THE ECONOMIC WELLBEING VS THE ECONOMIC POVERTY
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Abstract:
Defining of poverty is important and knowing the importance of proportions, its causes and factors that generate it. To this end, it is necessary to reach a consensus on how poverty and its measurement methods defined. Defining the poverty is not simple and unequivocal when it comes to transposing them into operational terms, ie when specific identification is needed of the poor to be helped or to assess the proportions of this phenomenon at national or planetary. The poverty is generally defined in terms of welfare, considered a state of lack thereof, deprivation of welfare attributes. The welfare state appears as an optimal aspiring individual, by his way of produce, save and consume. It requires a distinction between individual and collective welfare wellbeing.

The type collective welfare is that welfare understood as meaning that all members of the community must have a minimum stock of economic goods considered to be decent, normal ". The individual welfare-modeling system specific to each individual needs according to social-economic framework in which it is integrated.

Keywords: economic welfare, economic poverty, standard of living, collective welfare, individual wellbeing

JEL Classification: E60, F62 P16

1. Introduction

I chose this theme because the studying of this phenomenon represents a real importance, placing it among Romania last countries in Europe Union based on the average income per person. Studying welfare and poverty in Romania reveals, in fact, Romania's position among other European Union countries, taking into account social indicators. The social problem of poverty is lack of wealth, not lack of money. If you feed the system with money, you only create inflation, and that does not make society out of poverty. Therefore, the answer in the fight against poverty as a social problem is not to add money but to create or generate wealth; therefore, the title of this work refers to not only generate wealth and income generation.

The concept of living standards assures us that we are facing an evolving concept and that is the assessment of conditions, which may be good or less good for humans, or be sufficient to achieve a certain state considered normal. Living the standards, we can be appreciated on two distinct elements:
1. the status of human life as it is at any given time
2. the existence a set of criteria against which the state of life is assessed as good or less good.

The poverty can be estimated from the data available in the national statistical system, while poverty assessment by other methods would involve the initiation and implementation of special research. The monetary thresholds, in general, and absolute method, in particular, least developed countries are recommended, as is the case in Romania, ie countries that still have a significant share of food expenditure in total expenditure.

About money, it is best to ask those who have demonstrated that they know how to produce and administer. "When I was young I thought that money and power will make me happy. I was right!" Says Bill Gates and Warren Buffett advises us: "Let them your children enough money that they believe they can do anything but So much so that to do nothing ".

There are lots of people who have won large sums lottery and the money they have changed the destiny, but have not been happy, as expected, but actually destroyed their lives. The rumor laziness that money does not bring happiness, but can maintain and faithful associate often with unclean money. Specialists say that everyone has exactly how much money is able to manage.

Most people have misconceptions about wealth, watching the rich with hatred and suspicion. The blame for this attitude is the myth that billionaires got rich by stealing and exploiting their people. Few know that most billionaires are very modest, have a fascinating creative intelligence, dreaming the impossible and the possible automotivăză to do them. Most charities are rich opera. Millions of jobs have been created thanks to the courage of these people to invest, power mad to pursue goals and their desire to shape their own destiny.
The people want basically about the same things - health, money, higher education, a good job or a successful career. Different means by which they obtain, the will and the time it devotes to achieve these goals. People want happiness, and happiness often means a family, a big house, a nice car, vacations to exotic places, long life, beautiful and healthy children and grandchildren.

Most people believe that they will achieve their goals if they are employees, so their most valuable asset is work. Unfortunately, this situation is worst of all, the one that leads only incidentally to welfare. Salary represents about 20% of the work performed by the employee. The other 80 percent go to other pockets of employers and investors in this case. Most money is administered by persons other than the staff who produce them, so they are used in accordance with the wishes of these fund administrators, without taking into account the wishes and dreams employees. The money goes often to resume production cycle, new technologies, raw materials and consumables, services, taxes, training and entrepreneur profit is at least 10 - 15% of the contract value. For these reasons, sooner or later, become frustrated employee, and he goes to another company in the hope that there will actually find what they are looking for - welfare. With time, some employees refer the matter to fund and build their own business. This is the decision that brings real opportunities welfare. Others mimic welfare, overusing credit cards consume more than they produce and eventually go bankrupt

Paul Getty, founder of the financial empire "Getty Oil" saying: "To become rich and live in prosperity you only need three things: a business, a business that multiplies and a good product." Other billionaires say that there are four ways you can make money.

