

Appraisal of Poverty Alleviation from A Legal Perspective for Sustainable Development Goals: A Review Article

Muhammad Ibtasam

Ph.D. Law Scholar, Times Institute Multan, Pakistani
mibtasam22@gmail.com

Shaukat Hussain Bhatti

Head of the Law Department, Times Institute Multan, Pakistan
shaukathussain78682@gmail.com

Abstract

Poverty is a problem that exists in every community. Situations are often getting worse to the point where they are dangerous. It leads to several horrible social evils that are wreaking havoc on societies. To address the problem, we may track regular legislation and the active participation of NGOs and other agencies, but the expected consequences remain a pipe dream. Its severity is permanently destroying generations and forcing individuals to commit crimes. The poverty pump is an overpowering phenomenon of aggressive communal response and failed institutional response. This review will look at the topic from a legal perspective to find flaws and suggest ways to improve things to protect society from the destructive effects of poverty. This study will look into flaws in the law and how it is applied. It will help close gaps by debating whether the law is good enough or needs to be changed. By taking a descriptive approach, it takes time for global policy changes to address or fix the problem adequately. After thoroughly examining issues, causes, and institutional responses to the curse of poverty, this multiple nature review's results will be beneficial as a reformative tool for social rehabilitation and establishing sustainable development goals.

Keywords: *Human Rights, Social Inequality and Societal Rehabilitation, Rule of Law, International Law, Poverty Pump, Sustainable Development Goals, 2030*

Introduction

"In a well-governed country, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a poorly governed country; wealth is something to be ashamed of." (Chinese Proverb). The root of all crimes is said to be poverty (Mathen, 2020). Poverty has been a concern since ancient times, and its prevalence has continuously increased. Even though there have been repeated laws to deal with the problem and cooperation from government, business, civil society, and international development agencies and bodies, the situation still needs to be solved and is quickly worsening (Ashraf 2017).

This research is needed in the current period to protect future generations, and this research tool would be a helpful hand in the progressive fulfillment of social chores related to poverty reduction (Ashraf 2017). This research will cover the following tabular stages to address the topic of poverty on a worldwide and local level, using Pakistan as a case study: -

Introductory Phase

- This phase will cover the history of poverty, its causes, and issues.
- This phase will also explore previous institutional responses to the problem of poverty.
- This phase will extensively cover the governmental and nonprofit organizations' behaviors and roles in addressing the poverty reduction challenge.
- This research section will also compare poverty in rural and urban areas.
- This phase will also cover previous national strategies to overcome and reduce poverty.
- This section will also explore the negative impacts of poverty on local and international society.
- The research will show, in the end, what causes poverty to keep going up, both in the United States and worldwide.

- This section will briefly discuss how poverty is linked to several social problems and crimes and how it worsens these problems.
- This phase will also cover potential measurements and anticipated results.
- It will also explore the role of civil society and international organizations in this first part of the inquiry.
- This section will conclude with the anticipated results for social rehabilitation to achieve poverty reduction and establish long-term development objectives.

Phase demonstrating Research Methodology

- This phase will cover the methodology used to complete this research as well as the sources of data collection. This phase will also go through why the approach was chosen/adopted, its causes, consequences, and role in accuracy.
- This section of the research will also go over appropriate paradigms.

Historical Perspective of the Poverty

- This part of the research will involve a thorough look at poverty in the past to find out how it hurts society and to make sure that any mistakes that could be important are found.

The phase of General Debate

- In this section, we will also look at the connections between poverty and other social problems and crimes and how poverty worsens these problems.
- We will discuss issues and causes of poverty in this phase.
- This phase will also cover the implicative analysis of domestic and international legislation and policies.
- We will take an overview of sustainable development goals under consideration in this study phase.
- This phase will also incorporate the Institutional responses.

