

Assessing The Effectiveness Of Rights-Based Approaches For Sustainable Poverty Reduction

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Abstract : Many definitions of poverty have been adopted throughout the course of the last twenty years as more information regarding poverty has been available. In today's world, practically everyone agrees that systematic crimes against human rights are a significant factor that contributes to the complex problem of poverty. Since the turn of the century, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been making extensive use of rights-based approaches (RBAs) in a quest to find the secret recipe that would bring about a reduction in it. In spite of this, poverty is demonstrating a very steady state, especially when a substantial increase in development expenditures is taken into consideration. The findings of the study, it was proved that RBAs efficiently ameliorate poverty and promote long-term growth. As part of this process, we investigated the procedures and methodologies used by RBAs ascertain the requirements that must be satisfied rights-based development to be effective. this study, a mixed-methodologies approach was used, which included both qualitative and quantitative methods into a seamlessly integrated strategy. Pragmatism, which is the study philosophy, assisted in providing support for the comprehensive survey. A variety of approaches, including conversations, notes, and focus groups, were used. Through both random and non-random selection methods, direct study was carried out on 98 persons hailing from 25 different towns and 9 different groups (not counting sightings). Both SPSS and the theme approach were used in the analysis of the data.

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter offers a comprehensive review of rural poverty, including its history, important features, and processes. Additionally, it gives an explanation of the goal of the research and the significance of the findings. A brief summary of the ways in which global activities and events have transformed the nature of poverty in a variety of countries serves as the foundation for the remainder of the information included in this work. this, it offers a condensed summary of the historical history of the language the practice of present development. It is possible to highlight the crucial nature of the problem that has to be fixed by taking use of this chance. In this section, the objectives of the study, the questions that will be asked

throughout the research, and the concepts that will be used to support those questions are all described in depth. ensuring that all participants are able to grasp the thesis and participate in a constructive discussion on it, a condensed synopsis of the thesis's most important aspects is also supplied.

Poverty, a global problem with profound historical origins (Beaudoin, 2007; Woolcock, 2009), is without a doubt the most important and significant human rights matter of our day. There is little doubt about this. As a result of the information, we would like to express our gratitude to OHCHR (2006), Chen and Ravallion (2008), and Suharko (2007). Evarett (2005, page 19), poverty and inequality are like undesired children that South Africa received as a consequence of its democratic system. There is a significant and growing gap between the affluent people of the globe and the rest of the population, which is an awful truth that many areas are forced to confront. Mpofu (2011) asserts that this discrepancy is seldom ever called into question nowadays. the estimations of Paul Collier, one-fifth of the world's population, often known as the "bottom billion," is living in complete and utter destitution. It has been stated by Chigumira and Chizema (2011), Collier (2007), Gaiha (2003), Kanyenze (2011), Khan (2005), and Suharko (2007) that se individuals live in rural areas and that the most of them are female. The rural poverty rate in countries such as Bangladesh and China is estimated s high as 90 percent, whilst in sub-Saharan Africa, it is estimated to vary anywhere from 65 percent to 90 percent (Khan, 2000). Francis (2006), "reducing poverty is a key commitment of donor agencies and at the heart of development policymaking" (p. 1). This is the effect of the aforementioned statement.

The countries have had difficulties during the last two decades, which has contributed to an increase in the level of poverty around the world. Chigumira and Chizema (2011), The people feel that The countries' economic challenges and high levels of poverty are the result of fundamental flaws. These underlying flaws are a problem for a great number of important industries, including markets, delivery systems, and economies as a whole. In an attempt to find solutions that will be relevant for the long term, norms and procedures have been devised. Williamson referred to the Washington Consensus as a collection of policies, and it was a collection of policies that promoted deregulation and globalization as measures to

boost the economy. Each of these programs received support from the United States Treasury, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund separately. studies, including Derksen and Verhallen (2008), Kanyenze (2011), Murshed (2004), Shoban (2005), Spoor (2004), and Williamson (1999), have shown that southern economies have been forced to contend with policy changes that have been ineffectual. Carter and Barrett (2005), the Washington Consensus suggested a systematic approach with the goal of alleviating poverty. This strategy stressed providing assistance to low-income families in the process of accumulating assets and making good use of those assets.