The employee - As an employee you have a job, a schedule, 8:00 daily work, that you sold a third of a company's day. In exchange for getting a salary equivalent to about 20% of what your job is worth.

The freelancer - In this capacity all the money that produce them are yours. You are the owner of a job, can and an area in which you operate. Master a profession that allows you to make money working alone without anyone's employee. The money that I earn is limited by your physical and intellectual capacity. If one day you are sick and do not work or if you decide to vacation at that time did not win anything. This is how you make money most specialists - doctors, lawyers, brokers, accountants, consultants, mechanics, etc.

The employer - is the depiction of a business owner. As patron earn personal time and money buying labor time of others, your employees. They are at your disposal 8-10 hours / day, while working to achieve your goals. Much of the money management and production employees get to you. If I invest carefully and skillfully conducting business, this situation can lead to financial freedom, a form of material wealth. Happy is the case in which you can afford to take your holiday, not to work for a period of time because the company works without your direct input and employees continue to produce for you. The hardest part is to find 3 or 5 people trust, to whom they delegate some of the tasks and responsibilities of business. It's like a clone. Basically, during the employer, which has 5 employees working together to meet a common goal, and the owner earns a residual income from each of these employees.

The investor is the ideal situation. The investor is a man who no longer have to work for money, and the money for his own work, continually producing money from investments and other investments. Think of the great real estate investors or shareholders of some multinational banks successful brand to employers. The situation of the investor is the most effective way to make money and gave the world most of them billionaires. It is also known that most of the world's billionaires are richer in the first generation, not because they have inherited fortunes, but because they have learned to invest and used their creative intelligence.

Many people are simultaneously in two of the four "quadrants of money" being simultaneously employees and investors; freelancers or investors or owners and investors. Those who remain whole life in one of the first quadrant (employee or freelancer) have a chance to get rich only if they win the lottery and will learn to effectively invest the money or if they marry a very rich person.

The main reasons why most employees remain poor and unhappy start to their mental barriers. Most employees think the money comes from the cashier, the financial service from the bank or directly from the employer's pocket. Most employees have vision and refuse to think beyond their usual job description and duties. Usually, employees can not or will not understand that money comes from the sale of products and services of the company, the production of which they have contributed, too. Employees are not interested in how to run a business, they will not know where the owner has money and often refuse to learn about investments and placements. Another common mistake is that employees are not loyal, do not feel bound to the mission, vision and objectives of the company and therefore refuses to fully engage in its prosperity. The tendency is to avoid employees paid jobs in outputs, those involving market research efforts, attracting new customers.

The financial freedom involves an accumulation of privileges but wealth is similar, because although you are free to do what you want, do not have as much money as you can to satisfy your every whim without having to ever work
2. The economic wellbeing vs the economic poverty

To understand the nature and causes of poverty and wealth, we first have to get rid of some assumptions commonly encountered. Poverty is not simply lack of money. Welfare is not just to have money. Poverty and wealth is far more than the absence or presence of money.

Money can be used sometimes as a measure of wealth, a means of storing wealth and an important set of symbols for its exchange. But money is not wealth, and the nature of poverty is far more interesting and challenging than just the absence of money. Once you have left the radical and revolutionary idea, that wealth is more than money and the presence of poverty is more than the absence thereof, then you'll know how to attack the common enemy, poverty.

If money is not the same thing as wealth, and just adding money will not eliminate poverty, then what is wealth and how the money will help fight poverty?

Any of us who ran out of money at some point, we think we know what poverty is. But the experience of individual poverty, which is alleviated by the receipt of money, is very different from the social problem of poverty is a problem of the whole economy. The social problem of poverty is lack of wealth, not lack of money. For people with low incomes, poverty is also how welfare is distributed in society. If you feed the system with money, you only create inflation, and that does not make society out of poverty. So the answer to the fight against poverty as a social problem is not money but creating or adding wealth generation, so the title of this work refers to not only generate wealth and income generation.

