

## Elimination, Aspects and Extents of Enhancing Global Poverty

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### Abstract

The development and economy of any country and global depends upon several factors as poverty, climate change, food security, corruption and political system and many more. The poverty is one of them, it was so prevalent in developing and under developing countries when the food production at present increasing at fast rate (1.1%) than the growing population (0.84%) of the world. Poverty is the condition in which the essential financial resources are lacking for a particular standard of living because it has social, economic and political reasons and their impacts. It is multifaceted and multidimensional like region, environment, age, time and situations and several others. Fundamentally, poverty is a refusal of selection and availabilities and ignoring of human dignity. It means insufficient of basic ability to involve actively in society. The above keeping under consideration about the poverty to discuss the steps of elimination, different aspects and dimensions of global poverty, that is important to aware the post graduate students, teacher and others the facts of global poverty.

**Keywords:** Economic; Elimination; Dimensions; Political; Poverty; Social

### Abbreviations

UN- United Nations Organization.

\$-United States Dollar.

US-United States.

IPL-International Poverty Line.

SPL-Societal Poverty Line.

MPI- Global Multidimensional Poverty Index.

OPHI-Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.

UNDP- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

HLF-High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).

DRC- Democratic Republic of Congo.

PPP-Purchasing Power Parity.

MPM-The Multidimensional Poverty Measure.

### *The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)*

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is an international estimation of multidimensional poverty from 107 developing nations. Global MPI was first established in 2010 by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for UNDP's Human Development Reports. The Global MPI is issued at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development of the United Nations in July, every year.

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### **Introduction**

The current issues are several, which impact the development and economy. There are well known issues as poverty, climate change, food insecurity, corruption, which more require attention today, that must be addressed concern to the world. The poverty word derived from French word "*poverté*" that means *poor*. It is complicated to explain poverty; it is because of multifaceted and multidimensional extents like area, age, time, characteristics of particular region, situations and several more. Poverty is an economic condition of the people, are acquaintance with shortage or insufficient particular things which are needed for the living of person like income, drinking water and houses and many other things. Therefore, poverty is a multidirectional and multifaceted aspect including of social, economic and political elements (www.jagranjosh.com). Poverty is also defined as the condition in which the essential financial resources are lacking for a particular standard of living; it has social, economic and political reasons and impacts.

As per the United Nations Organization (UN), poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. It clearly shows that starvation, limited chances of education and other basic needs, social unjust and not considered in the participation of decision-making. Fundamentally, poverty is a refusal of selection and availabilities and ignoring of human dignity. It means insufficient of basic ability to involve actively in society. It means not having sufficient clothe and food for family, schools, colleges or hospitals to go, not land for producing food or jobs to earn money for one's living, not banks to access credit. It means lack of security, power and keeps out of individuals, households and communities. It means prone to violence, and it often implicate in living adverse environments, lack to access safe drinking water or sanitation.

According to the World Bank, poverty is stated as a person's earning level reducing below the lower level required fulfilling the basic requirements. The international poverty line is set less than \$ 2.15 /day for living. It contains not only minimum earnings, but also deficient of access to necessary materials and services, lack of health, education, water and sanitation, physical security, voice, capacity and way to enhance one's condition of life. It is the situation where people and communities could not touch the lower living standard due to the deficient required resources as the financial resources, essential healthcare and education, safe water, and sanitation. Therefore, in this article need to explain the steps of ending, aspects and extents of poverty for the concerned.

### **Methodology**

Efforts are made to develop this review article being agronomist of Department of Agronomy, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab, India because author worked as Agronomy specialist to educate the post graduate students and involved in research on crop production as sugarcane, forage, pulses and medicinal, conservation agriculture, rice-wheat system and residue management. Agronomist is always remaining in touch with the people of rural and urban areas and familiar with their economic conditions. This article created to know the steps of eradication, causes, characteristics, indicators, approaches, and theories of global poverty. The required information was extracted from Google, research work of World Bank team and various experts. Here, given the facts of poverty to aware the concerned about the population of world facing the poverty and also population suffering in the countries like India, Unites States, United Kingdom and Canada. In this review article presented valuable information about the above mentioned.

### **Results and Discussion**

The definition of poverty is given in the introduction; it is a multifaceted and multidimensional. Multidimensional poverty lies inequality in financial, economic, social, political, health, environmental and seasonal those connects and support each other (Hick, 2016). All

these dimensions connected and support each other are as explained below:

**Financial based poverty:** It defined as deficient or lack of income or an earning less than the minimum wages of country or poverty based income; without the access to credit from legal financial organization, not enough savings and under debt (Banerjee, 2016).

**Economic based poverty:** It defined as deficient resources required for standard life, have a honorable living or meet the essential requirements (SIDA, 2017). These resources have the natural or environmental materials as land, safe air and water, forestry substances and fishery holdings, physical substantial as metal roads, houses or factories, market and transmission equipments or relay system) and production infrastructures as tools/machinery and being educated, skilled and healthy human (SIDA, 2017). Economic poverty also defined as unemployment or minimum paid, not regular and unsecured work (Hulme and Mckay, 2007). It can also refer as insufficient occupation or professional or trade circumstances.

**Material based poverty:** This extent of poverty is directly related to the living situations of occupants or person (Terraneo, 2017). It refers material poverty- a without or with minimum quality user materials (occupant's monetary and non-monetary assets) and needs as moving articles as tables, chairs, desks, means of exchanging of information, transportation, food, clothes, diet, living utilities, useful features for buildings and place (Kus et al., 2016).

**Social based poverty:** It defined as deficient value of social relationship and networks (social capital) for help and attains benefits (Ellis, 1984 and Ostrom, 2009). It may also call as social resources (great importance societal well being) that occupants based on for their subsistence goals (De Stage et al., 2002). Social relationship and net works (Social capital) is made on and intensify by corresponding help or aid and that have financial support, way of life and other assets (Ostrom, 2009). Low income people generally fight to gets as they deficient the needed materials to do so. The social extents of poverty also have less involvement in social work or activities and inhabitability to take up liabilities which are collaborative or acceptance (Raphael, 2011).

**Conflicts in government and rival groups based poverty:** In such type of conflicts cause displacement and killing of own public, for example in Sudan conflict among rival factions f military and government that was started on 15 April 2023. The two civil wars among the central government and the southern regions killed 1.5 million people and a conflict in the western region of Darfur killed 2 million plus and displaced about 2 million people. There is also cause the insecurity among the people, food insecurity, clean water supply and power etc.

