**Dominant Ideologies**

**Blame and Individual Responsibilities**: There are arguments that link homelessness to personal shortcomings, implying that people are entirely to blame for their situation because of their own negligence or bad decisions.

**The Invisibility of Structural Causes**: Systemic problems such a lack of affordable housing, economic inequalities, mental health disorders, and substance misuse are often disregarded as important causes of homelessness.

**Temporary Problem Perception**: Some believe that homelessness is a temporary or episodic problem that people may easily get over on their own with little assistance

**Normalization of Homelessness**: In some situations, people accept homelessness as an inevitable part of living in an urban environment.

**Stigmatization**: There may be social perceptions that those who are homeless are completely to blame for their circumstances, which promotes stigmatization.

**Alternative Perspectives:**

**Systemic Inequities**: Counter-ideologies frequently draw attention to the major role those larger systemic problems like income inequality, a shortage of affordable housing, and institutional impediments play in the cause of homelessness.

**Criticism on the Predominant Discourses:**

**Individual Blame and Stigmatization**: Opposing the stigmatization and dehumanization of those who are homeless, counter-ideologies contest the prevailing discourse that lays all the blame on the homeless person.

**Insufficient Policy Reactions**: Detractors point out that the prevailing narratives frequently overlook the structural reasons for homelessness and depend on reactive, short-term fixes rather than proactive, long-term ones.

**Neglect of Root Causes**: Counter-ideologies criticize the failure to address issues that contribute to the cycle of homelessness, such as a lack of affordable housing, mental health services, and economic inequality.