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Exploring the Impact of Poverty on Youth in Pakistani Society and Strategies for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Shabnam Shahab
(Corresponding Author)

Coordinator of MPhil programs at Allama Iqbal Open University
Visiting, faculty member at department of Education B. Z. University Multan.

Email: Shahabshabnam786@gmail.com

Ayesha Ali

Amal Alumni, Amal Ambassador, Social Activist and Scholar,
Department of Sociology B. Z. University, sub campus Lodhran.

Email: ayeshaali010@gmail.com

Hammala Altaf

Amal Alumni, Amal Ambassador, Social Activist and Scholar,
Department of Sociology B. Z. University, sub campus Lodhran.

Email: hammalaaltaf01@gmail.com

Abstract

Poverty is a multidimensional issue that has powerful interlinking effects on society. A profound control over the issue of poverty can secure society from multiple sides and reduce social evils to a negligible level. This research article descriptively examines the impact of poverty on youth from the perspective of Pakistani society. It climaxes the international dilemma of poverty as a significant issue facing many countries in the present era. This study will explore the situational analysis and adverse effects of the curse of poverty on the youth which is ultimately causing to suffer the society from harms of multiple levels. To address the issue, the state authorities are though busy to make policies and procedures since long but the productive outcomes are still awaited. The findings of the study would be highly productive to contribute for the social rehabilitation and elimination of poverty from the society, ensuring effective rehabilitation. It is an undeniable reality that overcomes and eradication of poverty will safeguard the society from various evils. Ascertainment of relevant sustainable development goals can also be ensured from the findings of this study. The research provides recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders on promoting sustainable development to achieve social goals and secure society from vulnerabilities.

Keywords: Eradication of Poverty SDGs, Social Rehabilitation, Good Governance, Drug Addiction, Multi-dimensional effects.

Introduction

Poverty is a curse that have taken whole of the world into its paws and is badly effecting the society being dangerous adverse effects Adverse effects of the poverty are not limited to a special group of

society but it is damaging the society as a whole, its far-reaching effects needs control on emergent basis to rehabilitate the society by safeguarding from multiple harms (Mobeen et al., 2022). Poverty has evolved into a severe worldwide issue that demands urgent attention from politicians, scholars, and practitioners alike in today's globe (Baqir, 2018). This study aims to investigate poverty's effect on kids and the problems it provides to their well-being and development. This article examines the fundamental variables that lead to poverty among young people and how poverty impacts their life by evaluating the literature on the issue (Ajmair, n.d.).

The essay continues by emphasizing the need for a holistic strategy for tackling juvenile poverty and addressing the fundamental causes of poverty to improve young people's results. Several complication that have arisen due to the curse of the poverty, are not now limited but have taken the all groups of the society into the powerful grip and is leading to spread it to all parts of the society. Youth that is facing the curse of poverty has detracted to such a level that commission of an offense is a nominal problem for them (Booth, 2003). Poverty may be defined as a “deficiency of the factors such as material resources, social relegation, restricted access to education and healthcare, and limited job and economic mobility. It has established in studies that its substantial influence on youth is definite that is resulting at large in numerous adverse consequences like the elements of poor health, below average educational attainment, factor of unemployment with high rates, and enhanced and violent engagement in crime and violence by the all groups of the society that are suffering from the poverty (Mobeen et al., 2022).

Besides above, it is also harmful for the mental health with young people having frequent mental stress, anxiety, depression, and the element of sadness. To address its adverse effect on kids, it is mandatory for authorities to take a comprehensive strategy that may be helpful to targets the fundamental causes of poverty while also providing young people with the sufficient moral, financial, and other supports ensuring easy availability of resources for their frequent success. While capitalizing in education sector and conducting of numerous training programs, expanding access to healthcare, and establishing work opportunities for the effective and productive growth of youth with special care of kids and people of other age groups, it is mandatory to frame such policies that may effective for eradication and overcome of the curse of poverty. (N. Shah et al., 2019)

Additionally, tackling poverty's effect on children demands addressing more noteworthy social anxieties such as systematic injustice, discrimination, and a lack of access to resources and opportunities. It requires a strapping and effective dedication to social justice and fairness among the people of the society, irrespective of any prejudice behaviour, as well as policies and programs that emphasize the needs and well-being of all Youngers of the society for upbringing, regardless of any sort of discrimination in this regard (Shahab Ahmed & Zeb, n.d.).