**Environmental based poverty:** The centre of attention on areas where the low income people living together in and out environment of home (Chambers, 2007). The areas involve are:

- a. Far off or distant.
- b. No framework, infrastructure and imparting or exchange information (communication) systems.
- c. Poverty has as financial, economic, social, political, health, environmental and seasonal multiple dimensions that connect and strengthen each other (Hick, 2016).
- d. Endangered to natural calamity like floods, droughts and landslides.
- e. Insufficient supply of safe water and power and.
- f. Liable to crime and drug abuse etc, (Narayan et al., 2000).

**Seasonal based poverty:** Chambers (2012) stated that poverty has a seasonal extent that indicates in all other extents of poverty and in how they connect each other. It contains the facts that people particularly the low income, practical knowledge time to time during the year that are carry out or more serious by the particular changes in season and climate (Chambers, 2012). In the hot climate, the wet season for instance, low income people experience of various situations: Insufficient of food and their high prices , money, credit; tending illness i.e. dengue fever, malaria and diarrhea, snakebites, separation if floods make them off for longer period as weeks or months; fall down and hole or cracking in house (Devereux et al., 2012). For instance, the prolonged wet weather in the Gambia is brought to the food scarcity, occurrence of severe infections, mother's body weight loss, underweight new born babies, higher morbid-

ity rate and death (Chambers, 1979). Similarly, during the 2020-2023 droughts in the Somali Peninsula, the drought hit the countries such as Somalia, Ehtiopia and Kenya. The drought recorded in the rain season of 2022 to be the driest in over 40 years with an account the death of 43,000 in 2022. However, the extremes drought in 2023 is continuing in the Brazil and southwestern United States. The problems in drought areas are shortage of water, food scarcity, diseases attack, high deaths, displacement of people etc. Shively et al. (2011) reported, in Nepal, however, the prolonged wet weather brought high levels of number of problems as starvation, scarcity and diseases like hookworm infections, enteric fever, cholera, diarrhea or dysentery. Whereas, Hadley (2012) recorded the seasonality also emits special climatic seasons like purchase school supplies (School schedule to return students), celebration and human conceiving weather.

Overall various poverty have “No income and initial needs for sustainable livelihoods; starvation and under nutrition; bad health; low or no access to education and other basic amenities; enhanced morbidity and mortality rate from sickness; without home and insufficient houses; bad weather and social displacement and distinction.

### *Facts of Global Poverty*

- The World Bank gave the ‘poverty line concept based on \$1/day’ during 1990 to arrest the absolute poverty.
- In 2017 the World Bank introduced the revised dimensions about absolute poverty as any living below the income US\$1.90/day. Based on this value is called as the International Poverty Line (IPL). Efforts made to give the accurate with the above value classifications; the World Bank included the poverty standards for individuals living in countries are having middle and high-income. The poverty extent was set for people living at \$3.20/day for “lower-middle-income” countries like India or Egypt and \$5.50/day for “upper-middle-income” countries like South Africa or Jamaica.
- A third standard of \$21.70/day for US as high-income countries also given by the World Bank, introduced a Societal Poverty Line (SPL) during 2018, to arrest the relative poverty. It was a hybrid line, integrating the US\$1.90/day absolute poverty with a comparative unit which enhances as medium use or earning in an increasing economy. There is no single parameter could arrest the multidimensional poverty.
- Absolute/extreme poverty related income required to meet the individual’s initial needs like as clothing, shelter and food and 719 million people about 9.2 % of the total population of the world according to updates in 2021.
- Absolute poverty found mostly in sub-Saharan Africa. About 2/3 are children and youth of the poor world and women observed in most of the regions.
- The World Bank update the International World Poverty Line from 1.90 to \$2.15 that means who are living less than \$2.15 considered in Extreme Poverty.
- It was hanged because the cost of food, clothing and shelter during 2011 to 2017 was the actual value of \$2.15 in 2017 prices equal to \$1.90 in 2011. The World Bank wants to reduce the poverty by about 3 % by 2030; it becomes very hard due to pandemic. It was reported about 62 % global population living on less than \$10 per day, also observed progress over the years but the end of poverty is not possible.
- The people living in absolute poverty from the last decades stated as buying capacity was reducing after 2017. However in 2020, the situation was changed due to the COVID-19 crisis increased the poverty. From the 70 million to 700 million people were increased under extreme poverty. The global extreme poverty rate increased from 8.4 to 9.3 percent during 2019.
- Approximately 63% people of the world below 15 years who come under extreme poverty have no initial education or schooling.
- 1.2 billion Population of the 111 developing countries under the grip of multidimensional poverty, which is about 19% population of the world.
- 593 million children are facing multi dimensions poverty.
- More than 37 million population of U.S. is living under poverty in 2021. Out of this 11.1 million children.
- Relative poverty as individual may not meet the minimum standard of living than others at the similar place. The relative poverty is different from country to country and society to society.
- The World Bank Group’s aims are eradicating the extreme poverty and encouraged to share the success. For to fulfill the objec-

tives the World Bank working in client countries about 140.

- The poor people of the world feeling disturbed more by the abrupt increase in costs due to pandemic. The pandemic of Covid 19 has impact double on income of poor people which as high as the richest of the world. The global income imbalance was increased to that extent first time in comparison to the last decades. The poor also suffers for healthcare and education facilities which if not addressed by policy makers then they will face the consequences for life time for expected income benefits. The recovery has been observed uneven after pandemic.
- The prices of food and power increased due to the war of Ukraine and Russia and unpredictable weather shock and Russia & Ukraine conflict slow down speedy recovery and increased the global poverty.

### *India*

Kanwal (2023) reported that about 40 % of multidimensional low income population was recorded poverty stricken in the level of living extent in India during 2021. From the source, hardship in living level was calculated by the six similar valued parameters of poverty such as fuel for cooking food, sanitary measures, clean drinking water, power, shelter and economic resources. Besides these living indicators, multidimensional poverty is also determined by hardship in the health and education measurements.

### *United Kingdom*

In the UK about 14.2 million populations living in poverty, out of this, adults of 8.5 million, children of 4.5 million and pensioners people of 1.4 million with disorder are considered higher facing poverty, 48.3% of house occupants in poverty exist in the families with a disordered men.

Job holder's people are also facing poverty, around 60% of population influenced by poverty in Britain, household living with who is in job. Renters to an extent are impacted by poverty, 70% of population in poverty are living on rent. 'Minimum Income Standard' is the method for determination of poverty that is stated as what amount require for the chances and options essential to involve in the society. \$ 18,400 /person/year requires \$ 28,450/parent/one child and \$40,000/two parents/two children with pre tax benefits (<https://www.turn2us.org.uk/About-Us/News/UK-Poverty-Facts-and-figures>).