In favor of concentrating only on economic growth, the Washington Consensus was criticized for it failed to take into account the lack of resources and political will that developing countries had. Kanyenze et al. (2012), they also did not believe that a stable economy would assist individuals in regaining their prosperity and escaping poverty. world's most destitute countries, as stated by Hickey and Du Toit (2007), saw an increase in their level of poverty as a direct consequence of the structural adjustment policies. After the transitions, the developed world was put under pressure to solve the problems that were brought about by the changes. Not only did the price of food increase, but economies in the north also struggled to get cash. Although this may have resulted in a reduction in their poverty rates in the short term, it had far-reaching implications throughout the global south, increasing vulnerability and sustaining poverty for a great number of people (Hulme and Shepherd, 2003; Kanyenze, 2011). The professionals from all walks of life are of the opinion that reducing poverty ought top priority. countries are becoming more linked makes this target attractive to people all around the world.

Rodrik's (2006) study on the SAPs was fittingly titled "Goodbye Washington Consensus, Hello Washington Confusion." This was in response to the overwhelming concerns that contributed to the SAPs' death. Chigumira and Chizema (2011) and Kanyenze et al. (2011) found that even countries that first rejected reform suggestions subsequently improved (Chigumira and Chizema, 2011). Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) recommended governments and other stakeholders to give the problem greater attention following the modifications (Kanyenze, 2011). PRSP stands for poverty reduction strategy papers. Hickey and Du Toit (2007), some individuals disliked them since it seemed as if they did not care about the requirements and rights of indigenous people. One further thing that has been observed about them is that they are "just delivering repackaged structural adjustment programs" rather than focusing on development that is inclusive and aims to alleviate poverty (Ruggeri Laderchi et al., 2003, page 261). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had a period of rapid development on a worldwide scale during the later two decades of the twentieth century. It has been stated by Bebbington (2008), Brinkerhoff et al. (2007), and Stromquist (2002) that the fundamental incentive for the development of these groups was the inactivity of the governments in response to the increasing rates of poverty. Also, donors grow more powerful and well-organized as time goes on. This is shown by the

introduction of centralized financial structures, such as the Global Fund, by improvements in coordination. As a result, they are able to prevent the growth of greedy governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which gives them a greater degree of control over the process.

A. Trends in Zimbabwean Poverty

The broad trajectory of poverty in Zimbabwe was similar with what was indicated before, despite there were certain specific patterns that occurred before and after the changes. With a "relatively developed and diversified economy by African standards," the country made the transition to a socialist command-driven economic model in the 1980s and 1990s, spending extensively in the social sector (Kanyenze, 2011, p. 4). This altered the nation's economic model to one that was socialist. Despite the economy that former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere referred to as "the jewel in Africa" was fundamentally faulty owing to its roots in white supremacy, Nyerere was more specifically referring to a different economic "enclave." An underdeveloped, archaic, predominantly rural, and female-dominated economy that served as a "enclave" with a distinct and isolated formal sector and a dual economy that employed approximately 20% of the workforce, primarily men, was the only option available to 70% of the Black population (ibid). This economy was characterized by its absence of significant advancements in economic development.

A transition to a market economy was made in the country as part of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP), which was implemented between the years 1991 and 1996. Chigumira and Chizema (2011), Kanyenze (2011), and Kinsey (2010) all state that after that, it started a land reform project that was well-intentioned but badly managed, which resulted in negative implications for development. In the absence of vigorous economic growth, Khan (2001) asserts that it would be difficult to reduce the level of population living in poverty. Significant deficits were accrued by the state sector as a result of the ESAP's mandatory reductions in assistance and expenditures. Due to high interest rates had a substantial impact on the demand for loans into the private sector, private sector expenditures decreased as a consequence. Because of the reduction in financing, the goals of the ESAP were less feasible, which impeded the increase of productivity (Kinsey, 2010). An already difficult economic position was made much more difficult by the unexpected bonuses that were ed to Liberation War combatants in the year 1997. The situation deteriorated to the point that it rendered the individual incapable of functioning normally. The problem was subsequently resolved as a result of the Global Political Agreement, which was struck in September 2008 by three main political parties in an attempt to tackle a political crisis. Kanyenze (2011), the situation became worse as a consequence of the government's persistent execution of domestic policy models and initiatives that were unproductive.