You can do three things with wealth: (1) to consume it, (2) store it, and (3) to invest. The concept always concerned about the welfare of each individual, as well as specialists. Solving this problem is specific to each stage of socio-economic development and scientific awareness. Currently, the "world is enriched at a pace never experienced before. Cities like Hong Kong and Singapore, formerly of the British Empire warehouses are now richer than the former master, England."

You can do three things with wealth: to eat; to store; to invest. Lack of money is a measure and a symptom of poverty, not a cause. Treating the symptoms will not cure the disease.

The concept of welfare involves a decent standard of living, both in the normal individual as well as at a corporate. He refers to a certain state of people's aspirations, coupled with their willingness to cover them. Welfare is an essential component of the human situation, reflecting a model system needs corresponding social and economic context that fits everyone, in terms of property type and level of consumption, material and financial status, social and cultural hierarchy etc. Thus, the welfare state appears as an aspiring fully to man, through reasoning to produce, save and consume. Therefore, this concept correlates with social justice organic, providing security and ensuring the foundation that can do the chances for human development.

Creating social, welfare is the important goal of social market economy, as this is the premise of the existence of a social and economic order fairer and sustainable.

The social or collective welfare is that "type of welfare understood as meaning that all members of the community must have a minimum stock of economic goods considered to be decent, normal".

It requires a distinction between individual and collective welfare wellbeing.

-Modeling Individual welfare system according to the needs of each individual social economic framework in which it is integrated.
- acetamide Economic wellbeing welfare that can be expressed by consumables expressed in terms of the moment.

The question that arises is: how would people look the welfare regime in their country?

The social policy whose population is willing to provide support and who should enjoy Romanians vision aid?

A number of studies indicate post-communist countries indicate growing support for the welfare state provision. According to them, people from former communist countries prefer the state to get involved in solving the major problems of society and the whole state is one that redistributes resources in society.

According to Sztompka appeal for government support, rather than relying on its own forces, part of "building culture" is reminiscent of the communist period in which the state was the only agent involved in the management of social resources. The author shows that this culture has been acquired through socialization and is expected to persist as long as the majority of the population consists of people socialized in the communist period. In this context, Romania's population is expected to support the state as the primary agent in providing welfare and to give him an important role in the redistribution of resources within society.

The economic well-being is part of human welfare. It can be appreciated as an individual or family welfare and the welfare of the group or collective.

The economic well-being is all material conditions of existence (economic) people, as requirements met, appreciated and relative in relation to human aspirations. The level of economic welfare is conditioned by the
The welfare implies some type of income distribution, according to which people have the income to allow optimal access to material goods, services and information that define their personality. The evolution of society integrates different degrees of wealth, valued in terms of constituents and the extent to which people benefit from their utility. These degrees occur between the minimum limit considered normal, decent, desirable and a maximum determined by the extent to which people's needs are correlated with scarce resources, through adequate budgetary constraint. As poles of reference appear entering the individual and society permanent relations on different levels with ever more complex interests and special tools, all aimed at respecting life, the harmonious development of human specific traits. Between the two poles are found numerous social groups in society that have a modest welfare, which demonstrates the requirement for a differentiated analysis of welfare and social protection issues.

The welfare palette captures both material needs, biological, socio-cultural, elementary and elevated or complex and permits to meet them through specific mechanisms and instruments. Such elements have a different behavior, can be influenced based on the knowledge of the theory on which they are based. In this sense, one can use: the theory of human nature in the sense that man, by nature intrinsic aims to systematically achieve individual interest; Individual behavioral decision theory, meaning that man chooses one economic goods it needs, aims to ensure the optimal choice and be responsible for their own welfare; adverse impact of the state's theory of individual consumer behavior, meaning that severely limits state involvement expression of individual personality and individual capacity to decide on consumption.

On such a foundation in theory, economic welfare analysis should contribute to solving some major problems as: emphasizing tradition welfare strategy and its value; demonstrating the optimal relationship between the state and economic welfare; accurate coordinates distribution of wealth; emphasizing the relationship between economic well-being, on the one hand and economic and social policy, on the other hand.

