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| **POVERTY** | **Abstract**  “The condition of world now is that no poor can eat three times a day and it is due to poverty.”  **Jahanzeb Sultan**  **BSCS 1st(B)** |

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**What Is Poverty?**

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty means that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs can't be met. Poverty-stricken people and families might go without proper housing, clean water, healthy food, and medical attention. Each nation may have its own threshold that determines how many of its people are living in poverty.

**Poverty in U.S:**

Poverty status in the United States is assigned to people that do not meet a certain income threshold, which is set by the [Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/u/us-department-health-and-human-services-hhs.asp). Poverty rates in the United States—the percentage of U.S. population living in poverty—are calculated by the U.S. [Bureau of Census](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/bureauofcensus.asp).

According to the Census figures from 2016, more than 40 million people in the U.S. live below the poverty line. However, the measurement of poverty excludes the following people:

* Institutionalized people
* People living in military quarters
* People living in college dormitories
* Individuals under the age of fifteen

#### **Global Poverty:**

Poverty has decreased in [developed countries](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/developed-economy.asp) since the [industrial revolution](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/industrial-revolution.asp). Increased production reduced the cost of goods, making them more affordable. Advancements in agriculture increased crop yields as well as food production. Since the mid-1990s, there are more than one billion fewer people in extreme poverty or less than $1.90 per day, according to the World Bank. However, over half of the world's population in extreme poverty live in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.

Common traits for those living in extreme poverty include:

* Little or no education
* Under the age of eighteen
* Work in farming or agriculture

#### **Poverty and Children:**

The impact that poverty has on children is substantial. Children who grow up in poverty typically suffer from severe and frequent health problems while infants born into poverty have an increased chance of low birth weight, which can lead to physical and mental disabilities

### **Factors of Poverty:**

Access to good schools, healthcare, electricity, safe water, and other critical services remains elusive for many and is often determined by socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, and geography. For those able to move out of poverty, progress is often temporary. [Economic shocks,](https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic-shock.asp) food insecurity, and climate change threaten their gains and may force them back into poverty.

### **Special Considerations:**

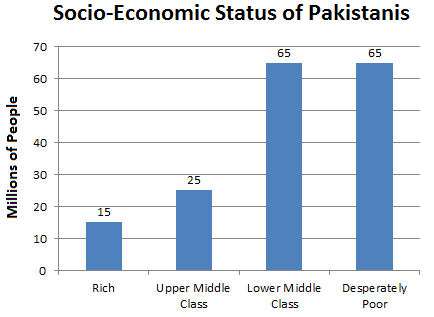
The United Nations and the World Bank are major advocates in reducing world poverty. The World Bank has an ambitious target of eradicating poverty by 2030. Some of the actionable plans to eliminate poverty include the following:

* Installing wells that provide access to clean drinking water
* Educating farmers on how to produce more food
* Constructing shelter for the poor
* Building schools to educate disadvantaged communities

Providing enhanced access to better health care services by building medical clinics and hospitals

**POVERTY IN PAKISTAN:**

**Poverty in Pakistan** has fallen dramatically, independent bodies supported estimates of a considerable fall in the statistic by the 2007-08 [fiscal year](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiscal_year), when it was estimated that 17.2% of the total population lived below the poverty line. The declining trend in poverty as seen in the country during the 1970s and 1980s was reversed in the 1990s by poor federal policies and rampant corruption. This phenomenon has been referred to as the "poverty bomb" .In 2001, the government was assisted by the [International Monetary Fund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) (IMF) in preparing the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that suggests guidelines to reduce poverty in the country .According to a report submitted by Ministry of Planning and Development in the National Assembly of Pakistan, about 29.5% Pakistani lived below the poverty line which translates into 55 million people.



## **Feudalism:**

Pakistan is home to a large [feudal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feudal) landholding system where landholding families hold thousands of acres and do little work on the [agriculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture) themselves. Since, feudalism is rampant in such areas, people cannot acquire and hold land, which is one of the main sources of livelihood in rural agricultural areas of Pakistan.