### *Canada*

The most current statistics available are from 2018. In Canada, as per the statistics of 2018, 1 in 9 people is living in poverty. Some categories people are reasonably more extent of poverty, containing non-aligned person, disabled people, children, and recent legal migrants, responsible care taker of families and indigenes people set aside. In Canada during 2019 recorded 10% of people of the total population are noted under poverty, it was increased with the COVID-19 pandemic. Concealed or invisible poverty figures not considered that are earning more but will not have enough money for food, water bills, care of children and other essential needs. The people of poverty also not covered and documented in Canada and are also not included the people at extreme edge of poverty. It was recorded in 2020, 1 out of 4 children under poverty and also mentioned adults who are not committed relationships (single), considering more (30.7% single males and 35.5% single females) in poverty (Just the facts-Poverty in Canada-Canada Without Poverty. <https://cwp-csp.ca/poverty/just-the> ). Poverty was drastically reduced in 2020 and observed speedy recovery for all.

### *USA*

In 2020, two types poverty as social and political, reported 37.2 million populations under poverty and its rate was 11.4% in the United States according to the innovative solution promoted by the Catholics. Few of the several reasons comprised of imbalance in income, lack of jobs, high debt, lack to access of education and inflation ([https://n.wikipedia.org/wiki/Povertyin the United States](https://n.wikipedia.org/wiki/Povertyin%20the%20United%20States)).

### *Australia*

3.24 million, as means of 13.6% of the population, 0.774 million children below the 15 years age as 17.7% of the total children were

below the poverty line in Australia during 2020. However, 1 in 8 adults and 1 in 6 children are facing poverty. The rate of poverty in Australia was as high as most of the developed countries for ex. New Zealand, Ireland, Germany. It was determined as 50% of median value of earning is \$ 457/week for unmarried adult, rate of youth allowance including rent and energy bills) was \$ 168/week for below poverty. This rate was reduced from \$168 to 117. The age pensioners were getting \$ 10/week Davidson et al., 2020).

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian poverty rate in 2019 was 13.6%. About 3.3 million adults and 16.6% of children were reported. Which was around 4 million people are estimated to be in poverty. 50% of the medium income is considered to be below the poverty level (<https://australiareviews.au-australia-poverty-statistics>).

As lockdowns lifted in the end of 2020, withdraw the financial aid by the government of Australia on April 2021 even though million were without work. According to the various reports poverty and inequality were reduced looking the recovery slow after two phases of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 ([newsroom.unsw.edu.au/news/social-affairs/reducing-poverty-and-inequality-australia](https://newsroom.unsw.edu.au/news/social-affairs/reducing-poverty-and-inequality-australia)).

### *Types of poverty*

The major types of poverty are discussed as below:

1. **Cyclic Poverty:** Cyclic poverty defined as this can be over a wide area of large population but its appearance is for short time.
2. **Collective Poverty:** Collective poverty imply relative lasting deficient of means for assured basic services.
3. **Concentrated Collective Poverty:** In several developed wealthy nations, certain sector of population is higher affected for long period by this poverty.

On the basis of social, economical and political extents, there are various ways to classify the poverty. Here discuss to understand different types of poverty one by one:

### *Absolute/Extreme poverty*

The absolute poverty concept defines to the conditions where a person has the total income is not sufficient to arrange the initial substances for human needs. This is also commonly known as 'subsistence level poverty', stated by Seebohm and Joseph Rowntree during 1901. As per the definition of this poverty, the initial needs for person have fuel, food, shelter and clothes. This is the extreme type of poverty related to the acute lack of food, clean drinking water, health and homes.

The Rowntrees in their research work distinguish the two kinds of poverty.

**Primary poverty:** The primary poverty defines as when people failed to arrange the initial needs like food, clothes, and houses.

**Secondary poverty:** This defines to a condition when people can arrange the initial requirements of life but they select to expenditure their income on not required things.

The extreme poverty is defined as it involves the acute shortage of food, safe drinking water, shelter and health. People are strongly fought to live in absolute poverty and undergo through several deaths of children due to uncontrollable diseases like cholera, malaria and diseases caused by polluting water. This poverty is generally long lasting and moves from generation to generation. The absolute poverty is not prevalent in the developed countries (<https://eschooltoday.com>).

Absolute poverty is also known as extreme poverty or abject poverty; it involves the scarcity of basic food, clean water, health, shelter, education and information. Those who belong to absolute poverty tend to struggle to live and experience a lot of child deaths from preventable diseases like malaria, cholera and water-contamination related diseases. Absolute Poverty is usually uncommon in developed countries ([www.jagranjosh.com](http://www.jagranjosh.com)).

It was extreme poverty first measured on the basis of dollar/ day" by the extent in the poor countries of the world in 1990."It is a con-

dition so limited by malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, squalid surroundings, high infant mortality, and low life expectancy as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency." Said by Robert McNamara, the former president of the World Bank.

**Note:** "Extreme global poverty could be eliminated by 2025 if the wealthy countries of the world were to increase their combined foreign aid budgets. Book by Jeffrey Sachs "The End of Poverty".

### Relative Poverty

This type is commonly in context to other members and families in the society. Townsend (1979) was the first to focus on the fact that poverty is relative to society, culture and way of life. He stated that average levels of life are differed among the developed and developing nations. In the West, poverty referred as to the lack of access to materials other than initial human demands. Mack and Lansley (1984) follow the Townsend, including those people in Western nations were also considered poor when they were failed to attend the social and cultural events. Today, government-calculated 'poverty lines' differ from nation to nation. It is generally below 50-60% of the national average household earning.

This type of poverty considered in the society for other members/families as a family is poor and unable to manage for vacations or not contribute for children at Christmas or not arrange to go the youth for higher education in the universities. Whatever, they are getting government aid for medicine, food, water and free shelter, because they categorized as poor compared to the other community have better desirable or useful services and facilities (<https://eschooltoday.com>).

It is defined from the social perspective that is living standard compared to the economic standards of population living in surroundings. Hence it is a measure of income inequality. For example, a family can be considered poor if it cannot afford vacations, or cannot buy presents for children at Christmas, or cannot send its young to the university ([www.jagranjosh.com](http://www.jagranjosh.com)).

Generally, this poverty is determined as the per cent of the people having earning less as compared to fixed amount of median income. This method is used for measurement of poverty if the developed countries. In European Union this kind of poverty estimate is the very important and used as the EU social insertion parameter.

### Situational Poverty (Transitory)

The people or families are poor due to the weather or climate driven disasters like floods, storm, drought, earthquakes, floods, or life threatening sickness. Occasionally, people save themselves from such conditions rapidly if they are received little help, as the reason of their condition was being unsuitable circumstances (<https://eschooltoday.com>). It is not permanent poverty which depends upon natural adversities as mentioned earlier ([www.jagranjosh.com](http://www.jagranjosh.com)).