- We will also discuss the role of Civil society in this phase of the study.
- Trends and Key Features of Poverty in Pakistan will fall in this study phase.
- This phase will cover the causes of Poverty, Institutional responses of Pakistani institutions, and others.
- This phase will also cover the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and its outcomes on domestic and international levels.
- We will present a graphical representation of the poverty rate in Pakistan and the Human Development Index.
- We will also discuss crime analysis concerning poverty. In this portion of the study, we will also discuss the generation of allied crimes, their adverse effects on society, and the slowness of economic growth.
- This study section will also discuss the roles of the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and international development agencies.
- Comparative analysis of rural versus urban areas of the states and developing versus developed states of the world will also be carried out in this phase of the captioned study.
- The study's closing lines will focus on the implications and outcomes by suggesting the manners for their improvement through additional legislation or by some reviewed policies to ascertain sustainable development goals.

The phase of Conclusion and Final Remarks

- The phase of conclusion and general remarks will conclude the above study in addition to comments concerning the updated situation on the captioned issue.
- This portion of the study will summarize the suggestions and analyses to make the study an updated version of the captioned issue.

Phase related to Reference

- This phase will show the references of reviewed and cited work.

The vulnerability of a family, generation, community, or country is an obvious fact and natural occurrence threatening civilization. Social inequality and instability occur due to this factor's severe character, which then affects a state's political and economic circumstances and, by extension, its foreign relations.(Kabeer et al. 2003) In light of these facts, we can see why it is so important to prioritize community safety to restore social harmony and prevent severe societal problems.(Ali and Bhatti 2021) Ensure kids are not used for sexual, economic, social, or sexual purposes.(Khan, Bhatti, and Shah 2021) A state's responsibility to safeguard its children from the abuses of human trafficking is paramount. (Ali and Bhatti 2021; Hussain Bhatti, Hussain, and Salman 2022)

It is one of the most fundamental rights of children in a civilized society. Progressive completion of social errands with managerial solid and interpersonal affairs can only be considered ideal once the challenge is resolved (Hussain Bhatti et al. 2022). A comparison of the world's developing and developed countries shows that the advanced societies' conditions are better than the emerging societies', yet poverty persists to a high degree (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999). The situation is grave, with underdeveloped countries suffering the most. People are living below the poverty line, and poverty has led them to do illegal, immoral, and disgusting behaviors that are not only detrimental to the local community but also cause massive defamation of governments on a global scale. When Asian countries are part of the study, the situation is seen as strange, unsatisfying, and even scary. Pakistani society has been grappling with this quandary since its inception. Despite various laws, the problem cannot be solved or removed (Baqir, 2018). Domestic legislation has been carried out and implicated since Pakistan's establishment after its partition from India (Kulshrestha, 2015).

Nonetheless, after a sufficient period, Pakistan initiated ratification of United Nations conventions and treaties, indicating the involvement of some factors or due circumstances

that caused the delay in the child protection issue (Ashraf 2017). Society is a group of people that is made up of all the different cultures they have learned. It would not be accurate to suggest that hunger is more deadly than penalties. When the importance and need of this research are taken into account, they would be enough to show that getting rid of poverty in a community is linked to social stability and rehabilitation. The only way to end poverty and reach goals for sustainable development is to ensure that the conditions of unrest and inequality created by poverty are no longer there. Poverty is a problem that is getting worse every day, and it is one of the main things that makes the state vulnerable. (Booth 2003; Kaleem & Ahmed 2010) It is not a single curse but has a solid and deep link to several societal problems. The destruction of a single low-income family affects not just him but society and the whole world (Kabeer et al. 2003).

While the UN, the World Bank, and other bilateral government agencies define poverty as having a daily income of less than \$1, which the World Bank later raises to \$1.90 per day (Alaimo & Maggino, 2020). They also say that "poverty is not just a problem of money, but also of the inability to reach other specified fundamental competencies and forms of social inclusion, along with other social, economic, cultural, political, and security concerns."(Alaimo and Maggino 2020; Kulshrestha 2015).

According to the ADB-2022 study, the poverty ratio has increased since the previous year. This data also shows that the poverty rate in rural regions is much higher than in metropolitan areas. Rural poverty is about 36.3 percent higher than urban poverty, which is 22.6 percent.(Samantha Maitland Irwin, Raymond Choo, and Liu 2011) When discussing Pakistani society, more than 12 million individuals were categorized as impoverished between 1990 and 1999 (Kulshrestha, 2015).

