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The opposite of poverty is not wealth

Ani, a small girl born in a beautiful village of India. She aspires to learn, to skill herself. The childhood of this girl spent by playing with her friend, too helping her mother in a daily household chores. She understand the pain her mother faces due to collection of firewood and the indoor pollution during cooking.

In the quest of the solution, she understand as she grows up, there is a health poverty in her mother's action but her scientific wealth which she acquire through education can alleviate her suffering. She invented the solar cooker which bring happiness and alleviate energy poverty of her mother. Along with it, she didn't patent it to have the wealth of happiness in the face of other mothers like her.

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So, whether poverty is only linked to money or a bigger picture see wealth of money is the only solution. In this essay, we will analyse what the poverty is, why wealth is not opposite of it, how we can elevate the poverty and other inter-linked dimension.

## Poverty:- A Multidimensional Factor

Poverty is generally defined as lack of access of better living condition like health, education, employment by the multilateral development Institution and measure by the sole parameter of per capita income of \$2.15 per purchasing power parity by IMF & World Bank.

But poverty is more than this. A mother or a housewife have a time poverty as she have little time to take care of herself. Similarly the hardened Criminal have emotional poverty when they can't differentiate between right and

wrong.

Poverty not only exists at Individual level but also at societal level. The rise in the incidence of depression like Deepika Padukone and suicide by Sushant Singh Rajput shows the community poverty of togetherness. Society at the extreme level also display the moral poverty by engaging in practices like corruption, societal discrimination like untouchability, Patriarchy.

"The nation is what it is because it society is what they are". The impact at societal level also translate towards National level. While the extreme poverty as per International monetary fund in India is declared to 10.8%. the multidimensional Poverty Index published by Niti Aayog pegged the poverty at 25%. The difference arise ~~on the basis of~~ on the basis of parameter used.

while, India is having little access to critical minerals like lithium termed as resource poverty, we also face the issue of energy poverty as more than 25% of the energy needs are fulfilled by import.

Looking at the North-east of India, people in North Korea are facing the lack of justice, Independence, freedom and suffering from fundamental right poverty. At the other end i.e. south-west of India, countries like Maldives, Mauritius are facing the financially and technology poverty to tackle climate change.

Climate change is an international phenomenon having effect on everyone. It requires the cooperation of every country. While the developed countries are having accountability poverty to accept their fault and ~~can~~ contribute generously the developing countries are having technology poverty.

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Wealth :- Panacea for Poverty

Wealth is usually measure in term of money a person has. A wealthy person is ~~considered~~ considered by its bank account balance no matter how he works, how he earns and what he thinks.

Multiple economists have argue that poverty is due to lack of wealth and by providing income support, it can be eradicated. It can be true to some extent and for some poverty.

Coming back into the history during 400 BCE, the time when kingdoms are established and flourish and people (common citizen) want to earn money. The prince of kingdom is having wealth but still feels poverty. The wealth of money is not able to satisfy and diminish the poverty of intellectual. The Prince Siddharth came out of royal picture, live in the hardship of common citizen, practices the

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nirvana and finally emerges as the Last Buddha. The wealth of intellectual he learned and taught, transform him from human to Last Lord.

The wealth also have multifaced. The wealth of having huge family, grandchildren as dream by grandmothers, the wealth of having good life partner by couples, the wealth of power as think by autocrat.

The wealth can be in multiple factor. Bhutan is having the wealth of such biodiversity, nature, forest and ecology. It have a focus on it and also the promote global environmental Index while the scandinavian countries are happy in having the wealth of Global human and social capital and working on improving it.

Coming at the microscopic level the intention of Individual, Country and the everyone sometimes

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is to earn money and become wealthy.  
The factors of poverty are somehow interlinked  
with not having money like no access to quality  
health, education, skills, employment opportunities,  
poor standard of living ~~but~~ and they can  
somehow be eradicated with use of wealth.

Access to money will improve the purchasing  
power, disposable income which can bring  
quality standard of living like good education,

Although one aspect of poverty is  
linked to wealth. It is having anekavada  
picture and multiple ways to solve it. The

Capability approach by Amartya Sen don't focus  
on income as a tool but overall human  
development like education, health, skills

which over a period of time will lead to  
removal of poverty.

Taking the queue from the life of Gautam Buddha and multiple others like Mother Teresa who sacrificed her whole life for downtrodden people, Subhash Chandra Bose who left the elite Indian civil services for serving the common citizen of the country.

It is the individual perspective to look at each instance and facet of poverty. Poverty can emerge at various levels as highlighted by Maslow's law of hierarchy in which lower or short-term poverty can be tackled by wealth but a human as a social animal thrives for the more pleasure, happiness which are achieved in the society. And although <sup>also</sup> facing issue of wealth but not considering and having a positive attitude lead to focus on technology advancement. Thus, it is for human welfare to look beyond poverty not as a lack of wealth.