The years 1991–1992, 1994–1995, 1997–1998, and 2001–2002 were very difficult for Zimbabwe as a result of the

catastrophic droughts and floods that occurred during those years. The vulnerability of the economy to such catastrophes was brought to light by the economic impact of droughts and precipitation decreases on agricultural production. Contrary to what some people may assume, "Higher crop yields reduce both the headcount and severity of rural poverty" (Ravallion, 1998, page 13). However, research conducted in the actual world has demonstrated that poor crop yields make rural poverty worse. Even while the droughts slowed down the process by which people could acquire their own property, they did, in the near term, dramatically lower the amount of people living in poverty. It is possible that the levels of poverty have grown independently of the drought's presence (World Bank, 2002). This is because the drought has resulted in lower revenues on assets (both physical and human). The country was severely impacted by the growth of HIV/AIDS, the political unrest and water-borne diseases like as cholera that were prevalent at the time. Independent experts indicated that inflation reached an all-time high of 79,600,000,000% each month by the middle of November 2008, which is equivalent to 98% every day and 89.7 sextillion percent every year. This is in contrast to the official assertions that inflation reached 231% as claimed by the government. The structural unemployment rate hit 80% (it is presently around 90%), and the growth rate dropped to a record -14.8% during the height of the crisis, which Bird and Prowse (2008) referred to as "the fastest shrinking economy." Kanyenze (2011), the Gini coefficient, which is a measure of inequality, increased from 0.53 to 0.61 between the years 1995 and 2003. As of 2010, the Human Development Index (HDI) index was 0.140, which is 25% lower than the score in 1970 (UNDP, 2010). The number of people living in poverty reached levels that have not been seen since 1957.

Kinsey (2010), the depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar was caused by factors, including the failure of the trade agreement with South Africa in the middle of the 1990s, inadequate exchange control, a lack of clarity in land reform policies, a precipitous decline in the prices of gold and Zimbabwe's primary export crops (cotton and tobacco), and excessive government spending and borrowing on the local market. Based on Bird and Prowse (2008), the deepening of poverty in Zimbabwe may be attributed to factors, including politics, ineffective leadership, and a disintegrating judicial system.

Chigumira and Chizema, 2011; Kanyenze, 2011; Kinsey, 2010: These "nature and character" features were a big factor to the increased poverty rate among Zimbabweans dwelling in rural areas. Chigumira and Chizema identified these aspects as a major driver. Community agricultural regions in Zimbabwe are home to a significant portion of the country's inhabitants. Kinsey (2010), on page 5, "but three-quarters of the poor and over 80% of the very poor" (Kinsey, 2010). These areas are home to 77% of the rural poor population population. At the height of the economic crisis that occurred in 2008, more than 85 percent of the population was classified as being poor (Bird and Prowse, 2008). Considering that by April of 2010, 78% of the population was living in severe poverty (Mpofu 2011, citing UNICEF), the country was referred to as a "factory of poverty." Using information obtained from the Poverty

Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) conducted in 2011–2012, the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) determined the level of well-being of the population by using money-metric methodologies (via income and consumption figures). In rural areas, 30.4% of households were considered to be very poor, while 76% were considered to be poor. the numbers provided by PICES, the two urban provinces of Bulawayo and Harare have the lowest rates of poverty in the whole country of Zimbabwe. The research conducted by Zimstat (2013) indicates that rural areas are disproportionately impacted by poverty. Kanyenze (2011), it was often expected that the dollarization of the economy in 2009 and the discovery of enormous diamond mines in 2005 would have a favorable influence on the economy and lead to a reduction in the rates of poverty. As a result of limited resources, the government's expenditure on social sectors has been insufficient. As a consequence of this, the degree of poverty has grown, and the economy is in a precarious position (ZIMSTAT, 2013).

Additionally, growth occurred at the same time as the importance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was gradually growing. Crowther and Seifi (2011), they offered help to a government that was dealing with a social, economic, and political crisis that was unprecedented in its severity. the findings of the Voices of the Poor research, "poverty is multidimensional; the states have been largely ineffective in reaching the poor; corruption and mistrust emerge as core poverty issues; households are crumbling under the stresses of poverty, and the social fabric, the poor's only" protection against illness, "is unravelling." As a result of this, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have received greater praise in various fields (World Bank, 2001, page 22). Jamali (2003), the number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Zimbabwe, their size and scope, have dramatically expanded over the course of the years. This trend is also seen in other parts of the globe. Fernando and Heston (1997), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have "firmly established themselves in pivotal positions in social, economic, and political landscapes" when it comes to assisting in the reduction and expansion of poverty. This statement is cited by the writers of Jamali (2003, page 3). One estimate puts the number of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Zimbabwe at over a thousand, including both domestic and international groups. It is becoming more common for NGOs to work toward alleviating poverty in these countries. Suharko (2007), the amount of money that has been invested has likewise become much more substantial (p. 3). Within the context of the modern world, a significant number of rural regions seek support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) combat poverty and encourage economic growth. Absolutely no one ought to be taken aback by this.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been working to combat rural poverty since the late 1990s. They have shifted their emphasis from fulfilling basic needs to advocating rights-based initiatives that are founded on concepts such as fairness, inclusion, and participation. The governments, as stated by Mukhopadhyay (2004), are in agreement with these strategies and policies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and funders support

