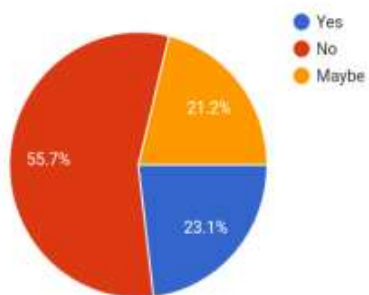
About 60.9% of the people answered that this act was not benefited for people ,who are below poverty line.27% of the people answered that they get benefited.



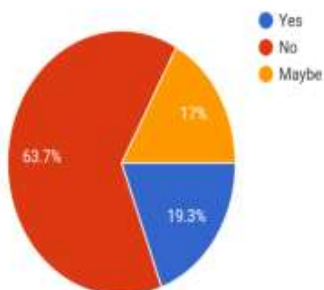
35% of the people answered that this act protect the environment and empowering rural women. 52.1% of the people answered that they are not protected under this act.



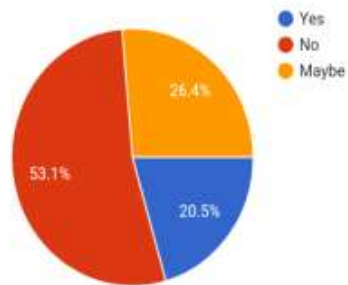
About 39.1% of the people answered that officers provide a subsidence and wages to applicant .48.9% of the people answered that officers does not follow the rules.



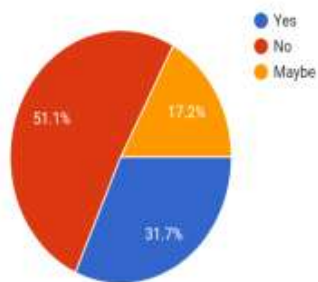
About 23.1% of the people answered that this act following its principle ,implementation and financing pattern.55.7% of the people answered that this act does not follow any principle , implementation and financing pattern.



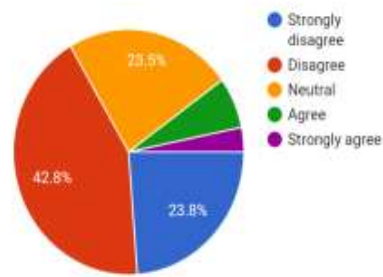
About 63.7% of the people answered that it does not improve their life.19.3% of the people answered that 100 days of employment is enough to improve their life.



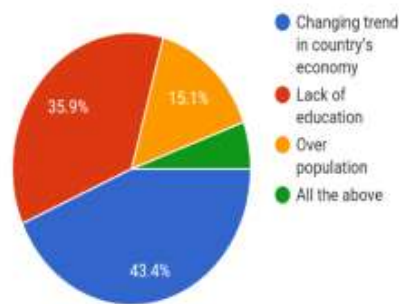
About 20.5% of the people answered that this act helps in reducing the poverty in our nation. 53.1% of the people answered that this act does not help in reducing the poverty in our nation.



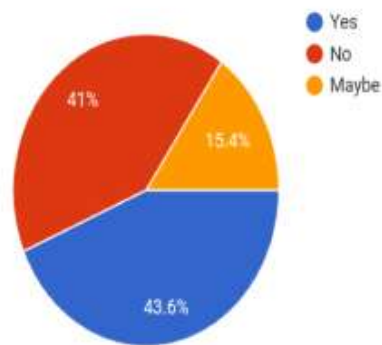
About 31.7% of the people answered that money distributed by government gets siphoned of by middlemen. 51.1% of the people answered that money distributed by government does not siphoned of by middlemen.



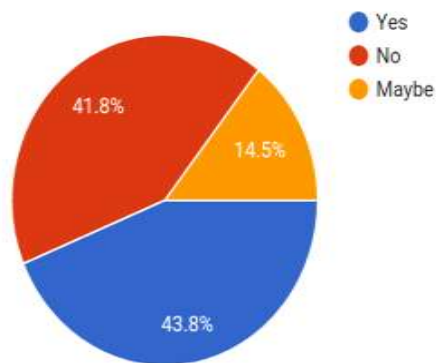
About 42.8% of the people do not agree this as well as 23.8% of the people answered that they strongly disagree with private contractors for giving rice instead of money.



