

Economic Problems and Challenges : Poverty and Unemployment

Indian economy experiences many serious and complex economic and social problems such as population growth, price rise, black money, poverty, unemployment, starvation, corruption, terrorism etc. among which economic problems like poverty, unemployment, price rise, population increase are major problems. Out of these we shall study about poverty and unemployment.

Poverty

A large number of people are deprived of satisfying their basic and essential requirements of the life such as food, clothes, shelter, education and health services. Such a situation is known as 'comprehensive poverty' and people living in such a condition in the society are called 'poor'.

People Living Below Poverty Line (BPL) : Poverty is a qualitative concept. In India poverty is viewed as lowest level of life. Common features of people living below poverty line are as follows :

- Person who is not able to get two meals a day.
- People suffer from problem of unavailability of dwelling place.
- They are forced to live in shabby or slum areas :
- Their income is less than determined expected income.
- Their life span is less than National Average life expectancy.
- Generally they are illiterate.
- Very often they suffer from various diseases due to lack of nutritious food.
- Children who have taken up the responsibility of looking after the family at the age, when they are supposed to study.
- Death rate is high due to malnutrition.



17.1 People Living Below Poverty Line (BPL)

Efforts made by the government to improve living standard of people, 'Living Below Poverty Line'.

- Income of people living below poverty line is very less in cities as well as in villages. Such families are called 'Antyodaya family' or families living below poverty line (BPL).
- After finding out such families, government has started public distribution system on the basis of the ration card. These shops are called Fair Price Shops. Every month they fulfill the requirements like rice, wheat, sugar, oil, salt and kerosene etc. of such families.
- It has tried to raise their living standard.

Concept of poverty was first propounded by director of WHO. for calculating poverty line certain factors are considered which includes expenditure on food, clothing, accommodation, education, health, clean drinking water, electricity, sanitation facilities, transportation facilities and income as well as the intake of calories. On the basis of these factors a particular standard of living is fixed which is known as poverty line. The concept of poverty line changes according to time, location and circumstances.

Measurement of Poverty : There are two ways of knowing the number of people living below poverty line : (1) On the basis of expenditure behind various commodities or services by a family. (2) On the basis of total income of the family (Family means minimum 5 members).

(A) Absolute Poverty :

Those people of the society who are not able to purchase the basic necessities of life like food grains, pulses, milk, vegetables at lowest market rate are said to be absolute poor.

(B) Relative poverty :

A society has different income groups, among them, some groups have low income in comparison to other, such a group is considered to be relative poor. This concept is more prevalent in developed countries.

A. ₹ 10,000 B. ₹ 20,000 C. ₹ 30,000 here income of three persons is different. As the income of “A” is less in relation to “B”, Person “A” is considered to be poor. In the same way income of “A” and “B” is less in relation to “C”. So, they are considered as poor.

Poverty in India :

In order to decide poverty line, in 2011-12, planning commission of India declared per capita expenditure for rural area as ₹ 816 which means ₹ 4080 per family expenditure and for urban area per capita expenditure was fixed at the rate of ₹ 1000 per person atleast, accordingly family expenditure was declared to be atleast ₹ 5000. This means atleast this much per capita income should be there to reach out expenditure. On the basis of new criteria number of the poor has reduced to 27 crore in 2011-12 and rate of poverty has reduced to 21.9 percent in the ratio of total population. In 2009-10 ratio of poverty in relation to population of India was 29.8 percent. Thus, approximately 35.47 crore people were living in poverty. In order to see that equality prevails at the international level. World Bank has decided per capita income as 1.90 US \$ (dollar) in 2012 as per the rate of 2008, which is considered as the scale for poverty line. According to one report of World Bank India's total population was approximately 121 crore in 2010, out of which 32.7% people were living in below poverty line. Which makes about 45.6 crore.

As per the report of UNDP-2015, ratio of poverty in India in 2011-12 was 21.92%. It means that out of total poor i.e. 26.93 crores 21.65 crore people in the rural area (25.7%) and only 5.28 crore people in urban area are under poverty line. Chhatisgarh (36.93%) is the poorest state of India. While Goa (5.09%) has lowest poverty rate. In Gujarat the proportion of poverty is 16.63%. Chattisgarh, Assam, Uttarpradesh, Manipur, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa etc. have more than 30% proportion of poverty in India.