In the competitive market economy, wealth creation is ensured through various economic and monetary levers, which integrates specific mechanisms, such as: primary distribution of wealth through economic leverage on the market; redistribution of wealth through economic leverage on the market; wealth redistribution through social actions.

In the current competitive market economy, welfare evolves across multiple paths, the causes and effects in relation to economic growth and development and social policy requirements, which must take into account the welfare and its degree structure designed in each country. The welfare state is a favorable hiring effort, especially as the price of the joy of living.

Although the poverty has emerged with humanity and accompanied them throughout history to this day, however, his first scientific approaches have emerged just in the second half of last century. But they did not have long life in the world of ideas and scientific rigor lack of cohesion. The research really scientific phenomenon of poverty can speak only in the postwar period, especially after 1960, when the ravages of hunger and misery chronic huge third world have come on the agenda of the debates of the UN and its organizations World Food and Agriculture (FAO).

For ordinary people, poverty means hunger, misery and disease. Under pressure of this need, the experts of the UN system, OECD and World Bank agreed to settle two methodological aspects indispensable: on the one hand, to identify common elements that circumscribe their area of relevance conceptual content of poverty, on the other hand, to establish indicators to measure both the system of poverty as such, and progress in combating them. According to experts, poverty take many forms, each distinguished by its content:

- Human poverty. Characterized by the absence of basic human capacities: food, health, education, etc. This type of poverty include, specifically, the phenomenon (indicators) that:
  - malnutrition, especially in the presence of all or parental famine;
  - illiteracy in the total population (among youth and women);
  - reduced life expectancy;
  - poor maternal health, due to preventable diseases;
  - poor access to goods and services of general public utility.

- Monetary poverty or cash. It's the kind of poverty characterized by insufficient cash income needed to cover the needs of a normal life, decent. It appears in two aspects as: general or relative poverty as extreme or absolute poverty.

Because of the general fall of the economy, followed by restructuring of public enterprises and the development of unemployment, the number of employees has decreased continuously reducing their activity and hence the salary fund, have considerably reduced social insurance contribution. Not to mention evasion, arrears and bottlenecks affecting the budget and social insurance payments. Together, these trends have deteriorated substantially report to support the social security budget, which called for the adjustment of revenue this budget.

The poverty specific binomial part of contemporary society "rich-poor", being generated, usually of inequality in income and wealth. Perpetuating poverty and inequality is the basis of complex support material, monetary and financial, of unfavorable social positions, manifested in a particular historical concrete framework.
The poverty reflects the lack of material and monetary-financial situated below a minimum threshold considered decent human existence. It is the result of inequality of opportunity and use methods and tools unfair income distribution and redistribution.

The concept of poverty can be addressed from several perspectives, as follows:

§ from a psychological perspective, focusing on the consequences of the economic and social development on everyday human behavior;

§ from a sociological perspective, focusing on the relationship between man and social environment;

§ from an economic perspective, starting from the economic existence of human resources, expressed through reduced opportunities to generate income and wealth. This approach aims at analyzing poverty and unequal in terms of accessibility and low acquisition mechanisms that provide the necessary revenues, such as labor market mechanisms (employment, labor retraining, etc.) and monetary and financial market mechanisms.

Essentially, the poverty is a way of life generated by multiple independent causes, such as: increasing population correlated with inequality of opportunity economic and social rights of the people and use patterns of consumption irrational, wasteful, which violates the fundamental resources of human existence; unequal access to the benefits of economic growth in developed countries, in line with the ineffectiveness of economic reforms in LDCs; deteriorating relationship between man and the environment in which he lives, leading to environmental degradation etc.

The current economic theory involves understanding poverty by linking poverty organic at least two aspects: a human model, defined by all desires, ideals, aspirations, needs and evolving human diversity; a model of human behavior, caused by disparities between people due to differences in mentality, Choice, inclination, intellectual endowment, education etc.