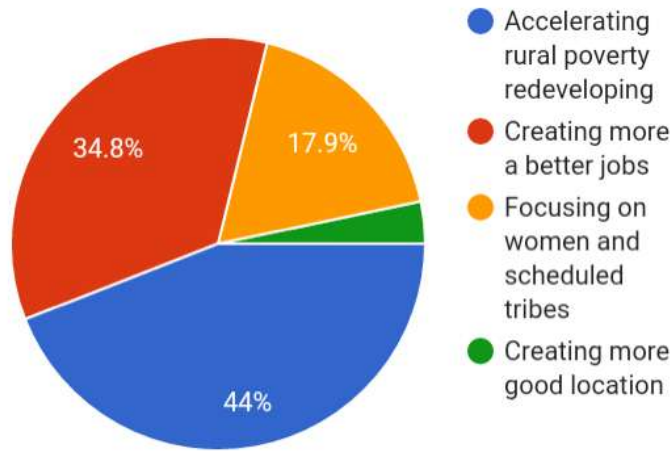
About 43.4% of the people answered that main cause for poverty is changing the trend in country's economy. 35.9% of the people answered that main cause for poverty is lack of education and 15.1% of the people answered that the main reason for poverty is over population.



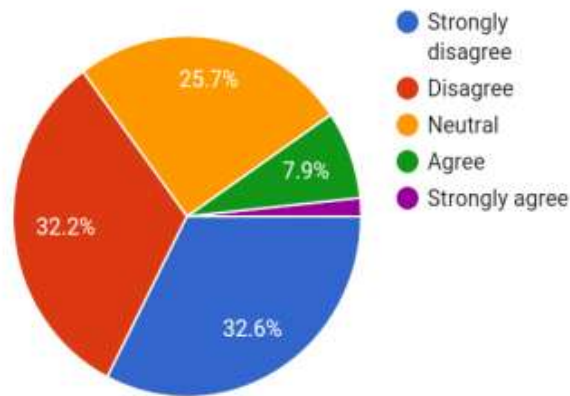
About 43.6% of the people answered that creating jobs for unemployed people will decrease the poverty. 41% of the people answered that creating jobs for unemployed people will not decrease the poverty.



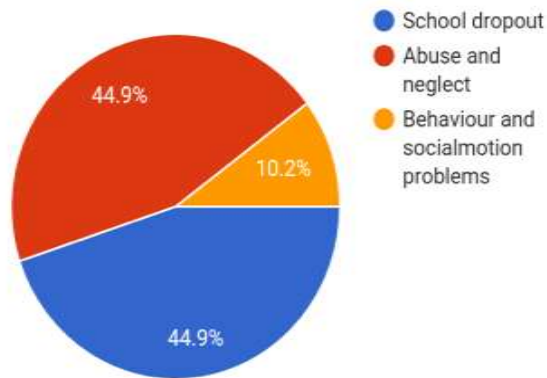
About 43.8% of the people answered that eradication of poverty method is useful in our country. 41.8% of the people answered that it does not provided eradication in our country.



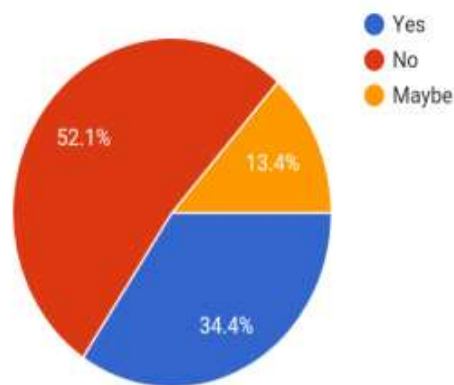
About 44% of the people answered that accelerating rural poverty redeveloping will reduce the poverty. 34.8% of the people answered that creating more jobs will reduce poverty. 17.9% of the people answered that focusing on women and scheduled tribes will reduce poverty.



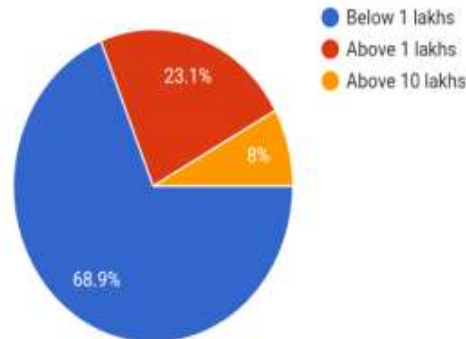
About 32.6% of the people answered that India is consistency in its terms of priority.7.9% of the people answered that India is not consistency in its term of policy.



