**Poverty in the world**

A person is experiencing poverty when they are deprived of basic human needs such as food, clothing, shelter, safe drinking water, healthcare and sanitation, and minimal educational opportunities.Worldwide statistics show that people born into poverty are likely to remain poor especially when the economic system of the country works against them with no access to healthy food, decent housing, and proper sanitation facilities. This is called the cycle of poverty. Therefore, the concept of poverty, whether absolute or relative, isn’t simple. It doesn't only involve economics but it is also a social and political problem in nature.

### The problems of poverty-

The persistent issue of poverty is driven by a multitude of complex factors, two of which are the lack of good jobs/job growth and unemployment. In a global landscape where stable and well-paying employment opportunities are increasingly scarce, poverty remains a prevalent challenge. Traditional livelihoods like farming are vanishing in many nations, exemplified by the Democratic Republic of Congo, where rural communities have been stripped of their natural resources due to years of colonial exploitation, leaving over half of the population below the poverty line. Even in more developed nations such as the United States, a significant portion of the workforce, despite holding full-time, year-round positions, still grapples with incomes falling below federal poverty guidelines, reflecting the stark inadequacy of available jobs.

Moreover, the rise of temporary and part-time employment, exacerbated by the rapid transformation of economies, has left many individuals underemployed, restricting their income-earning potential. In the United Kingdom, deindustrialization has reshaped the economic landscape, resulting in job losses and exacerbating structural unemployment. The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic exacerbated this situation, causing record-high unemployment levels and an influx of furloughed workers, leading to structural unemployment and hysteresis.

Unemployment itself serves as a direct pathway to poverty, disrupting individuals' primary sources of income and undermining their financial stability. The longer the period of unemployment, the more precarious their financial situation becomes, often depleting savings and accumulating debt. This financial strain not only threatens immediate economic well-being but also has long-term consequences, including reduced job prospects and an increased risk of future unemployment, thus perpetuating a cycle of poverty that is challenging to escape. Additionally, unemployment has adverse effects on mental and emotional well-being, compounding the difficulties of breaking free from the grip of poverty.

Addressing these multifaceted factors necessitates comprehensive strategies, including job creation initiatives, workforce development programs, and robust social safety nets. By fostering a conducive environment for the growth of quality employment opportunities and supporting those affected by job loss or underemployment, societies can take significant steps toward mitigating poverty and fostering economic and social well-being for all.

Several factors contribute to the pervasive issue of unemployment. Rapid population growth, as observed in countries like India during the 20th century, can overwhelm the job market, leading to a surplus of job seekers. Slow economic growth further compounds the problem by failing to create an adequate number of non-agricultural jobs. Migration from rural to urban areas in search of better employment prospects, while promising, can backfire when cities cannot accommodate the influx of job seekers, leading to urban unemployment and increased poverty due to the higher cost of living. Additionally, deficiencies in the education system exacerbate unemployment, as it often fails to equip youth with the practical skills and aptitude necessary for success in the job market, leaving many students ill-prepared for employment opportunities.

Low-income jobs contribute significantly to the perpetuation of poverty. These jobs often pay wages that are inadequate to cover basic living expenses, leaving individuals and families struggling to make ends meet. This financial instability can lead to debt, limited access to quality education and healthcare, and a reduced ability to save for the future. Furthermore, individuals in low-income jobs may have limited opportunities for career advancement and skill development, trapping them in a cycle of poverty. This not only affects their current well-being but can also perpetuate generational poverty, as their children may face similar economic challenges. Addressing poverty often requires addressing the structural issues that create and sustain low-wage employment, including education and workforce development, labor policies, and social safety nets.

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Ineffective government policies can create a detrimental domino effect that starts with a lack of good jobs and ultimately leads to poverty. When governments fail to implement policies that promote a conducive business environment, including excessive regulations, high taxes, and corruption, it becomes difficult for businesses to thrive and expand. This, in turn, limits job creation and wage growth. Additionally, inadequate investments in education and skills development result in a workforce ill-equipped for higher-paying jobs, exacerbating unemployment or underemployment. The culmination of these factors leaves a significant portion of the population either without work or in low-paying, unstable positions, pushing them into poverty. The inability to secure well-paying employment opportunities due to ineffective policies thus perpetuates economic inequality and deepens the cycle of poverty within a society.

