



## **Poverty is Habitual and Genetic**

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### **Author's contribution**

*The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.*

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the article is to prove the statement that Poverty is Habitual and Genetic. For this, several families were observed over years to fulfill the objectives. Habitual facts of the respondents were observed to understand the relationship with poverty. Daily habits which were repeating by the respondents were considered. Poverty and genetic relationship were observed. Why and how do they become poor by the influence of previous generations were explained. Finally it was concluded that Poverty is habitual and genetic.

*Keywords: Poverty; habit; genetics.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

By definition, poverty is extremely complex, multidimensional, linked to many variables and global and we are taking and implementing so many strategies to make people out of poverty [1,2,3]. However, poverty is a situation where people have less or no access to their needs to maintain a minimum standard of life. There are lots of variables that are identified by literature as

responsible factors for being poor. Some of them are inability to invest in education, less access to credit, war and violence, slow economic growth, unemployment, and so on [4,5,6,7]. And, the same variables are identified by literature year after year.

The progress towards poverty eradication is varying from region to region, government to government and community to community but all

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of we have the same aim and that is eradicating poverty. Comparing with one another, it is slow in progress in some countries and some are relatively speedy. But why? We have identified a lot of variables that are really responsible for poverty but I have a different view. And that is, poverty is not only responsible for above mentioned variables but also it is genetic and habitual in nature. And this research note will prove the statement.

**2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

To justify the statement, the habitual pattern of several families was observed over 2 years and historical data of these families were considered for genetical facts. Both poor and non-poor families were taken into consideration to justify the statement. Socioeconomic and other variables which support the status of poor and non-poor were also considered. General and common daily habits such as food consumption, health, use of times, perception of information, occupation, asset use, relationship with family members, choice of migration, relation with neighbors, dependency on particular occupation etc. was granted. From a household, the following respondents were taken (Table 1). It is noted that, from each family four members were occupied but all the respondents from a household were considered as one respondent for simplification of the justification. Here, opinion and pattern of habits of every individuals were taken/observed separately but at the time of giving justification, all four were considers as one respondent (grandfather).

The four members were occupied to understand the total habitual pattern and all of them considered as single respondents with different phases of life. The same thing was done for all other families and for both poor and non-poor. That means, SUM(respondents)= An old man.

**3. JUSTIFICATIONS**

**How does poverty genetic?**

Habit and genetics are interdependent. But, habitual activities are mostly determined by

genetics. Sometimes it also depends on the culture and the environment. Here we will ignore all other factors to make our assumption simple.

Most of the time, willingness to change the livelihood condition/overall socioeconomics conditions are predetermined by genetics (author’s observation). Like, if one’s grandfather had a tendency to change his economic status, it is obvious that his father will also have this. Then if his father had this, most probably he will do the same thing and observation suggest the same.

There are thousands of examples where the same thing is repeating. If we find any exception then it must be due to some other factors and it will be taken into consideration more carefully. Suppose, someone's father was not poor. But, we have found him poor. In that situation, we will have to wait for the next generation and we will find the next generation not to be poor. And the actual scenery is this.

In the case of people who are poor, we will have the same findings If the grand grandfather is poor, then grandfather will also be poor. If the grandfather is poor then father, oneself and his next generation will subsequently be poor. If we find someone among them who is poor, then we will wait for the next generation to see. And, we will found that the next generation will be poor. So, what happened to the other one who was not poor? Because, he was forced by some other external factors not to be poor.

We found, both the habitual and genetic factors together give a strong boundary around a person which is quite hard to break. But, if it is possible to dim at least one of them then it may accelerate poverty to positive changes and make them possible to break the boundary to some extent. And, after a few generations, it will make possible to overcome or get out of the trap.

**Now, how does poverty habitual?**

Let's consider an example, Small scale fishermen in the coastal areas face frequent climatic disasters. Sometimes they do not have

**Table 1. Different phases of the respondents (assumed)**

<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Consideration</b>	<b>Final respondent</b>
Grandfather	Core respondent	Sum of all four respondents will be ONE respondent (grandfather).
Son	Middle age phase of Grandfather	
Grandson	Young age phase of Grandfather	
Grand Grandson	Teenager phase of Grandfather	

any other alternative earning sources, sometimes they migrate to mitigate loss, to save their lives and to sustain in the long run. They are adopting new technologies, they are taking training on how to mitigate climate risk, they are trying to involve in alternative income generating activities (IGAs) and so on. Several government and non-government agencies are trying to change their livelihood conditions by providing trainings and inputs also. But, they are still poor and hopefully, they will remain poor.

Anything is habitual when it is done constantly or regularly. In the coastal areas as well as other areas where small scale fishers live in, they are habitual to do the same things which accelerate poverty. Let's look at an example Mr. Antor (Assume), who is doing the following work over and over.

- I. Every morning Mr. Antor wake up early in the morning and start to smoke before taking his breakfast.
- II. He is taking his food on the floor although he has a table which makes his food unhygienic.
- III. He is telling his children to go to school but not forcing or motivating.
- IV. He himself keeping him dirty although he knows the importance.
- V. Mr. Antor knows that it is important to read newspapers and watch TV, but he doesn't do.
- VI. He goes to market regularly but doesn't collect market information to sale his product at a high price.
- VII. In the market, he wastes his time by talking with others which are unproductive.
- VIII. He is engaged in such an occupation which is day basis.
- IX. He doesn't search for a new job and does not search for alternate investment.
- X. He knows, dependence on agriculture can make his family vulnerable but doing the same thing over and over and do not adopt strategies to mitigate risk.
- XI. He wastes his time by gossiping with others or smoking when he doesn't get any job but isn't willing to invest his time in a productive manner.
- XII. And many more.....

Now, if we carefully assess all the activities, which were done by Mr. Antor, it will produce an outcome that may work as forcing factors for making him poor. And we know that all of these mentioned above can make a man poor.

Certainly, his whole family will do the same thing year after year and they will remain poor.

This is surely true if other factors do not have any influence.

In the first section we have tried to proof that poverty is genetic and in the second section it is habitual. So it can be said that, poverty is habitual and genetic.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

All the causes identified by different research findings have impact on poverty are beyond question. But, along with them, habitual and genetical influences have a strong domination on poor people to remain poor. By doing further investigation on habitual and genetic facts it will be possible to identify the exact person/community who will be poor in the near future. Also, it is possible to measure the strength of these two variables which accelerate poverty. If it is possible then it will be further possible to minimize resources use for the reduction of poverty. Then poverty reduction strategies will be more productive than we already have.

#### **COMPETING INTERESTS**

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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