
The Borgen Project

The Borgen Project is a revolutionary, national campaign that works with U.S. leaders to refine their retaliation to the worldwide poverty disaster. Poverty's clarification is based on one person's present living state that the person is experiencing. However, many people think that poverty is based on an individual's income. In other words, an individual's living state requires the coalition of shelter, food, water, clothing and medical supplies. Therefore, there is a big difference between poverty in the United States and in third world countries. The U.S. government supports poverty-stricken families with food stamps, housing and even free access to Medicare and Medicaid programs. Furthermore, families living in poverty within the United States still have access to food, shelter and the ability to go out once in a while.

The impacts of poverty are intricately, entangled and deeply connected. However, it is better to individually clarify the effects of poverty before observing its relation to one another. There are five main effects of poverty and their implications. Firstly, according to Donald Hirsch, dissertation Joseph Rowntree Foundation, education is only fourteen percent of the variation in a child's performance can be attributed to school quality. It means that a student's background has a significant effect on their achievements in school. Low-income family's children show bad performance in school. By the end term of primary school, pupils that get free school meals are almost three terms behind their more prosperous peers as estimated by Department for Education. Secondly, a research by Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime has concluded that poverty had a crucial and direct impact on teenager's risk to involve in violence at tender age of 15. Teenagers living in a family with an unemployed family head were also more likely to participate in criminal activities. This means that for certain types of young people, living in a poor household increases their risk of engaging in violence beyond what one would expect.

In addition, child development is another one of the effects of poverty. Child development's definition implies the psychological, emotional and biological changes that occur in human beings between birth and the end of puberty, as the individual progresses from dependency to increasing individualism. Children who grow up in poverty suffer more persistent, frequent, and severe health problems than do children who grow up under better financial circumstances. Many infants born into poverty-stricken families have a low birth weight, which is related to many avoidable mental and physical disabilities and diseases. These infants are also more likely to die before their first birthday.

Children from poverty-stricken families are often unable to participate in entertainment, celebratory and social activities, which will negatively affect their self-esteem and relationships.

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They may emotionally hurt and unable to take advantage of learning opportunities in school, which can eventually lessen their possibility of a good career in the future. Lastly, low social adaptability is children born into poverty may also grow up to be poor adult. For instance, according to the statistics,

In 1970s Britain teenagers in penury are twice as poor as adults, while poor teenagers in the 1980s are four times as likely to remain poor. When parents are unemployed, they are unable to provide their children with necessary requirements and resources. This ultimately makes it more difficult for them to build a better life for their children in the future.

Lastly, extra social spending is when adults are unable to satisfy their full potential in society, they promote less productively to the economy. They frequently accept payment benefits and decreased tax revenues, which necessitates extra social spending. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation appraises that child poverty costs the United Kingdom at least £25 billion a year. This includes £12 billion a year on public spending on services that mitigate the immediate effects of poverty. The remaining £13 billion accounts for the annual costs of below average employment rates. The key to mitigate poverty is to consort humanitarian efforts between these many factors. Once we comprehend the effects of poverty and their many dimensions, we can take the necessary steps to eliminate the issue altogether.

In conclusion, so taking necessary steps to develop health and education sectors in these countries is a good way to reduce poverty. Firstly, we have to develop services for pregnant women of those countries and provide them good food filling with proper nutrients to keep the babies in good health, hence provide better understanding and concentration power. Developing the education sectors of those countries with the help of charity services and the government of developed countries is also a good step to develop education system in those countries. When we take a look at the situation of education in a number of African countries affected by poverty, we could see language barriers in a lack of proper facilities; and military conflicts. Besides, increasing the number of organizations who are working to reduce poverty 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 people who are conducting charity services 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.

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