About 44.9% of the people answered that school dropout is the main reason for the children to affect psychologically for being poverty. 44.9% of the people answered that it's because of being abuse and neglect by others. 10.2% of the people answered that behaviour and social problems affect the children psychologically for being poverty.



About 52.1% of the people answered that environmental degradation does not play an important role in poverty. 34.4% of the people answered that environmental degradation plays an important role in poverty. 13.4% of the people answered that environmental degradation may be one of the factor for poverty.



About 68.9% of the people answered that their annual income is below 1 lakhs. 8% of the people answered that their income is above 10 lakhs.

RESULTS:

51.6% of the people answered that this act, which provides 100 days of employment with wages in a year does not enhance livelihood security in rural areas. 35.1% of the people answered that it enhances the people life under this act. 60.9% of the people answered that this act was not benefited for people, who are below poverty line. 27% of the people answered that they get benefited. 35% of the people answered that this act protect the environment and empowering rural women. 52.1% of the people answered that they are not protected under this act. 39.1% of the people answered that officers provide a subsidence and wages to applicant. 48.9% of the people answered that officers does not follow the rules. 23.1% of the people answered that this act following its principle, implementation and financing pattern. 55.7% of the people answered that this act does not follow any principle, implementation and financing pattern. 63.7% of the people answered that it does not improve their life. 19.3% of the people answered that 100 days of employment is enough to improve their life. 20.5% of the people answered that this act helps in reducing the poverty in our nation. 53.1% of the people answered that this act does not help in reducing the poverty in our nation. 31.7% of the people answered that money distributed by government gets siphoned of by middlemen. 51.1% of the people answered that money distributed by government does not siphoned of by middlemen. 42.8% of the people do not agree this as well

as 23.8% of the people answered that they strongly disagree with private contractors for giving rice instead of money.43.4% of the people answered that main cause for poverty is changing the trend in country's economy.35.9% of the people answered that main cause for poverty is lack of education and 15.1% of the people answered that the main reason for poverty is over population.43.6% of the people answered that creating jobs for unemployed people will decrease the poverty.41% of the people answered that creating jobs for unemployed people will not decrease the poverty.43.8% of the people answered that eradication of poverty method is useful in our country.41.8% of the people answered that it does not provided eradication in our country.44% of the people answered that accelerating rural poverty redeveloping will reduce the poverty. 34.8% of the people answered that creating more jobs will reduce poverty. 17.9% of the people answered that focusing on women and scheduled tribes will reduce poverty.32.6% of the people answered that India is consistency in its terms of priority.7.9% of the people answered that India is not consistency in its term of policy.44.9% of the people answered that school dropout is the main reason for the children to affect psychologically for being poverty.44.9% of the people answered that it's because of being abuse and neglect by others. 10.2% of the people answered that behaviour and social problems affect the children psychologically for being poverty.52.1% of the people answered that environmental degradation does not play an important role in poverty. 34.4% of the people answered that environmental degradation plays an important role in poverty.13.4% of the people answered that environmental degradation may be one of the factor for poverty.68.9% of the people answered that their annual income is below 1 lakhs.8% of the people answered that their income is above 10 lakhs.

Discussion:

As indicated by(Campbell) it is expressed that outcomes demonstrate that keeping in mind the end goal to decrease rustic destitution, the Indian government should give most astounding need to extra interests in provincial streets and agrarian research. These kinds of venture not just have significantly bigger destitution impacts per rupee spent than some other government speculation, yet in addition create higher profitability development.

As per (Khandker et al.) it is expressed that Of the considerable number of individuals crosswise over 105 nations who are MPI poor in 2014, 85% live in country zones. With the MPI, the example of higher occurrence and force of neediness in rustic zones than in urban

ones is reliable over the distinctive areas in the creating scene. This is joined with the way that over portion of the populace lives in country zones in 64 of these 105 nations, including crowded nations, for example, India.