India is bestowed with natural resources in large quantity and is prosperous in natural raw material. But because of lack of ability to make worthy profit from them, lack of education, training and skill, defective planning, since years, these natural resources have not been utilized to their best possible extent for welfare of people. As a result of it proportion of poverty has not reduced. So, it is said ‘The poor live in wealthy India’.

(A) Rural poor : Generally, landless labours, farm labourers , artisans of cottage industries or small scale industries, marginal farmers, beggars, forced labourers, inhabitants of forests or mountainous region, tribals, temporary craftsman etc. are called rural poor.

(B) Urban poor : Temporary labours, labours on daily wages, domestic workers, rikshawalas, workers in tea stalls or hotels, or dhabas, workers working in garages, beggars or who are not able to satisfy their minimum and basic necessities and live in poverty are considered to be urban poor.

Reasons of poverty

The origin of poverty is more deep rooted in (villages) rural areas as compared to urban areas. Following are the reasons for it :

- Decrease in income from agriculture sector because of insufficient development in the field of agriculture and insufficient irrigation facilities.
- Lack of alternative employment apart from farming.
- Lack of knowledge regarding other employment, education, skill or training in the rural area.
- Increase in debt as a result of excessive expenditure because of caste system and orthodoxy, traditions and customs. Thus, it may be said that it is due to increase in unproductive expenditure.
- Due to illiteracy the poor become victim of exploitation and injustice. Along with that they are not able to get proper benefit of government schemes because of lack of information.
- Due to ignoring necessities and economic welfare of the poorest section of the society during formation of economic policies.
- Production of cash-crops was encouraged while production of edible crops was reduced. This triggered the scarcity of foodgrains and pulses and price rise because of which people could not get meals twice a day.
- Because of execution of economic reforms, rural economy collapsed, cottage and small scale industries broke down, migration increased, income in agriculture sector decreased.
- Poor people are becoming victims of malnutrition and diseases. Expenditure on health increased; although income was static but expenditure on medicines increased.
- Due to change in technology, traditional business, cottage industries etc. were deteriorated and unemployment had increased.
- There was an increase in population growth, death-rate decreased, average life-span increased, supply of labour increased in comparison to demand of labour, so unemployment increased. On the other side the production of things of basic requirement decreased, there was price rise there was. Downfall in purchase power was experienced, living standard deteriorated. Thus, poverty increased.

Strategy for poverty Eradication

The vicious cycle of poverty is increasing its grip. Reasons for it have been understood in short. On the basis of it, it has become easy to understand which type of strategy is to be adopted to remove poverty.

Till now 11th year plan has been completed. Till then neglecting of rural areas in strategy for development of Indian economy and work plan is found mainly responsible for poverty. Golden pinnacle of Indian economy may be there in urban areas but the base lies in rural areas only. Villages are the heart of Indian economy, so in order to keep them alive and prosperous, a large part of budget should have been spent after them. Actual economic development, social development and cultural development of India is possible by developing villages only. Thus, through the programme 'Gramoday se bharat uday' present government has implemented the basic idea that the upliftment of the country is possible only through the upliftment of villages. Central and state Government have emphasized on implementation of new plans and programmes for removal of poverty. For this stress has been laid on improvement of basic needs life, development of agriculture sector and cottage, small scale industries etc. If opportunities for employment will be created, a flow of income will increase and poverty will be decreased.

(1) After Independence, government has given a thrust to development of large scale, heavy and key industries along with slogan "Gareebi Hatao" (Remove poverty). For their development, encouragement has been given to the development of cities. On the other hand with the objective of, Green revolution, land reform acts have been implemented, so that development may be there in agriculture

sector, as a result of which production will increase, employment opportunities will be created, employment will increase and poverty level could be reduced. It was believed that as a result a development of industries, benefits achieved by owners of industries will increase. Income of rich farmers or landlords, which will be distributed among poor people and thus, it will decrease. But this strategy proved to be optimistic bubble. Speed of economic development of the country remained slow. Along with slow economic development, distribution of income was inequitable and unequal. As a result of it income and wealth was concentrated in the hands of few rich people only. Thus, no improvement was there in the condition of poor people. As a result of improper distribution of the income rich become richer and the poor remained where they were.