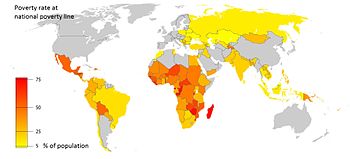
## **Inequality and natural disasters:**

The recent [2010 Pakistan floods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Pakistan_floods) have accentuated differences between the wealthy and poor in Pakistan. Abdullah Hussain Haroon, Pakistan's diplomat to the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations), has alleged that wealthy feudal warlords and landowners. The floods have accentuated the sharp divisions in Pakistan between the wealthy and the poor. The wealthy, with better access to transportation and other facilities, have suffered far less than the poor of Pakistan

## **Environmental issues:**

# [Environmental problems in Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_issues_in_Pakistan), such as erosion, use of agro-chemicals, deforestation etc. contribute to rising poverty in Pakistan. Increasing pollution contributes to increasing risk of toxicity, and poor industrial standards in the country contribute to rising pollution.

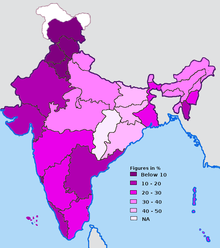
# **Poverty in India:**

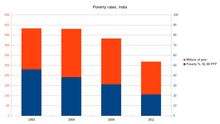
[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:2008_-_2012_Poverty_rate_world_map,_national_poverty_line.jpg)

A comparative map of poverty in India and other countries in 2012, at national poverty line, according to the World Bank.

Economic measures:

India is one of the [fastest-growing economies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_growth) in the world, poverty has been on a decline in this country, with close to 44 Indians escaping extreme poverty every minute, as per the [World Poverty Clock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Poverty_Clock). India has been able to lift a significant percentage of its population out of [poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty), but many still live in it. India had 73 million people living in [extreme poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extreme_poverty) which makes up 5.5% of its total population, according to the Brookings report. In May 2012, the World Bank reviewed and proposed revisions to their poverty calculation methodology and purchasing power parity basis for measuring poverty worldwide. It was a minimal 3.6% in terms of percentage. As of 2016, the incidence of multidimensional poverty has almost halved between 2005–06 and 2015–16, declining from 54.7 percent to 33.8 percent

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Indian_states_by_poverty_in_percentage_(1999-2000).png) Poverty rate map of India by prevalence in 2012, among its states and union territories

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:India_Poverty_Chart.png) India Poverty rate since 1993 based on World Bank $2.00 ppp value

According to United Nations Development Programme Administrator Achim Steiner, India lifted 271 million people out of poverty in just a 10-year time period from 2005/06 to 2015/16

The World Bank has been revising its definition and benchmarks to measure poverty since 1990, with a $2 per day income on purchasing power parity basis as the definition in use from 2005 to 2013.

The [Asian Development Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_Development_Bank) estimates India's population to be at 1.28 billion with an average growth rate of 1.3% from 2010-2015. In 2014, 49.9% of the population aged 15 years and above were employed

**Effects of Poverty**

**Diseases due to poverty:**

 (Also known as **poverty related diseases**) are diseases that are more prevalent in low-income populations. They include infectious diseases, as well as diseases related to malnutrition and poor health behaviors. Poverty is one of the major social determinants of health.

The World Health Report, 2002 states that diseases of [poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty) account for 45% of the disease burden in the countries with high poverty rate which are preventable or treatable with existing interventions. Diseases of poverty are often [co-morbid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Co-morbid) and ubiquitous with malnutrition.

