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## An Overview to the Determinants of a Poor Society, Its Fourteen Categories

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### Abstract

This study aims to know and discuss the importance of a society. Different departments of governments, institutions of nations and down to individualism were analyzed. The results showed that there are fourteen categories for a poor society. Observation and data gathering were used to provide the categorizations. The completeness and the categorizations may be revised or extended depending on the need and a more diversified, thorough research which the author welcomes.

**Keywords:** Civilization; Economy; Society; Physical Needs; Wellness.

### 1. Introduction

There are many pillars of a society. Basically there are four: government, business, family and religion [1]. This paper is also about the economy of the world, nations, institutions, companies and down to a person. The meaning of an economy is a process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought in a country or region and careful use of money, resources, etc [2]. Economy is done by human beings by observation. Single entity and institutions make an economy by definition. Earth is a living planet [3]. Geography has two main branches: human geography and physical geography [4]. Human geography, a branch of the social sciences studies the world, its people, communities and cultures [5].

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Nation is a large area of land that is controlled by its own government [6]. The nation is an imagined community [7]. It is also an abstract community [8]. Individualism is the moral stance, political philosophy, ideology, or social outlook that emphasizes the moral worth of the individual [9]. Collectivism emphasizes in the interdependence of every human [10].

## **2. Review of related literature**

Some countries may be called developing, some are highly dependent to other countries for resources and fundings and others are highly developed countries in terms of resources [11]. Thus, First World, Second World, Third World and Fourth World countries evolve after the cold war [12]. NATO (with the United States, Western European nations and their allies represent the First World), the Communist Bloc (with the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and their allies representing the Second World), Third World countries, the non-aligned nations and last, the really desperately poor nations represent the world [13].

## **3. Objectives**

1. The proper utilization of resources to produce again another set of resources is the main concern of this paper.
2. To determine the main problems of a society as categorized into fourteen.

## **4. Methodology**

Individualism and collectivism may they be vertical or horizontal are necessary for forming groups and relationships. The moral stance of the group and the individuals is a good foundation.

- Horizontal Individualism (HI) assesses the extent to which individuals strive to be distinct without desiring special status.
- Horizontal Collectivism (HC) assesses the extent to which individuals emphasize interdependence but "do not submit easily to authority."
- Vertical Individualism (VI) assesses the extent to which individuals strive to be distinct and desire special status.
- Vertical Collectivism (VC) assesses the extent to which individuals emphasize interdependence and competition with out-groups[10]

Single entity – a person may be mature or immature and dependent or independent.

Examples:

1. mature and dependent – weak old people
2. mature and independent – mature professionals
3. immature and dependent – babies

4. immature and independent – working or studying children

*note: Independence means capable to support other dependent beings.*

Groups – composed of more than one single entity.

Examples:

1. Two persons - husband and wife
2. Three persons or more – a family composed of husband, wife and child or children
3. Many persons – groups requiring memberships and acknowledgements

Relationships – interdependence

Examples:

1. Companionship
2. Acquaintanceship
3. Family
4. Friendship
5. Neighborhood
6. Colleagueship
7. Society
8. Country
9. Nation

*Note: all other good relationships could be stated*

Resources produce benefits. It may be goods or services. It can be beings, persons, things, places, time, ideas or groups.

**People need two things as a basic.**

Abraham Maslow created a hierarchy on which man is motivated [14].

### **1. Wellness**

The 7 Aspects of Wellness are seven major life areas that work together to create fulfillment and satisfaction. When you take positive steps to foster a higher level of awareness and action in each of the 7 Aspects, you build a more whole and complete way of living. The 7 Aspects of Wellness are Emotional, Physical, Social, Occupational, Intellectual, Environmental, and Spiritual [15].

## **2. *Physical needs***

The human being has needs, related to the structure and processes of the physical organism, for food, drink, sex, sleep, warmth and shelter, activity, sensory stimulation. For all practical purposes, there is virtually no genetic programming of behaviour to meet these needs, apart from minimal reflexes such as a sucking reflex in the neonate. Behaviour that satisfies physical needs is almost entirely learned through the process of socialisation: social norms prescribe the relevant behavior [16].

## **5. Results**

Here are the fourteen bases of a poor society:

### **1. *High morbidity rate***

This is the time when sickness is rampant. Many factors cause this including the environment. Others are caused by carelessness and ignorance. This may lead to deaths. We value life.

### **2. *High mortality rate***

This is the time people are dead. Being unable to heal, it may be due to complications and natural causes are the causes of this. People are expected to live long. We must surpass and not to decrease life expectancy. It is the cycle of life.

### **3. *Low education rate***

Education is necessary for people to survive the realities of the world. How can a person cope up with the world? Education is the key to success. It produces good fruits. Intellectuals are valued.

### **4. *Dissatisfaction for products and/or services***

Trust issue is one of the concerns here. Better people produce better products and/or services. Better people have better lives and produces better lives. We don't want mistakes to be happening again. We put value to our works.

### **5. *Unemployment***

We need to work in order to survive. More work opportunities means less chance of unemployment and underemployment. It is a collaborative effort. Workers produce independence. Interdependence is achieved in independence.

### **6. *Unjustified crime rate***

Respectable and credible persons are being killed. We highly need good people. Authorities must not be

involved in crimes. Proper implementation of laws must be observed. It begins in the family.

**7. *Low quality transportation and its facilities***

Time is gold. Transportation is not just a luxury but also a need. People move from one place to another. This is one of the important aspect of evolution. It will show our civilization.

**8. *Poor Workplace and Habitation***

Areas must be chosen properly for work and habitation. Some areas are prone to flood, earthquake, volcano eruptions, ... which are environmental by nature and some are caused by human like crimes, pollution, ... Some areas are over-populated. Overpopulation has a negative connotation to poverty.

**9. *Pollutions and Unsustainability of Natural resources***

Pollution distracts and endangers man. It has great effect on ourselves and environment. We must reduce pollution to the maximum. It is based on discipline. We don't want it to be a great burden.

**10. *Bad Debts***

Debts that don't become beneficial are wrong. Nothing is wrong with debts as long as it could sustain an economy. We are wise people. We must choose wisely. We must choose accordingly.

**11. *Increasing inflation rate***

What can money buy? We labored hard yet we don't eat well. We can't send our children to school. We cannot give ourselves some comfort we strive for. We strive as a nation.

**12. *Poor weather systems and technology***

We need machines. We need them like people. These must help people. Information is everywhere; it can strike anywhere. Machines care for people.

**13. *Slow communications flow***

Communications may have barriers. We respect indigenous groups. We share what we have and they share theirs. Communication is necessary. What is the fastest way to communicate?

**14. *Poverty and insufficient resources***

Poor people must be empowered to be lifted out of poverty. Proper distribution of resources must be observed. We must believe that there is enough for everybody. Greed must be avoided. Poverty and insufficient resources may define a civilization that we have.

## **6. Discussions**

1. Positive outcomes of life are to be experienced.
2. The fourteen categories of a poor society must be avoided.
3. The fourteen categories are interrelated.
4. To have a better life, we must look out for each other.
5. We all strive to have a better or perfect world.

## **7. Conclusion**

These fourteen factors affecting a society must be resolved to create a better person, family, a proper government and economy. People decide happiness. Intellectuals decide what is right. Children decide power. Hope is upon us. We hope to resolve these fourteen issues. The basis of a good economy is or more than to have all countries to be first world countries.

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