(2) In order to remove the disparity of income, government framed such type of taxation policy so that the poor may get commodities essential for their life and production of such commodities increases. For this purpose, heavy tax was levied on the luxurious goods used by rich people, articles and services of luxury or enjoyment. For this, strategy was made to provide essential commodities to the poor people from "Fair Price Shops"(FPS) under public distribution systems (PDS). By doing so it has tried to improve the living standard of the poor. Thus, government has tried that there should be decrease in the production of luxurious items, utilized by rich and available resources should be utilized to produce the commodities used by poor people. Therefore, government has undertaken such efforts, as a result there will be increase in employment among the poor, ability to work would increase production and finally income would increase, leading to better life style.

(3) Understanding the need to improve agriculture sector, government implemented many programmes like land ceiling act, regulation of tenancy act, security of cultivating rights etc. so that there is decrease in the income of rich farmers and landlords and increase in income of farm labours or tenants. So that there may be improvement in the condition of the poor.

(4) Government has announced the policies to encourage agriculture, agriculture related industries such like cattle rearing, dairy industry, pisciculture and afforestation. It helps in order to develop small irrigation schemes, household industries, cottage industries, small scale industries etc. In order to make people self-reliant, government has stressed on labour intensive industries. so that employment increases. At the same time it also announced policies and helped many traditional industries, handloom and cottage industries. Arrangements have been made for many household industries so that there is increase in employment in rural areas. It has made arrangements to see that the youth of rural area get opportunities of alternative employment. For this purpose objective based education, training and skill development programmes have been started. Government has implemented programmes of self-employment as a part of strategy to improve their condition. For this purpose new fields of employment have been opened so that their income increases.

(5) Government has improved the structure of education, health, residence, employment, family Planning, communication etc. It has improved irrigation facilities, roads, crop protection, skills and training field, agriculture, developed, varieties of crops; bank loans for obtaining seeds, fertilizer, tractor etc. Such type of variety of steps have been undertaken for rural upliftment. Employment fields have been created in the home itself. So that youth does not migrate towards the cities which causes the burden of population in cities. It has started schools at the village and Secondary and higher secondary schools have been opened at a close distance. By starting colleges at a close distance facility has been created to provide technical and vocational courses and training centers. In order to take care those students complete their higher studies, they are encouraged by giving them motivation in the form of economic help like scholarship, facility of fee, reduction of residential schools promoting

girls education. Many programmes for women empowerment have been started to make women self-reliant economically. Various solid steps have been taken to create self-employment. Thus, government is taking valid steps to combat the demon of poverty strategically. India will have to take firm steps to fulfill the dream of eradicating deep rooted problems of poverty and to complete the mission of World Bank regarding eradication of poverty from the world by 2030.

Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP)

In order to make poverty alleviation solutions successful, the rural and urban people living below poverty line should get direct financial benefit from various welfare schemes. There may be change in the names of these programmes but the basic objective is to create opportunity of employment for families suffering from poverty improve agriculture, rural upliftment, food security, provide education, develop skill through training so that the economic condition may improve leading social security and may brought them above poverty line. Present central and state government have implemented and may welfare programmes. It has tried to improve living standard of poor in cities by improving geographical and infrastructural services with the reduction in unemployment poverty will reduce.

Poverty allevation programmes or schemes may be divided into five sections : (1) Wage based employment Programme (2) Self-employment Programme (3) Programmes related to food security (4) Programmes related to social safety (5) Programmes of elimination of poverty in urban areas. Presently many series of programmes are implemented in these five sections, But we will be making compiled and omnibus discussion of main programmes out of them as follows :

Major objective of following schemes mentioned below is to provide employment in the field of agriculture and irrigation, road, food security, organic farming and selling of agricultural products so that direct income is earned which will improve the financial condition of the poor.

(i) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna : Under National Agriculture Plan : there should be increase in agriculture growth rate and sectors related to it, improvement in irrigation facilities. Irrigation facility should reach every part of agricultural land, drip irrigation system should be used, along with construction of small, big, medium sized check dams to combat water problem. So that every field gets water. Such type of steps have been taken so that farmers are saved from dangers of agriculture and debt and they became free from the vicious circle of poverty by providing them employment in order to fulfill their income.