As per (Fisher et al.) it is expressed of the rustic populace living beneath the destitution line vacillated in the vicinity of 50 and 65 percent before the mid-1960s, however then declined relentlessly to around 33% of the provincial populace by the mid 1990s. This unflinching decrease in destitution was unequivocally connected with horticultural development, especially the green unrest, which thusly was a reaction to huge open interests in farming and provincial framework.

As indicated by Ashwini saith It is expressed that difficulties the view that increments in agrarian creation have lessened neediness in rustic India. Provincial neediness is connected specifically to the purchaser value list number for farming workers, and contrarily to agrarian generation.

As per (Kim)it is expressed that examined neediness in country India utilizing utilization and pay information hurled by a review of Effectiveness of Employment led by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

India is second most possessed nation inside the world and is also distinguished to suit more than one – third of the world's poor. India is seeing a quick urbanization still an extremely goliath extent lives in rustic zones. Horticulture and associated exercises in provincial India add to thirty third of the Gross Domestic Product, and is liable for the utilization of over hr of the work compel.

There are a few issues moon-looked by rustic people everyday life. in spite of the fact that legislature had upheld a few subjects for the welfare of the people anyway still there are a significant number of us United Nations office don't appear to be profited underneath this topic and ought not have information that plan. Explanation behind this the greater part of the people are ignorance and that they neglected to have information that. This investigation profoundly investigated the issues affect and required response to disentangle those issues:

- Environmental issues
- Lack of mindfulness

As a result of the absence of education and monetary state of the people in nation, they are doing not perceive the significance of sanitation and cleanliness. Such partner degree mental protest causes natural contamination bringing about the escape of assortment of plagues like Indian cholera, irresistible malady and so on to create asylum to the hyperbolic populace in rustic zones, a considerable measure of and a great deal of agrarian terrains are being utilised for lodging capacities by country people groups. This prompts put down per capita handiness of worked arrive that at last actuates over development. Absence of deplete offices and open disposal make the rural zones Filthy and insanitary that specifically or in a roundabout way encourage in spreading of assortment of maladies. to broaden the yield efficiency for giving nourishment to hyperbolic populace, the uneducated rustic agriculturists utilized assortment of pesticides and composts, not in adjust amount. the overflow of pesticides and agrochemicals amass in water bodies and soil exacting potential wellbeing perils in people and distinctive sea-going and earthly living life forms (creatures). The another important test is concerning absence of mindfulness and information that might be an imperative obstruction to most by and by supported government social protection plans. Mindfulness and in this way the level of understanding ensure the recipients to get a handle on concerning the presence of the plans and hence the edges that they're entitled. amid this respect, states should assume liability of making mindfulness concerning the plans and along these lines the conveyance framework with a read to encourage amend usage of programmes. According to the overview 44.9% of the general population addressed that school dropout is the principle explanation behind the youngsters to influence mentally to be poverty. 44.9% of the general population addressed that this is a result of being misuse and disregard by others. 10.2% of the general population addressed that conduct and social issues influence the kids mentally to be neediness. 52.1% of the general population addressed that natural corruption does not assume an imperative part in destitution. 34.4% of the general population addressed that natural debasement assumes an imperative part in poverty. 13.4% of the general population addressed that ecological corruption might be one of the factor for neediness.

Clashes, speedy development and worldwide environmental change are among the reasons for rising world appetite. In 2016, 815 million people were eager and nourishment uncertain. That is thirty eight million a great deal of people than the earlier year.

With the reception of the new property Development Goals (SDGs), nations have sworn to complete monetary condition and appetite by 2030. this can be wiped out half by advancing extensive, fair and property development.

Sustenance and horticulture lie at the focal point of the 2030 Agenda. The vast majority of the seventeen SDGs contain focuses on that are associated, either specifically or by implication, to nourishment security and sustenance. Activities to complete appetite and financial condition, achieve nourishment security and enhance sustenance are urgent interests in human wellbeing and flourishing, ventures that are vital to accomplishing the 2030 Agenda as a whole.

Conclusion:

India appears to be the only developing country for which consistent poverty measures can be tracked over a long time. We find that measures of absolute rural poverty responded elastically to changes in mean consumption over the period 1958-90. This response vanishes when one focuses on measures of relative poverty;the impact of growth on poverty was roughly distributive-neutral in the long run. Our results strongly reject the “immiserizing growth” hypothesis. “But nor was there redistribution with growth”

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