and promote them. strategies have been used facilitate the extension of the initiatives. Initiatives to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, empower stakeholders via training, employ methodologies from Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in project management, narrow the gender gap in programming, and promote environmentally friendly practices might be among those that we discover among them. It is possible that the quantity and complexity of these operations will vary substantially depending on the conditions, the approach that is taken to managing the project, and the team that is functioning on the assignment. There are some of these programs that are in line with the fundamental principles of rights-based approaches (RBAs), which are designed to both reduce poverty and advance economic growth. study conducted by Goldman et al. in 2000, Zimbabwe does not have an official national development plan that is comprehensive. This is a very unfortunate situation.

Despite RBAs have been around for more than a decade, there is little information available about the influence they have on the development of communities and the alleviation of poverty. However, despite RBAs are becoming more popular all over the world, the literature includes a great deal of a variety of perspectives, including skepticism. The research conducted by Boesen and Martin (2007), Chapman et al. (2005), Gready (2008), Kindornay et al. (2012), Masaki (2005), Mukhopadhyay (2004), Tomalin (2006), Uvin (2004), VeneKlasen et al. (2004), and Wheeler and Pettit (2005) raises questions regarding the applicability, conceptual understanding, and level of implementation of the aforementioned studies. Collier (2007, page 191) makes the observation that "poverty is not romantic," which reveals the cynicism and restlessness of individual individuals. "The world is tired of grand solutions," the author Max-Neef (1991, p. 110), "The countries of the bottom billion are not there to pioneer experiments in socialism; they need to be helped along the already trodden path of building market economies." This kind of suspicion is justified with regard to the reality of poverty in rural Zimbabwe and other locations continues to disturb people. Chambers (1995, page 179), "But, whatever else does not last, poverty and deprivation prove robustly sustainable." However, this is not the only thing that occurs.

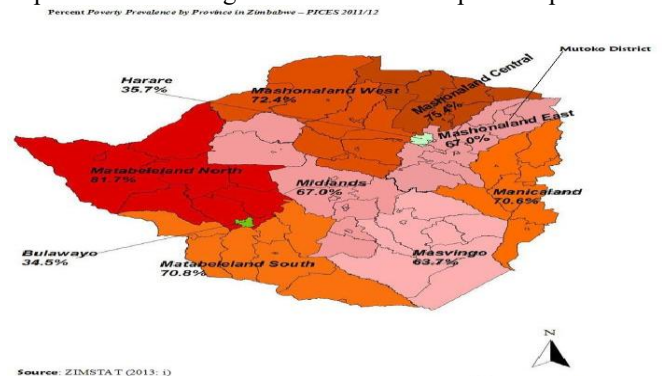
B. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A significant number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that depend on funders for money have moved their attention to rights-based methods (Kindornay et al., 2012). This is due to sponsors share the idea that rights-based approaches are more successful in promoting development and decreasing poverty. For this reason, a growing number of projects that aim to relieve poverty and improve people's lives are increasingly using tactics that are based on rights violations. The implementation of this is a breeze in Zimbabwe since the country does not have an official program for rural development.

Chiripanura (2010), Kinsey (2010), Mpofu (2011), Chigumira and Chizema (2011), and Kanyenze (2011) all write that the situation in Zimbabwe is becoming worse,

despite there have been initiatives to relieve poverty and that an increase in financing for development programs.

the research that has been conducted on development, there is no extensive approach that can be used to investigate and assess the issue of rights poverty. As a consequence of this, RBAs need to be properly understood, and their impact and consequences need to be explored in a comprehensive and fair manner. Despite The rural development programs are unsuccessful, there are still issues over the appropriateness, utility, and efficiency of these efforts. This is especially true in view of the growing incidence of poverty, risk, and food insecurity. It is necessary to do a thorough examination differentiate between the reality of RBAs and the hype around them. This is now one of the most persistent and unpleasant challenges in the development process.



Source: ZIMSTAT (2013: 1)

Figure 1.1 Zimbabwe Map

C. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the research was to explore sustainable solutions for relieving rural poverty, and one of the fundamental aspects of this mission was to investigate the effectiveness and suitability of rights-based development initiatives. The purpose of this study was to provide a response to the following question: In the long term, when it comes to the management and planning of the growth and elimination of poverty in rural Zimbabwe, will methods that are based on rights be useful?

D. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- (i) determining how effective the Rights-based Approaches have been in alleviating and fostering development in rural areas,.
- (ii) To find out if the current methods of application the Rights-based Framework are right and work,
- (iii) Identifying and evaluating the primary components associated with rights-based approaches to poverty reduction.
- (iv) To come up with new ways to help poor people in rural areas or improve the ones that are already in place.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This part, the works of a wide variety of authors, academics, and organizations that are pertinent to the core subjects of the research are analyzed. The evolution and present status of rights-based approaches, the role that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in international development, are some examples of the disciplines that fall under this category of research. Other examples include the concepts, methodologies, and definitions of poverty. The theoretical articles, research papers, and conference papers that are included in this review are all from the disciplines in question. highlighting phrases and sentences that will be essential for future searches, they will indicate search qualities such as freedom and involvement. We have tightly restricted our search to recent publications, with a few significant exclusions for sectors that are poor in new and accurate content. All aspects of the study or contribution, including its topic matter, focus, technique, context, and time period, were scrutinized conduct an analysis and comparison of the existing literature. As part of the approach, we checked the existing literature to see if there were any biases or gaps. While it was reaching judgments and coming to conclusions, it also took into consideration the viewpoints of other writers on the same topics. The poll included responses from a significant number of well-known authors and other organizations. Marks, Chambers, Dasgupta, Ravallion, Sachs, Collier, Sen, Dercon, Streeten, and Todaro are only some of the numerous people and organizations that are referenced in this article. There are many more such names and groups. Through an in-depth analysis of relevant and highly regarded regional and local literature, the works in issue have been contextualized, and their local views have been shown. In conjunction with the study questions and goals, there is a concise dictionary of terminology that are utilized.

A. DEFINING POVERTY

The authors Boyden and Cooper (2009), Crook (2003), Du Toit (2009), Mpofu (2011), MacPherson and Silburn (2001), Nyasulu (2010), and Veit-Wilson (2006) are all in agreement that poverty is a controversial notion that is difficult to define. However, during the course of the last three decades, this idea has garnered a greater amount of attention, mostly as a result of the important and insightful works of scholars, most notably Amartya Sen. , when it comes to reducing poverty, there is still a great deal of ambiguity with a skewed perception of widespread agreement (Chambers, 1995). As a consequence of this, a multitude of analytical methods have been developed and put into use for the goal of identifying those who are poor, describing the characteristics of those who are poor, and measuring poverty on a variety of scales (Thorbecke, 2007). It is inevitable that various people would have different perspectives about poverty, and this gap will continue to exist. Anriquez and Stamoulis (2007), Banjo (2009), Bird and Shepherd (2003), Chigumira and Chizema

(2011), Pablo and Jose Maria (2009), Ravallion et al. (2007), Suharko (2007), World Bank (2004), and ZIMSTAT (2013), The individuals are of the opinion a complicated concept that primarily takes place in rural areas. Mowafi (2004), there is no globally agreed definition of poverty that reliably and consistently counts the number of people who are destitute. As a result, it is impossible to evaluate the progress that we have made in eradicating poverty. Similar to this, there is a lack of agreement on the meaning or idea of the phenomenon.

Due to it is both malleable and intricate, the idea has been used in different works. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines poverty as the inability to "enjoy a long, healthy, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-respect, and the respect of others" (UNDP, 1997, page 15; Parr and Kumar, 2003, page 22). This definition applies to anybody who is unable to meet these criteria.

