



Poverty and social inequality in society and their implications

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$$\text{Min} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \cdot x_i$$

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$$s.t. A_{(n+w) \times n} X_{n \times 1} \geq b_{(n+w) \times 1}$$

$$s.t. y = A_{n \times n} X_{n \times 1}$$

ABSTRACT

Usually calculated by calculating the absolute poverty line, with poverty as well as the limitations due to lack of access to accurate data is how to choose the items needed for low-income groups, is confronting. On the other hand, the determination of relative poverty rather than poverty, inequality shows. This paper inequality poverty and its causes in society, with an emphasis on equality of society makes. Show the causes and consequences of poverty in our communities, especially Iran could use the attention of planners and policy makers socio - economic placed. Because the consequences of any social phenomenon causes can be the starting point and deal with of the phenomenon Poverty and social inequalities in society.

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Introduction

Despite the lack of empirical studies on the extent and depth of poverty in the last phases poverty levels, Twin human social life has been the development of human society and its structural changes at different temporal and spatial poverty as a phenomenon of social change there is a discrepancy in the evaluation of a given society. poverty and inequality and social justice in the context of the two terms are complementary. (Mansoor, 2001)

Definition of Poverty

Definition and perceptions of poverty is different, it requires some means have been answered. Some of the poverty level of income that they can buy and use at least one person does not need to exist. Some poor person who believes that his property is not sufficient to meet his need, And the idea of some poor person who is unable to provide the basic material needs, especially first need to be that the health of body and nutrition. Poverty means poverty, and poverty is hard enough, and so was the inability to meet basic human needs. The poor person is defined as the aggregation of all or some of the basic necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter is not a lack of access to a minimum of, the life of jeopardize.

Types of Poverty

1 - Absolute poverty: is the inability to meet minimum essential human needs (food, clothing, shelter, basic health care).

2 - relative poverty rate of persons living in each other.

Poverty line:

Income less than the amount of income that the owners are identified as poor. The relationship between poverty and social inequality: the problem of how to measure poverty and inequality must both be considered. 1 - How many percent of the population will have a percentage of their income in income 2 - gap lower income groups is how most of the above.

There are two aspects to measure poverty and social inequality

1 - Grow Rich -poor gap between where the majority of the population is economically better off than the poor, the rich, both in terms of economic development, but the difference between the population of the lower strata the bottom of society

is not tolerated in Top them to what are not satisfied (distance to) submit to relationships Theories of poverty

1 - Cultural Landscape :Household conclude that these specific patterns of behavior and values have been moved downstairs from generation to generation stems from the vision of the poor are responsible for their poverty (Afrough, 2000, p 69).

2 - landscape position: will not change their subculture → (Afrough, 2000, p 75).

Theories of poverty:

1- Cultural Landscape: They believed that the lower class and the behavior patterns that express a particular value, especially with the dominant society and culture is different. These categories according to crime and violation of the lower classes, intensity and type of mental illness, the situation of education

2 - landscape position

This view believes that poverty is due to forces beyond the control of the person to be searched. The point of view of structural poverty and lack of opportunities for promotion to the position of poor returns, and thus the structural position of the poor that should be changed are not sub-cultures of (Afrough, 2000., P. 75).

3 - Outlook connection

The vision is to understand the situation poorer in terms of social structures, attitudes and practices of non- poor, the poor and the impact of the attitudes and actions of the poor rests (Afrough, 2000 : p 74 .) From this perspective, the notion that society Non-poor than fundamental role in poverty and that the poor are poor, some people think is his. In other words, because people always judge others see themselves in the mirror, so the judge believed to play a role in poor people's concept of self (Afrough, 2000 : 75)

Determinants of poverty and social inequality Gini Coefficient:

Better distribution of income is Gini coefficient between 79-69 trend has revealed that 42 per cent of 69 to 45 percent in 79 years has been that indicates the increasing discrepancy inequality the distribution of income between different groups in society. 's. these statistics are considerably different from the

distribution of income among cities and villages . , if the situation will continue to shape and measures to adjust the income is not done in the last ten years we have had three percent increase in the Gini coefficient until in 89 to 48 percent and in the future we will face a crisis of poverty and inequality .more. they maintained 69 to 79 years lower than The top above the top lower deciles of the total, respectively order has been 20-2/20-5/20-9/19-22-2/23-4/33-6/23 but again, this value is high relative decline in absolute terms , despite the high rate of inflation , a widening of inequality and poverty during the next decade will be.(Rafi Pour F:2008)

Poverty

One of the criteria of poverty, inequality, poverty rates , which means a constant level of real income is fixed and one minimum standard of living for a family in a community provides. Based on statistical calculations household budget , Statistical Center of Iran, the relative poverty line from 1369 to 1376, 6.5- fold, due to the inflation rate of unemployment weakness economic system has increased , the rate of inflation The unemployment not diminish the value of two decades in the future about threefold increase. population below the poverty line from 65 to 76 years of 8 percent reduction in urban communities and rural communities has increased 1.6 percent . Overall percentage of population below the poverty line in the country in the years 1367 to 1996 from 17.1 to 17.5 percent. According to statistics published in 82 three million households in the country below the poverty line are equivalent to twelve million people. Economy from the 60s to the So it was like 70% of the wealth in the hands of 30 % of the population and 30 percent of remaining wealth in the hands of 70 % of the population and this shows the discrepancy inequality social caused by a strain of visionary policy overhang in the first and second developing country has . The main feature of the poor , especially the top one in the years 1374 and 1996, the household superintendent more than 60 years have had or head of household women under 60 years has been such that in 1996 the group for about 63 percent of heads of households in the top of the first formed The causes of poverty and social inequalities

One of the longstanding problems of poverty and inequality in human society. All societies, whether in present or in history, more or less unequal in size and quantitative utility vehicle (wealth and income) intrinsic quality (respect and dignity) and connected (power) to have such an experience (Afrough, 2000, 67).