It is strongly linked to a variety of variables or social disorders. Either the law is acting irresponsibly by forcing agencies, social groups, and individual interests, or there

needs to be a gap in the direction that is causing the problems. (Anon n.d.-b; Khan 2016) If poverty is to be ended and social equality is to be reached, what must be done to fix both issues? Frequent battles could be more counterproductive to completing the objective. The need for this research comes from the need to end poverty to reach long-term development goals. (Hossain, 2019) This study will help finish tasks and figure out what results are wanted. It would improve Pakistani society's image for peaceful foreign dealings. The state needs this research as soon as possible to solve the problem.

Research Methodology

This study reviews several works for examination on the stated subject and library-based research incorporating primary and secondary material. The investigators used a strong research technique, Qualitative Research, to complete the objective of studying for the intended results while retaining precision and accuracy. For the desired outcomes to materialize, miscellaneous published articles, legislative books, treaties, international laws, divine laws, digital sources, and legal books were studied, in addition to references from reputable historical and theological literature of Islamic and Western thinkers. A qualitative method effectively uncovers the truth using different approaches and professional expertise. A qualitative method with an appropriate paradigm will be utilized to carry out the situational analysis to guarantee the addition from the present scenario, in addition to interviews, focus groups, and other indications.

The phase of General Debate

"Poverty is a punishment for a crime you did not commit (Eli Khamron). By setting the goals for sustainable development, the general debate phase will start by discussing the problems, what causes them, and what institutions can do to help reduce poverty. With time, poverty's severity is progressively becoming worse. The issue remains a conundrum despite several policies and legal ramifications.(Hossain, 2019; O'Neil, 2006) The top aim of the 2030

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations is "No Poverty," demonstrating the seriousness of the problem and the need to address it to maintain social stability and achieve successful transformation.(Global Development Policy in the 21st Century, 2020)

When this social problem is solved and taken out of society, its connections and other social issues that are related to it will also be under control. Sustainable development objectives aim to protect a community against many potential problems. The results of SDGs would protect current and future generations from many social issues (Arif & Farooq, 2011) In general, sustainable development objectives may be summarized as follows: -



Poverty has been a part of human civilization for millennia, and its roots go back to the very beginnings of humanity's existence on Earth (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999; Nabeela Asghar, 2012). Most people know that throughout history, people have fought to create, affirm, and protect human rights and to stop social injustice. However, these efforts have not been able to reverse the curse's social ills. The traditional definition of vulnerability is the tendency to get poorer because of shocks from the outside that we cannot handle (Nabeela Asghar, 2012).

Through history's upheavals, legislation has continued to drive social transformation and poverty alleviation. When many policies were enacted with this aim, the hoped-for results remained just that: dreams. (Chibba, 2009) The poverty crisis has impacted society negatively, spawning a wave of multi-tiered, allied crimes. They turn to unethical and destructive behaviors to alleviate their suffering when hungry. It has devastating consequences for society as a whole (Manaf & Ibrahim, 2017).

For ages, world commerce has grown as explorers have found new trade routes, and transportation technology has improved. In the last two decades of the 20th century, the speed of openness, or globalization, sped up a lot. (Fagbemi et al., 2020) Movements of goods and services, money, technology, and culture have helped countries become more connected and prosperous. Most people now agree that openness is crucial to an excellent economic strategy. As the world becomes more connected and trade for goods and services crosses borders due to globalization and regionalization, trade liberalization is essential to get rid of it. Trade liberalization is usually helpful in the fight against poverty because it tends to raise incomes and provide more resources to fight poverty. It does affect how income is distributed, but sometimes in the wrong way (Mercy & Erhun, 2015).

It was caused by several things like administrators not caring, a slow economy, and problems with the legal system. Throughout history, people have argued about whether or not to establish the rule of law. The lack of the rule of law led to social inequality and injustice, which in turn caused the poverty rate to rise quickly. Reduction strategies have yet to work because there are several corrupt parts, corrupt practices, and a lack of administrative motivation. When looking at the historical context of feudalism, it is clear that the feudal lords worsened poverty. Since they kept treating the families like servants/tenants for many generations and did not let them go to school, much of the knowledge they had built up was lost. Between 1993 and 1999, what added more than 12 million individuals to Pakistan's

impoverishment? Poor governance and weak economic development were to blame for growing poverty. To deal with this problem, the government has made a detailed plan to fight poverty and found that the ADB's operational strategy for Pakistan has helped its work (Lecturer & Law, 2015; Mercy & Erhun, 2015).