Ineffective government policies not only impede business growth and hinder workforce development but also exacerbate income inequality. When job opportunities are scarce or low-paying due to these policies, a significant portion of the population struggles to meet their basic needs and often relies on social safety nets that may be inadequate. Over time, this economic hardship deepens, leading to a cycle of poverty where individuals and families find it increasingly difficult to break free from financial instability. Moreover, the long-term effects of unemployment and underemployment, such as diminished job prospects and a lack of savings, perpetuate poverty across generations. Therefore, the role of effective government policies in fostering a vibrant job market cannot be overstated, as it plays a crucial part in shaping the economic well-being of a nation and its citizens.

Government's ineffective policies can be a significant driver of poverty within a society. When policies fail to address key issues such as access to quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, it can result in a vicious cycle of poverty. For example, a lack of investment in education and skills development can lead to a poorly-equipped workforce that struggles to secure well-paying jobs. Inadequate healthcare policies can result in high medical expenses that push families into financial distress. Additionally, when government policies do not support job creation, businesses may face excessive regulations, corruption, or high taxes, leading to a limited number of good job opportunities. As a result, many individuals find themselves either unemployed or underemployed in low-paying, unstable positions. This lack of economic stability makes it difficult to break free from poverty, as individuals and families are unable to meet their basic needs, save for the future, or invest in education and skills development. Ineffectual government policies can perpetuate the cycle of poverty, leaving a lasting impact on the well-being of citizens and the overall socio-economic landscape of a nation.

Ineffective government policies can perpetuate poverty by limiting citizens' access to essential resources and opportunities. When government fails to enact policies that prioritize education, healthcare, and employment, it hampers individuals' ability to secure stable incomes and improve their quality of life. Moreover, ineffective government policies may hinder economic growth and job creation, leaving many without access to good government services, often exacerbating inequality and perpetuating the cycle of government-supported poverty. In the absence of effective government policies, the government's role in mitigating poverty diminishes, pushing citizens further into government-dependent financial hardship. Thus, government's failure to address crucial issues and implement effective policies can contribute significantly to the persistence of government-supported poverty within a nation.

Ineffective government policies, or rather, the lack of effective government policies, play a pivotal role in the perpetuation of government-fueled poverty. When government policies fail to prioritize and address critical aspects such as education, healthcare, and job creation, government policies inadvertently hinder citizens' access to essential resources and government-supported opportunities. This, in turn, creates a government-driven cycle of financial hardship. The absence of government-driven economic growth and job creation leaves many without government-supported access to good employment opportunities, thus exacerbating government-fueled inequality and allowing the cycle of government-induced poverty to persist. Consequently, government's failure to enact and implement effective government policies not only undermines the government's role in mitigating poverty but also reinforces government-dependent financial distress among its citizens, resulting in a deeply entrenched state of government-driven poverty within a nation.

Poverty is a complex issue with numerous root causes, and addressing these factors is essential to combatting economic inequality and promoting social equity. Lack of education stands as a significant driver of poverty, limiting employment opportunities and perpetuating generational disadvantage. Warfare and conflict disrupt economies, making recovery difficult and forcing families to relocate, often subjecting women to added hardships. Wage inequality, exacerbated by the rise of part-time and temporary jobs, deepens economic divisions. Climate change exacerbates poverty, particularly in vulnerable regions, impacting food and water access and economic stability. Social injustice, whether through gender discrimination, racism, or other forms of inequality, perpetuates poverty by limiting access to education, employment, and resources. Lack of food, clean water, and infrastructure hinders economic progress, while insufficient government support and high healthcare costs further exacerbate poverty. Regressive taxes and wealth inheritance contribute to income inequality, and pensioners remain at risk of relative poverty. Recognizing and addressing these multifaceted causes of poverty is crucial in breaking the cycle and creating a more equitable society.