

REDUCING SWALLOWING AND COMMUNICATION IMPAIRMENTS CAUSED BY POVERTY: GOAL 1 OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: Globally, there are still approximately 700 million individuals who are extremely poor. It is often believed that the most severe worldwide challenge is to eradicate poverty (Sustainable Development Goal 1, SDG 1). The 2030 Agenda's revolutionary commitment to leaving no one behind must include a focus on poverty. Elimination of impoverishment throughout each of its types and conditions is the initial Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), whereas there remains extensively to be penned regarding how impoverished conditions undermine other matters of sustainability. In this perspective, the article highlights the relevance of poverty and why it is an essential obstacle to the SDGs' execution in emerging economies. This piece of writing tries to articulate how impoverishment impacts swallowing and communication difficulties in people of diverse ages and what could possibly be done to minimize it.

RESULT: Inequalities and poverty are linked in an endless cycle with each serving as both a cause and an outcome of another. Impoverishment has unmistakable and serious consequences for speech and swallowing impairments throughout the life cycle, from conception to old age. These limitations have long-term economic and social ramifications for the individual, family, and community.

CONCLUSION: Realizing that economic hardship is an established and significant predictor of interpersonal interaction and inability to swallow, one of the foremost effective approaches is concentrating on minimizing and eradicating economic-related communicative and ingesting anomalies in adolescents. The profession's speech-language pathologists are urged to take action towards this goal. This opinion piece focuses on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals of abolishing impoverishment (Sustainable Development Goal 1), as well as attaining a hunger-free world ((Sustainable Development Goal 2), eliminating inequality (Sustainable Development Goal 10), and implementing measures on the impacts of climate change (Sustainable Development Goal 13).

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Developments Goals, 2030 Agenda, Eradicate Poverty, Communication, Swallowing impairment

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals, commonly known as the SDGs are a series of seventeen goals that were set by the United Nations and approved nine years back and that all countries are anticipated to accomplish by 2030. Many of these aims concern guaranteeing optimal health (ending impoverishment, strengthening the environment), a socioeconomically democratic society, and fighting the effects of climate change.ⁱ

On an international scale, there still exists more than seven hundred million individuals residing in severe impoverishment, and the COVID-19 plague has prompted an abrupt increase in this figure.ⁱⁱ Extreme poverty is now defined as surviving on less than \$1.90 per day.ⁱⁱⁱ Impoverishment was prevalent in practically every country in the year 2021, with estimates varying from Over eighty-two in the Sudanese Republic to twelve to fourteen percent in Canada and Australia.

The intent of the following article is to lay out the detrimental impact of impoverishment on communication and swallowing disorders, in addition to suggest ways to combat using this information to initiate measures and to educate appropriate healthcare providers and organizations, and to represent on behalf of people with swallowing and communication issues who struggle with impoverished conditions.



iv

Poverty is multifaceted, encompassing more than just a shortage of money as well as resources that can be used in order to guarantee economic sustainability. Lack of access to educational opportunities and starvation are two instances of its manifestations as well as additional fundamental amenities, social prejudice and marginalization, and a dearth of involvement in decision-making processes.^v

According to this statement, reducing impoverishment is also strongly linked to accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goal no. 2 (no starvation), 10 (less disparity), and 13 (climate change). The facts are evident since both disabilities and impoverishment have an enormous impact on society. Impoverishment and disability are inextricably linked with each: acting as simultaneously an outcome and repercussion of the other, creating an aggressive cycle.^{vi} More than a billion people worldwide are disabled.

Almost one billion individuals globally have a particular kind of disability, with 80% of them residing within least developed nations.^{vii} As a result, impoverishment is a primary issue among individuals with impairments, especially those with communication and swallowing impairments.^{viii}

The effect of global warming (SDG 13 climate action) is another factor influencing poverty levels. Environmental degradation is the key concern for healthcare organizations in the twenty-first millennium, and it will certainly have an immediate influence on everyone's health. NASA specifies environmental transition; "the long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional, and global climates".