Also, Pakistan's poverty evaluations should have focused more on finding the most vulnerable poor groups. Vulnerability can be either economic or social. Financial vulnerability is the risk of falling below the poverty line (Lecturer & Law, 2015; Sebudubudu, 2010). In contrast, social vulnerability is the fact that poor people cannot manage their assets (human, material, social, and political) as well as they could. It is hard to determine how vulnerable a family is based on their income or consumption, but families living close to the poverty line are more at risk. The difference between the rich and the poor in Pakistan's access to public rights, like voting or products and services that affect human growth, is also evident. Prejudice against women is another prominent feature of poverty (A. Ali & Abdulai, 2010; Nabeela Asghar, 2012).

Compared to males, women in Pakistan are more likely to live in poverty due to a lack of access to education and training opportunities, discrimination in the workplace, and a lack of control over their economic destinies (Astutik et al., 2022; Hossain, 2019). Because the poor depend on natural resources, they are also more likely to be affected by environmental degradation and the loss of natural resources. Prior evaluations of poverty in Pakistan also did not pay much attention to the most vulnerable people in the poor population. Similarly, the varied characteristics of vulnerability have not been studied (Nabeela Asghar, 2012).

Limitations and Complications associated with the issue of poverty

Poverty is a social blight that has far-reaching and long-lasting consequences for our whole society, not just the individuals and families that experience it. There are many reasons

poverty is worsening, but lousy government, inequality, and unfairness are three big reasons.(Hossain, n.d.) Taking into account the limits of the topic, it is not crazy to say that poverty is one of the most important things that might make it hard to figure out the social duties necessary for society to move forward. Poverty may seem like a single mistake, but it significantly affects social norms and leads to many other errors. Consequently, we may conclude that practical anti-poverty efforts may reduce the frequency of other significant crimes associated with poverty and that these crimes may be regarded as related crimes of poverty (Astutik et al., 2022). Theft, extortion, human trafficking, robbery, dacoity, drug abuse, drugs, prostitution, child labor, selling kids, selling human organs, paid killing, terrorist attacks, cybercrimes, Etc., are all related to criminal activity. Many crimes are thus believed to be linked to economic hardship. People who have made a name for themselves professionally and financially usually do not do illegal things except for white-collar crimes (Khan et al., 2021; Silfversten et al., 2020).

Therefore, eradicating poverty is essential for achieving the sustainable development objectives of social rehabilitation. If poverty could be overcome and stopped, it would clear the way for the states to go on the path to prosperity. Having the best social governance in place would make it much easier to figure out precisely what needs to be done (Ali & Bhatti, 2021; Sarwar et al., 2021).

Developments in discovery to overcome Limitations

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number One may be called "No Poverty," which aims to end poverty worldwide. Reducing poverty could help eliminate other social problems related to or having something to do with the poor (Xue et al., 2021). Finding SGD #1 was hard, but the results might benefit the community. This research is a strong candidate for the "most important study of the moment" because it is essential and valuable. Securing SDG-1 to reduce global poverty is now the most crucial thing that needs to happen. So, if a

society wants to keep its excellent management aspect, it must use all eight fundamental principles (Chaudhry et al., 2021a). Hence, their adoption is necessary for good governance.

The following are illustrations of these guiding concepts: -



1. Participation in good governance allows everyone to express their thoughts via institutions or representatives (Chaudhry et al., 2021b). Furthermore, everyone, without exception, has the right to association and speech.
2. For good governance to happen, the country's legal system must be applied reasonably, especially its human rights laws.
3. Transparency means that every policy the government makes and carries out must follow the rules. Also, there must be a guarantee that information about the procedure is available to everyone, especially those directly affected by it.
4. Institutions and practices are required for good governance to serve all stakeholders promptly.
5. This fifth principle is concerned with decision-making. When making a choice that will not make everyone happy, the decision must be fair and not hurt anyone.
6. Appropriate governance guarantees that the community is treated fairly. Everyone has the same chance to maintain and improve their well-being.
7. Every process and institution for making decisions must be able to come up with choices that meet the needs of the whole community. The government must also make the best use of community resources.

