

Homelessness.edited_2.edited. docx

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Homelessness

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Homelessness

There are excellent and unpleasant things in life, but people are continually looking for ways to improve. As a result, they prefer only pleasant affairs that aid in their development and assure a graceful life. Typically, unpleasant things make individuals miserable whenever they see them or even contemplate them, causing them to feel uneasy. As a consequence, they will have a more challenging time in life. Homelessness is one of these issues. According to Latimore & Pape (2021), homelessness is a societal issue that refers to persons unable to find permanent housing. Homeless persons require necessities like food, housing, income, or medical support. They typically stay overnight on the sidewalks or at a guesthouse, where they are uncomfortable. This paper aims to discuss homelessness, the cause, and the vulnerable groups.

I chose to focus on homelessness because it is not just a localized problem but a global issue. Globally, it is projected that 150 million individuals live on the streets, with more than 1.6 billion living in deficient structures (King et al., 2017). These numbers are bound to increase if interventions are not made. Notably, the lack of sustainable job prospects is one of the many causes of the problem discovered. Homelessness is mainly linked to poverty and misery, and cheap homes remain a difficulty in many places. Another factor is that many people do not have access to healthcare coverage, making government injustices, conflicts, natural catastrophes, and psychological disorders all have a role in the global spread of homelessness. Homelessness can also be caused by bankruptcy, financial hardship and property markets factors like increasing lease and property costs and an absence of adequate houses.

Other personal or family issues, like a family breakup, domestic abuse, emotional distress, liquor, and extra dependencies, are regularly linked with economic hitches. Mostly, people are pressed even further on the edge if they cannot handle a combination of these

problems. Even before one is homeless, one can live on the periphery, with miniature connections to community and family. Besides, they can be socially isolated, lacking sufficient support to help them get through difficult times.

I chose to focus on homelessness because it violates people's rights. Among the greatest human privileges is access to stable and sound accommodation with proper water and sanitation amenities. Nevertheless, homelessness encompasses more than an absence of a house. It is about an absence of contact with one's kin, acquaintances and society and a loss of control over a person's environment. A homeless person's entitlement to an appropriate level of prosperity, access to education, life and personal liberty, privacy rights, right to social welfare, right to be free from prejudice, ability to vote, and many other rights are often violated. As per Parsell et al. (2017), homeless individuals are not only charity recipients looking for assistance and sympathy but are persons with the right to have their fundamental rights protected and promoted, along with the right to decent housing.

Homelessness is also a problem that does not only affect the homeless person but the society. It impacts everyone, regardless of whether or not a person experiences homelessness. More so, it is a public health hazard. Homeless individuals sometimes have to relieve themselves outdoors since they lack their own houses or the perceived status to use bathrooms in restaurants or other communal venues. Normally, they do not enjoy healthcare coverage and frequently suffer from acute ailments aggravated by problematic living conditions, consuming cheap starchy foodstuffs, and staying in confined spaces with others experiencing similar predicaments in community housing facilities. Also, homeless persons are heavy consumers of public resources rather than helping bring them in.

Homelessness impacts a diverse group of people from various geographical locations, demographics and cultural origins. Unfortunately, some populations are at a higher risk of being homeless. According to Coleman-Jensen & Steffen (2017), native communities are more socially and economically disadvantaged than other groups. Many rural and isolated regions are also experiencing acute housing problems, driving up rent and house costs. The absence of culturally appropriate accommodation is another major contributor to housing issues. More often, accommodation in native groups fails to consider the historical significance of collective and outdoor life and the value of using open areas for community traditions (Coleman-Jensen & Steffen, 2017). On the other hand, homelessness also has a tremendous impact on less noticeable women. For fear of attack, sexual assault, or another mistreatment, homeless women tend to hide in plain sight, away from places where homeless individuals assemble. In the end, these women have suffered domestic abuse, sexual assault, and family dissolution. However, some women do not categorize themselves as homeless but as victims of abuse unable to return to their homes.

Another group vulnerable to homelessness is children and the youth, who become homeless following domestic abuse, a breakdown of the family, anxiety and depression. Youngsters often become homeless when their households cannot acquire decent housing or are ousted from their current residence. People with personality disorders are also likely to become homeless. They are socially isolated, have trouble finding work, schooling and support programs, and overall loss of self-control. Additionally, they have many distinctive needs that necessitate specialized accommodations and support services that they cannot obtain. Last but not least category vulnerable to homelessness is refugees and asylum seekers. Their conditions restrict their right to employment, healthcare and social security, and they are entirely dependent on community aid programs that are underfunded.

To sum it up, a robust strategy is required to combat homelessness in society properly. For that reason, it is advisable to gain a better understanding of the homeless community to respond to individual needs. When there is a clear understanding of their requirements, providing resources to assist them in succeeding, such as cheaper homes, becomes easier. Besides, policymakers should ensure that underlying causes of homelessness like drug and substance abuse, mental illnesses and lack of economic empowerment are addressed through policy changes. Homelessness is a significant predictor that puts people at risk for various health issues and makes rehabilitation more difficult. Hence, it can be addressed to ensure that these people have access to low-cost housing. Lastly, supportive services like overnight accommodations must be adequately funded to ensure that people can get a place to stay overnight before a permanent solution is found.

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