Poverty is an extensive and complex subject that affects oodles of Youngers all-inclusive, restricting their prospects and preventing them from reaching their full potential. Knowing the breadth and severity of poverty's influence on adolescents is critical for developing successful policies and initiatives to address this issue (Kaleem & Ahmed, 2010). Second, poverty is a social and psychological problem as well as an economic one (Kadiwal & Durrani, n.d.). Poor may result in social isolation, prejudice, and restricted access to education and healthcare, all of which can contribute to poor physical and mental health consequences. Research can help us understand the frequent essentials of poverty and their influence on lives of Youngers effecting their health, education, and probability to work (Development Bank, 2002). Third, diverse geographies, cultures, and socioeconomic conditions affect young people differently. International research may give insights into the specific issues encountered by kids throughout the globe and aid in the identification of best practices and strategies for combating poverty and supporting youth development. Fourth, young people are our society's and economy's future, and their well-being is

crucial to accomplishing sustainable development objectives (Fatusi & Hindin, 2010). Poverty research may help policymakers make choices that promote social and economic equality, eliminate poverty, and allow young people to flourish (Hyder et al., 2007).

Despite of extensive struggles by the researchers and legislators, the issue still pertains and is affecting the society continuously without any obstacle on its way. The phenomenon of poverty is actually a chain system that is going to transfer from one generation to another. In other words, it would not be wrong to depict here that a large number of generations are leading their lives under the influential poverty since long and the poverty is converting from generation to generation. Rare cases of self-made generations can be traced in the history but once a generation has transformed, its productive effects on the society are definite (Meo et al., 2020). These findings assist policymakers and program creators in learning about the most successful techniques for tackling juvenile poverty and creating policies and programs that better support young people and enhance their overall well-being. (Chibba, 2009).

As a result, research on the effect of poverty on kids may have far-reaching societal ramifications, such as better social and economic results, improved health outcomes, higher social mobility, and more understanding and empathy for individuals living in poverty. Comparing developing and developed countries regarding the effect of poverty on youth would find some significant variations and similarities (Abidi & Sharma, 2014). Developed countries have better living standards, more muscular social welfare systems, and more access to education and healthcare than emerging countries (O'Neil, 2006a).

As a consequence, the effect of poverty on young people in wealthy countries may be less severe in specific ways. Poverty, however, may still considerably harm young people's physical and mental health, education, and career chances in developed countries (Wu et al., 2023).

Poverty is generally more pervasive and severe in developing countries, and young people may confront more acute poverty-related issues, such as hunger, a lack of access to clean water, and restricted educational possibilities (Rhode, 2018). Poverty severely affects kids in underdeveloped countries, potentially damaging their health, education, and future chances. Nonetheless, developing and wealthy countries may benefit from each other's experiences and solutions for reducing juvenile poverty. Policies and programs adopted in rich countries to combat poverty, such as education and healthcare access, social welfare systems, and economic policies that encourage job creation and economic development, may assist developing countries (O'Neil, 2006b). Developed countries may benefit from developing countries' creative solutions to poverty, such as microfinance and community-based projects encouraging self-sufficiency and empowerment (*Qt8ws6j7z6 (1)*, n.d.).

Comparative analysis of developing and developed countries depicts number of experiences and serious turns in the history of the nations. Frequent struggles of the national from grass-root level to reformation of the whole of the system can be traced easily from the pages of the history. The nations need to awaken for the progressive accomplishment of the social errands for the social stability and to safeguard the upcoming generations from multiple harms and dangers. Abnormal increase in poverty is also causing to abnormal increase in crime ratio. Developed societies of the world have less crimes and the one of the factors of their less crime ratio is control over the element of poverty (Husin, n.d.). According to the opinion of the researcher, the preaching and teaching of Islam have a power to reform the society within no time. Islam has developed a system that is able to establish an ideal society. Such society would be free from numerous evils out of which poverty is a nominal evil.

