

INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMICS

CC 3

B.A 2nd Semester

2nd internal Assessment On Economics

Topic: The documetary film "The End of Poverty"
by Phillipe Diaz's

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INTRODUCTION

The end of Poverty? is a 2008 documentary film about poverty directed by Philippe Diaz. It is narrated by Martin Sheen and was produced by Eth Cinema Libre. is a dating, thought provoking, and very timely documentary by by award-winning filmmaker.

Philippe Diaz, believing that poverty is not an accident. It began with military conquest, slavery, and colonization that result in the seizure of land, minerals, and forced labor. It is a piece that attempts to dissect the causes of the huge economic inequalities that exist between the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

Poverty is a state or situation in which a person or a group of people don't have enough money or the basic things they need to live. Poverty means that a person doesn't make enough money from their job to meet their basic needs. Poverty is a state or condition in which one lacks the financial resources and essentials for a certain standard of living. Poverty can have diverse social, economic and political causes and effects.

When evaluation poverty in statistics or economics there are two main measures: ~~at~~ Absolute Poverty, compares income against the amount needed to meet basic personal needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Relative Poverty measures when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards. Compared to others in the same time and place.

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Documentary: "The End of Poverty" explains how today's financial crisis is a direct consequence of these unchallenged policies that have lasted centuries. Consider that 20% of the Planet's population uses 80% of its resources and consumes 30% more than the Planet can regenerate. At this rate, to maintain our lifestyle more and more people will sink below the poverty line. Filmed in the slums of Africa and the hot hotspots of Latin America, The End of Poverty. Global poverty did not just happen. It began with military conquest and colonization that resulted in the seizure of land, minerals and forced labor. Today, the problem persists because of unfair debt, trade and tax policies in other words, wealthy countries taking advantage of poor, developing countries.

This amazing movie not only explain how global inequality has its roots in 1492, but also allows the victims of "Western civilization" themselves. Indeed, the movie will remind Mahatma Gandhi's famous reply to a Western reporter who asked him what he thought of Western civilization.

Some of the startling statistics are as follows:

- ① The richest 1% of the world's population owns 32% of the wealth.
- ② Today more than one billion people live in the slums of the Southern Hemisphere.
- ③ Almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of the world's population has no access of affordable clean water.

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④ Almost 16,000 children die each day from hunger-related diseases.

⑤ Cutting global poverty in half in would cost \$ 20 billion, less than 4% of the U.S military budget.

System that create poverty have been in place since 1492 when the Spanish and the Portuguese people were killed in mass murders, mineral wealth was plundered, local economies were destroyed and a plantation culture was established.

Although the institution of slavery was abolished in the 19th century, it still exists around the world where at least 80 million people are forced to labor in terrible conditions for very little money. The filmmaker interviews poor workers who complain about being always forced to live with no security or hope for a better life.

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The economic damages wrought by Colonialists with an assist from Christian missionaries stemmed from a series of power plays that encouraged the private ownership of land, the destruction of the communal way of life, the promotion of the communal way of life, the promotion of individualism, and the stamping out of indigenous cultures. All of these developments solidified the enormous gap between the rich and the poor.

Two scary stories illustrate the structural violence of neoliberal policies. One is the privatization of water. Water supply under Bechtel (which was overturned by the angry response of the poor who could not afford it) and the injustices perpetrated on poor Africans.

who cannot pay for hospitals and
schools. The voice of those ~~who~~ ^{who}
who have suffered set alongside the
consensus of the experts bears witness to
the deprivation heaped upon Southern
Peoples by the nations of the
North who have accumulated more than
80% of the world's resources for
only 20% of the world's population.

Conclusion

Poverty is not the problem of a person but of whole nation. Also, it should be dealt with on an urgent basis by the implementation of effective measures. In addition, eradication of poverty has become necessary for the sustainable and inclusive growth of people, society, country and an economy. Poverty has become a great issue in our world. Though many organisations have been created to find solution for this matter nobody could not solve our world completely from the poverty.

Reference

① The End of Poverty by Phillip Diaz's

<https://m.imdb.com>

② The of End of Poverty

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>

③ The End of Poverty

<https://www.youtube.com>