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Investigating the Effects of Poverty on Pakistani Youth and Methods for Reaching the Sustainable Development Goals

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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 society to suffer from harm on multiple levels. The state authorities have been busy making policies and procedures to address the issue for a long time, but the productive outcomes are still awaited. The findings of the study would be highly productive in contributing to social rehabilitation and the elimination of poverty from society, ensuring effective rehabilitation. It is an undeniable reality that overcoming and eradicating poverty will safeguard society from various evils. The findings of this study also ensure the ascertainment of relevant sustainable development goals. The research provides recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders on promoting sustainable development to achieve social goals and secure society from vulnerabilities.

Key Words: Eradication of Poverty SDGs, Social Rehabilitation, Good Governance, Drug Addiction, Multi-dimensional Effects

Introduction

Poverty is a curse that has taken the whole of the world into its paws and is badly affecting society. The dangerous adverse effects of poverty are not limited to a special group of society, but it is damaging the society as a whole. Its far-reaching effects need control on an emergent basis to rehabilitate society by safeguarding it from multiple harms (Awan 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 lives by evaluating the literature on the issue (Ishtiaq, 2022).

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 complications that have arisen due to the curse of poverty are not now limited but have taken all groups of society into a powerful grip and are leading to spread it to all parts of the society. Youths who are facing the curse of poverty have detracted to such a level that the commission of an offense is a nominal problem for them (Booth, 2003). Poverty may be defined as a “deficiency of factors such as material resources, social relegation, restricted access to education and healthcare, and limited job and economic mobility. Studies have established in studies that its substantial influence on youth is definite, resulting at large in numerous adverse consequences like the elements of poor health, below average educational attainment, high

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unemployment with high rates, and enhanced and violent engagement in crime and violence by all groups of the society that are suffering from the poverty (Awan et al., 2022; Khan, 2024).

Besides the above, it is also harmful to the mental health of 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 target the fundamental causes of poverty while also providing young people with sufficient moral, financial, and other support, ensuring easy availability of resources for their frequent success. While capitalizing on the education sector and conducting 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; Khan et al., 2024)

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 prejudiced behavior, 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 (Ahmed & Zeb, 2015; Riaz et al., 2024).

Poverty is an extensive and complex subject that affects oodles of youngsters 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, 2018). 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 the lives of Youngsters, affecting their health, education, and probability of 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; Khan, 2024).

Despite extensive struggles by researchers and legislators, the issue still pertains and is affecting 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 have been leading their lives under influential poverty for a long and poverty is converting from generation to generation. Rare cases of self-made generations can be traced in history, but once a generation has transformed, its productive effects on society are definite (Meo et al., 2020; Khan, 2023). 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; Khan et al., 2022).

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 higher living standards, stronger social welfare systems, and more education and healthcare opportunities than developing countries. As a result, young people's poverty experience in rich countries may have some distinct influences. However, poverty can still inflict substantial damage on the physical and psychological health of young persons, as well as their education and employment opportunities Wu et al., 2023. In developing countries, poverty is usually more common and significant, and hence, children may experience more severe poverty-related problems, such as hunger, lack of access to clean water, and limited educational opportunities Deborah, 2018. Overall, poor

operculectomy children may experience the effects of poverty more severely than rich people in terms of physical, psychological, and developmental effects. 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.

Comparative analysis of developing and developed countries depicts a number of experiences and serious turns in the history of the nations. The frequent struggles of the nation, from the grassroots level to the reformation of the whole system, can be traced easily from the pages of history. The nations need to awaken to the progressive accomplishment of social errands for social stability and to safeguard the upcoming generations from multiple harms and dangers. An abnormal increase in poverty also causes an abnormal increase in the crime rate. Developed societies of the world have fewer crimes, and one of the factors of their lower crime ratio is control over the element of poverty (Musa, 2018). According to the opinion of the researcher, the preaching and teaching of Islam have the power to reform society within no time. Islam has developed a system that is able to establish an ideal society. Such a society would be free from numerous evils, 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 (Qt8ws6j7z6 (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, 2019). 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 seems that one of the most effective ways involves an international collaboration that is rooted not only in the exchange of best practices, experience, and resources to develop successful policies and initiatives to help poor young people, as mentioned by Öhman et al., 2020 but also in a global view considering the fact that teenage poverty is closely connected to the global challenges of the 21st century such as climate change, war, and inequality. In fact, an effective response to juvenile poverty must be multilateral, as the mentioned challenges are closely related and cannot be solved in an isolated way. Lastly, an international viewpoint would highlight young people's involvement and contribution to efforts to combat youth poverty. It would allow the young generation to express their understandings, apprehensions, and philosophies and include them in decision-making processes that encourage their lives.

While discussing an international perspective on the effects of the curse of poverty on youth, it highlights the global dimension of the problem and the need for collaboration, rounded approaches, and youth engagement in poverty-reduction initiatives. The adoption of a global perspective can be helpful in reforming society by taking benefits from the experiences that have been 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 needed in the era that should be an easy approach to all lower-class people without any obstacles (Kulshrestha, 2015). Society is mostly dependent on the younger generation, and the youth of the society performs for its reformation and everlasting with productive and effective outcomes. Their efforts prove fertile in a barren land to rehabilitate the existing generations besides safeguarding the upcoming generations. Hence, the eradication of poverty from the younger generation is mandatory for the speedy and effective growth of society (O'Neil, 2006a).

