



Study of Global poverty causes

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Abstract

United Nations' global development plan includes as one of its primary goals the elimination of extreme poverty, with the decrease of poverty a key indication of progress. Concerns about the accuracy of current worldwide estimations have lately been raised on a global scale: In light of the wide range of possible outcomes, the World Bank Commission on Global Poverty's advisory board member has major doubts about the value of global poverty estimates in their present form. "Despite our best attempts to disclose in clearly the extremely large uncertainty involved in each of the different phases leading up to the final statistics, World Bank economists have frequently been unhappy about the deceptive accuracy with which our poverty estimates emerge in public discourse.

Key Words: Global, Poverty, Educational, Inequality, Marginalization etc

Introduction

A person's lack of money or other goods is referred to as poverty. People are considered to be in poverty if they lack the resources to meet their most basic necessities. In order to properly categorise the impoverished, it is necessary to first determine what constitutes a fundamental requirement. It's possible to characterise them in terms of what's vital for existence or what's commonplace in the community. First, only those who are on the verge of famine or death from exposure would be included by the first criteria; the second would include those who have enough nourishment but are not living up to the standards of the community as a whole. The difficulty in defining poverty is exacerbated by the negative implications it has taken on in recent years. Poverty is often correlated with a number of negative outcomes, such as a low level of educational attainment; a lack of employment opportunities; high rates of disruptive or disorderly behaviour; and low incomes. Despite the fact that these characteristics are often associated with poverty, including them in a definition would conceal the connection between them and the inability to meet one's most basic requirements. Whatever the definition, authorities and



the general public alike believe that poverty's impacts are detrimental to both people and the community at large.

Causes of Global Poverty

- **Inequality And Marginalization**

The word inequality is used to describe the systematic hurdles that prevent some groups of people from having a say or being represented in their communities, although it may be misconstrued. Especially when it comes to matters like having a voice in what determines your social status, all groups must be included in the decision-making process if they are to transcend poverty. It's possible that some of them will be visible, while others may be more subtle. Economic and social inequities stemming from gender, caste, ethnicity, or tribalism are all synonyms for the same thing: a lack of access to the resources necessary to live a full and productive life. Some communities may become even more susceptible when they are exposed to a wide range of distinct vulnerabilities and dangers, such as those included in this section.

- **Conflict**

Conflict is a major source of danger that keeps people in poverty today. As we've seen in regions such as Syria, large-scale, long-term conflict can bring down civilization, damaging infrastructure and leading people to leave (often with nothing but the clothes on their backs). Syria's middle class has been wiped out in the 10 years of fighting, and more than 80% of the population currently lives below the poverty line. Communities that are already poor may be devastated by even little acts of violence. For example, farmers who are concerned about the theft of their crops are less likely to make planting investments. A dimension of inequity is added to conflict when women suffer the burden. Families with a female head of home are more prevalent during times of conflict. In addition, since women are generally unable to get high-paying jobs and are often excluded from communal decision-making, their families are especially vulnerable.

- **Hunger, Malnutrition, And Stunting**

Poverty creates hunger (and you're correct!), but hunger is also a cause and a maintainer of poverty itself! It is impossible to work effectively if one does not eat enough nourishment (or their immune system will weaken from malnutrition and leave them more susceptible to illness that prevents them from getting to work). For a child's long-

term health and well-being, the first 1,000 days of his or her life (from conception to adulthood) are critical. Stunting (low weight for height) and wasting (low weight for height) may occur in offspring of mothers who were malnourished throughout their pregnancies (low height for age).

- **Poor Healthcare Systems — Especially For Mothers and Children**

Poverty and ill health are often linked. Malaria, diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases may be lethal in nations with inadequate health systems, particularly in young children. Having to pay for medical care or travel long distances depletes the financial resources of already-vulnerable families, putting them at risk of falling into a state of severe poverty. It may be a death sentence for certain women to become pregnant and give birth. Quality maternity healthcare is difficult to come by in many of the places where Concern works. There are a number of difficulties that pregnant and lactating women experience while seeking medical attention, from being required to have a male chaperone accompany them to getting inadequate or even aggressive treatment from a doctor. Adolescent females, particularly those under the age of 18, are more vulnerable to sickness and mortality as a result.