Nature is neither a servant nor a master, but a  
necessary partner

A small girl Riya living with her parents and grandmother born in a urban family whose traditional business is to poaching of wild animals and now engage in a wildlife tourism. One day, Riya is going out with her grandmother having a face mask on because of large air pollution. After coming back to home, her grandmother told their lifestyle when they live in village around 40 years back. She told her that there is an ample fresh air and fresh water and no one wear this facemask. There is a worship of nature to convey their own gratitude for providing us food, shelter and livelihood. We live in a partnership with nature. Then your father grow up in the village, in the middle of the forest he spent

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his childhood. During his freetime he develop a habit of going with fracken to hunt wild animals. Over a period of time slowly we lost most of the trees in the forest. While your father became the master of the gang, the village feel prey to the tigers, lions. Now your generation became the servant in the hand of nature as we can't perform any thing according to our wishes.

This story convey how the Riya family three generation have shown living with nature, living with control of nature and living in control of nature and there respective consequence.

In this essay we will explore what the nature is, how we can live in partner with it and its benefit, what are the effect of living in as a servant as a master and how to improve our relation with nature.

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From the early human life facing the whims of the nature to the control over it and now again facing the hum of nature, arise the question of what is this nature?

Nature is everything we see around us. It is the ecological component of the biodiversity that is supporting the human existence. It provide the living support like air, water, soil, food to survive. It include the living component of plant and animals and non-living component like rivers, lakes, rock etc.

Nature: Servant not master - A glass half full

Anthropogenic factor and the rise in human intelligensia. tried to hold everything in its control and guide it as per need: The Transformation of nature from natural in forest to artificial in zoo is a point of human greed. As someone said, 'The purpose of science is not to conquer the nature, but to live in harmony with it'. The

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The vast potential and resources of forest have attracted the people. During the ancient times, there is a ample resource. But usage is limited as per need of individual. Forest provide clothe, food, shelter to people.

With time forward, the aspiration and technological advancement, the discovery of minerals and resources started. The feeling of tree for providing railway sleeper by britishers, drilling in soil to find oil wells and bursting of rocks to have critical minerals.

All these activities led to exploitation of nature and making it a servant in your growth trajectory. For 100's of years the process continuous and resulting in the Ecological Imbalance. The Ecological imbalances

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translated into further externalities like extinction of multiple flora and fauna eg- white Rhinoceros, critical endangered of asian cheetah and others; transformation from species richness into species evenness of plantation; from supporting the human to have warmth to themselves struggling into forest fires by inflating their lungs.

"As you sow, as you reap", with the historic exploitation the nature now start dominating the human world. It forces them to think in the best of the nature by providing regular seasons jouks like flooding in Pakistan, Cyclone in America etc to force countries to take quick action.

When the nature becomes master, everyone has to bow. The rising climate atrocities and upsurges leading to the death of

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million of citizen every year. The frequent debate over the climate change, global warming has made countries puppet in the hand of nature.

The world transformation to green economy, harnessing blue economy is imperative link to future survival. The indicator and tipping points like slowdown of Atlantic Meridional overturning circulation cause the tension of Europe, recurrence of marine and heat dome in Canada, Bleaching of coral reef in Australia, melting of glacier in Antarctica, rising drought in Africa and flooding in Asia shows the conquering potential of nature and its winnability.

Nature and Human: Two side of the same coin

As Gandhiji said; "There is enough for everyone"

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need but not for anyone greed". Moving from shallow ecogium to the deep ecogium by placing human and nature at the same pedestal is the need of the hour.

The past practices of honouring the nature, to the contemporary example of Bhutan who gives priority to nature in the face of development and brings out <sup>an</sup> global environmental product against ~~the~~ <sup>an</sup> ~~global~~ development product. The Scandinavian countries who rapidly transform their energy sector in a clean and green one by focusing on renewable energy.

"The journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step". The bold by tribal group in cancelling the mining at Niyamgiri hills by protecting it against exploitation to the Similipal National Park self help group (SHG) proactive steps

before summer to clean dry leaves to protect it from forest fires.

Not becoming a fastness is not in the interest of human society. It can lead to emergence, breakdown, global warming, human displacement. As per Climate Justice report 2021 there are 20 million internal displacement in India due to climate change. It can lead to third world war to get a small bucket full of water. The present urban scenario like disappearance of species from urban areas show the extent of extinction.

As the Riga grandmother remarked "we have not ~~borrowed~~ <sup>inherited</sup> this planet from our parents, but have borrowed from our children". we need to give it back to them in a life worthy condition.

Focusing on maintaining a sustainable

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development (sustainable development goals), leading a minimalist life by reducing wastage of resources, following the principle of giving back to society. Nature can lead to human action in synergy and harmony with nature.

The Indian government promotes steps like LIFE - lifestyle for environment - living a life in synergy with nature and the ambitious goal of Panch Angit to make development for environment can act as a torchlight for other individuals and countries.