The "Voices of the Poor" survey was conducted in 1999, and it included interviews with individuals from over 47 different nations. The World Bank's "Attacking Poverty" World Development Report for the year 2000/2001 was influenced by their results. The report noted that being poor is related with having little resources, being vulnerable, and having a quality of life that is typically low. The results of the research shed light on the multifaceted nature of poverty the role of time in connection to both wellbeing and poverty. this, it elevated the voices of those who were economically disadvantaged, drawing attention to the relevance of social exclusion, risk, and vulnerability in the context of understanding poverty. the research, the factors that should be the primary focus of change include acknowledging the existence of poverty and working for its eradication, providing assistance to businesses that are engaged in development, and investing in the ability of the poor to organize themselves. analogous to the processes and techniques that support rights-based approaches (RBAs), these notions are analogous to those methodologies. In addition, those who are living in poverty identified illness and theft as important factors that contributed to their current predicament. The lack of power and voice, both of which are expressions of RBAs, was another factor that was shown ssociated with the relationship between poverty and structural inequality. In addition, they said that they are made to feel horrible by public institutions is evidence of their lack of accountability. Narayan et al. (2000), the study was conducted using a mixed-methods technique its purposeful sampling. Opportunities, safety, and independence are the three components that the Attacking Poverty study highlighted as constituting a trifecta eliminating poverty. "Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being," the study said (World Bank, 2001, page 15; Chambers, 2007a, page 140). Ibid.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recognized a relationship between poverty and health in 1995, and they referred to it as the "deadliest disease in the world." This information was reported in Hemmati and Gardiner (2002). The value of having a happy disposition was brought to light by this. Having a poor income is what the World Bank

(2001) considers to be the definition of poverty. DFID, this is "defined as having to live on less than one dollar in United States currency per day." The authors Sachs (2005) and Harris-Curtis (2003) In addition, the World Bank makes use of this kind of interpretation. The definition of poverty provided by the Norwegian Research Council (NRC) in 2003, on page 4, states "the inability to meet the daily needs of oneself and those who depend on oneself." the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, poverty is defined as "the condition in which an individual is unable, on a regular or ongoing basis to exercise his or her right to an adequate level of material well-being his or her right to an adequate level of protection from physical, psychological, institutional, and other forms of abuse" (WHO, 2005, page 10). This definition was provided by the World Health Organization.

Sen is in agreement with you and is of the opinion that the primary reason for poverty is a lack of employable skills. In contrast to the conventional definition of poverty, which is characterized by a lack of financial means, he contends that "poverty must be seen as the deprivation of basic capabilities" (Sen, 2000, p.87). As stated by Davids (2005), those who are living in poverty see it multi-faceted reality that encompasses a variety of issues, such as lack cash and the ability to make choices and accept opportunities. Both of the explanations that Banjo (2009, page 358) provides are derived from different authoritative sources. the Central Statistical Office (1998), one definition of poverty is "the inability to attain a level of well-being constituting a realistic minimum as defined by society." This definition also describes the poverty that people experience. Chimugira (2003) and the Poverty Assessment Study Survey (1996), poverty is defined as "the inability to afford a defined basket of consumption items [food and non-food items] which are necessary to sustain life." This definition was provided by Chimugira. The name Muzalé is mentioned in Mpofu (2011) on page 3. A further definition of poverty is "a state of deprivation and powerlessness, where the poor are exploited and denied participation in decision making in matters that intimately affect them." In accordance with T. K. Bradshaw (2006, page "the variety of explanations has proliferated because explaining poverty remains a lucrative field for academics, policymakers, book publishers, and ideologues."

the findings of Rumbewas's (2005) mixed-methods study conducted in three Papuan cities, the poor see poverty as the absence of food, a means of sustenance, or material things. By asserting that the affluent had precious items, those who were poverty were able to distance themselves from those who were wealthy. the findings of the study, the five key factors that contribute to widespread poverty in rural areas are physical weakness, isolation, susceptibility, a lack of power, and material poor. those who are financially disadvantaged in Papua, there are three key factors that contribute to poverty: economics, infrastructure, and social (cultural) issues. There is a widespread belief that material poverty has the greatest influence five categories (p. 311). the findings of the study (Rumbewas, 2009), another result is that there is a lack of political will to address poverty.

When it comes to being subject to risk, there is a distinction between being poor and being. Thorbecke (2007), the difference between the two is that vulnerability is about having a high probability now of suffering a future shortfall, whereas poverty is about not having enough now. This is one definition of vulnerability that was provided by the World Bank in 2002 (page 54). Another definition of vulnerability is "the chance or risk of being poor today or of becoming poorer in the future."

Even if it has nothing to do with economics, it seems that all of these perspectives are in agreement on one point: there are not enough standards or resources that are essential. In addition, they highlight there are more aspects to poverty, such as issues pertaining to rights, needs, money, abilities, and other essential considerations. The act of taking a stand on one of these issues while simultaneously ignoring the interconnection of the factors that contribute to poverty would be limiting. have a complete grasp of the matter and to ensure that the discussion is carried out in an orderly fashion, it is important to do a comprehensive investigation of the many ideas, viewpoints, dimensions, theories, and programs that are designed to relieve poverty.

