

CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETY

Ruslan M. Kliuchnyk, Alfred Nobel University, Dnipro (Ukraine)

E-mail: nobelpolis@duan.edu.ua

DOI 10.32342/2074-5362-2022-2-33-4

Keywords: *consumption, poverty, consequences of poverty, social exclusion, political radicalism, political protest*

The article examines the main consequences of poverty for individual citizens and society as a whole. Among the consequences of poverty for individuals, physiological, psychological and communicative effects are distinguished. The physiological consequences of poverty are the unavailability of quality food, as well as quality medical, hygiene, and health services, which reduces both life expectancy and health in general. Psychological problems include stress, depression, alcohol and drug abuse, which can lead to suicidal tendencies. The communicative consequences mean that a poor person often loses social ties, and his or her circle of communication becomes quite limited.

Poverty also affects society as a whole. Among the purely economic consequences, we singled out the Vicious Cycle of Poverty, to which many Western studies are devoted. Also, impoverished societies in general cannot afford goods and services that are not related to survival. Therefore, there is a low demand for various categories of services, in particular, educational ones. Poverty is one of the factors of labor migration, which is illustrated by the example of Ukraine.

In the conditions of a transitional and a market economy in post-Soviet states, the desire to withstand competition on the world market under the conditions of high energy and material intensity of production has been reflected in the preservation of low labour costs. Low wages, in turn, are a direct factor in the formation of social and economic risks in the field of human development.

Poverty is also associated with the phenomenon of social exclusion, which we consider as the process of excluding an individual or a social group from social relations. A special class of precariat is being formed. The precariat is capable of self-organization under certain conditions. This group of people is associated with the spread of shadow employment and other forms of violation of the law.

Political problems caused by poverty are also important. Poor citizens in the vast majority of countries (at least in all democracies) have the right to vote. Accordingly, they often support populist movements. Poverty and unemployment lead people to support far-left and far-right parties. Far-right movements often have an anti-immigrant focus. Sometimes poverty, social exclusion, social deprivation and other related socio-economic factors lead to revolutions and coups.

In our opinion, relative poverty is unavoidable in principle, since in any society there will always be more and less wealthy citizens. But absolute poverty, which puts a person on the edge of normal existence, can and must be overcome. According to this, most countries of the world, including Ukraine, declare themselves welfare states.

The article uses the achievements of economic, political, sociological, psychological and other sciences, taking into account the interdisciplinary synthesis and the pluralism of approaches. Modern trends in the interpretation of the consequences of poverty, which can be traced in the works of Ukrainian and foreign authors, are analyzed.

References

1. Pchelianska, H.O. (2017). *Bidnist naselennia ta ii vplyv na formuvannia prodovolchoi bezpeky* [Poverty of population and its influence of food security formation]. *Biznesinform* [Business Inform], no, 8, pp. 167-172. (in Ukrainian).

2. Poliakova, S.V., Novosilska, T.V. (2015). *Bidnist naseleennia za spozhyvanniam: novi vymiry* [Consumption poverty of population: new dimensions]. *Demohrafiia ta sotsial'na ekonomika* [Demography and social economy], no. 1 (23), pp. 22-31. (in Ukrainian).

3. Hamilton, A., Svensson, J. (2014). The vicious circle of poverty, poor public service provision, and state legitimacy: A view from the ground in Sudan. Institute for International Economic Studies. Seminar paper No. 772. URL: http://www.iies.su.se/polopoly_fs/1.287603.1466421786!/menu/standard/file/772.pdf (Accessed 15 July 2022).

4. Horodetska, T.E. (2012). *Vplyv dyferentsiatsii dokhodiv naseleennia na formuvannia sotsialnykh shokiv u suspilstvi* [The influence of population incomes differentiation on social shock formation in society.]. *Zovnishnia torhivlia: pravo, ekonomika, finansy* [Foreign trade: economics, finance, law], no. 3, pp. 94-99. (in Ukrainian).

5. Karpiak, M.O. (2020). *Sotsialna ekskluuziia v Ukraini: oznaky ta formy proiavu v suchasnomu suspilstvi* [Social exclusion in Ukraine: the features and forms of its manifestation in modern society]. *Rehionalna ekonomika* [Regional Economy], no. 2, pp. 133-152. (in Ukrainian).

6. Shulika, A.A. (2019). *Osoblyvosti rozuminnia prekarnosti v suchasnomu politychnomu dyskursi* [Features of understanding precarity in modern political discussion]. *Filosofia i politolohiia v konteksti suchasnoi kultury* [Philosophy and Political Science in the context of modern culture], vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 79-86. (in Ukrainian).

7. Peters, D., Garg, A., Bloom, G., Walker, D., Brieger, W., Rahman, H. (2007). Poverty and Access to Health Care in Developing Countries. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 2008;1136:161-71. doi: 10.1196/annals.1425.011. Epub 2007 Oct 22.

8. Marryat, L, Frank, J. (2019). Factors associated with adverse childhood experiences in Scottish children: a prospective cohort study. *BMJ Paediatr Open* 2019; 3(1): e000340.

9. Smith, M, Williamson, A.E., Walsh, D., McCartney, G. (2016). Is there a link between childhood adversity, attachment style and Scotland's excess mortality? Evidence, challenges and potential research. *BMC Public Health*, 16: 655.

10. Knifton, L., Inglis, G. (2020). Poverty and mental health: policy, practice and research implications. *BJPsych Bull*, Oct; 44(5): 193-196.

11. The vicious cycle of poverty (2015). University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. URL: http://publish.illinois.edu/zzhangecon/files/2015/12/VCP_DU.pdf (Accessed 15 July 2022).

12. 2021 Annual International Migration and Forced Displacement Trends and Policies Report to the G20. International Labour Organization. URL: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---ddg_p/documents/publication/wcms_829943.pdf (Accessed 21 July 2022).

13. *Prekariat: stanovlenie novogo klassa* (2020). [Precariat: establishing a new class] / Ed. by Zh.T. Toshhenko. Moscow: *Centr socialnogo prognozirovaniia i marketinga* [Center for social prognosis and marketing], 2020, 400 p.

14. Ballafkih, H., Zinsmeister, J., & Meerman, M. (2017). A Job and a sufficient income is not enough: the needs of the Dutch Precariat. *Journal of Workplace Rights*, 2017 (Oktober-December).

15. Kliuchnyk, R.M. (2021). *Bidnist ta sotsialna eksklyuziia* [Poverty and social exclusion]. *Sotsiologichni dyskursy: Materialy V Vseukrains'koi naukovoï konferentsii molodykh uchenykh (m. Dnipro, 10 hrudnia 2021 roku)* [Sociology Discourse: materials of the 5th all-Ukrainian scientific conference of young scientists]. Dnipro, pp. 51-54. (in Ukrainian).

16. Kliuchnyk, R.M., Nevesela, K.O. (2020). *Populizm iak suchasnyj polityko-ekonomichnyj fenomen* [Populism as a social and political phenomenon]. *Akademichnyj ohliad* [Academy Review], no. 2 (53), pp. 5-18. (in Ukrainian).

17. Why are people protesting in Sri Lanka? (2022). The Guardian. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/apr/06/why-are-people-protesting-in-sri-lanka> (Accessed 12 August 2022).

Одержано 4.11.2022.