Impoverishment and impact of Climate modification are inextricably linked; individuals whose physical well-being is most significantly wrecked by climatic change are the individuals who suffer from impoverishment and are not in a position to adequately safeguard themselves as well as their families.^{ix} The environment change's impact on individuals will be primarily assessed according to the extent of poverty, geographic location, educational attainment, medical condition, physical well-being, general infrastructure, and socioeconomic sturdiness.^x Inflating temperatures, contaminants in the air, excessive precipitation, along with more prevalent catastrophic events are all simultaneously and inextricably linked to the incidence, growth and development, and worsening of disorders of speech and swallowing.^{xi}

Working poverty is predicted to rise dramatically as an outcome of the pandemic. The percentage of workers worldwide who live in desperate circumstances has declined almost fifty percent over the course of the last ten years, from 14.3 percent in the year 2010 to 7.1% over the past in the year 2019. To accomplish the year 2030 objective, nevertheless, more work will be needed as development has stalled from the year 2013. Moreover, COVID-19 is anticipated to plunge more than one billion people towards impoverishment. The place of work shutdowns, either compelled or recommended, impacted eighty-one percent of businesses and sixty-six percent of the workforce functioning independently nationwide in the year April 2020, drastically curtailing possibilities for employment and earnings. The disparity between men and women for employment impoverishment had nearly been closed, but additional proof indicates the worldwide epidemic adversely impacts women.

The likelihood of being poor is higher among young workers than adults, primarily due to low income and inadequate job quality. As of 2019, at the latest, eight percent among employees who are fifteen to thirty-four resided in poverty, whereas 6.3% of the total of workers in the age range 24-25 and the gap between young people and working adults since 2000. The situation worsens to as unemployment and underemployment increased and labor income and employment quality declined due to the COVID-19 crisis.

The implementation of social protection systems is necessary to prevent poverty and reduce its impact on many people. Nevertheless, nearly four billion individuals, or fifty-five percent of the worldwide human population, were not granted any type of unemployment assistance in the year 2016. It was only received by 22% of those who were unemployed. The self-employed were only protected by an unemployment protection scheme in 34 countries, out of the total number of 87 national laws up until February. Distinctive factors contribute to unemployment in different regions of social protection.

The percentage of unemployed individuals receiving unemployment benefits is 50% in Australia and New Zealand, while it is 44% in Europe and North America. Economic social assistance benefits for vulnerable groups such as children, workers, and elderly individuals who do not participate in contribution schemes. Wealthy individuals in Europe and North America are 61% of the population, while 4% receive financial income in Central and South Asia are subject to similar regional disparities. Disasters disproportionately impact the least developed countries.^{xii}

Biological threats like COVID-19, as well as hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, and wildfires, create disasters and exacerbate poverty. As per recent developments Sendai Comprehensive Framework surveillance information acquired from eighty different countries, catastrophes claimed 23,458 lives and left 2,164 people missing in 2018. Sixty-three countries documented direct economic losses of \$23.6 billion, with 73% (\$17.1 billion) in the farming industry and 16% (\$3.8 billion) in the residential sector. In 2018, catastrophes disproportionately afflicted the least developed nations (LDCs). The loss incurred by disasters in 17 LDCs was responsible for 14.4 percent of all reported disaster-related deaths and missing persons. Moreover, the economic consequences of disasters were greater for LDCs relative to the size of their economies. The countries with the highest reported economic losses accounted for 2 percent of the GDP in 17 least developed countries, while they suffered 10 percent of all direct economic loss.^{xiii}

THE PROPORTION OF FACTORS

The prevalence of poverty worldwide is influenced by early and poor communication and swallowing, which affects assessment and treatment. Poverty has been identified as a contributing factor to problems related to pregnancy, childbirth and childhood. Poor factors such as malnutrition, inadequate prenatal care, and disease have a significant impact on preterm birth, low child weight, pregnancy-related problems.^{xiv} Attention deficit disorders (ADHD), stroke, autism, cognitive interaction and feeding abnormalities, intellectual disabilities, feeding and eating difficulties are all potential health risks for premature or low-weight infants.^{xv}

CHILDHOOD

Poverty in birth and childhood development is increasingly linked to poor health outcomes in later life, which is a significant factor in the prevalence of cardiovascular disease, bleeding (craving), and stroke during adulthood. Conditions linked to aphasia, apoplexy (delay of movement), dysarthria and dysphagia. Early economic hardship and socioeconomic disparities influence the ability to think and remember among people of middle age and older ages.^{xvi}

THE FUNCTION OF SPEECH-LANGUAGE DISORDERS

Poverty-related early trauma has serious effects for development of speech and language, as well as school preparedness. Aspects that cause impoverishment may be found on two levels; society as well as within a household, including pollutants in the home from heating oil, caretaker sadness and despair, educational attainment of parents, having accessibility to opportunities and knowledge, and the quality of interactions between parents and their children.