(ii) Prime-minister Farm Safety Insurance Plan : By improving farm safety insurance plan, farmers are to be helped at the time of natural calamity by providing them economic support. Government started giving bonus at the purchase of cotton and concession at loss/damage of crops. Kshtimukt Krushi bhav panch has been set up to stabilize the prices.

(iii) National Drinking Water Programme : Programmes like providing water to every field,, improving existing canal network, stop soil erosion, new tubewells for tribals, prevention of salinity have been implemented. Other than this programme of digging ponds, watershed development, construction of tanks, conservation of rain water, afforestation, constructing lining of canal, planting trees and shrubs, renovation and revitalization of check dams etc. have been started. so that people get employment in the rural areas and families come out of the vicious circle of poverty.

State Government has provide finance at low rate of interest from bank, for kharif crops cattle rearing, storing fertilizer and also taken solid steps in irrigation schemes of Central Government.

Gujarat Government has undertaken programmes for poverty elimination. Since last ten years, Government has been organizing poverty welfare fair for helping farmers to become self-reliant.

(iv) E-Nam Scheme : Under this programme agriculture market has been set up for the farmers in which farmers may get their products listed, online trader may bid from any place. Objective of this plan is to save farmers from loss faced by them due to mediators, brokers and they get

more remuneration and earn more economic profit due to competition.

Thus, such steps should be taken which develop agriculture and yield maximum returns. So that farmer remains involved in agriculture business.

2. 'From Gramoday to Bharat Uday' : Through such programmes farmer oriented plans have been made to prevent loss faced by the farmers due to wild animals damaging the crops by providing them economic help to build fencing to protect them crops, production of grass for cattle at the time for crisis or drought and to help to construct cattle shelter for, rain forecasting and discovering mineral rich regions through ultra modern satellite or drone technique. Provision is made to maintain record of land survey. They get help in the form of availability of finance at low rate of interest for mecanization of farming e.g. to produce tractor and mini tractor, help in the form of subsidy, help in construction of water tank, improving quality of plantation crops, computerization in agriculture, finance society, set up new testing laboratory for production of cotton, pulses, spices, management to see that farmers get a suitable price, making ponds, deep by removing soil from them, increasing drops and size, construction of farm pond, cleaning the cannals and reservoirs for water stroage and increasing their length, resettlement of water tank and repairing of check dams and increasing water storage capacity etc. so that, farmers may get employment during time apart from farming. At the same time permanent property is set up in the rural area. Thus, Central as well as State governments have tried to save farmers from debt by helping them through this scheme.

3. Dindayal Upadhyay Gramjyoti Yojna : This plan is an effort to supply electricity to the rural areas without any hindereance. 24×7 , day and night, providing electricity at homes and farms at concessional rates, lay down new lines to take electricity facility for 18000 villages which do not have electricity. Setting up new electricity sub-stations and helping farmers by providing subsidy to purchase equipments for agriculture sector. So that poor farmers may get a support to increase income Subsidy is also provided for obtaining electricity through solar energy and to purchase solar technical equipments.

4. Subsidy under the scheme 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana for allround development of Adivasis' : Adivasi women are provided with training and guidance for live-stock rearing under 'Comprehensive Dairy Development Employment Scheme', for the development of creeper crops in agriculture and plantation, for constructing pavilions (pendals), organic farming, grading and packaging etc. Samras hostels and Smart Ashrams are also established.

5. Encouragement to Organic Farming : In this, helping farmers in registration, paying fees, help in purchasing farm products, arrangement for training and education of farmers, finance at low rate, arrangement for setting up proper market etc. along with environment protection and reduction in expenditure in agriculture sector are the major objectives of this scheme.

6. Chief Minister Village Road Scheme : Under this, planning is done regarding work related to roads. Village panchayats were helped to connect villages with one another through roads and highways, programmes like construction of toilets are implemented.