This behavior reflects the way that combines variables that characterize man variables that define the man-made environment. Scientific and realistic understanding of the concept of poverty has a special significance, as it allows to accurately assess the scale of the process, which causes conditional genesis, influences felt by him in time and space. At the same time, it promotes the development and implementation of appropriate policies to eradicate poverty, understood as a historically specific phenomenon and relative. It must take account of all the circumstances in which it manifests itself. Referring to this phenomenon in underdeveloped countries, experts stresses that "the heart of the process is always the same mechanism: a corrupt powers that make unnecessary expenses to embezzle public funds, investment funds emptied immediately or welfare programs diverted from initial goals."

The problem analysis of poverty in motion reveals spatial and temporal requirement assessment of the likely poverty. It should neither be overestimated nor underestimated.

The poverty can lead to overvaluation unrealistic increase in the number of poor people, generating diversion of economic resources to the demands of economic growth and development, to a part of the population that is artificially considered poor.

Underestimation of poverty determines the allocation of scarce resources to protect a population which, really, is entitled to claim social welfare. Thus, it erodes social setting, it stimulates social tensions affecting the calm necessary for economic and social progress.

The importance of assessing the causes of poverty and the requirement realistic approach them as absolute poverty and relative poverty.

The absolute poverty reflect the situation of a person or a human community that is characterized by a minimum standard of living, resulted in minimal conditions of food, housing, clothing, footwear, health maintenance required human physical performance. That understanding poverty was subsequently pursuant to the definition "subsistence level". This is the premise consumption of food and moves relative to personal physical features, climatic conditions, labor traditions, customs etc.

The relative poverty expresses that situation generated by insufficient resources relative to a standard of living normal, decent. It is analyzed under the double aspect: in terms of objective, taking into account the actual conditions of people inaccessibility to necessary goods; subjective aspect, examining the feelings of people, goods inaccessibility appropriate specific.

The relative poverty entails certain benchmarks to which the situation of the people. The criteria to be taken into account when comparing people with the essence themselves are dependent on social, economic and cultural system. The inaccessibility aimed at a wide range of rules, rights, social justice and moral traits, etc.

The requirement of relative poverty is economic analysis conducted by some experts using the concept of gap. Such research considers poverty as a human group gap between the poorest and the rest of the community. The size of this gap determines how the poor themselves consider that their situation is at such a level in the human.

The poverty and the gap are correlated, but not identical, so that the transfer of income from a person in the group who have income to high income group increases the gap, but does not change the proportions of poverty. But when there is a general increase in income that maintains the gap may have a decrease poverty. It follows that poverty and the gap have common elements, meaning that poverty is man with his problems, and the gap is the environment in
which man lives and works. Poverty and Welfare have historical connotations in relation to the range of needs and the level of civilization.

The social policy is a system of ends and means of analysis with which the state carries out public resource allocation and income distribution in the humanistic vision of social justice. State considers social policy as a component to ease tensions, conflicts of economic, social, political and improve the quality of people's lives.

The social policy of the state aimed at a comprehensive range of activities in a specific direction regulating social life of a community. It follows thus stimulating many objectives in the fields of demography, culture, education, health, environment etc. «Ensuring equalization of opportunities for people from these entities»

Depending on the substance and organization of society, state social policy covers a wide wider or narrower objectives, which are done through actions and measures suitable state.

At the same time, they are stimulated or blocked actions of non-governmental and private institutions to share with the state to solve social problems. In this way, it facilitates a balanced social and human collectivity accepted.

The configuration determines the company's current consensus in understanding the integrative nature of social policy, the contents of which are interrelated main objectives and its mechanisms to the challenges of economic and social relations. Linking organic social policy aims central objective, that of income distribution in the context of a distribution made clear differentiation between state and private distribution.

The social policy interests entire population concerned with many issues of human development in the long term, as well as trade unions, employers and professional organizations in their joint action to formulate uniform basis for their requirements in the areas of negotiation, partnership and social consensus.

In order to ensure normal economic developments, it must synchronize social policy with economic policy in the sense that their objectives are not opposed, but to influence focused on growth and sustainable human development in the long term.

Romania recorded significant changes in the economic and social situation of the people, as reflected by welfare and / or poverty.

Addressing these issues depends on radical changes in society, as they inevitably are reflected in the content, forms and trajectories in specific economic and social situation of the population.

