



GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC MEASURES TO ERADICATE POVERTY

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ABSTRACT:

Indian Economy is agriculture and Industrial bases. Farming is an ancient business of the people. After Independence, the Indian ruling class and have occupied the authoritative government positions, have given all the above mentioned social, economic and political reasons for poverty in India.

KEYWORDS: *Indian Economy , agriculture and Industrial bases.*



INTRODUCTION

So suitable poverty line identification is a real problem. The poverty line cannot be considered an arbitrary line, but it should be as a monetary value of some normative expenditure that is essential for satisfying the basic needs. It should be uniform across rural and urban areas and also across states, the only considerations being that of the cost of living to account for differences in prices.

India, a South Asian nation is home to the world largest number of poor people. As per the report of the world bank, India is the world largest underprivileged nation. The report titled Ending Extreme Poverty and sharing Prosperity based on

revised approach to measure poverty say at least 64% of its population living below the poverty line with none of the basic facilities such as clean water, hygiene etc.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR :

New Economic policy affected upon growth in agriculture inputs and a reduction in the price of agriculture goods. The 1991 reforms which followed a balance of payment crisis resulted in a fundamental re-orientation of Indian Policy unlike what had usually happened in previous crises. These objectives were to be reached through the adoption of an import-substituting industrialization strategy in which the state would play a prominent part through its almost total monopoly of production capital

goods and important intermediate goods.

It is a new economic policy and its result of market bases economy while analyzing farmer's suicide in recent times new Economic Policies supported to an exploitation of the farmers which is more intensive than traditional setup social-Economical Exploitation farmer's commit suicide in India till the year 2007 and this tendency is increasing day by day. The case behind the suicide is economical. They trapped in economic crises due to failure in a policy of the government, indebtedness, cotton sowing and globalization.

Agriculture business is trapped in critical condition due to the Dunkel Act in which open import policy sanctioned and agriculture grants have been reduced.

Indian Agriculture Subside with other Than Countries Agriculture Grants

Sr. No	Country	Agriculture Subside with the proportion of Agriculture Products
1	Japan	72.5
2	Colombia	54.0
3	South Korea	61.0
4	Europe	37.0
5	China	34.0
6	America	29.0
7	India	03.0

OBJECTIVE:

- 1.To study the statistical tendency of farmers suicide in India & Agriculture subsidies with the proportion of Agriculture production.
- 2.Economist says that poverty is a socio-Economic problem.

Poverty is a socio-economic problem

From the above analyses of poverty, we can formulate a function as :

$$P = f(\text{So, Eo, Edo, and Po})$$

Where

- P = Poverty
- F = Function
- So = Social Order
- Eo = Economic Order
- Edo = Educational Opportunities
- Po = Political Order

Thus poverty depends on the type of social order, economic order, economic order educational opportunities and political order prevailing in a country. Due to these reasons, poverty has a co-relation with all the reasons poverty has a co-relation with all these factors. Hence these are the real root causes of poverty in India. How the poverty of the lower caste majority people in India continues even today due to the financial allocation made in the annual budgets and how the budget is prepared and executed since Independence is offered.

SOLUTION TO THE POVERTY IN INDIA

1. Equal distribution of the natural resource.
2. Equal distribution of economic resource.
3. Equal distribution of proper education.
4. Proportional Representation in the electoral system to allow all social groups of India to get their just share in political; power.
5. Implementation of the relevant provisions of the constitution.
6. Establishment of a free social order based on democratic principles to promote brotherhood for sharing and caring and to allow all the people to get equal opportunities.

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