### Generational Poverty or Chronic Poverty

This is very complex type poverty that is received by person and families from your ancestors, generally no escape from this poverty; they are badly trapped so there is no way to get out from it (<https://eschooltoday.com> [www.jagranjosh.com](http://www.jagranjosh.com)).

*"Occurs in families where at least two generations have been born into poverty. Families living in this type of poverty are not equipped with the tools to move out of their situation"* (Jensen, 2009).

### Subjective poverty

Research work conducted by Duvoux and Papuchon at LSE (2019) reported that category, family structure and earning play the vital statistical role in a person's testing of their own condition for the wealth and poverty. They also discover that those who realize themselves as poor have expect more worst for their own futures.

Subjective poverty defines to one's individual consideration for their condition as finances and material requirements. Poverty is

calculated by the feelings, desires, perceptions, and thoughts of the person rather than by a standardized definition.

### *Rural Poverty*

It occurs in rural areas in addition the aspects of rural society, economy, political etc. In these areas, there are limited job possibilities, services, infrastructure, market, poor help for disabilities and education chances. People are generally involved in the farming and other physical work available to the nearby ([www.jagranjosh.com](http://www.jagranjosh.com) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural\\_poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_poverty)).

In another way also defined as lack of monetary demands for supplying themselves with food, cloth and shelter (Economic poverty), lack of property physical health and access to health living situations (Bodily poverty), lack of thinking access to education and knowledge Mental poverty), lack of coming together in a society (Cultural poverty), Spiritual poverty: Lack of feeling of brotherhood/togetherness (Spiritual poverty), lack of understanding of how the system works (political poverty) and lack of social (Rural poverty-Wikipedia: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural\\_poverty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_poverty)) connectivity (Societal poverty).

The rural poverty is increasing and shifting so urban rate high since the data recorded in the 1960s. The average difference about 5% exists between the urban and rural poverty for the last 30 years, with urban about 10–15% and rural about 15–20% (Jolliffe, 2004).

### *Urban Poverty*

It appears in the metropolitan cities/areas where the population is more than 50 thousand. These are some major challenges faced by the Urban Poor ([www.jagranjosh.com](http://www.jagranjosh.com)):

- Limited access to health and education.
- Inadequate overcrowding, lack quality housing and services.
- Lack of clean, easily available water and supply.
- Lack proper sanitation, drainage and arrangement of solid waste.
- Chances of permanent temporary removal (forced eviction).
- Violent and unhealthy environment because of overcrowding.
- Lack of government schools, and.
- Little or no social protection mechanism.
- Lack of available health, immediate action at dangerous situations, emergency services and policing.
- High risk of disasters and it increasing due to climate change.

They are income based poverty lines are usually at too low depending upon the food prices and non-food requirements for urban people.

### *Steps for Eradicating Extreme Poverty by 2030*

**Continue to support the poorest people:** Official development assistance (ODA) is the biggest resource flow in majority of the lowest domestic resources countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The governments of the low resources countries often have little the tax revenue collection and also mobilize less other financial resources – help may be used to provide favorable conditions for accelerate other kinds of resources for eradicating poverty as private expenditure and development of funds (Townsend. 2014).

**End all forms of poverty:** Eradicating poverty is not just related to income of people but also their access to services as health, education, water, houses and security (Townsend. 2014). To uplift all poor above the extreme poverty line of \$2.15/day is only the first initiative.

**Commit governments to finish poverty:** Governments of developing nations should enact to uplifting their people above the poverty line of \$2.15/ day. There is need to enhance the combined budget of the developing countries. This required being support from



the beginning by national systems, which earmark and help people living below poverty line (Townsend. 2014). The Bolsa Familia programme in Brazil given help in the form cash directly to poor households and decisions about transfer of money are based on evaluation of poverty extent rather than household size. Above 48 million people are now registered in the programme. Thanks for this Bolsa Familia programme, the extreme poverty in Brazil declined from 20.4 million in 2003 to about 11.9 million in 2009. Only the five governments of countries like Brazil, Colombia, Malawi, UK and USA have promised publically to end poverty and about 50 have made same promises at World Bank meetings. But all these countries require making this promise for ending extreme poverty by 2030.

**Focus aid on economic potential:** Expecting and depending on growth without interruption is not ever possible and the benefits of its often not shared same among the poorest people (Townsend. 2014). The growth benefits should be shared with the poorest people - in sub-Saharan Africa where may be increased by 80% of the world's extreme poor people by 2030 - but also found poverty in 'pockets' in developing countries' like India.

**Go country by country:** The governments of developing nations should follow their promises by taking the through national poverty decline schemes. Critical and joint approaches to eliminating extreme poverty will able have the ownership with the way that public, private and aid resources are assigned and utilized (Townsend. 2014).

**Get everyone involved:** The governments by working with engaged across various sectors as public departments and ministries, businesses, private and public sector institutions, donors, assistant agencies, and coordination is serious for transparency, accountability, and efficient delivery (Townsend. 2014).

**Support national efforts with international aid:** International financial assistance can supply of basic minimum level where local governments would not or cannot or will not (Townsend. 2014). The UN must put eliminating extreme poverty at the very heart of the need-as per 2015 agenda.

**Get creative with investments:** To undertake the wider extent of poverty, we should tackle and connect all financial resources transfer to developing nations with the capability to decline poverty. This contains all types of private and public sector assistance and flows (Townsend. 2014).

**Improve data on poverty:** Majority of the developing countries utilize the deficient and not timely data (Townsend. 2014). If governments are going to connect the requirements of their poorest people, they have to know the location of these people live and what their requirements are. We require checking wider, multi-dimensional features of poverty by income, and asking poor themselves what their preferences are.

**Demand action as global citizens:** All can play a role in eradication poverty. Please get engaged and in touch governments and international organizations/ institutions to convert the promises into action today. "*Extreme poverty has been cut in half in the last 20 years, and the facts show that we can get it to virtually zero within a generation – but only if we act.*" - Bono, musician and global activist, February 2013. Sign the petition to call on every country to commit to support all efforts to end extreme poverty by 2030 (Townsend 2014).

### **The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**

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### **Global MPI 2020**

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) compared critical multidimensional poverty for 107 nations in developing regions. These nations are home to 5.9 billion three-quarters of the total world's population. Of these people, 1.3 billion people (22%)

are considered by the global MPI as multidimensionally poor as per the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2020. As per the Global MPI 2020, India is 62nd among 107 nations with an MPI score of 0.123 and 27.91% headcount ratio, depend on the NFHS 4 (2015/16) data (Aggarwal, 2020).

