

A Study on Dimension of Poverty and Environment Social Inequality

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ABSTRACT

The regional disparities within a country is increasing become a matter of great concern for policy makers in most of the developing countries. It is argued by the economists the progress of the nation depends in a real sense on the development of weaker states. The large and persistent disparities in economic development and well being of different states are viewed many a times as an annoying source for political tension and a danger to national integrity and strength. The problem of regional inequalities associated with development is universal and not new. In developed economies, the problem is confined to a few depressed areas and areas and areas which for geographical and others reasons, are found to be lagging in the process of development but in developing countries, the size and nature of problem is different in the sense that there are only a few highly developed areas in the midst of large areas which are underdeveloped. Reduction in regional inequalities and accelerated economic growth are complementary to each other.

INTRODUCTION

The expansion of health and education and the inequalities prevailing therein. According to him if machinery does nothing to produce production and it is quite in centric to value its existence, whereas being educated or being in good health could have a higher value even if these two parameters do nothing to increase the production. He has been consistently arguing that the goal of the development is the expansion of human capabilities that give people the freedom to do things that they value. It is the lives that people lead rather than the commodity that they consume is of intrinsic importance. Why is it so important to close the gaps in the social sector and to remove the enormous disparities? Sen's argument is that it that is makes the world more secure and fair and while choosing and proceeding on the path of development, plural nature of human insecurity and its diverse manifestation must be recognized because the fruits of economic growth do not automatically expand the social services there is icescape political process.

OBJECTIVE

- To know the study past experience and challenges future generation social sectors
- To know the study eradication of the poverty level improvement of social dimensions
- To know basic facilities of the people rural population among the country.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is divided into four sections and focused on interstates analyses. Section deals with why regional disparities appear. The second section deal with social sector inequalities; section III is focused on sen and poverty and in the IV section summary and policy implications of the study is give. The required data for the study are collected from respective census of India Reports of Center for Monitoring Indian Economy, Statistical Outline of India, World Development Report human Development report Etc.

PROBLEMS

The problem of regional disparities within a country is increasingly becoming a matter of great concern to policy makers in most of the developing countries. In a vast and varied country like India this is a nature phenomenon of the growth process. The Indian economy presents a very desperate picture of interregional disparities in both socio-economic sectoral development. Regional disparities and lopsided growth are not conducive to the national goal of growth with stability and social justice and it also affects the economy in many ways such as economically socially and politically. The first and perhaps the most important cause of growing regional disparities is the legacy of the colonial rule and our economic development policies. Adopted immediately after independence. One the eve of independence, different states of this vast country had not achieve the same level of development. The port town/ states like Bengal, Maharashtra states were not only commercially developed in many respects than other states of the country. These stats were not only commercially developed but they also had most of the industries located in and around their port towns. Modern financial institution and expertise for industrial development were more developed in these states than other.

The second important cause of growing disparities is the difference in natural and created endowments in differen states. As per the poor performance in irrigation and power sector, the green revolution in Bihar and Rajasthan. The dependence on monsoon for irrigation has not declined and the recurrence of droughts and floods has rendered the agricultural production most unstable.

The third cuause of disparities is the unequal distribution of public revenue among the States. During all the year as of planning considerable investment has been concentrated at a few places like Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai and Bangalore etc. and also the flow of capital and concentration of economic power continues to be biased in favour of large cities and the location of functions and facilities continues to be urban biased. Both in rural and urban sector, the beneficiaries, by and large are the upper income groups. This is due to highly skened nature of assets distribution in the country.

Another economic cause of regional disparities is market imperfections such as factor immobility price rigidity ignorance of market conditions lack of specialization and lack of division of labour etc. These act as a friction to the development areas more developed. Thus there are so many causes which in regional disparities that have occurred are mainly owing to a process of normal economic forces exploiting the resources advantage of each area. The normal operation of economic forces as mentioned earlier will tend to develop those area where advantages are readily available in preference to areas where such advantages have not been built up as yet or not available at all.

REGIONAL INEQUALITIES AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR

The development is a multidimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of entire economic and social system. Most of the countries pursue only the economic sector development but new thinking on development has provided the space for social sector development in the process of development. Prof. A.K. Sen has strongly emphasized on social sector development because it leads to the expansion of human capabilities through the improvement in knowledge health and skill.

SEN'S VIEW ON AGRICULTURE

Sen has significantly contributed to the economics of agriculture. He was stimulated by the farm management studies. Which says that if family inputs are evasluated at imputed prices then small

farms are loss makers. He explained that continued existence of such deficit farm by the fact that their objective are different. They are driven by a differet rationality from that of capitalist farms.

DEMOGRAPHIC INDEX:

- 1.Literacy rate
- 2. Enrolment ratio of age group 6 to 11
- 3. Enrollment ratio of age group 11 to 14
- 4. Drop out rate
- 5. Number of primary schools per thousand population
- 6. Number of primary school per thousand population
- 7. Expenditure on education as percentage of GSDP

SEN AND POVERTY

Poverty is one of the most important issues facing economic and social policy today. It is not a recent phenomenon in India. It has been in existence since the earlier times of the recorded history. It is only after independence that some serious thought was given to it by the economists, planners and policy – makers in India. Many attempts have been made to define and classify the poor and analyse the cause of poverty changed over time. In the early 1950s when pioneer work on poverty was first undertaken by Rowntree and others, the poor were defined as families whose total current earning were insufficient to obtain the bare essential for survival. Later on, by adopting nutritional and expenditure norm, different scholars have attempted to define and measures the dimensions of poverty in rural and urban areas and in different states of the Indian Union separately. Sen considers that the discipline of economics is meant for human betterment. He says wealth is or should not be the ultimate aim of man but it should be means to a higher aim. It is not wealth that economists should seek. Wealth is for something else. He cites both Aristotle and Marx who saw economics not merely in terms of statistics or measurements but in terms of welfare of human beings or human values. The next most important aspects of Sen's thesis is that the greatest stress must be laid on action and not on sterile theoretical, formulations- Amartya Sen defines poverty in terms of undernourishment or malnourishment and inadequate human capability which is dependent on the availability of sufficient food/ air/drinking water unadulterated food/ public health i.e. bare minimum requirements of life.

CONCLUSION

Poverty in terms of inadequacy of income. Inadequacy of income or scarcity of means prevents the deprived sections of people from enjoying the bare minimum requirements of life. Wages are one of the components of income. So the we thing he does is to lay stress on wage-earners or unemployed people, vis-a vis poverty. He says that wage-earners are the true victims of poverty. Simultaneously he offers other vital and relevant suggestions also. He suggest that in the western world or in the affluent societies. The poor i.e., the deprived and unemployed segments of society are protected by institutionalized social security system such as unemployment insurance and sole. In underdeveloped countries the lack of such institutions can cause starvation and death. We can also interpret it to mean that employment must be guaranteed. Without employment man would not be able to acquire even the minimal requirement of food. There is also no law against dying of

starvation and hunger. If a certain number of people are dying of hunger as a result of unemployment or not having enough money to acquire minimum food to keep body and soul together, there is no legal protection or guarantee to provide him with these basic requirements.

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