B. POVERTY DIMENSIONS OR PERSPECTIVES

It is possible to get a better understanding of poverty by diving into the intricate network of ideas and information that surrounds it. When it comes to poverty, everyone has their own conception of what it means to be poor. In addition, the viewpoints of development organizations could be different from the reality that people with low incomes perceive in society and from their own perception of what it is to be poor. Veit-Wilson, those who are affected by poverty and those who do study "have collected a huge amount of information that is scattered" (2006, page). Kreibich, who quotes Massey as saying (n.d., page 1), "Poverty is old news," which implies that people have been aware of the problem for a considerable amount of time. Over a very long period of time, The people have been able to keep their quality of living and level of material wealth at a very low level. It is the concepts and components of poverty that are the source of both the notion of poverty and the creation of prospective solutions to the problem of poverty. Davids (2005), the perspectives that development organizations adopt to the issue of poverty are what determine the activities that they undertake. In keeping with this point of view, Veit-Wilson (2006) contends that the views of poverty that people have are subjective. In the following six lines, we will summarize the six basic viewpoints on poverty once we have provided an overview of all of this information.

3. METHODOLOGY AND HYPOTHESIS

In this chapter, a review of the current state of the research landscape is presented. Research and sample design, data collection techniques and methodologies, data analysis, study ethics, and the research paradigm and its theory are

some of the topics that are addressed in this course. Additionally, the paradigm that was provided by Addison et al. (2009, page 3) incorporates significant difficulties with research on poverty. Then, there are three primary aspects that must be taken into consideration in research pertaining to poverty. As a result of "static analyses have limited explanatory power and may conceal the processes that are central to the persistence of poverty and/or its elimination," academics who are interested in poverty should first investigate how it evolves over the course of time and how various generations experience it. If we want to understand the dynamics of poverty, we can't only look at income and expenditures; we need to add "more multidimensional concepts and measures of poverty" as well. This brings us to the second point. When compared to research that do follow changes in poverty over time, this is more likely in studies that do not track changes in poverty. The emphasis of these initiatives might be on a wide variety of subjects, including but not limited to wealth, development, and health considerations. Last but not least, Addison et al. admit that the need of multidisciplinary research to grasp poverty and the reduction of it is becoming more commonly understood. To do this, it is necessary to combine qualitative and quantitative approaches to analysis with the most prominent aspects of academic fields.

A. APPROACH TO STUDY AND IDEAS

Due to several writers have offered their own classification schemes for the area of research philosophy, it is evident from the existing body of literature that there is no taxonomy that is widely approved for research philosophy. On many occasions, research paradigms are employed rather than research philosophy, which results in "tautological dilemmatic confusion" (Mkansi and Acheampong, 2012, page 132; Creswell, 2009; Flowers, 2009; Limpanitgul, 2009; Neuman, 2011; Ritchie and Lewis, 2003; Saunders et al., 2009). Independent publications that explore research concepts and views include, but are not limited to, Joubish et al. (2011), Mkansi and Acheampong (2012), Saunders et al. (2009), and Wahyuni (2012). These are just a few examples. When the terms "research paradigm" and "research philosophy" are used interchangeably, it becomes more difficult to appreciate the problems that are associated with a certain research philosophy. Saunders et al. (2009), the different levels of research discourse are connected to a wider range of paradigms for research than only quantitative and qualitative approaches. Jones (2004), Onwuegbuzie and Leech (2006), Kapoulas and Mitic (2012), Mir and Mir (2002), Symon et al. (2008), and Teddlie and Tashakkori (2009) are some of the further publications that have demonstrated connections between the two schools of thinking.

To have a logical viewpoint in social research, such as the one that was conducted here, it is necessary to take into consideration essential assumptions about the nature of science and the nature of society. Having the twin viewpoints of radical revolution and social control is

something that is fundamental to human civilization. In accordance with the latter, people are continuously trying to break free from hegemonic frameworks, which is the reason why society is in a state of perpetual struggle with itself. The former perspective considers society to be strong and cohesive, and as a result, it sensibly moves its attention from the existing state of events to the prospective capabilities of society (Burrell and Morgan, 1979; Holden and Lynch, 2004; Saunders et al., 2009). Second, there is the issue of choosing between emotional and objective research procedures. These approaches are no longer seen to be in direct opposition to one another but rather to be complimentary (Holden and Lynch, 2004; Cunliffe, 2011). Each of these two basic theoretical frameworks is founded on fundamental assumptions about "ontology" (reality), "epistemology" (knowledge), "human nature" (whether it is predetermined or not), and "methodology" (Holden and Lynch, 2004, p. 3). When these characteristics are arranged in the way shown in Figure 3.1, it is possible to accommodate the four primary social science models that are used in the investigation of social theory.