8. Good governance implies that all institutions are accountable to the public to improve society.

Compelling ramifications for the spread of good governance may quickly transform society. Good governance is universally accepted as the best method for accomplishing this aim. However, putting good governance into practice is more complicated than it seems. So far, only a few countries have been able to make this idea work in their governments (Booth, 2003; Development Bank, 2002). Good governance can be implemented quickly and well if different people and groups act quickly and responsibly (Roe & Elliott, 2004a).

However, when local governments combine national policies with how they are carried out locally, they may have a significant impact at the federal level. Again, it is essential because we know how hard it is for cities and local governments to have the right technical, institutional, and budgetary skills. Challenges are overcome if a suitable enabling environment is provided for them (Roe & Elliott, 2004b).

A set of methods for reducing poverty; the first is called a "positive approach" and comprises income growth, effective income distribution, and equitable opportunity (Chibba, 2009). The second method is preventative action, which relates to ownership control and malpractice prevention. The third strategy is corrective action, which includes forced and voluntary transfers and state accountability.

To alleviate poverty, we need a sustainable development pattern and an equitable distribution of resources, both of which are central to the Islamic economic strategy. What should be considered about population growth and demographic changes to transfer young people into productive employment to alleviate poverty? These factors include building up human capital, creating jobs, giving people access to money, and making sure the environment is safe. (Hossain, 2019; O'Neil, 2006) Low cost, avoiding heavy borrowing by the country, staying true to the system, getting all human resources to take advantage of every

chance to earn money for the family, encouraging self-employment, and setting up family businesses are all criteria that are in line with the spirit of Islamic economics and help get rid of poverty and meet people's basic needs.

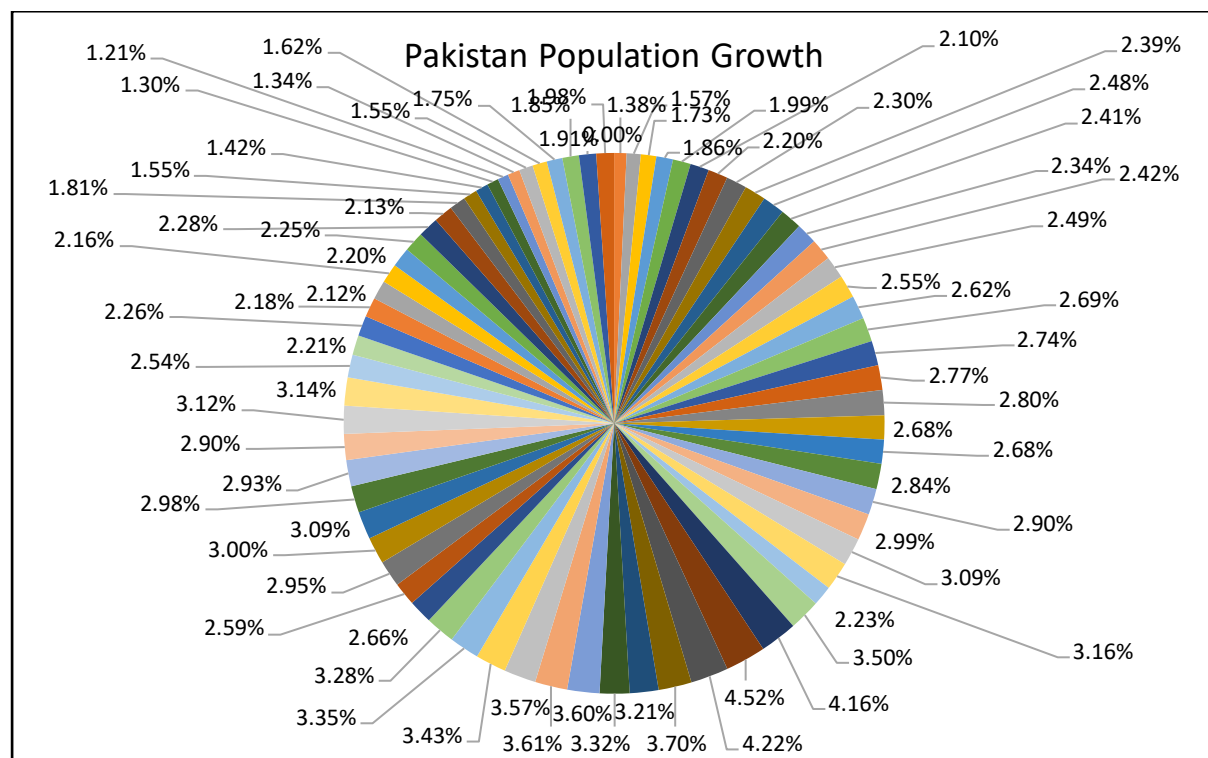
Even though human rights and development are often discussed, attempts to link the two have been met with resistance and skepticism. Many different ideas and ways of looking at things are used in this area, and these discussions are essential for understanding how power works in global politics and development.