Being impoverished affects youngster's linguistic ability beginning as young as 2 years old, with an average normal range discrepancy in comparison with youngsters from affluent families.^{xvii} The Researchers have found Child poverty has long-term consequences on language development. Poverty throughout the school years can result in educational setbacks and conditions abandonment from failure to attend school, decreased processing of information, diminished abilities to regulate oneself, dwindled control over one's behavior, and deficiencies in movement and visual perception.^{xviii} Problems with speech and language might have an adverse effect on occupational opportunities (and thus income), interpersonal interactions, and psychological state, as well as premature birth, marriage at an early age, dependency on drugs, disruptive behaviors, and unhealthy lifestyles.^{xix}

METHODS FOR MINIMIZING POVERTY

1.) ADDRESSING THE FOOD SHORTAGE CRISIS

It is feasible to eradicate being impoverished by devouring three meals every single day with an appropriate ratio of nutrients and calorie consumption. When a specific individual fails to nourish themselves enough, they lack the mental stimulation essential to accomplish their work. Furthermore, persons who don't have access to clean water to consume might develop serious ailments. The government must offer all the essential social safeguards as well as amenities essential in order to maintain all citizens well-nourished, specifically quality healthcare.



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xx

2.) SCHEMES THAT ASSIST THE DISADVANTAGED INDULGE IN RAPID GROWTH IN THE ECONOMY

Developing and executing methods and initiatives for rapid economic improvement might help those who are impoverished in partaking in and contributing to development in industries such as medical care, educational institutions, and nourishment. Unfortunately the process requires valuable time.

According to DFID^{xxi}, an increase of ten percent in the standard national income would decrease poverty by up to one-third. Establishing and improving employment and source of income opportunities as well as promoting self-sufficient abilities, would not only assist in eradicating poverty but would also contribute in the financial advancement of nations.

3.) RESOLVE ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH WEATHER CHANGE

Over the course of the next thirty years, the impact of climate change may drive 216 million^{xxii} people to move within their native countries if prompt action is not taken.

The effects of climate change pose significant dangers to the world's impoverished individuals especially in sub-Saharan Africa^{xxiii}. Stability is linked to a lack of basic institutional functions, structural issues, and inadequate government administration. 39.7 million individuals in the sub-Saharan area might be plunged into hardship if nothing is done.

Plans for mitigating the detrimental impacts of poverty need to be implemented by the government entities. External assistance will continue to be necessary though, as the most impoverished nations may not have enough indigenous capacity to effectively carry out these kinds of initiatives.

4.) PRIORITIZE SECONDARY EDUCATION

According to a new UNESCO^{xxiv} policy paper, the poverty rate might drop by more than 50% if all people completed secondary school worldwide.

According to data compiled by UNESCO^{xxv}, if all adults successfully completed secondary school, around 60 million people would be lifted out of severe poverty.

Executives and policymakers should prioritize building schools in remote places, assisting teachers in their objective of offering excellent educational opportunities, and insuring that youngsters living in impoverished conditions have sufficient opportunities for education.



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xxvi

5.) REPRESENTATION AND EQUALITY FOR EVERYONE

Inequality, or the institutional obstacles that prevent some groups of people from having representation or a voice in their communities, is one of the main root causes of impoverishment. With the goal of bringing an entire nation or community out of extreme impoverishment, every segment must be taken into account in making choices particularly when it pertains to the fact that the opportunity to participate in what influences how you are perceived by society.

Women's unpaid labor generates \$10 trillion annually^{xxvii}, or 13% of the world GDP, according to the UN High-Level Panel for Women's Economic Empowerment. Furthermore, the UN Food and Agricultural Organization reports^{xxviii} that women own fewer than 20% of agricultural land but regulate about sixty percent of the harvesting workforce in regions of Africa and Asia. "Women are the backbone of our work in agriculture," stated José

Graziano da Silva, a former director-general of the FAO, in 2016.^{xxix} Opportunities for women boost both their wages and the harvests on their farms. The handling of natural resources is strengthened. Nutritional improvement is accomplished. Additionally, livelihoods are more stable. All other poverty remedies entail ensuring that all disadvantaged populations have an opportunity at the board and are provided with the resources that they require for achievement.

CONCLUSION

Impoverishment is a renowned and significant predictor for linguistic and challenges with digestion, numerous associated with those resulting through the implications throughout conception as well as embryonic development. We must be focused at poverty reduction and alleviation, which has substantial long-term impacts regarding speech and digestive issues. Linguistic pathological conditions have significant effects on promoting and complementing accessible medical activities in the communities where impoverishment prevails.

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