[**Neglected diseases**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Neglected_diseases)**:**

* + [Malaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Malaria)
  + [Intestinal parasites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Intestinal_parasites)
  + [Schistosomiasis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Schistosomiasis)
  + [Tuberculosis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Tuberculosis)
  + [AIDS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#AIDS)
  + [Asthma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Asthma)
  + [Cardiovascular disease](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Cardiovascular_disease)
  + [Obstetrical fistula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Obstetrical_fistula)
  + [Dental decay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diseases_of_poverty#Dental_decay)

**Effect on Education:**

Despite being one of the most developed countries in the world, the United States has one of the highest rates of childhood poverty globally. Children born or raised in poverty face several disadvantages, most evidently in education. Poverty reduces a child’s readiness for school because it leads to poor physical health and motor skills, diminishes a child’s ability to concentrate and remember information, and reduces attentiveness, curiosity and motivation.

**Effect of Poverty on Agriculture:**

The concentration of poverty in rural areas and the importance of the agriculture sector in output and employment among the poor all point to a central role for the sector in addressing poverty.

Such agriculture-led growth often lowers poverty in both urban and rural areas. A major study by FAO examined the roles of agriculture in 11 developing countries, concluding that the pro-poor role of agriculture can be dramatic and much more effective in reducing poverty and hunger than other sectors in both rural and urban areas (FAO, 2004c).

**How we can reduce poverty:**

Poverty has become a great issue in our world. Though many organizations have been created to find solutions for this matter nobody could not save our world completely from poverty. The most common fact which we can realize when we consider on information about poverty is that poverty is mostly occurring in developing countries.

So, taking necessary steps to develop health and education sectors in these countries is a good way to reduce poverty. So firstly, we have to develop services for pregnant women of those countries and provide them good foods filled with proper nutrients to keep the babies in good health. And then the kids will be in good health and their brains will be in a better condition to get a proper education. Developing the education sectors of those countries with the help of charity services and the governments of developed countries is also a good step to develop education systems in those countries. When we look at the situation of education in several African countries affected by poverty, we see language barriers; a lack of proper facilities; and military conflicts.

Increasing the number of organizations which are working to reduce poverty by educating people of developed countries to be organized and to take actions related to this matter is also another suggestion of mine. Encouraging people who have volunteered to provide facilities such as pure water, foods filled with nutrients, living places to poor people and who’re conducting charity services to develop the lives of them, by offering special rewards and admiring them in various ways would be a good way to increase the number of voluntary workers. So, I believe my opinions and suggestions would be a good help to conclude poverty.

**Over Population:**

As we know that the world population is increasing day by day or we can say the birth rate has been increased in last few decades ,especially in developing countries like Pakistan, India etc. and it is a big cause of poverty as well so if we control our population so it will be a great reduced in over population .

**Better Education:**

Better education is the basic need of poor children’s as well because if they will not educate well so they will not fresh up their minds as well and they will not able to continue their lives like other childrens.so it is Also a good step to educate children and decrease poverty.

**Provide goods:**

As we know that fresh water is getting rare day by day in poor countries like Africa, Ethiopia etc. Fresh water is very necessary for children’s and as well as adults .The government should work on it to provide good food and fresh water as well because if they will take fresh water so their health will well and they will able to get educate well .In opinion it will be a good cause of decreasing poverty .

**Conclusions:**

According to me poverty is a state in which a person is not able to survive because he can’t take good food and education as well. As we have wrote in the article that US is also major country where many peoples are poor and the poverty rate is not good but due to that it is developed the poor get neglected .In Pakistan and India poverty rate is too much high because we know that we make standard that rich meet rich and poor cant take good and good food because we have took that right from them but is not only cause of poverty in developing countries like Pakistan and India the other issue is that natural disasters and many other factors are also involved in increasing poverty .

Now, poverty cause many diseases which are very harmful and many times death occurs. And this thing putting bad effect on our agriculture as well and we not providing them good health as we know according to world bank yearly report Pakistan’s poverty is increasing.

We should take proper steps to reduce it. These steps to provide good health facilities and fresh water as well. Now education is a big cause, so we must provide quality of education to poor peoples and it take them out from criminal world. We should help the organization which are working for it.

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