Our community poverty inequalities social reasons, there are numerous, One of the most important factors of population growth has been. Tremendous growth in the population developing our decades of the 60 most important factor in poverty is recognized. Because on the one hand to reduce the per capita income and the nature of The decline in living standards and welfare facilities earnestly Swallowing Easy creating employment opportunities is a wide range of migration from rural to Cities other hand, the lack of adequate employment opportunities to reduce poverty and increase living standards in recent years provides. In addition to the economic factors such as unfair distribution of resources, facilities, low volume production, low income, lack of coordination between different groups of consumers, lack of production and consumption accurately, lazy and economical working of the causes of poverty among social class And the gap inequalities. Consequences of the crisis of poverty inequalities Poverty and social inequality not the only cause of the crisis but also by a series of relationships because And handicapped of crisis, the other provides. A Criminology Italian citing research in this

field says: In Italy, 65% of households poor and 85% of these crimes are related to this group.

Pathology struggle With poverty

1. Inflation

In other areas, the area of economic policy is not at all the most important fight inflation. Inflation makes the poor poorer and the rich richer. Naturally, the best anti-poverty policies, the anti-inflation policy. If inflation is controlled by the buying power of the population increases and increasing purchasing power of the people is meant to increase the power of choice and enjoy. The king bit support package that will be offered for poverty fight inflation.

2. Looked traditional and non-governmental organizations to poverty

Unfortunately it seems that many organizations and institutions responsible for combating poverty in the country with a non-traditional approach are the lack of perspective and subject matter.

3. The lack of systematic information on poverty

Another cause of incompetence, lack of comprehensive information on the situation of poverty and poverty alleviation poverty alleviation policies in the country. So that now it is not clear exactly who are under poverty? What is the distance of the poverty line? Poverty alleviation policies and how they have been successful in reducing the pains and problems? Distribution of poverty in the land area of what was then one of the major actions taken based on the comprehensive Iranian information to any Iranian citizen it is a social code. (Miri inspiration:2001)

4. Multiple organizations responsible (parallel)

Bureaucracy is responsible for a wide variety of organizations. So that now more than 28 insurance agencies

A, protection and relief agencies such as social security, welfare, health care organizations, the Red Crescent, the disaster, the emergency organization, Relief Foundation, and despised war, martyr, organizations, pension funds, insurance companies and villagers as they the parallel tasks are activities that in some cases this has greatly increased the cost of poverty alleviation and support services.

The government should remove barriers to social, legal and political wealth to the poor and thus increasing their influence on decision-making processes can help.

5. Lack of systematic information on poverty

Another cause of incompetence, lack of comprehensive information on the situation of poverty and poverty alleviation policies Poverty eradication in the country. So that now it is not clear exactly who are under poverty? What is the distance of the poverty line? Poverty alleviation policies and how they have been successful in reducing the pains and problems? How is the distribution of poverty across the country? Looking at the poverty situation in the country shows that even the poorest of the population of Yemen, expanding education, health and ... After the Islamic revolution is far better than the poor in South Asia or Africa, but sadly some regions (such as regions with an area of several thousand square kilometers of the indenture) are suffering from extreme poverty. Governments and institutions need special attention to these areas are revolutionary.

6. The lack of a coherent strategy and targeted programs for poverty alleviation

Drafting the bill despite the poverty in the country (in 1996), never in the open session of parliament, the bill was introduced.

Conclusions

Relative poverty (income inequality) does not show a society does not necessarily poverty. May be a relatively low-income population, while the others are not really poor, relatively high income, are poor. To calculate absolute poverty can be used in households with two food and non-food divide. According to statistics published by the percentage of population below poverty in Iran to 17.5 percent in 1996 is over. Poverty inequalities other consequences like malnutrition, low IQ And handicapped subjective, not recreation for lack of proper sanitation, increasing political tensions due to not meeting the needs of young people, lower mantle ideas, social responsibility, cooperation .provide for labor. Additionally, the following measures may be necessary.

- Identification of deep poverty dimensions of poverty, poor precedent of population below the poverty line, And fluctuations these developments. Revising the objectives, policies, programs, budgets motion of traditional and non-governmental organizations fighting poverty in most construction This non-traditional approach system. The implementation of policies and programs targeted for each of the categories below poverty line . Development agencies, social security insurance, retirement services to create effective steps to reduce inequalities .Preventing irregular migration from villages to cities, regional

and global economic policies by creating basic facilities And employment through land tenure, agriculture, development of animal husbandry, small industries, rural support programs in various aspects.

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