A global perspective on the effect of poverty on youth is crucial since poverty impacts young people differently depending on their place of origin and socioeconomic conditions. An

international approach would analyze how poverty affects young people in different parts of the globe and propose answers to these problems (Qtdws6j7z6 (1), n.d.). The realization that poverty is a global problem that affects young people in both developed and developing nations is an essential part of an international perspective on the effect of poverty on youth (Hossain, n.d.). Although the precise obstacles experienced by poor young people differ, the detrimental effects on their physical and mental health, education, and prospects are common. A global approach also emphasizes the necessity of solving adolescent poverty via cooperation and partnerships across governments, organizations, and stakeholders. (Roberts, 1994)It might include exchanging best practices, experience, and resources to build successful policies and initiatives to help poor young people (Öhman et al., 2020).

Moreover, a global view would realize that teenage poverty is often related to global challenges such as climate change, war, and inequality. Tackling juvenile poverty requires a multifaceted strategy considering the complexities and interconnectedness of these concerns (Abidi & Sharma, 2014). Lastly, an international viewpoint would highlight young people's involvement and contribution to efforts to combat youth poverty. It would tolerate young generation to express their understandings, apprehensions, and philosophies and include them in decision-making processes that encouragement their lives.

While discussing an international perspective on the effects of the curse of poverty on youth's highpoints the global dimension of the problem and the need for collaboration, rounded approaches, and youth engagement in poverty-reduction initiatives. Adoption of global perspective can be helpful to reformat the society by taking benefits from the experiences that have done by the developed countries to establish their societies. To make a society free from poverty, or to decrease the ratio of poverty, effective and attractive reforms are need of the era that should be in easy approach to all lower class people without any obstacle (Kulshrestha, 2015). Society is mostly dependent on younger's and youth of the society performs for its reformation and everlasting with productive and effective outcomes. Their efforts proves a fertile in a barren land to rehabilitate the existing generations besides safeguarding to upcoming generations, hence the eradication of poverty from younger generation is mandatory for speedy and effective growth of the society (O'Neil, 2006a).

Literature Review

Issue pertaining to impact of poverty on the youth is not a limited but an issue of global level that needs special attention to address it effectively and stepping control, to safeguard the society from numerous occurrences (Hossain, n.d.).Condition of Pakistani society is more dreadful in this regard and poverty is a great hurdle to ascertain sustainable development goals, introduced by the United Nations, in the year 2015 to 2030 (Mobeen et al., 2022). This literature review summarizes the essential results of past research on the effect of poverty on Pakistani adolescents and gives a complete grasp of the topic (N. Shah et al., 2019). Poverty is a multi layered problem that affects many aspects of young generation, which mainly includes their health, mental health, education, and social stability. It also destroys creative thoughts and skills of the young generation. Youth morbidity and mortality tariffs are comparatively more sophisticated in low-income houses due to a lack of access to essential healthcare services, sufficient nutrition, and sanitary facilities (Shahab Ahmed & Zeb, n.d.).Additionally, poverty impacts educational achievement since children from low-income households have restricted access to excellent education and are likelier to drop out (Manaf & Ibrahim, 2017). As a result, their chances for social mobility and economic progress could be higher. Poverty is a huge problem affecting millions of young people worldwide, severely affecting their health, education, and future chances. This study paper investigates the essential variables that lead to youth poverty and how poverty impacts their life (Shahab Ahmed &Zeb, n.d.).

It emphasizes the need for a holistic strategy for combating juvenile poverty and addressing the fundamental causes of poverty to improve young people's outcomes. (Diz et al., 2019)

(Braungart & Braungart, 1990; N. Shah et al., 2019) To address the effect of poverty on kids, it is critical to take a comprehensive strategy that includes investments in education and training programs, improved access to healthcare, and job creation. Addressing more significant societal concerns, including systematic inequality, discrimination, and a lack of access to resources and opportunities, necessitates a commitment to social justice and fairness. (Fatusi & Hindin, 2010) Poverty is a widespread and complicated issue that affects millions of young people worldwide, restricting their prospects and preventing them from reaching their full potential. (Fatusi & Hindin, 2010) Research may assist us in better understanding the numerous elements of poverty and its influence on various parts of young people's lives, such as their health, education, and work chances. (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999) It also gives insights into the specific issues encountered by adolescents throughout the globe, as well as aid in identifying best practices and methods for combating poverty and supporting youth development. (A. H. Shah et al., 2022) Finally, examining the effect of poverty on kids is crucial to tackling one of the world's most severe issues of our day. It may inspire policy choices that promote social and economic equality, decrease poverty, and allow young people to flourish. (Baqir, 2018) Research on the effect of poverty on kids may have critical societal ramifications, such as better social and economic results, improved health outcomes, higher social mobility, more social awareness and empathy, and greater empathy and understanding. (N. Shah et al., 2019)