A research paradigm is characterized by one description as "a set of fundamental assumptions and beliefs about how the world is perceived, which then serves as a thinking framework that guides the behavior of the researcher." Furthermore, Jonker and Pennink (2010) and Wahyuni (2012, page 69) provide an additional meaning of the term. "A method of studying social phenomena that can help us understand them better and find answers to the questions that arise," writes Saunders et al. (2009, page 118). What is this approach? Article by Joubish et al. (2011, page 2083) that provides a definition of a paradigm. "Basically a worldview, a whole framework of beliefs, values, and methods within which research takes place."

In the realm of social science, there are four fundamental ideas that are essential. The rule-based and objective functionalist, interpretive, radical humanist, and structuralist schools of thinking are the four schools of thought that are included in this group. Additionally, the rule-based and subjective interpretative and radical structuralist schools of thought are also included in this group. The interpretive and functionalist models are the two that are considered to be the most popular, as stated by Cunliffe (2011). Saunders et al. (2009, page 120), who cite Burrell and Morgan (1982), models are used in research for the reasons that are described below:

With the purpose of enabling professionals to more effectively communicate their assumptions about the connection between society and science;

By the provision of a practical way by which researchers may get a knowledge of the methodologies used by other researchers;

so that students may design their own route through school and have a better understanding of the academic options that are available to them both now and in the future.

The interpretative paradigm, which studies society through

the lenses of "regulation" (the nature of society) and subjectivism (the nature of science), is the primary approach that is used in this research. Other methodologies are also utilized. Depending on the specifics of the situation, this pragmatic approach is comparable to intersubjectivism (Cunliffe, 2011) or the middle ground (Holden and Lynch, 2004), which incorporates aspects of both subjectivism and objectivism. This makes sense when considering Willmott's (1993, page 682) argument that theories are "clearly double-edged" and should not be seen as "mutually exclusive enclaves," to put it another way. It is common practice to correlate intersubjectivism with two metaphysical assumptions that are related to one another but separate from one another. These assumptions do not entirely come within the scope of pure subjectivism. The first extreme view, social reality is relationally embedded, shaped by people's interactions in space and time, and views the population under study as a social community. The second extreme view, , maintains that realities are socially constructed, emerge, become objects, and are occasionally contested in people's routines and improvisations. It is preferable for subjectivist research to be conducted in settings where individuals actively carry out activities and make interpretations. The adoption of this technique was a direct result of the research intended to concentrate on human rights, which are fundamentally moral ideas that are incompatible with strict objectivism. In spite of they are universal, human rights are nonetheless reliant on the circumstances and relative. There is not a single scientific or objective measure that has been devised measuring violations of human rights.

Main Hypothesis (General):

H1: Rights-based approaches are more effective than non-rights-based approaches in achieving sustainable poverty reduction in low- and middle-income countries.

Supporting/Sub-Hypotheses (Specific Dimensions):

1. **H1a:** Incorporating human rights principles (e.g., participation, accountability, non-discrimination) into poverty reduction strategies leads to more equitable outcomes across marginalized populations.
2. **H1b:** Countries that adopt rights-based poverty reduction policies experience greater long-term improvements in human development indicators (e.g., health, education, income) than those using purely needs-based or economic approaches.
3. **H1c:** Rights-based approaches lead to more sustainable poverty reduction outcomes by fostering institutional accountability and citizen empowerment.
4. **H1d:** Rights-based approaches are more likely to address the root causes of poverty (such as social exclusion and power imbalances) than charity- or welfare-based models.
5. **H1e:** The success of rights-based approaches in reducing poverty sustainably is significantly influenced by political will and the strength of civil society.

CONCLUSIONS

As a consequence of the findings of this study, its goals,

aims, and pertinent research questions, the following results have been generated. Concerning the language and the actuality of rights-based approaches, these are the focal points. The intricacy of poverty and the intertwining of its numerous causes with power relations is something that many people who work in development fail to understand. As a result of the "familiar face of poverty" (income, consumption, and needs in general) and the notion that individual characteristics, rather than institutional inequalities, disadvantage, a lack of skills, or entitlement failure, are what kept individuals in poverty, this situation became abundantly evident. A higher amount of weight was given to the dimensions that had clearly defined aims as opposed to the other perspectives that had unclear indications. This is because the idea of poverty is related with the clarity of the evaluation.

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