**Poverty Indicators:** Indicators of Poverty and Monetary Poverty are food, water, sanitation, health, shelter, information and education (Folayan et al., 2020)

**Multidimensional Poverty Index:** Three Dimensions of Poverty and ten indicators are (Folayan et al., 2020)

**Health:** Nutrition and Child mortality.

**Education:** Years of Schooling and School attendance.

**Living Standard:** Cooling Fuel, Sanitation, Water, Electricity, Floor and assets.

### *Understanding of multiple connotations*

**Monetary-based poverty methods are inadequate:** In most cases, not all people who are low income are multidimensional poor and not all multidimensional poor people are low income poor (Aggarwal, 2020).

**Economic growth not always decline poverty or hardship:** Several studies reported that economic growth is not directly related with a reduction in other deprivations (Aggarwal, 2020) like child under nutrition or child death.

**Poverty as multidimensional:** Low income individuals considered ill-being to cover poor health, nutrition, lack of adequate sanitation and clean water, social exclusion (Aggarwal, 2020), low education, bad housing conditions, violence, shame, disempowerment and much more.

**Need for more policy-relevant information on poverty, so that policymakers are better equipped to deal with it:** For example, an area in which most people are deprived in education requires a different poverty reduction strategy from an area in which most people are deprived in housing conditions (Aggarwal, 2020).

### *Causes of poverty*

Reduction in overall national growth; Political instability; Natural disasters; Corruption; Socio-economic disparities; Lack of access to education; Lack of infrastructure; Lack of relevant laws & administrative procedure; Lack of access to investment & credit and complete market information (<https://www.humanrightscareers.com/issues/root-causes-of-poverty>).

### *Causes of Global Poverty*

Myers (2018) reported the causes of global poverty concern Worldwide as climate change, conflict, education, food insecurity, inequality, poverty, wash and Water. It has been reported that more than 10 % of population of the world under the extreme poverty. The various causes are given below:

**Inadequate access to clean drinking water and diet:** Higher than 2 billion people cannot access to safe drink water at home, while higher than 800 million affected from hunger. You could think that poverty source hunger and stop people from obtain clean water (and you would be right) but hunger and water non-availability are also great causes why people fight to getaway extreme poverty (Myers (2018)). If a person is not getting enough food, they are not having strength and energy to do work. Lack of access to food and safe drinking water can also cause to uncontrollable sicknesses like diarrhea and when people travel for treatment far distances or spend money so little money have for medicine, it lost already unsafe populations of money, assets and can push a family from poverty in to extreme poverty. Even if clean water available, is often located far from poor, rural communities. So, collect it women and girls collectively waste about 200 million hours every day to fetch water. This valuable time that may be used working for earning or edu-

cation to useful secure a job later in life.

**Little or no access to livelihood or jobs:** Without a job or a work to make money is not possible so people will suffer in poverty. If someone wants a job or work, he might have one. That isn't true, particularly in rural parts of the world. Dwindling has the fertile land often due to conflict, overpopulation or climate change and overexploitation of resources, putting pressure on many traditional livelihoods (Myers (2018)). In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for example, most of the population lives in rural where natural resources as minerals like cobalt and copper, hydropower potential, significant cultivated land, immense biodiversity, and the world's second-largest rainforest have been plundered over centuries of colonialism while conflict over land disputes has forced the population depend upon for food and money and about half of the country suffer in extreme poverty. While variable work and low paying jobs can leads a family in poverty, completely without work that a family can't survive without help.

**Conflict:** Conflict impacts poverty in many ways. Large scale, prolonged violence in countries like Syria can affect society to a standstill, eliminate infrastructure and cause displacement, forcing families to sell or leave behind all their assets. In Syria, about 70 % of the whole population now suffering from the poverty but in this country extreme poverty was once very rare. Women often face the brunt of conflict in periods of violence the female headed families become very common. Therefore, women often unable to get well paying work and are kept away from decision making their families in society are certainly in endangered (Myers (2018)). But even small scale of violence has great effects on communities that are already suffering. For instance, the farmers are worried about their crops being stolen, so they are not planting their crops. Women are suffering more with such types of conflicts, often become the targets of sexual harassment while collecting water from far places or working alone at the distance fields.

**Inequality:** There are several types of inequality as economic to social like gender, caste and tribal affiliations. There should be no matter of the inequality so be all the same things and access to the resources equally to keep or recover a family out of poverty (Myers (2018)). Sometimes inequalities are evident but in other conditions, it can be understand for instance, the voices of particular people could not be listened in community meetings, meaning they may not be considered in important decisions. Regardless, these inequalities mean that the people influenced don't have the drive they seriously forward to get ahead and for already endangered families, this may be the difference among the poor and living in extreme poverty.

**Poor education:** The lack of education is not only the cause of extreme poverty. A person without an education can become rich or educated may not be rich so there are all the struggled different for poverty. The poverty is a complicated and entrenched conditions but lack of education is not the only reason. But usually the uneducated are extremely poor. The main cause of poverty is lack of productivity that is due to low literacy rate that could be due to lack of education. There are a several factors blocking children for attending the school. Many families prefer to send their children to school and require sending them to work. Mostly don't see an advantage in educating girls. Education is often considered as the big equalizer and may be the education can provide the opportunities to get jobs and other beneficial resources and skills that a family requires to not just live but survive Myers (2018)). UNESCO reported that 171 million people can be carried out of extreme poverty if they leave school with initial reading ability. And, with even high education, world can cut the poverty in half.

**Climate change:** There are the World Bank estimates that climate change can push more than the 100 million populations in to poverty in the near future (over the next ten years). As the weather-climate-driven events like drought, flooding and severe storms to the too small or too large effect communities already struggling in poverty (Myers (2018)). The maximum poor populations of the world depend on agriculture or hunting and gathering to food and earning for living. They generally have the sufficient food and assets to only one season and not having enough reserves to for the events of a poor harvest. So when natural adversities (as the widespread droughts) left millions of people without food, it pushes them for further into poverty and recovery becomes tougher.

**Lack of infrastructure:** If there is no roads or heavy rains have stagnating water on your route and made it impossible to go to work or to the store. A lack of infrastructure as mettle roads, bridges and wells to cables for light cell phones and internet can push the communities living under poverty in rural areas (Myers (2018)). The people are not able to go to school, work or market to purchase and

sell good, traveling far distances to access basic needs not only time consuming and costly pushing families in poverty. Isolation limits and without opportunity makes it difficult and impossible under these circumstances difficult to escape extreme poverty.

**Limited capacity of the government:** In the United States, large number of people is familiar with community welfare programs those people can access healthcare or food easily (Myers (2018)). But not all governments can give such type of assistance to their citizens and without that safety frame work, there is not possible to block vulnerable families to escape extreme poverty if something went wrong. Inefficient governments also create the many of the other things of extreme poverty given above as they are incapable to give essential infrastructure or assure the security of their people at the time of some conflict.