Literature Review

The issue pertaining to the 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, 2019). The condition of Pakistani society is dreadful in this regard, and



poverty is a great hurdle to ascertaining sustainable development goals introduced by the United Nations in the year 2015 to 2030 (Awan 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 the young generation, which mainly includes their health, mental health, education, and social stability. It also destroys the 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 (Ahmed & Zeb, [2015](#)). 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](#)). Consequently, their opportunities for economic advancement and societal mobility might be highest. If we and modern society pay attention to youth poverty in various parts of the world, we will undoubtedly come to the conclusion that it is a significant issue. It has a detrimental impact on hundreds of young people, adversely influencing their health, education, and overall chances for the future. This final paper examines the factors associated with youth poverty and whether it leads to many other related issues (Ahmed & Zeb, [2015](#)).

It specifically underscores the need for a comprehensive strategy to address juvenile poverty and ameliorate young people's outcomes by reaching the root causes of poverty. A number of studies argue that a comprehensive investment strategy that will focus on increased investment into education and training programs for youngsters expanded access to healthcare, and job creation would have a substantial effect on kids (Shah et al., [2019](#)). At the same time, it is also essential to address greater social problems, such as the system inequality, discrimination, and lack of access to resources and opportunities, which requires addressing the issues of social justice and fairness (Fatusi & Hindin, [2010](#)) Poverty is a global and complex social problem that affects millions of young people in various ways and prevents them from thriving and realizing their full potential. For instance, young people may face serious social, economic, and psychological challenges. On the other hand, conducting research can help identify and examine all significant aspects and dimensions of this person, such as the relationship between poverty and health, acquisition of education, and employment. It also may help develop new ways to address the issues young people around the world face due to various kinds of poverty. Research may help improve the well-being and social and economic standing of children and young adults in many other ways, as well. Most importantly, research into the way poverty affects young people may lead to solutions to one of the most serious and urgent problems the world is facing today.

Poverty is one of the world's most intractable issues. It is already causing instability and conflict and is putting a significant burden on the world's resources. This research could lead to policies aimed at retrieving peace and stability, social and economic equality, and social and economic well-being. It could also contribute to policies aimed at reducing inequality, social mobility, social awareness, sensitivity, and empathy (N. Shah et al., [2019](#)).

Comparative analysis of developing and developed countries discloses a number of experiences and facts that are due to the existence of poverty in society. The spring of the modern digital era has the power to reformate society by eliminating poverty effectively, as there are a large number of earning opportunities for the young generation alongside their other opportunities. The availability of digital platforms is effectively helpful in addressing 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. (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, labor market rules, and social safety programs. (Hossain, 2019. 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 intersectionality 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., 2019)

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 studies are 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 needs 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 intersectionality 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. (Roomi & Harrison, 2010). (Fatusi & Hindin, 2010; Awan 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. (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

COVID-19 had a tremendous effect on poverty. This crisis influenced inequality greatly. For example, many low-income communities and other vulnerable people were affected most due to job losses or their hours cut. As Kempling and Duplay said, “The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed our unsustainable patterns of development based on inequality, poverty, and ecosystem degradation”. Poverty was greatly impacted by this crisis, mostly in such sectors as hospitality, retail, and tourism. Job losses, hours cut, or lack of income further contribute to inequality. 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, 2019; 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 a 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 tried to win over the votes of rising elites by showering them with favor from the state, even if doing so increased 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 helps people cope with issues.

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

- **Zakat and Ushr Ordinance:** This is an ideal Islamic system, and the honest and accurate implementation of this phenomenon is sufficient to eradicate poverty in society.
- **Labor laws:** These laws have the essence of eradicating poverty by facilitating labor by various privileges.
- **Education laws:** A reformed education policy and free education are productive steps to address the issue in Pakistan's society. Different programs run with different slogans, but the main purpose 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. The progressive accomplishment of social errands demands the eradication of poverty from society. This is also mandatory to uphold the rule of law, to decrease the crime ratio in society, and to establish the existing as well as safeguard the up[coming generations. Poverty is also causing 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 a society, there is a core need to follow the experiences of the developed countries that have succeeded in eliminating the element of



poverty from their societies, and authorities should make such policies and regulations that can eliminate poverty from society. In this regard, the importance of the study shows that the findings of this study would be productive to ascertain the desired outcomes. Upon implementation of revised policies with a prejudiced 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](#); Reddy, [2014](#)) However, India has implemented several policies and programs to reduce poverty
- **Kenya:** Kenya and Pakistan face significant development challenges due to the high ratio of poverty, and both are struggling to eliminate the curse. Both have implemented policies, but productive outcomes are still awaited. (Lochner, [2007](#))

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 has the power to reform society by eliminating poverty. It would also safeguard the upcoming generations from harm. (Abidi & Sharma, [2014](#)).
- **Employment:** Extensive employment opportunities and enhancement in per capita income would cause to reduce poverty. (Abidi & Sharma, [2014](#))
- **Social Safety Nets:** Social safety networks can also play a vital role in coping with the issue.
- **Access to Credit:** Poverty can also be reduced by observing the phenomenon of access to credit. However, the formula is successful up to a limited level, as excess 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:** The element of inequality is the main cause of poverty, and its elimination would help ascertain the desired tasks. Equal treatment would treat the poverty and society and ultimately result in 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

The study has opened numerous dangerous aspects of society that are due to poverty, and the study depicts how poverty is causing the destruction of the nations. Hence, the early eradication of the curse of poverty is a core need of the time so that the existing and 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 the reality of 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 poverty. The study has opened numerous horizons for the eradication of poverty from society, but it is not an easy and short-term project. It needs the time and attention of both the authority and the individuals. The poor are becoming poorer day by day, whereas the rich are growing more at high speed. The modern era needs such policies and regulations that can reform society effectively, and implementation should be equal. The element of prejudiced behavior 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 will be reformative for the effective accomplishment of social errands and will place Pakistan's society on the list of developed countries.

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