Property Trap Mechanism

The poverty trap is a mechanism that keeps people trapped in poverty, making it difficult for them to escape and improve their living conditions. There are several factors that contribute to the poverty trap:

Low Income: Individuals or families in poverty often have low incomes, which restrict their access to basic necessities such as food, healthcare, and education.

Limited Access to Education: Poverty can limit access to quality education. Without proper education and skills, it becomes challenging for individuals to secure well-paying jobs and break the cycle of poverty.

Limited Access to Healthcare: Poor health due to lack of access to healthcare facilities can lead to decreased productivity, further reducing income potential and perpetuating poverty.

Lack of Capital: Poverty often means a lack of savings or capital to invest in income-generating activities. Without capital, it’s difficult to start a business or invest in education and training.

Generational Poverty: Poverty can be passed down from one generation to another. Children born into poverty often face limited opportunities, continuing the cycle within families.

High Fertility Rates: In some impoverished areas, high fertility rates can strain available resources within families, making it harder to provide adequate care, education, and nutrition for each child.

Social and Economic Barriers: Discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, or other social factors can create barriers to accessing education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, trapping individuals and communities in poverty.