- **Little Or No Access To Clean Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**

More than two billion people throughout the world do not have reliable access to safe drinking water. Approximately 200 million hours a day are spent by individuals (mostly women and girls) travelling considerable distances to gather water. That's valuable time that might be spent earning a living or furthering one's education in order to have more options in the future. There are a wide range of waterborne illnesses that may be caused by contaminated water. This may be exacerbated or created in various ways, such as keeping females out of school during menstruation, by poor water infrastructure, such as sanitation and hygiene facilities.

- **Climate Change**

There are several ways that climate change contributes to the cycle of poverty, including the disproportionate impact it has on women, the displacement it causes, and the influence it has on war. Climate change has the potential to put more than 100 million people into poverty over the next decade, according to one World Bank estimate. Farming or hunting and gathering is a way of life for many of the world's poorest people, such as in Malawi, where 80 percent of the population relies on agriculture to survive.



It's common for them to have just enough food and resources to get them through the following season, with no back-up plan in case of a bad crop. Millions of people are left hungry as a result of climate change or natural catastrophes (such as the massive droughts produced by El Nio), which exacerbates poverty and makes recovery much more difficult.

- **Lack of Education**

Not everyone who lacks a college degree is in dire straits. However, the vast majority of the impoverished are illiterate. Global poverty has several factors, including prejudice against females' education, lack of money for uniforms and books, and many more, that make it difficult for people to get an education. A family's ability to not just survive, but prosper, may be attributed to education, which is sometimes referred to as the great equaliser.

- **Poor Public Works and Infrastructure**

Imagine that you have to travel to work, but there are no roads to bring you there.. Or maybe your usual path has been inundated by strong rains, rendering it impassable. A lack of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and wells, as well as electrical wires, mobile phones, and the internet, may isolate rural settlements. Many people who live off the grid have no access to schools, jobs, or the market to purchase and sell products. Families that have to travel long distances to get essential services are more likely to fall into poverty. Isolation restricts one's potential. It is difficult, if not impossible, for many people to get out of severe poverty if they lack opportunities.

- **Lack of Government Support**

A large number of individuals living in the United States are acquainted with social welfare programmes that provide support to those in need of healthcare and food assistance. As a result, vulnerable families might fall even lower into poverty if they don't have a safety net to fall back on. Many of the other reasons of severe poverty stated above are also exacerbated by ineffective governments since they are unable to provide essential infrastructure and healthcare, or protect their inhabitants in the case of armed conflict.

- **Lack of Jobs or Livelihoods**

There's no way this can't be done, right? People who lack a source of income are at risk of falling into poverty. Many traditional livelihoods are under growing threat due to dwindling access to fertile land and overexploitation of resources like fish or minerals.

While natural resources have been plundered for generations under colonial authority in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), people have been displaced from their homes and livelihoods due to strife for land. More than half of the population now faces starvation and malnutrition.

- **Lack of Reserves**

Conflict, climate change, and even a family disease may all be mitigated if a group or household has financial reserves set aside. Loans and savings may be used to mitigate the effects of war or sickness on work. In the event of a poor crop due to drought or other natural disasters, a well-designed food storage system might come in handy. Most people in severe poverty do not have access to these resources. So, when a tragedy occurs, people resort to negative coping techniques like dropping children out of school so they can work (or even married), and selling off possessions to pay for their basic needs like food. This may help a family get through a hard patch, but it won't help them get through another one. Repeated shocks from extreme weather or long-term conflict can cause a family to fall into extreme poverty and prevent them from ever rising out of it again”.

Conclusion

Poverty and welfare go hand in hand, and there are a plethora of methods to gauge them. The World Bank's method of 'monetized' consumption and income consumption will be the primary subject of this post, but it will not be the only one. This section's opening subheading gives a quick review of the applicability of this strategy before we get to the proof. One of the most serious issues facing the globe today is extreme poverty. Many of the world's poorest people are hungry, have little access to education, and often lack light at night. As a result, reducing poverty is one of the most pressing global objectives.

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