7. "MAA Annapurna Yojna : Under this programme absolute poor families and people living below poverty line in cities and villages are given 35 Kg food grains per family every month by Gujarat Government



17.2 Grain Distribution by FPS Under Maa Annpurna Programme

which is provided free of cost and the poor people of middle class are given 5 Kg food grains at low rate. In which wheat is given at the cost of Rs.2 per kg, rice Rs.3 per kg, at fair price shops 3.82 crore people who are covered under this scheme get the benefits of food security, because of which a large sum of money spent on food will be saved. Objective behind it is to bring happiness on the face of people because they would be spending their saving to purchase other things and improve their of living standard.

8. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna : Objectives of this scheme is to stop migration of the people from the villages to city. For this members of the parliament improve education, health, employment facilities in the village adopted by them in their constituency. Thus, they set up ideal village. Other than this-to create permanent public assets, to develop opportunities for good life, rural upliftment, taking care of cultural heritage, creating opportunities for employment through social harmony, increase in human development etc.

9. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MANREGA) : Employment oriented MANREGA programme has become popular with the slogan Our village, Our work, along with reasonable price. Objective of MANREGA is to enhance livelihood for families or adult living in rural areas of state, who can do physical labour though unskilled but are willing to work. For this purpose one person from every family is guaranteed wage employment for atleast 100 days (7 hour per day) in a financial year. The government has fixed the wage rate accordingly it pays daily wages. If after asking for work, government fails to provide employment then as per rule government has to pay unemployment allowance. In this works like work for development of village, construction of personal toilets, personal wells, work levelling the land plain, horticulture, labour work in Indra Awas Yojna, cattle shade, making organic manure, shade for cocks and goats, yard for drying fish, cleaning of cannal, works related to water storage, tree plantation on roads are included. By guaranting definite wage based employment from these to every family, government tries to improve living standard of poor people under this programme.

10. Mission Mangalam : Through this programme state government has united women from families living below poverty line in ‘sakhni mandal’ or ‘self-helping groups’. Here they are given skill-based training so that they may generate employment for themselves through household industries circle and come out of the vicious cycle of poverty by preparing papad, pickle, agarbatti (incense stick) etc.

11. Dattopant Thegdi Vyaj Shay Yojna : Through this scheme government provides loan to artisans of handicraft and handloom cottage industries at low rate of interest to purchase raw material.

12. Jyoti Gramodyog Vikas Yojna : Objective of this plan is to provide self-employment opportunities to the unemployed in the rural areas to increase income and set up industry by giving them economic help and subsidy for establishing industrial plant, implements, electricity, land etc. With the new idea of “Start up India” Government provides training, free electricity, land and economic help, to the unemployed youth who are interested in setting up industry.

13. Bajpai Bankable Yojna : Under the programme urban and rural unemployed of age group 18 to 65, who are educated till 4th standard are given training. So that they may set up industry or carry on traditional craft. They are also given finance of fixed amount, so that they may generate self-employment.

Through Agro Business Policy 2016 state government has implemented plan to provide employment to 10 lakh people by setting up agro-food processing unit along with helping in export of processed food products so that poverty may be reduced.

Unemployment

Among current problems of India, problem of unemployment is crucial. Poverty originates due to unemployment. This is a long term problem and has got deep-rooted in economy. Maximum countries of the world are facing problem of unemployment.

Meaning Unemployment : One who is adult, whose age is 15-60 years, who is ready to work at the prevalent market rate of wages, has energy and qualification to work, who is in search of work but is not getting work, such a person is said to be unemployed. Such type of a condition in group is called unemployment. Such an unemployment which has to be faced mandatorily is called employment against his wish.

If people who demand wages more than the prevalent market rate, who are not in age group of 15-60, who are handicapped, weak, sick or old, lazy, housewife those who are not willing to work inspite of being capable are not considered as unemployed.

Types of Unemployment : Following are the types of unemployment in Indian economy.

- (1) **Seasonal unemployment :** Due to lack of irrigation facilities, irregularity in rainfall and lack of alternative employment farmers have to remain unemployed for 3 to 5 months in India. This is called seasonal unemployment.
- (2) **Frictional Unemployment :** When new technology is introduced in place of old technology, labours remain unemployed for some time. This is called frictional unemployment.
- (3) **Structural Unemployment :** Indian economy is backward and orthodox. Social backwardness, traditional orthodoxy, customs, illiteracy and lack of structural facilities are responsible for structural unemployment.
- (4) **Disguised Unemployment :** Sometimes more than required number of workers are involved in an occupation. Even if a few labourers are removed from work, no decrease is recorded in total production. So these extra labourers are said to be unemployed in disguised way.
- (5) **Industrial Unemployment :** In the industrial field if anyone has to remain unemployed for short term or long term due to changes taking place in industrial sector, such a situation is called industrial unemployment.
- (6) **Educated Unemployment :** If a person has obtained at least secondary education or degree and is unemployed he is called educated unemployed.