**Lack of reserves:** People living in poverty will not having much saving during the weather-climate-driven events as there is a flood, drought, sickness and conflict so saved money or assets incapable to help (Myers (2018)). In Ethiopia, for instance, cycles of drought impact the production of food grains creating an extensive hunger crisis. To cope, families will push their children to work at home withdrawing from school and sell off everything for food. That can push the family to survive in one bad season but not another one (www.concernusa.org).

### **Characteristics of poverty**

The people who cannot manage normal and easy life but the without money are called poor people. Characteristics of poor people may not be referred as considering only a one person but it requires to be considered as mean by taking the group in poverty. Let's exploring in depth the characteristics or attributes of people who are under poverty. People who are not capable to physical destruction of their basic necessity are said poor. The characteristics of poverty are as follows:

**Low income level:** The income level is very low of poor living in rural and urban areas. The Standard Survey about the income level of developing nations that was conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2010-11. In the survey found that the income of 49 % of people is insufficient to manage their daily requirements. The expenditure of the poorest go beyond limits their income finished. The mean income of rural is very less compare to the mean income of urban people (Myedutown, 2022).

**Occupation:** The main profession of the poor is agriculture in rural and labor in urban. The most of the poor are involved in agriculture. Economically recognized poor are working as farm workers in the city area due to the excessive population and limited employment possibilities (Myedutown, 2022). In the urban areas, approximately 25 % are working at very low ranked work holders and small sellers. The routine life of those people passes through daily expenditure in food and needs. It is highly tough for them to get treatment from doctors and they are also lack of education.

**Family:** The family of the poor is larger compared to the others both areas of rural and urban. There are rural poor households have more children compared urban poor households. However, there are also more tendencies of children per households in Terai compare in the Hills (Myedutown, 2022). Such people as lack of education have no population control measures enough to population control.

**Education:** The most of household family members are illiterate both areas of rural and urban might be due to poverty and ignorance (Myedutown, 2022). The poor families' literacy rate is very less compare the national average. In developing Nations, this issue is the most scaring issue in the country as a whole. Although education is not costly in civil school for regular life children also have to leave their education.

**Expenditure pattern:** The poor used mostly all their earning and about more than 75 % used on food. The important aim of the poor people in undeveloped nations is to attain the food, clothes and home (Myedutown, 2022). In the developing counties like Bangladesh and Nepal in the rural and urban areas is this true. Low income means less use of money on both food and non-food products so this leads to malnutrition in poor and that causes high mortality rate.

**Status of poor in the society:** The status of the poor in the society is very low might be due to most of the poor are illiterate and low caste (Myedutown, 2022). Generally hey have no access or may be less access to publicly supplied things and services. They have

little involvement in politics. In undeveloped countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, the poverty is directly correlated with race and ethnic conditions.

**Housing:** The most of the poor are living in the houses of poor/bad conditions. The large family with poor houses the family members lives in crowding. In the case of the rural poor, the family members have to live in a small mud hut or one room brick house with limited space, same used for cooking, dining, and living and even for sleeping by all family members. In the urban areas also housing condition of the poor is same as the rural poor or worse (Myedutown, 2022). These houses are made to protect the family members from weather conditions like hot, cold and water. These houses do not have a good look or not decorated and are not prepared by using proper technology.

**The place to live:** The poverty extent is very high in rural areas which lead the problem of malnutrition, illiteracy; low life expectancy that is high in rural. Majority of the poor are in the regions, where are able to land is scarce and agricultural productivity is low due to weather-climate –driven conditions as drought, floods and environmental degradation. Poor live in areas, where there are very limited employment, transport, markets, schools and colleges. Similarly, the urban poor live in the slums, along the dirty water or at marshy places. Therefore, they are facing the overcrowding, bad sanitation and contaminated water problems (Myedutown, 2022).

These are total 8 characteristics of poverty and the features of people who are living in poverty. People living in poverty are lack of safe and clean food and quality education and not having the job oriented skills to uplift from poverty. There is need the Government and some social organizations must pay attention to give education and nutritious food to the children of poor people so children in the future life can live with standard in the society.

### **Multidimensional Poverty Measure**

- An index that estimates the percentage of households in a country poverty stricken with three dimensions monetary, education, and basic infrastructure needs to show a clear picture of poverty (World Bank, 2022).
- An average to show the complexity of poverty that has dimensions of quality life after monetary poverty.

The Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM) seeks to know poverty after monetary the basic necessities (main focus of the World Bank's assessment of global poverty) by counting to access to education and basic needs with the monetary number of individuals ratio at the \$2.15 international poverty line (World Bank, 2022). The World Bank's extent takes encouragement and help from other famous/important global multidimensional measures, especially the MPI evolved by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford University but varied from them in one main aspect: it considers monetary poverty less than \$2.15/day, the New International Poverty Line at 2017 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity), as one of the extents. In this broader terminology of poverty, several more people under consideration as poor.

However, monetary poverty is positively correlated with impoverishment in other territories; this relationship is away from reality. The Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2022 report (World Bank, 2022) shows that about 4 out of 10 multidimensional poor people (39 percent) are not considered by monetary poverty, as they are impoverished in nonmonetary dimensions alone. A country's MPM is at least as more as or maximum compare monetary poverty, indicating the extra role of nonmonetary dimensions to poverty and their significance to common well-being. Poverty in nonmonetary extents like access to initial education (schooling) and basic framework, complex poverty and maintain cycles of lack of equality. Attaining high level of living standards for a people becomes very threatening and challenging when poverty in all its types is decided, but it can give to the policymakers the roadmap for and a average of assessing improvements in welfare.

### **Measurements of monetary poverty**

- Food poverty line: Minimum quantity of food an individual should use to remain healthy.
- Non-food poverty line: Mean per capita non-food expenditure of households per capita total expenditure is ending the food

poverty.

- National poverty line: This is the percent of people living below the national poverty line.

### *Effects of poverty*

- Poverty in the end creates the too much tension for poor families.
- Many people in poverty feel inferior in the society due to the insufficient resources. This feeling of inadequacy is coming from generation to generation.
- Few of the total effects of poverty are facing children being sick more often, low birth weight, higher infant mortality rates and in the end.

### *Theories of Poverty*

Poverty is a situation in which a person or community lacks a fixed quantity of resources or belongings in addition of material or monetary things. Specific conditions called absolute or extreme poverty include the totally lack of the average need to meet basic requirements as food, clothing and shelter. Note that there are various terminologies and groups or extents of poverty that are rely on conditions or circumstances (Pineda, 2021). However, there are many theories of poverty, each describing the causes why people or communities not have the ability to connect and arranging a lowest level of living. These theories show the reasons of poverty also give various infrastructures for growing and executing poverty alleviation strategies.