Ten percent of the world's population, or more than 700 million people, live in severe poverty and cannot meet their fundamental requirements, such as health care, education, clean water, and sanitation (Manaf & Ibrahim, 2017). Only robust economic prosperity and fairly distributed and growing wealth can eradicate such crises from people's lives and societies. Sustainable development is the way for a country's economy and society to remain stable. Islam promotes the basic notion of "maslahah" (public interest), which aims to offer sustainable prosperity in people's lives, ensuring that they have all they are legally entitled to and everything they need to live a happy and healthy life. Random increase in population is a cause of poverty (Astutik et al., 2022; Hossain, 2019). An overview of the population growth in Pakistan can be seen as mentioned below, based on data extracted from the website source of the world bank (Ashraf, 2017; Development Bank, 2002).

Poverty and Pakistani Society from an International Perspective

This problem has been with Pakistan since the country first appeared on the global stage. Pakistan ranks sixth in terms of the total population, and about 60% of its citizens are younger than 30. When people talk about how bad things are in Pakistan, it is clear that they have gotten worse over time (Nabeela Asghar, 2012). According to World Bank research, one-third of Pakistan's population, or between 70 million and 180 million people, are living in poverty as of 2016. The poverty rate in Pakistan fell throughout the 1970s and 1980s but

has been rising since the 1990s (Ali & Abdulai, 2010). Thus, from the 1990s to the present, this period represents the "poverty pump." Pakistan is ranked 147 out of 188 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index (Shahbaz Akmal et al., 2007). According to figures published in World Bank and ADB reports, the graphic depiction of population growth in Pakistan is as follows: (Development Bank, 2002).



Source: Website of Asian Development Bank

People have said that the environmental part of sustainable development is more important than the economy. Post-growth or ecological economics argues that putting the environment and (perhaps also) society ahead of profit may require a drastic departure from economic growth assumptions, such as zero-growth or even de-growth (S. Khan, 2016).

The United Nations says that three billion people worldwide cannot access the financial institutions that most people use (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999). A regulated financial institution provides several services, such as checking and savings accounts, credit, insurance, and a safe location to store one's money. Even though this is a global problem, the

average person in a developing country is the one who is financially left out (Booth, 2003; Kaleem & Ahmed, 2010).

The Sustainable Development Goals were made to bring together the social, economic, and environmental fields to reduce ecological and social inequality worldwide. The first step in solving this mapping problem is breaking down each goal and figuring out where each country is with each indicator. Mapping indication data may assist in defusing the situation and locating potential resolutions (Satterthwaite, 2003; Vandenhole, 2018). However, even if data flaws are already known, bad cartographic layouts can lead to new mistakes or misunderstandings that mapmakers should not have meant to cause. In light of this, we have outlined some extraordinary things to remember while making maps using SDG indicator data (Nabeela Asghar, 2012).