Proportion of unemployment in India : There is difference in state wise condition of unemployment in India. Because of indifference of employment exchange, in registering the details of people interested in getting job, it is difficult to take out exact or approximate figure. Still on the basis of figures of labour and employment Ministry of India and National Sample Survey(NSS) we get an idea about comprehensiveness of unemployment.

According to census counting of 2011, 116 million people were in search of employment. 32 Million people were uneducated unemployed and 84 million were educated unemployed. Approximately 4.70 crore people of 15-24 age group were unemployed.

According to the survey of labour bureau 2013-14 rate of unemployment in India was observed to be 5.4% and in Gujarat per 1000 people 5.4% and in Gujarat per 1000 people 12 persons (1.2%) were unemployed. In 2009-10 per 1000 people 34 persons (3.4%) were unemployed in urban area in India. While in rural area 16 people (1.6%) were unemployed. Ratio of educated unemployed was more in urban area. Rate of educated unemployment was more in urban area. Rate of unemployment in women was 7.7% in 2013.

In India more unemployment has been witnessed in states like Sikkim, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jammu-Kashmir, Tripura. While ratio of unemployment in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Chandigarh and Gujarat has remained low. Condition of employment in Gujarat is good and noteworthy. According to an estimation 15% highly educated people are youth. 66% youth of the world, who are youth of 35 years of age live in India. If India wants to become super power on the basis of youth, it will have to change unpleasant form of unemployment.

Main reasons responsible for increasing unemployment in India are - increase in population, theoretical knowledge only, lack of practical knowledge, lack of technical knowledge or skill, failure in providing complete employment, irregularity in rainfall in agriculture area and more risk, losing interest in agriculture sector, improper irrigation facilities, lack of alternative employment during time other than agriculture season; weak condition of cottage industries, house hold industries and small scale industries, caste system, joint family system, people are forced to follow traditional business or family business, lack of courage to set up new business, flows in knowledge, skill, training and experience, immobility of labour, flawless planning of labour, low growth rate of industrial development, less rate of saving tendency. Thus decrease in rate of capital creation was there. New business industry can not be set up due to lack of investment.

Efforts to reduce unemployment : Problem of unemployment is the weakest link of our planning. Poverty and unemployment are the two sides of the same coin. Both are inter-related. Main reason for poverty is unemployment. This challenging problem has mainly affected educated youth. As a result they lost attitude of interest towards studies, negative effect on social and mental condition is seen. They become disappointed psychologically. If they remain unemployed for long time, they get involved in antisocial or immoral activities, e.g. drug trafficking, illegal activities, robberies, recovering ransom etc. Increase in social and economic inequality is there. Class discrimination begins, fall in living standard. When price rise joins unemployment, condition of the poor and unemployed becomes more narrowing and pathetic, he turns towards narcotic drugs and other addictions. Thus, unemployment has proved to be deadly for individual, family as well as economy.

We have studied about plans of government to remove unemployment while studying about poverty alleviation programmes. Let's recall them. Other than those many effective steps have been taken by the government which are as follows :

(1) By aiming high goal, economic development of 10% per year which is acceptable to all. Increasing capital investment and opportunities of employment. New fields should be opened for fast and balanced economic development along with development in agriculture sector, small and household industries, cottage industries etc. In order to increase employment government has started giving economic help, education, opened training centres through different schemes.

(2) Government should lay stress on development of units using labour intensive method for production of consumer goods, small and cottage industries, gramodyog, handloom and handicraft skill. For it encouraging policies should be implemented in the schemes.

