Can wireless power transmission help solve the poverty problem?

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Poverty is a pertinent issue that affects many communities across the globe. Many individuals are living below the poverty level in many states, which inhibits their access to proper meals, electricity, internet, and other necessities. Eradicating poverty has been a primary concern for many organizations and individuals, but the issue remains a challenge to society. The development of wireless power transmission comes at a time when mitigation measures towards insufficiency are required, which raises the question as to whether the technology can help to solve the poverty problem. Wireless power transmission will increase the rates of poverty in the globe.

Financial support is one of the needs evident for the people living in insufficiency. The casualties are in lack of monetary resources to cater for their increasing requirements, and mainly, to compensate for their bills. The introduction of wireless power transmission will necessitate the purchase of additional gadgets to receive the wireless electrical signals which translate to increased costs (Trivino-Cabrera, and Aguado, 2018). The technology will upsurge expenses incurred to access electricity among the poor, which adds to the poverty problem rather than reducing the burden.

Persons living under poor conditions lack advanced devices such as mobile phones that have wireless charging capabilities. A study conducted by Tsetsi, & Rains, (2017) reveals that 60% of individuals in the United States who live below the poverty margin do not own smartphones at all. The research also indicates that among the subjects, none of them have access to recent devices as the majority of them use gadgets five years old. It is evident that people with insufficiency do not have tools that can harness power from the new technology since their devices are obsolete. This shows the introduction of wireless electricity has no benefit to the people living in poverty and cannot help to eradicate the concern.

Persons living in poverty have their primary concerns as access to food, shelter, and education, with electricity being a want rather than a need. Beneke, Lustig, & Oliva, (2017) argue that individuals in insufficiency, due to the lack of enough monetary supply, focus on meeting daily needs and forego most of the wants. The wireless transmission of power is not a necessity in people's lives which means it is not a mandatory responsibility. Wireless power transmission, according to Trivino-Cabrera, & Aguado, (2018), is more expensive compared to the wired alternative; a difference that can serve the purpose of decision making for the casualties. The society and individuals facing poverty problems will often opt for the less expensive option between wireless and wired electricity; the latter is having better chances of winning due to its convenience and cost-effectiveness.

Integration of wireless power transmission is set to raise poverty cases around the world. The requirement to have new gadgets that are a receptor of the wireless electrical signals require additional expenses in the installation of power in a house, which costs higher as compared to wired connections. The lack of advanced devices to utilize the wireless power energy means that people in poverty will be forced to purchase new gadgets for them to enjoy the technology, which increases on spending and raises levels of poverty. Finally, because of the need to budget appropriately to minimize risk outcomes, people in insufficiency tend to focus on their primary needs while they forego their wants. Wireless power transmission, in this case, cannot solve the poverty problem.

References

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