Comparative analysis of developing and developed countries discloses number of experiences and facts that are due to the existence of poverty in the society. Spring of modern digital era have a power to reformat the society by eliminating the poverty effectively as there are large number of earning opportunities for young generation alongside their other opportunities. Availability of digital platforms is effectively helpful to address the issue of poverty. (Abidi & Sharma, 2014) Policies and programs adopted in rich countries to combat poverty, such as education and healthcare access, social welfare systems, and economic policies that encourage job creation and economic development, may assist developing countries. (Hussain & Bhatti, 2023) Society can make tremendous progress in decreasing poverty and enhancing the well-being of young people by learning from one another's experiences and working together. Moreover, poverty leads to juvenile social marginalization, which has severe effects such as drug addiction, criminality, and violence. (Ashraf, 2017; Kaleem & Ahmed, 2010) Studies show that kids from low-income families are more prone to criminal activity due to restricted economic possibilities and social marginalization. Poverty also exacerbates gender inequities, with girls being more exposed to prejudice and violence. Numerous strategies to alleviate poverty and support long-term development objectives have been advocated in response to these issues. (Hussain & Bhatti, 2023) They include providing youth with educational and training opportunities, supporting gender equality, developing social protection programs, and including youth in decision-making. (Booth, 2003)

Poverty also confines teenagers' entree to high-quality education and training, resulting in a low accumulation of human capital and controlled social and economic mobility prospects. Poverty damagingly impacts more than only school and health results; it also exacerbates social isolation and inequality. (Hussain Bhatti et al., 2022) Because of characteristics such as socioeconomic class, ethnicity, and gender, youth from underprivileged households are more prone to prejudice and marginalization. (O'Neil, 2006a) This, in turn, may lead to more excellent rates of juvenile drug addiction, criminality, and violence, continuing a cycle of poverty and social marginalization. (Development Bank, 2002)

Moreover, overcoming poverty requires a multi sectoral and holistic strategy that considers the linked nature of poverty and its impacts. (Baqir, 2018; O'Neil, 2006a) Numerous concerns must be

addressed to solve poverty, such as access to basic services, labour market rules, and social safety programs. (Hossain, n.d.; Khan et al., 2021) A similar approach should stress the participation of young people in the creation and execution of policies and programs that influence their lives. (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999) According to the literature, poverty is a multifaceted issue that impacts young people's lives in various ways. Interventions should adopt a holistic and multi sectoral strategy that incorporates young people and tackles the linked nature of poverty and its impacts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. Although there is a growing corpus of literature on the effect of poverty on Pakistani adolescents, significant research gaps must be filled. (Weiss, 2003) One of the major study gaps is the inter sectionality of poverty and other types of marginalization, such as gender, ethnicity, and disability. (Ashraf, 2017; Baqir, 2018) Most research on poverty and youth in Pakistan has focused on economic indicators, failing to thoroughly investigate how gender, ethnicity, and other variables interact with poverty to impact young people's experiences. (A. H. Shah et al., 2022)

The possible unintended repercussions of poverty-relief efforts, such as strengthening existing power relations or prolonging social exclusion, need greater consideration. Moreover, there is a need to understand the role of adolescents in developing poverty-reduction policies and initiatives. Young people's views and opinions should be addressed in policymaking processes. More study is required to understand how they might be more meaningfully involved in formulating and implementing initiatives to improve their lives. (Kulshrestha, 2015) Lastly, although there is some data on the efficacy of particular interventions targeted at reducing teenage poverty, there need to be more studies on their scalability and durability. (Astutik et al., 2022) Further study is necessary to comprehend the wider structural changes required to eliminate poverty and generate more fair opportunities for young people in Pakistan and elsewhere. (Development Bank, 2002) Understanding the inter sectionality of poverty with other forms of marginalization, understanding the long-term effects of poverty on youth outcomes, engaging young people in the policymaking process, and understanding the scalability and sustainability of poverty alleviation interventions are some of the research gaps identified in the literature review. (Development Bank, 2002; Roe & Elliott, 2004b)