(3) More number of people may be employed in rural area by less investment by developing new method at the rural level in which more than one crop may be taken from the field in order to remove unemployment during the time when farmers are not engaged in agriculture, to bring new land under cultivation, arranging water and electricity for every field, small and big irrigation scheme dam, check dam, ponds, canals, tubewell, activities of construction of road, activities related to agriculture, poultry, fishery, cattle rearing, dairy industry, programmes of afforestation. For this planning should be employment oriented. Employment opportunities should be increased in villages. So that villagers get enough income and working in their own village only. So migration towards cities may be

reduced and pressure on demand of employment may be decreased. Encouraging plantation agriculture, organic farming, dry farming and multi cropping, growing vegetables and fruits. Importance should be given to improvement of quality of education in villages.

(4) In order to sustain human development in rural areas health, education, pure drinking water, nutritious food, electricity, roads, banking, insurance, internet, improvement in communication and entertainment, water harvesting activities, constructing permanent public property, development of local industries and encouraging them, adopting employment oriented programmes should be undertaken. Qualitative life of rural people as well as result oriented improvement has been the main objective.

(5) In order to decrease educated unemployment and unemployment among youth, skill should be developed and employment should be provided as per the qualification. Such type of business oriented or technical education policy should be adopted, which produce skilled artisans. Curriculum of schools and colleges should be such that it satisfies the requirement of local industries. Such type of efforts should be made by providing education and training to the youth, special skills may be developed in them, quality improves along with production, employment increases, increase in income and improvement in living standard. They should be given assurance that they keep on getting employment

(6) Labour ministry of Indian government and State government have implemented ambitious programmes like “Make in India”, “Skill India” and “Digital India” to enhance knowledge, understanding, enthusiasm and work capacity of youth along with industrial development, for this educational and training programmes have been started to develop skill. Technical colleges and universities have been set up nation wide. They should provide education facility as per vocational curriculum and modern technology. Efforts are being made to fulfill requirement of employment through near curriculum in schools and colleges, vocational and technical education.

At present, Higher Institution like IIT and IIM are being established in most of the state of our country.

(7) Government has opened new areas of employment to plan manpower. Lot of employment opportunity is there in computer technology, information technology, pharmaceutical, business management, packing and processing, out sourcing, marketing, catering, event management, office management, hotel management, share-stock marketing etc. So new curriculum has been set up in the universities fulfilling local requirement. Accordingly curriculum of education, training and teaching has been changed so that it may fulfill the requirement of job in future. At the end of acquiring education, short term diploma or certificate courses have been started to fulfill the need of manpower like course in spinning, weaving, tanning, plumbing, radio, tv, fridge, mobile, A.C. repairing. As a result of revolution in the field of automobile, electronics, computer science, genetic science, aero-space, robot making new courses have been started in order to produce skilled artisians, engineers and technicians. It is tried to provide loan at less rate of interest to the entrepreneurs under ‘start up India’ for promoting new business. Mutual co-ordination has become possible because of co-operation between local industries and training institutes; so that as per local requirement supply of labour could be made for generating employment and in place of white collar job self-employment should be fostered with government’s economic help. For this purpose such an environment and proper and strong structure should be created that educational courses and educational expenses become cheaper and admission becomes easy.

(8) It is necessary that new business industry should be set up for industrial growth and generating of new employment opportunities. Investment is essential along with development of skill, co-operation, to increase entrepreneurship among youth. In order to promote opportunities of self-employment, government has started many plans for providing of financial help at low rate of interest for small investments, for various purpose to purchase implements small margin, raw material or office furniture initially, along with help for selling produced goods. Efforts have been started to provide technical and commercial knowledge, managerial skills, help. With the efforts of banks, economical help of financial institutes, economical easy loan facility local businessmen and welfare organization, women have been provided self-employment by setting up household industries. Thus, coming out of the traditional business, a new firm of members of family was prepared which expanded the horizon of new business and industrial sector.

(9) Employment exchange centres work as a chain between unemployed and owners who were in search of such youth who were looking for employment, labours, workers or educated skilled and unskilled labour. This organization provides authentic information regarding registration of educated unemployed, this place and the type of work. It gives guidance in choosing one's own career. These centers provide sufficient information through magazines like 'Rozgar Karkidi'. It provides free services through model career center and helpline number. 1800-425-1514 helps people by providing them important information, skill programme, employment fair etc. Till 2015 there were 947 employment exchange centers in our country. In which, till 2013, 468.23 lakh unemployed had registered all over the country while in Gujarat 8.30 lakh unemployed had registered their names.