In this respect, the observance of methodological criteria to achieve a realistic analysis diagnosis and formulate a strategy for long-term scientific, historical Romanian corresponding specific conditions.

From this perspective, criteria are needed, such as designing a welfare system that takes into account the current state and opportunities for economic growth and development in our country; comparing welfare system features newly designed models existing in the world based on the competitive market economy; incorporating the various services, the normal functioning of the whole social system, abandoning the process of considering only persons in distress; protection switching from separate individuals or groups to protect society as a whole; systematic tracking of the influence of economic, demographic, political, cultural, educational on poverty in Romania; designing a country's social policies etc.

The reality Romanian economy necessity of a coherent welfare, taking into account the different types of welfare regime existing in the world: the conservative-corporatist, liberal, social democrat. In this respect, it should take into account certain specific factors that have a significant role in shaping the traits Romanian strategy welfare, such as: the nature and character of the 1989 revolution, political influence direct and indirect international conditions, the influence of economic and monetary bodies international institutions like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The Romanian specific strategic welfare must take into account international experience, but can not be a mere copy methods from other countries due to endogenous factors and the exogenous, coming from a place and role of Romania in the global economic environment. The looming increasingly suggest that the economic outlook is more agreeable to achieve economic welfare in our country than in other geographical areas.

From this perspective, the state is looming as the main supporter and owner of the force producing welfare mechanisms, processes and such. In our country, welfare and / or poor bearing the imprint of strong economic reform based on privatization.

The complex process of privatization is intended to facilitate and create the kind of appropriate welfare Romanian demands in a context of growing international economic integration. In accordance with legal regulations, privatization was initiated, recorded some advances in various fields, particularly in economic sphere movement of goods. The slow pace of privatization process and discrepancies recorded directly influence the welfare state and poverty.

The privatization promotes job growth, higher yields, increase revenues, providing a good basis for the manifestation of the welfare superior parameters. However, privatization is not, so far, that foundation of welfare, but a stimulus for the poorest, because the way in which the leads to the appearance of channels of diversion of significant revenue and lowering taxes and taxes.
3. Conclusions

The economic well-being is part of human welfare. It can be appreciated as an individual or family welfare and the welfare of the group or collective.

The economic well-being is all material conditions of existence (economic) people, as assessed absolute and relative requirements met in relation to human aspirations. The level of economic welfare is conditioned by the efficiency and the distribution of added value, reflected in the way people access economic goods, a certain quantity, quality and structure.

The welfare implies some type of income distribution according to which people have the income to allow optimal access to material goods, services and information that define their personality. The evolution of society integrates different levels of welfare and constituents assessed in the light of the extent to which people benefit from their utility. These degrees occur between the minimum limit considered normal, decent, desirable and a maximum determined by the extent to which people's needs are correlated with scarce resources through adequate budgetary constraint. As a reference poles falling individual and society appear in ongoing relationships on different levels with ever more complex interests and special tools, all aimed at respecting life, the harmonious development of human specific traits. Between the two poles are found numerous social groups in society that have a modest welfare, which demonstrates the requirement for a differentiated analysis of welfare and social protection issues.

The Welfare palette captures both material needs, biological, socio-cultural, elementary and elevated or complex and permits to meet them through specific mechanisms and instruments. Such elements have a different behavior, can be influenced based on the knowledge of the theory on which they are based. In this sense they can be used: the theory of human nature in the sense that man, by nature intrinsic aims to systematically achieve individual interest; Individual behavioral decision theory, meaning that man chooses one economic goods it needs, aims to ensure the optimal choice and be responsible for their own welfare; adverse impact of the state's theory of individual consumer behavior, meaning that severely limits state involvement expression of individual personality and individual capacity to decide on consumption.

On such a foundation in theory, economic welfare analysis should contribute to solving some major problems as: emphasizing tradition welfare strategy and its value; demonstrating the optimal relationship between the state and economic welfare; accurate coordinates distribution of wealth; emphasizing the relationship between economic well-being, on the one hand and economic and social policy, on the other hand.

In the competitive market economy, wealth creation is ensured through various economic and monetary levers, which are integrated into specific mechanisms such as: primary distribution of wealth through economic leverage on the market; redistribution of wealth through economic leverage on the market; wealth redistribution through social actions.