We provided a high-level summary of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and the indicator data that supports them. The discussion showed how SDG data works and how it could be changed to improve visualization and mapping (Shahbaz Akmal et al., 2007). Then, we discussed other things to think about when figuring out what maps mean, like how vital population distribution is, how projection and central meridian choices affect maps, and the different kinds of available enumeration units.(Booth, 2003) In the cartographic literature, factors that affect the mapping process have been looked at separately, but they still need to be considered for the SDGs (Fagbemi et al., 2020). The new generation of mapmakers needs these guidelines since they are less likely to have had formal cartographic training and are more likely to use online mapping tools with unusual settings (Kulshrestha, 2015).

The following factors are often blamed when looking at the root of the poverty issue. We may divide into two groups:

- i. International factors responsible for poverty

- ii. National factors accountable for poverty

National Factors

The most common factors responsible for Poverty (Development Bank, 2002) in Pakistani society are listed below: -

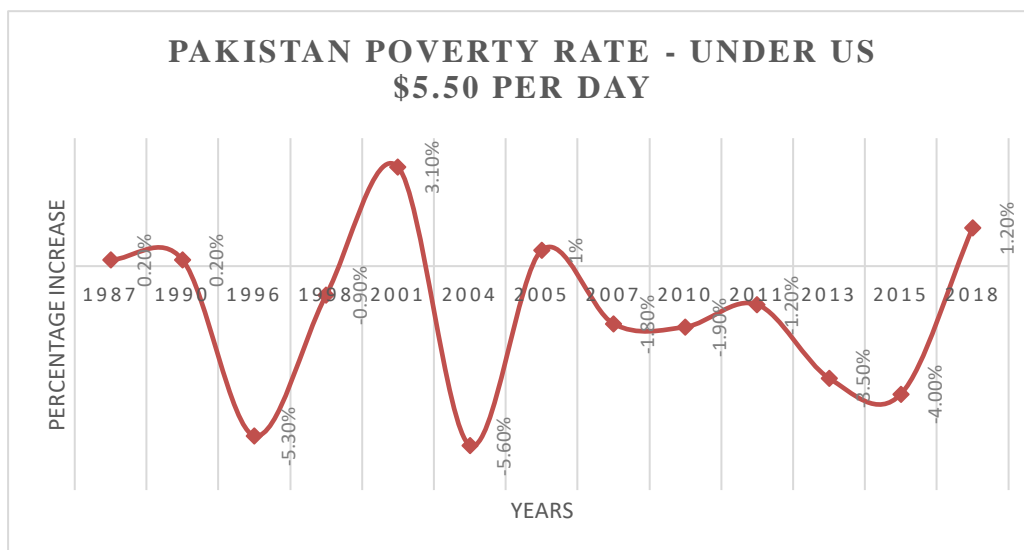
- i. Destabilization of Democracy
- ii. Rampant Corruption
- iii. An unfortunate state of the Education Sector in Pakistan
- iv. Ineffective management of Natural Resources
- v. Feudalism
- vi. Uncontrolled inflation

International factors responsible for Poverty in Pakistan

Following international factors are the cause of

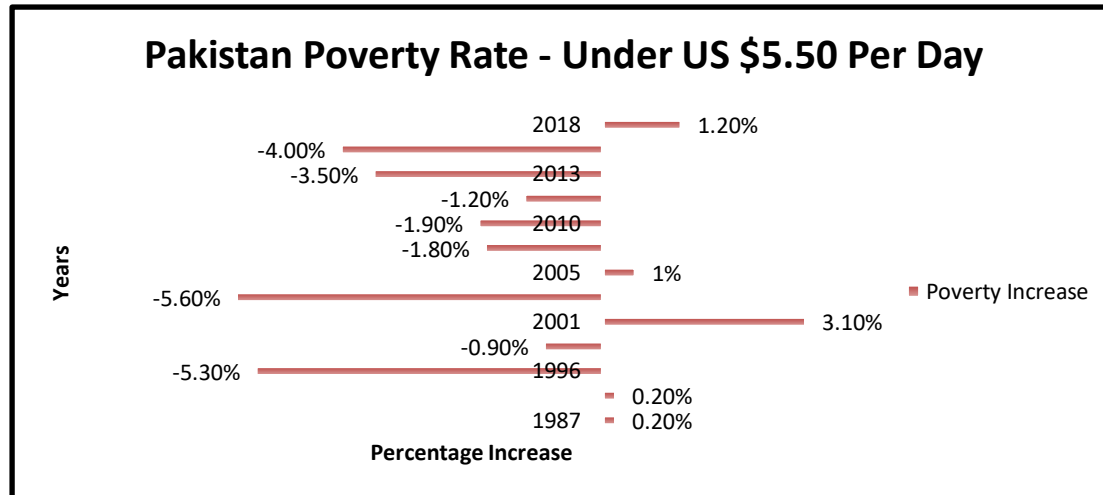
- i. Global Financial Crisis
- ii. Increase in Oil price
- iii. Global Food Crisis