World Labour Market :

When change of labours is there among nations of the world, it is called world labour market. When labourers migrate from one country to another for employment, business, training or higher education it is called movement of labour at international level. Walkout of brain power for educational knowledge, higher technical knowledge and skill development, in search of more income, more facility, better job is brain drain or migration at the international level. Because of increasing social status recently, country-wise mobility of labour become popular in a noteworthy manner. As a result of migration to other countries or due to permanent settlement of intelligent and talented people, who have spent lot of money on them facing a great flaw of personalities having talent and intelligence, technical knowledge and scientific attitude. A result of globalization and liberalization, a new situation has started arising in our economy. In the present time demand for people having knowledge and skill in information technology, communication, technology, biotechnology, computer or medical has increased. Many countries are appointing such people who have special qualification and skill as trained expert labours and experts. They adopt attractive tactic and practices with high perks. Industrial firms send their employees to foreign countries to obtain required qualification, knowledge

and skill so that they many survive the competition. This is a part of international migration. Like country receives foreign exchange as a part of income due to migration of people to foreign countries for jobs. Because of the flow of foreign money in to our country in this way, problem of foreign exchange is solved to certain extent.

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions in detail :

- (1) Explain various solutions of poverty alleviation programme.
- (2) Discuss in detail the steps taken by government for poverty alleviation programme in ‘agriculture sector’ and programme ‘Gramodaya thi Bharat uday’.
- (3) Give information about efforts made by government to reduce poverty.
- (4) Explain in detail schemes and programmes undertaken by the government to reduce unemployment(main four).

2. Answer the following questions points wise :

- (1) What is poverty? What are the characteristics of people living below poverty line ?
- (2) Explain poverty in India.
- (3) What are the reasons of origination of poverty ?
- (4) What are the steps taken by the government for social security and food security ?
- (5) Explain - ‘Poors live in rich India’.
- (6) State the reasons for unemployment.
- (7) State the effects of unemployment.

3. Answer the following questions briefly :

- (1) Relative poverty and absolute poverty.
- (2) Explain about ‘Agro business policy’.
- (3) Clarify MANREGA programme.
- (4) What is industrial unemployment ?
- (5) Explain the idea of world labour market.

4. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct alternative :

- (1) Which state in India has highest rate of poverty ?
(A) Uttar pradesh (B) Odisha (C) Chattisgarh (D) Bihar
- (2) What was the rate of poverty in India in 2011-12 (in crores) ?
(A) 21.65 (B) 26.93 (C) 36.93 (D) 21.92

- (3) Which scheme has been started to connect women empowerment, skill development training, self employment and market ?
- (A) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyot Yojna
(B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act
(C) Mission Mangalam Yojna
(D) Agro Business policy 2016
- (4) In which Indian state is the rate of unemployment found to be highest ?
- (A) Bihar (B) Jharkhand (C) Kerala (D) Chattisgarh
- (5) Which scheme was implemented under the Food Security Act in Gujarat ?
- (A) Ma Annapurna Yojna (B) MANREGA
(C) Antodaya Yojna (D) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna
- (6) Which scheme encourages unemployed Youth with new ideas to become entrepreneur and get self-employed ?
- (A) Make in India (B) Start up India
(C) Digital India (D) Swachchh Bharat Abhiyan
- (7) The Institute which registers unemployed persons to eradicate unemployment...
- (A) Employment Exchange Centre (B) Labour Ministry
(C) Model Career Centre (D) Gram Panchayat

Activities

- Collect cuttings related to 'Poverty in India' from news published in magazines or periodicals and prepare a pictorial scrapbook.
- Collect statewise-urban and rural area data of poverty of last ten years. Prepare comparative report of one. If required use brackets , maps or graphs.
- Collect information about the rate of unemployment in India and different States number of unemployed male female from employment exchange center or by searching on internet and goggle.
- Invite experts of employment exchange centers or polytechnic or ITI colleges to your school and arrange expert lecture and exhibition on 'career guidance' and 'business oriented courses' after standard 10.
- Get two separate hand written copies prepared on problems of poverty and unemployment in India.