General Discussion

The governing class in South Asia, notably Pakistan, has authority that is diametrically opposed to that of the poor..(Braungart & Braungart, 1990; Roe & Elliott, 2004a) Elite power is established via patron-client ties, locking the poor to a lifelong reliance on the elite's patronage. This impotence instills powerlessness in its victims, isolating them and making them reliant on economic and social assistance. Empowering the poor entails reintegrating them into their community, enabling them to participate in a folk tradition of self-actualization via gradual integration. (Braungart & Braungart, 1990; Roe & Elliott, 2004a)

Empowering the impoverished entails reintegrating them into their society, instilling a feeling of independence, and making room for independent activities. This liberty is required for improved access to input and output markets, finance, training, and government institutions for security and justice. Empowering the poor denotes relatedness and gaining the confidence and material foundation for independent development endeavors.

Participatory Development, which includes the poor participating at the village level to strengthen their human, environmental, and economic resource base, is one method of empowering the poor. (Hák et al., 2016; Robert et al., 2005) This approach strives to produce a localized capital accumulation process based on the gradual growth of group identity, skill development, and resource creation in the local community. Social mobilization, training, and engagement within community groups for development projects, modest irrigation schemes, sanitary drinking water,

healthcare, and education are vital components of Participatory Development. (Braungart & Braungart, 1990; Roe & Elliott, 2004a) The development of new skills and active engagement in community groups empowers the poor to wield new influence over the economic and social factors that determine their life. (Azam Roomi & Harrison, 2010). (Fatusi & Hindin, 2010; Mobeen et al., 2022)

Economists such as Oates and Teibot have recommended decentralizing governance, which stems from social science theory, to promote welfare and efficiency in local government. This is because elected leaders are more responsible to the people, resulting in improved service delivery and public benefit. (Azam Roomi & Harrison, 2010) This approach, however, ignores the transition process and power dynamics that are involved in successful municipal administration. Decentralization initiatives in Pakistan have traditionally been used by military rulers seeking political legitimacy via local governance. These non-representative administrations have also attempted bureaucratic control over local governments, stressing the need for a more effective approach to governance. (Hák et al., 2016; Robert et al., 2005)

Poverty and the Wave of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted poverty, exacerbating existing inequalities and pushing many more people into poverty. The pandemic has affected different groups of people in different ways, with low-income communities and vulnerable populations often experiencing the most severe impacts. (Rowell, 2020) The pandemic has significantly impacted poverty, particularly in the hospitality, retail, and tourism sectors. It has led to job losses, reduced hours, and income instability, further widening existing inequalities. It has also affected access to healthcare, education, social interactions, and digital technologies. (Mashhadi, n.d.) People living in poverty may be particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, as they may lack access to digital technologies or other means of staying connected. (Cimadamore, 2016) The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted poverty, exacerbating existing inequalities and pushing many more people into poverty. (Dukiya, 2022) Addressing the impacts of the pandemic on poverty will be critical to promoting inclusive and sustainable recovery efforts that prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable populations (Hossain, n.d.; Sachs, 2012)

Poverty Reduction and Control of Associated Crimes / Social Evils

Poverty reduction is an essential strategy for controlling associated crimes and social evils. Patron-client relationships have traditionally been the basis of power in Pakistan, where the governing class has had access to state resources for arbitrary transfer to certain people in order to cultivate political support within a dependence system. However, when resources from such a power structure are transferred to the underprivileged, they only serve to increase reliance rather than to halt the systems that systematically perpetuate poverty. Empowering the poor inside opposing institutions of power is crucial to ending poverty. This chapter explores the power dynamics between the wealthy and the underprivileged on a global and local scale, analyzing the effects of this dialectic on productivity and development.