### *The two major schools of thought of poverty*

There are two main theories or schools of thought describing the reasons of poverty: individualistic theories and structural theories. The individualistic perspective commonly think about poverty as a situation occurring from the bottlenecks of poverty stricken individuals while the structural views find the roots poverty conditions from the drawbacks in social frame-works and systems (Pineda, 2021).

### *Individualistic Theories of Poverty*

*Mathew Emmanuel Pineda 2021. <https://www.profolus.com/theories-of-poverty>*

There is a group of theories states poverty findings from the shortage of individuals or the drawbacks of poor people (Pineda, 2021). These theories are collectively called the individualistic theories of poverty. Eighteenth-century sociologist and biologist Herbert Spencer, in his book "SOCIAL STATIS: Or the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness" first published in 1851, disapproved poverty on the poor. He described that poverty should be caused to undesirable moral character. For him, poor people should not be permission to eat because they are not interesting to seek employment (Spencer, 1851). The individualistic theories are more specified theories of the reasons of poverty. These theories have the biogenic theory of poverty and inequality, the human capital theory and the cultural theory of poverty.

### *Structural Theories of Poverty*

Structural functionalism is a skeleton in sociology used for evolving theories depend on the concept that the society is a complicated system consisted of various portions that jointly work in conjunction to encourage unity and strength. It is a model for pursue to describe why a society or a particular element or condition in a society in a way to work by concentrating on the relationship among various social organizations/institutions (Brady, 2009 and Pineda, 2021). As one of the theories of the reasons of poverty, structural theory presents the idea/concept of structural poverty. The theory stated that large-level elements as demographic vulnerabilities, labour market possibilities and resource supply can find out the susceptibility of people and communities to poverty. These are highly determined theories under the structural perspective of poverty.

### *Individualistic Perspective vs. Structural Perspective*

#### *The individualistic Theories of Poverty*

##### *Biogenic Theory*

The book “The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life” by psychologist Richard J. Herrnstein and political scientist Charles Murray furnish the foundational opinions in relation to the biogenic theory of poverty and inequality (Herrnstein and Murray, 1994). According to the capability of an individual can better estimate his or her financial income and job performance, between other personal properties. The primary force that develops and distributes among modern social groups is not family past but genetic psychological capability. However, the upper caste is intelligent people and the lower caste of those who have not relevant intelligence levels. Thus, the biogenetic theory of poverty and inequality states that original intelligence, rather than social status, affects the life chances of an individual. Nature primarily decides the socioeconomic status of an individual. People intelligence above the normal level is intended to become rich while those have intelligence below the normal level are generally poor. Granted that all other things are similar except intelligence level, this justification has been obvious in inequalities in educational achievements, occupational ability and other social consequences (Herrnstein and Murray, 1994 and Pineda, 2021).

##### *Human Capital Theory*

Human capital is the gathering of abilities or skills and knowledge as well as characters or personal qualities, behaviors and habits incorporate within an individual and required to perform labour and generate economic ethics (Becker, 1993 and Pineda, 2021). Scottish economic Adam Smith proposed the concept in the 18th century while American economists Gary Becker and Theodore Schultz first given its modern and more elaborated concept during the 1960s and 1970s (Schultz, 1961). When decided as a theory for describing the reasons of poverty, human ability gives a model for explaining the relationship about the individual decision to expenditure in education or training and the style of his or her lifetime income. The various amount of expenditure in human skills/knowledge/qualification (capital) can also find out various levels of returns (earnings). The concept can also demonstrate the relationship among age and earnings. Younger individuals are highly to become poor due to they have not yet collected sufficient human capital. However, older adults are also considering poorer either because they are too late started to gather human capital or are not well equipped with time-relevant set of abilities.

##### *Cultural Theory*

Like to the biogenic theory, the cultural theory of poverty criticizes the acceptance of socioeconomic inequality not on the social framework or systems but on the shortage of poverty stricken individuals. If the biogenic theory particularly states that poor people are not intelligence or cognitive capability, the cultural theory claims that they are not having the motivation to attain due to their contradiction values (Pineda, 2021). The theory has a close relevance to the opinions of Spencer. However, it was expanded further by American anthropologist Oscar Lewis (Lewis, 1969). It is also same to the inaccurate trait theory of poverty by economist Bradley R. Schiller. However, the theory predominantly describes that the values of an individual facing poverty play a critical role in ameliorate his or her poverty stricken situation. This assertion tries to explain why people in certain communities remain poor remains despite the existence of poverty alleviation programs. An important character of the cultural theory of poverty is that it may not only affect a certain individual but also the generations beginning and subsequent of him or her. In the book chapter “Culture of Poverty” published in 1969, Lewis described that the subgroup of the poor has system that encourage poverty. For instance, children develop in poverty stricken communities will incorporate affection of hopelessness or dependence, thus making them incapable to take advantages of possibilities when they develop (Lewis, 1969 and Pineda, 2021).

Poverty is particularly a outcome of depressing (negative) and ineffective cultural values continue from generations to generations according to this theory. The cause why poverty endures is that it develops a cycle. Moreover, this theory also withstand that the opulent individuals of the community have social behavior or values that are very varied from their poverty stricken counterparts (Pineda, 2021).

## *The Structural Theories of Poverty*

### *General structural theories*

In his book, political science professor David Brady stated that poverty is not only an outcome of the incapability of an individual. Poverty tends to be prevailing in poverty stricken group of environments and problematic labour market atmosphere. However, the higher the number of individuals lives in this atmosphere, the more will be the poverty (Brady, 2009 and Pineda, 2021). Brady especially describes that poverty outcome from the incompetent of the society to jointly take moral responsibility for encourage the financial support of its citizens by the tool of the welfare state. However, welfare plans are jointly the best way for declining poverty. Sociology professor Edward Royce also states that in the United States, besides being a rich nation, poverty exists unchecked not due to the individual weaknesses of the poor but because of the fault of the American social system, specially of its political economy. Royce especially recorded that poverty presents structural inconsistency. In societies with occurrence of poverty, people have different status as illustrated in different relations in roles, functions, responsibilities, decisions, rights and opportunities (Royce, 2015).

### *Marxian Theory*

The research works of German economist and sociologist Karl Marx given the foundational cause for the frame of ideas called Marxism. These ideas commonly entitled a criticism of capitalism, particularly stating that imbalance is a important component of a capitalistic economic system (Pineda, 2021). Another works of Brady and Royce also described the function of imbalance in promoting poverty. They each recorded that modern social framework encourage an imbalance of power and thus, enhance inequality. However, Marxism is a particular theory within the common structural theory of poverty.

