



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE NAME : BSC (NURSING) I YEAR

SUBJECT : APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

UNIT IV: SOCIAL PROBLEMS

TOPIC : POVERTY



INTRODUCTION



- Poverty is a social problem and it is one of the manifestations of inequality.
- The study of poverty is central to any examination of social equality, including an analysis of who is poor and the reasons for their poverty.

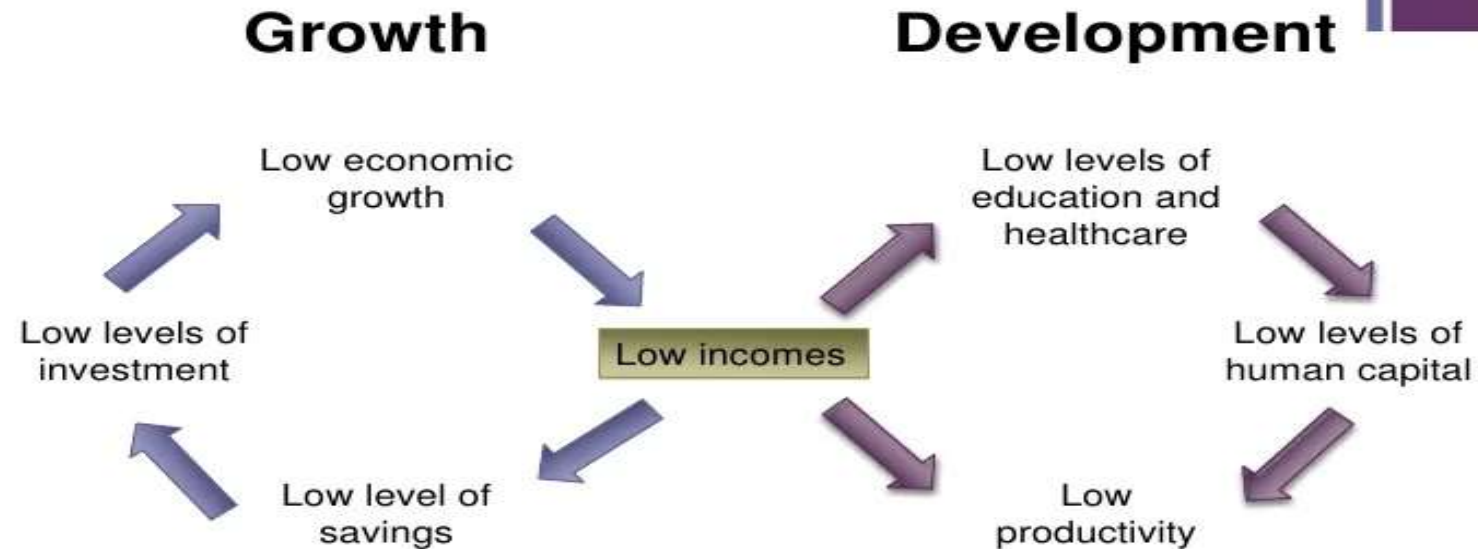


DEFINITION

- Poverty refers to “A low standard of living that lasts long enough to undermine the health, morale, and self respect of an individual or group of individuals.
- A state in which resources, usually material but sometimes cultural, are lacking.
- Poverty is insufficient supply of those things which are requisite for an individual to maintain himself and those dependent upon him in health and vigour’.

POVERTY CYCLE

+ Poverty Cycle





CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY



- Poverty is invariably defined in terms of material well-being only.
- Poverty is defined as a form of multiple deprivations
- Poverty is a multi dimensional phenomenon





CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY



- Caused by a variety of factors
- Poverty is an inter-related wave of economic, social, psychological, cultural and political factors
- Real poverty may not be apparent and apparent poverty may not be real.





ABSOLUTE POVERTY



- **Absolute Poverty:** Poverty defined in absolute terms refers to a state in which the individual lacks the resources necessary for subsistence.
- Known as “**subsistence poverty**”
- Minimum subsistence requirements such as food, clothing, shelter, health care, etc.





RELATIVE POVERTY

- Relative definitions of poverty - refers to the individuals or groups with lack of resources when compared with that of other members of the society – in other words, their relative standard of living.





SUBJECTIVE POVERTY



- **Subjective poverty** refers to one's **personal consideration** of their situation in terms of finances and material needs.
- Poverty is determined by
 - the feelings,
 - expectations,
 - perceptions, and
 - thoughts of the **individual**,
 - rather than by a standardised definition.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- Byrne argued that social exclusion happens to people by generators outside their control - due to systematic, structural elements of society.
- Focuses on how poor people are excluded from certain rights and privileges due to their financial status.





CAUSES OF POVERTY



- Agriculture is the key
- Caste Based Segregation
- Economic reforms and causes of poverty in India
- Neglecting the poor, once more
- Market liberalization and globalization



CAUSES OF POVERTY

- Land Distribution- A Marker Of Development
- Land Owners And Powerful Social Groups
- Land inequality and social justice
- Land Grabs
- Social And Institutional Discrimination



CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY

- Illiteracy
- Child Labour
- Nutrition And Diet
- Inadequate Living Condition
- Housing Issues
- Unemployment
- Hygiene And Sanitation





CONCLUSION



- Poverty is a social phenomenon in which a segment of the population is unable to meet even the most basic of human needs
- Poverty persists in India, despite the country's massive GDP growth rate (around 9%), particularly in rural areas, where 70% of the country's 1.2 billion people live.
- It has one of the world's fastest growing economies, but its wealth is not evenly distributed across the population