The local power structure is based on in-depth field interviews with local government representatives at all levels in the districts of Lahore and Multan. The analysis looks at how the patron-client model of government has operated historically, from the British Raj to the present. It examines how ruling elites have used state resources to gain political support at different points in time as well as the emergence of a national economic structure that has a tendency to keep people in poverty.

The agricultural elite in the regions that would eventually become Pakistan was consolidated by the British colonial authority in an effort to create a base of political support. The British legalized the land ownership of the zamindars (big landholders) in Punjab in order to gain the support of the traditional agricultural aristocracy in Sindh, known as the waders. In both instances, the colonial authority developed a political base by forming patron-client ties with certain rural elites.

The creation of canal networks was the most significant and extensive type of patronage via client enrichment. We discuss what this dialectic means for the development and success of Pakistan's local government reforms as this chapter comes to a close. After gaining independence, the patron-client system of government persisted. Licenses and contracts for the private sector were handed to individuals who the government liked during the Ayub administration, which lasted from 1950 to 1969. This was accomplished in a tightly regulated economic environment. The government actively encouraged the development of import substitution industries, creating patronage-dependent industrial elite in the process. High tariffs, tight credit, and direct and indirect bans on competitor imports all contributed to this goal. Although to varying degrees, these tendencies remained over the subsequent four decades.

The Ayub era was representative of a long-standing pattern in which governments try to win over the votes of rising elites by showering them with favour from the state, even if doing so increases the burden on the poor. Minor enterprises including those producing cooking oil, wheat milling, cotton ginning, and rice husking mills were also nationalized during the second Z. A. Bhutto regime (1971–77). Corruption in the 1990s may have contributed to an already severe slowdown in investment, increased financial hardship for the poor, and prevented the provision of sufficient basic services. Corruption in the tax collection system cost the economy 3% of GDP in 2012, more than double the amount lost a decade earlier. The government's only weapon against the impending economic disaster was a rise in indirect taxes.

Some leaders used state resources to cultivate "personalized" spheres of influence, a continuation of the patron-client system that persisted in the years after independence but took on new forms. An economic system typified by pervasive poverty emerged in tandem with the method through which members of the ruling class came to assume their positions of authority. (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999) Reducing income inequality is also a significant contributor to poverty and social problems. In conclusion, poverty reduction is crucial for controlling associated crimes and social evils. By improving education, creating job opportunities, providing basic needs, strengthening community ties, and reducing income inequality, society can work towards reducing poverty and the associated social problems. (Ashraf, 2017)

Legislative Measures in Pakistan for Poverty Reduction

Pakistan has implemented several legislative measures to reduce poverty and improve its citizens' living standards. (Development Bank, 2002) Some of the most significant measures are:

Benazir Income Support Program (BISP): The BISP is helping to cope with issue.

National Rural Support Program (NRSP): This institution is also struggling for social rehabilitation by eradicating poverty from society of Pakistan.

Zakat and Ushr Ordinance: This is an ideal Islamic system. Honest and accurate implementation of this phenomenon is sufficient to eradicate poverty from society.

Labour laws: These laws have essence top eradicate poverty by facilitating the labor by various privileges.

Education laws: Reformed education policy and free education is a productive step to handle the issue in the society of Pakistan. Different programmes are running with different slogans but the main purpose of all is to eradicate poverty. (Abidi & Sharma, 2014; A. H. Shah et al., 2022)

Future Implications

To address the existing research gap, the elimination of poverty is mandatory for effective social rehabilitation and to ascertain the SDGs to align the society of Pakistan with international standards. Progressive accomplishment of the social errands demands the eradication of poverty from the society, this is also mandatory to uphold the rule of law, to decrease the crime ratio from the society, and to establish the existing as well as safeguarding the upcoming generations. Poverty is also causing the human trafficking as a large number of younger are trying to escape from Pakistani society using back-doors to demolish their hunger and to protect their families from the curse of poverty. Hence, to establish the society, there is a core need to follow the experiences of the developed countries that have succeeded to eliminate the element of poverty from their societies and authorities should make such policies and regulations that can eliminate the poverty from society. In this regard, the importance of study shows that the findings of this study would be productive to ascertain the desired outcomes. Upon implementation of revised policies with prejudice approach, the future can be made bright.