No doubt, it is true to the declaration of long-established Marxism, the Marxian theory states that the reason of poverty is international due to the class fighting among the capitalist or owners of the ways of production and the producers and try to protect them from achieving socioeconomic development as well as possible to sustain their check over the methods of production (Pineda, 2021).

### *Restricted Opportunity Theory*

The controlled opportunity theory describes those poverty outcomes from the atmospheres that are beyond the control of poverty stricken individual. This atmosphere is commonly in the center among the lack of opportunity or the unable to access such possibilities (Pineda, 2021). Economist Bradley Schiller first proposed the restricted opportunity theory as one of the three theories of the reasons of poverty along with the distorted character theory and Big Brother theory in the book "The Economics of Poverty and Discrimination" first published in 1972 (Schiller, 1972).

Main of the theory is logic that poor people lack acceptable and comparatively ample access to economic possibilities. They cannot ignore poverty or would be unable to carry out of their poverty stricken conditions unless their economic possibilities enhance (Pineda, 2021). Poverty is crucial them without of opportunities. The restricted opportunity theory describes that needs as access to valuable education, health care oriented programs, healthy communities and relevant public facilities and effective programs are important factors that can check the socioeconomic level of an individual.

### *Approaches to Poverty*

There are explained the four approaches of poverty.

**The monetary approach:** This is the established approach, which large people and specialists hold (even if they don't know they do) It basically refers poverty as the lack of substantial resources i.e. income. That is, people are poor if they don't have the income (<https://globalvolunteers.org/four-approaches-to-poverty/>)

**Capability approach:** The capability approach, introduced by novel prize laureate Amartya Sen, goes beyond the materials possession feelings of poverty of the monetary approach. It recorded that material resources are not sufficient to assure healthy since their pres-



ence does not need their enjoyment. As we reported before a rich individual with a disease could not be able to enjoy with his money. He might actually be highly poverty stricken or in other words, be lack of income (poor). Considering this, the capability approach explains poverty as the without of opportunities to entertain the type of comfortable values of life. The approach called this opportunities “capabilities,” and derives its name from this concept (<https://globalvolunteers.org/four-approaches-to-poverty/>)

**Social Exclusion:** The Social Exclusion approach also records the limited willingness of the monetary approach but main interest on the processes of social exclusion to particular groups. For instance, limited people could have good jobs but if they are socially excluded by the most because of their cast/class/ race/ religion/ethnicity etc. then said they have not a good life. According to this approach, a person might be struggling poverty if he or she is being excluded by other individuals of society (<https://globalvolunteers.org/four-approaches-to-poverty/>)

**Participatory Approaches:** Participatory approaches do not liable to know from the specialists what poverty is. Rather, they know to cause of poverty from the conditions of the poor. They collect the evidences of highly poverty stricken people on what poverty is. Based on these evidences, they record common concern and suggest a wider inception of poverty that has many reasons (<https://globalvolunteers.org/four-approaches-to-poverty/>)

**The right approach:** These four approaches to poverty have various concern and record several predominant factors of what poverty are. But we would be declining it if we were to equal one of these factors to poverty itself. Rather, the different of concerns should encourage us to add first that poverty is not about the without of one but of many things. In other words, poverty is multidimensional (<https://globalvolunteers.org/four-approaches-to-poverty/>). A secondly concluded that specialists could not always be able of knowing or discussing all that poverty is. The monetary approach obviously does not cover all the poor sufferers, nor is social discarded the only or even main brawl of the poor (in communities with high social cohesion there may be several poor). So, the participatory approaches and the capability approach advocate, we must also hear to what the people themselves aware and value. Only then will we be capable to know what poverty is. If poverty is multi-dimensional, and our inception of poverty must be briefed by the evidences of the poor, the key to know poverty is to realize what the poor say are the causes of poverty. That’s why, in a sense, no concern how much you have investigated, you would never know poverty unless you listen their evidences. This is one of the causes why Global Volunteers service programs are so important. Besides openly serving poor people, they give a possibility for volunteers to join with them and know their fight. One of the advantages of volunteering is that it works as a special way to understand and open your eyes to poverty and to other people.

### ***Ending poverty Agenda for Sustainable Development***

The sustainable development (SDGs) to take action against poverty in target 1.A as “Arrangement of resources from different sources by enhancing cooperation, introduce to give sufficient and predictable feature for developing countries, especially under developed countries, to apply programmes and policies to finish poverty in all directions.” The SDGs have objective to develop effective policy at national and regional levels, for pro-poor and sex-sensitive established strategies to secure that by 2030 for gender equality in economic resources, all other basic services related to land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/pov>)

### ***The 17 aims for eliminating the poverty are given below***

No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-Being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry Innovation and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequality, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate action, Life below Water, Life and Land, Peace Justice and Strong Institutions, Partnerships for the Goals (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/pov>).

## Challenges

Aggarwal (2021) reported as the following challenges:

- Occurrence of extreme poverty found much more in rural than in urban areas.
- Despite quick growth and development, an unacceptable high percentage of population continues to struggle from severe and multidimensional deprivation.
- The several of poverty alleviation programmes have been proposed, they function in a kind of bubble. There is no systematic attempt to know people who are in poverty, find their requirements, address and enable them to grow up the poverty line.
- Occurrence of extreme poverty found much more in rural than in urban areas.
- Despite quick growth and development, an unacceptable high percentage of population continues to struggle from severe and multidimensional deprivation.
- The resources supplied to anti-poverty programmes are deficient and there is a hidden understanding that targets will be decreased as the fund availability. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act failed to provide the guaranteed 100 days of work in many states.
- There is no method to ensure the programmes reach and meant for everybody.
- No proper implementation and right targeting
- There is lot of overlapping of schemes.
- Every year a huge population is added to the poverty. This shows the scheme inefficient/ineffective.

## Conclusion

The different poverty have insufficient income and basic needs for sustainable livelihoods; starvation and under nutrition; bad health; low or no access to education and other basic amenities; enhanced morbidity and mortality rate from sickness; without home and insufficient houses; bad weather and social displacement and distinction. Extreme poverty related income required to meet the individual's initial needs like clothing, shelter and food and 719 million people about 9.2 % of the total population of the world according to updates in 2021. Absolute poverty found mostly in sub-Saharan Africa. About 2/3 are children and youth of the poor world and women observed in most of the regions. The World Bank update the International World Poverty Line from 1.90 to \$2.15 that means who are living less than \$2.15 considered in Extreme Poverty. There is very strange to know that developed countries also have the population suffered from poverty even they are rich like the undeveloped countries. However, the occurrence of extreme poverty found much more in rural than in urban areas. It is recorded that where the quick growth and development the high percentage of population continues to struggle from severe and multidimensional deprivation.

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