Distributing welfare through economic levers of competitive market involves the formation of primary income obtained on the basis of people's own efficiency in economic activity and purchase economic goods by each individual through the market.

If money is not the same thing as wealth, and just adding money will not eliminate poverty, then what is wealth and how the money will help in the fight against poverty?

According to economists' definitions of welfare, we will see how to use the money to fight poverty. Economists talk about "goods and services" with value, but even "goods" have value only to the extent that provides a service. The key concept here is value. A particular good is a relative value according to two attributes: if it is relatively useful and is relatively rare.

Any of us who ran out of money at some point, we think we know what poverty is. But the experience of individual poverty, which is aligned with the receipt of money, is very different from the social problem of poverty is a problem of the whole economy. The social problem of poverty is lack of wealth, not lack of money. For people with low incomes, poverty is also how welfare is distributed in society. If you feed the system with money, you only create inflation, and that does not make society out of poverty. So the answer to the fight against poverty as a social problem, is not to add money but to create or generate wealth, therefore, the title of this work refers to not only generate wealth and income generation.

You can do three things with wealth: to eat; to store; to invest.

To illustrate the above, consider the example of an African farmer. Since most farmers on the continent are women and girls, we will use the personal pronoun "she," but we will not discriminate against or forget males. Let's say she has just raised a crop of corn. It can consume to a stored or to invest. She can cook and eat some wine with friends and relatives, ie to consume. She can put some of the harvest container; ie to store up. If parasites and diseases destroy
some of the stored corn, we will call an unfortunate form of consumption. It can also keep some maize for use as seed, to plant and grow future crops. This is a way to invest his wealth (corn, which is relatively limited and useful).

Therefore, evidence of a growing wealth in an economic system is investment, where immediate consumption of present or future production is neglected in favor of an enhanced welfare in the future. Our modern world is complex and not as simple as that of a farmer who has three choices, but the principle remains the same, investment leads to increased prosperity and counteract poverty.

What causes poverty? The social problem of poverty: lack of money is a measure and a symptom of poverty, not a cause. Treating the symptoms will not cure the disease. The causes of the social problem of poverty are among several factors, especially the big five factors: disease, ignorance, dishonesty, apathy and dependency.

The disease makes labor contribution of the company to be less productive. Reduce disease and death one of three major factors of production, labor. The disease itself can be reduced by a greater understanding of how to prevent disease and taking action to ensure that public wealth intended to be used for the prevention and treatment of diseases will not be diverted for personal gain. Thus the factors of poverty are inter-connected. Dishonesty and ignorance contribute to disease, and all three factors contributing to poverty.

The ignorance, as was mentioned somewhere, is not a shameful thing, it is simply a fact. It is caused by isolation so that some people do not know some things simply because they have never heard of (information). Other factors of poverty can contribute to ignorance, including disease and dishonesty. Both factors contribute to reduced access to education and information.

Dishonesty, on the other hand, is a major cause of poverty as a social problem. When a person is in a position of trust invested diverts a hundred units of value towards personal use, the company will lose more than a hundred units of value that could contribute to development and poverty reduction. This is what economists call the "multiplier effect". Dishonesty "blooming" in an atmosphere of apathy, ignorance and dependency, so, here's an example of interconnected factors of poverty.

Note that this is not a value judgment. We do not say dishonesty, disease, ignorance and apathy are bad. It means our religious leaders to teach about good and evil. This is just a scientific analysis of the factors of poverty. To fight the social problem of poverty, if that is the decision population, it is necessary to identify and analyze the causes of poverty.

These factors are, in turn, results of the five key causes: apathy, disease, dishonesty, dependency and ignorance.

Lack of common human settlement facilities and services belongs to public property type or group. This includes lack of access to medical and educational facilities, lack of infrastructure and roads, markets, electricity or phone, no other common infrastructure such as health facilities, safe drinking water and the food supply.

These forms of personal property differs from the common welfare where poverty is manifested by the lack of a modest wages or salary, lack of land and other property, lack of privately owned capital (tools, buildings, factories), and lack of human skills.

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