Comparative Analysis of Pakistani Society with Similar Ranking Countries

A comparative analysis of Pakistani society with similar ranking countries can provide insights into the similarities and differences in poverty and development challenges. (Roe & Elliott, 2004a) Here are some examples of countries that are often compared to Pakistan:

Bangladesh: Regarding poverty and development issues, Bangladesh and Pakistan have many characteristics, including significant levels of income disparity and a strong informal economy. Both nations have launched social safety net programs to decrease poverty, such as Pakistan's BISP and Bangladesh's Social Safety Net Program. (O'Neil, 2006a)

Nigeria: Both, Nigeria and Pakistan are overcrowded and both are badly facing significant development challenges. (Roe & Elliott, 2004b) Both countries have also implemented social safety programs to reduce poverty, such as Nigeria's National Cash Transfer Program.

India: India and Pakistan share a similar history and face similar development challenges, including high poverty levels, inequality, and corruption. (Cdr Ahmad Shahir bin Hasnan & Krishnan, 2020; Jaya chandra Reddy, 2014) However, India has implemented several policies and programs to reduce poverty

Kenya: Kenya and Pakistan face significant development challenges, due to existence of poverty with high ratio and both are struggling to eliminate the curse, both have implemented policies but productive outcomes are still awaited. (Thank et al., 2003)

Suggestions for Eradication of the Curse of Poverty

Eradicating poverty requires a comprehensive approach involving government policies, private sector involvement, and individual actions. (Hák et al., 2016; Kraak et al., 2018)

Education: Education is a tool that have power to reformate the society by eliminating the poverty. It would also safeguard the upcoming generations from harms. (Abidi & Sharma, 2014)

Employment: Extensive employment opportunities and enhancement in per capita income would cause to reduce the poverty. (Abidi & Sharma, 2014)

Social Safety Nets: Social safety network can also play a vital role to cope with the issue.

Access to Credit: Poverty can also be reduced by observing the phenomenon of access to credit. But the formula is successful up to a limited level as the excess of the access to credit may prove adverse.

Land Reform: Land is a crucial asset for the poor, but many need more secure land tenure. Land reform programs can help the poor gain access to land and increase their productivity.

Addressing Inequality: Element of inequality is main cause of the poverty and its elimination would be highly helping to ascertain desired tasks. Equal treatment would treat the poverty and society and ultimately results for social rehabilitation.

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development that balances economic growth with environmental and social considerations is crucial for poverty eradication in the long term.

Statement of Innovation

As the study have opened numerous dangerous aspects of the society that are due to the poverty and study is depicting that how poverty is causing the destruction of the nations, hence the early eradication of the curse of poverty is core need of the time so that the existing as well as upcoming generations could be protected and reformatted with extended benefits and privileges. Keeping in view the circumstances, the innovation of the study is clear and definite.

Conclusion

The work has disclosed reality of the society due to poverty. It has disclosed that a large number of social evils are due to poverty and as a result of extractions from the experiences of numerous developed states / nations, the formulation can be arranged to make a unique policy to address the issue of the poverty. The study has opens numerous horizons for the eradication of poverty from the society but it is not an easy and short term project. It needs time and attention of both, the authority, and the individuals. Poor are becoming more poor day by day whereas the rich are growing more with high speed. Modern era needs such policies and regulations that can reform the society effectively and implementation should be equal. The element of prejudice behaviour should be eliminated for the effective and productive accomplishment of errands. Poverty is a complex issue that impacts society on multiple levels. This research article examines the impact of poverty on Pakistani youth, highlighting the international dilemma of poverty. The study analyzes the adverse effects of poverty on society and its impact on youth. State authorities are working on policies and procedures to address the issue, but productive outcomes are still awaited. The findings can contribute to social rehabilitation and poverty elimination, ensuring effective rehabilitation and achieving sustainable development goals. The research provides recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders to promote sustainable development and achieve social goals while securing society from vulnerabilities. The researcher is hopeful that the findings of the study would be reformative for the effective accomplishment of the social errands and would place the society of Pakistan in the list of developed countries.

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