

Inequality and Poverty in Ernesto “che” Guevara’s *The Motorcycle Diaries***Mr. Sudharsun. S**

M.A., English Literature

Dr. N.G.P. Arts And Science College (Autonomous)
Coimbatore.**Dr. G.Aruna**

Assistant Professor And Research Supervisor

Department Of English,

Dr. N.G.P. Arts And Science College (Autonomous)
Coimbatore.**Abstract**

Ernesto "che" Guevara's memoir *The Motorcycle Diaries* was initially published on May 17, 1995 by Verso Books. The book has been defined as a social and personal journey of adventure and self-discovery. Che's epic tour through South America is often regarded as a film about travelling and wanderlust. It will pique your interest in learning more about this breathtakingly gorgeous continent, but there is clearly much more to learn from this story. This tour is widely considered as a watershed moment in his life, and his views contain many truly important lessons about poverty and the condition of Latin America's indigenous peoples, as well as the continent's centuries-long history of colonialism's exploitation.

Keywords: Inequality, Poverty, Travel, Indigenous people

Poverty is defined as a situation in which a person's life is turned upside down due to a lack of essential materials. It is characterised as a situation in which a family's basic necessities are not met. Many people cannot afford decent food, clothing, or a place to live in their daily lives, so they sleep rough or on the sidewalk. Children from low-income families do not receive adequate education, nourishment, or a joyful childhood experience. Unemployment, illiteracy, social inequality, and discrimination are the main causes of poverty. One of the key concerns of economists is situation poverty.

The motorbike diaries begin with Che and his friend Alberto Granado's voyage, and their shifts in thinking and perspective along the route raise some unexpectedly nuanced travel questions. At the start of their privilege and optimistic vision on what was ahead of them, these fresh medical school graduates' mind-set. They take pride in their image as renegade outlaws. When deception appears to fit their needs, they regularly use it. When the motorcycle begins to break down in Chile, however, their ideals and dignity are swiftly eroded.

Soon after, Alberto encounters a family on their way to work in a Chilean mine. They appear mortified and confused of how to respond to the obvious disparities on display. Che and Alberto's personalities begin to evolve, and they begin to place a greater emphasis on individuals who have gone unheard and uncared for in the communities they visit. People from historically disenfranchised indigenous tribes, as well as lepers from stigmatised colonies, are poor and vulnerable. Almost two-thirds of the world's indigenous and tribal peoples live in Asia and the Pacific, and nearly two-thirds of them are women and men who contribute to sustainability and climate action, particularly through their traditional knowledge. However, indigenous peoples are three times more likely to live in extreme poverty.

India has the world's greatest population of destitute people. 350 to 400 million people out of a total population of over 1 billion live in poverty. Poverty is the state or condition in which a person or a group does not have enough money to live on. One of the main causes of poverty is overcrowding, which means that a big portion of revenue is invested on consumption and only a little portion is conserved for development. Many people are unemployed and unable to support themselves and their families. Inflation also causes poverty since poor people's income is insufficient to purchase basic requirements of existence. They are forced to remain poor due to the rise in commodities prices.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was implemented by the Central Government in 2005 with the goal of improving the living conditions of the rural poor and providing social security to them by guaranteeing at least one hundred days of wage employment of unskilled manual labour to the adult members of each household in a financial year. The Act has aided in the creation of jobs in over 300 districts

since its introduction. 3,81,26,455 people were employed in the 2013-14 financial year. 3
Aside from these achievements, the government faces a number of challenges related to this
plan.

In April 2011, the state and national policies were changed after it was discovered
that Rs.40, 000 crore budget could have been better spent. Despite the fact that the first
schedule of this Act concentrates on the protection of natural resources, data suggests that
environmental resources have been destroyed in some regions where agreements and
machinery have been allowed. At the Block and Gram Panchayat levels, a lack of competent
management and technical know-how has also hampered the creation of plans, security, and
effective monitoring and assessment of activities. If the strategy had been implemented more
efficiently, the rate of job creation may have been higher when compared to the fourfold
increase in funding for this programme since 2005.

RRBs were established in 1975 with the objective of boosting the rural economy and
supplementing the cooperative 'Credit Structure,' which was established to enhance credit
facilities for the rural and agricultural sectors. RRBs often give loans and advances to rural
communities while also collecting deposits from rural and semi-urban areas. RRBs stimulate
entrepreneurship by providing low-interest loans. As a result, new entrepreneurs will gain
confidence. RRBs are also beneficial to rural areas. The scheme's implementation, on the
other hand, has been plagued with problems. Many credit restrictions appear to make it
difficult for rural residents to do business with these companies. These banks also have
complicated deposit and loan procedures that are difficult to understand and follow. As a
result, the primary goal of creating jobs has been jeopardised.

The Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is largely considered
as the driving force behind economic development and progress. It has helped to provide
work opportunities and promote self-employment in India. The MSME Act of 2006 promotes
both manufacturing and service sector growth and competitiveness. They can be located all
across the country and help to encourage entrepreneurship by encouraging the manufacture of
a variety of commodities. In addition, they provide services to fulfil the needs of the local
market. Due to a lack of financial resources, they have been unable to hire experienced and
specialised personnel. These industries also do not enhance the skills of the unskilled people

that are hired, leading to a low rate of employability. As a result, the company's technical advancement and expansion are limited.

The National Skill Development Mission was established after the Twelfth Five Year Plan made a priority bridging the skills gap needed for jobs. This programme aims to train 500 million individuals by the year 2022. As the highest body for formulating policies, providing direction, and providing vocational training in schools, the Prime Minister's National Council of Skill Development was founded. To improve skill development in rural regions, the Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATP), Vocational Training Providers (VTP), and other programmes were introduced.

The government has also decided to convert Public Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in order to provide aid and career counselling to young people. Skill India is a multi-skilling initiative that focuses primarily on entrepreneurship development. Given that a major portion of India's population is under 25, the country's talent shortage is particularly acute. A considerable portion of this demographic is not actively involved in economic activities due to a "skills vs job demand" mismatch, resulting in long term unemployed working-age persons having an influence on the economy and rising unemployment.

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was founded in 1997 to help urban poor people. The urban poor who live below the poverty line are the target group. The Scheme's main goal is to provide meaningful work to the unemployed in urban regions by developing self-employment businesses or giving paid jobs. According to research, beneficiaries' training programmes were organised by NGOs and other organisations not mentioned in the SJSRY recommendations. As a result, it is clear that this initiative has failed to generate the intended level of employment due to a variety of flaws.

While work opportunities abound in India, the countries rapidly rising population has resulted in an increase in unemployment. If the population continues to grow at its current rate, future generations will face greater employment insecurity. If a single job vacancy exists, 100 or 1000 persons may apply, but only one will be chosen, leaving everyone else jobless. Indians are keen about not working in jobs that are too difficult for them. Many people have difficulty finding work in jobs that simply require a high school diploma. A salary that is less than the market rate is referred to as low pay. Many organisations prefer

experienced candidates to inexperienced candidates. Many well-known corporations attempt to hire only the best people for their open positions.

India's educational standards should be improved. The educational system is now insufficient. The government should keep an eye on education and look for new ways to boost the number of competent workers. A commission to monitor education and higher education should be appointed by the government. Education should be modified to match the present needs of businesses because the existing curriculum is ineffective. Before the schooling is completed, practical knowledge should be provided. To keep our country's population from exploding, we must solve unemployment. People should be encouraged to have small families by the government. Despite the Indian government's best efforts to control population growth, the country's population continues to grow. Unemployment has caused a plethora of problems. Poverty and unemployment go hand in hand. Poverty and unemployment are intimately related issues. Young people learn the erroneous way to make money after a long term of unemployment. A rise in the number of offences has occurred. Because they have nothing else to do, jobless teens commit robbery, murder, and other illegal actions.

In any economy, unemployment is a severe problem. It has a detrimental impact on the unemployed, who find it more difficult to find new work, as well as those who are employed, who feel less positive about their future job prospects. However, for the economy to grow as a whole, the government and citizens must collaborate to boost production and raise living standards. People's educational levels must be raised to combat unemployment, making it easier for them to find work. Students may begin their education early in school, and teachers should pay particular attention to and care for each kid in order to foster good educational advancement.

Unemployment is a major and pressing problem in the country that needs to be addressed and eliminated. Government-created job opportunities should be available to young people who want to work. More career opportunities, as well as a system for presenting interview opportunities, should be available in remote areas. Courses should be organised even if the children are not employed to keep them stimulated.

References

Guevara, “Che” Ernesto. *The Motorcycle Diaries*. 1st ed., Ocean Publishers India, 2003

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/jobs/middle-income-households-account-for-largest-chunk-of-indias-unemployed-population-cmie/articleshow/90563660.cms>

https://www.google.com/search?q=list+of+government+schemes+for+unemployed+in+india&rlz=1C1CHBF_enIN983IN983&sxsrf=APqWBtW4pstgXNgx9VR4gr_IElu2mwxXw%3A1648900664453&ei=OD

https://nationalconference.org.in/up_proc/pdf/23-145352902225-27.pdf

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/problems-solutions-unemployment-india-manikandan-viswanathan>