The poverty rate in Pakistan can be seen below mentioned graph. The graphical representation of poverty represents the situations from 1987.



(Source: official pages of various websites)

The fast growth of the world's population has long-lasting and often unfair effects on the environment and society. In short, we have the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable



(Source: official pages of various websites)

development, a discussion that makes sustainable development a top priority worldwide. For assessing sustainable development goals, a comprehensive set of indicators is required. To reduce inequalities and guarantee the safety of the people, the United Nations has adopted a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Kabeer et al., 2003). Experts have come up with a bunch of indicators and made the data that goes with them available to all countries so that they can see if a government is making progress toward these goals (Roe & Elliott, 2004a). Difficult-to-understand social and environmental processes pose a danger to these aims on many fronts; maps are helpful. Now, anybody with access to the Internet and time can construct a map. However, not all maps are effective, accurate communication tools. Well-designed maps provide a narrative that appropriately depicts the facts available. Here, we give a brief overview of the processes of making a map and point out some essential things to consider when mapping SDG indicators. Through this process, we show how we may use the cartographic process to make sense of data associated with Sustainable Development Goals. The most common mistakes people make when mapping is listed, along

with several ways to fix them. Mapmakers have a unique chance to use this data to find and talk about injustices that have been going on for a long time and to develop new, locally-based ways to fix them.

Situational analysis of the society of Pakistan

According to the situational analysis, a rise in poverty that has never happened before has worsened things in Pakistan. The unchecked occurrence is distracting Pakistanis from their many interconnected challenges (Sebudubudu, 2010). Even though government agencies, NGOs, and civil society have tried many times, institutional responses to poverty still need to meet the goals set by the sustainable development goals. Still, there are reasons to think that all the hard work and new policies will soon pay off. Eventually, people's attitudes about society would change. If things were to improve, we could be more likely to achieve sustainable development objectives. In Pakistan, the number of people living in poverty is much higher in rural areas than in cities (Mercy & Erhun, 2015).

Happiness measurement is a challenging endeavor. Previously, most research treated happiness as a category akin to utility, pleasure, and welfare. Thus, the economic study of satisfaction is based on individual utility. From an ordinal perspective, it may be deduced from stated preferences. A person is satisfied when he gets what he wants and progresses according to his plan. Looking at the situation and the facts, it can see that widespread poverty makes happiness very rare in these places. When we examine the causes of poverty, we find that the government has the primary duty, while individuals have the secondary obligation. Poverty worsens not only because economic progress is slow but also because people are not paying attention to and benefiting from the revolutionary changes it brings (Macnaughton & Frey, 2010). Modern men may feel safe going about their everyday business thanks to the advent of the Internet. As independent contractors, they may make a good living wage. Every socio-economic category is represented online. The Internet gives

people of all kinds and ages many ways to make more money by working online. These skills need to be devoted to and safely introduced through institutions. The COVID-19 wave also contributed to an improvement in the global poverty graph while harming the global economy (Kabeer et al., 2003).

Effects of Poverty on the society

In Pakistan, several social programs have been implemented. Their importance in furthering social and human development, which often varies, makes them essential. However, social policies are only sometimes thought of as such in the development context. Instead, they are talked about in terms of social development in general or ways to reduce poverty (Mercy & Erhun, 2015; Sebudubudu, 2010).

This portion looks at the social policies that help people and how they relate to the growth of society (Development Bank, 2002). Social policies also deal with social services, like those in the health and education fields. So, this phase looks at Poverty in Pakistan, how the government is trying to fight it, and why the country needs to strengthen its social policy framework (Sebudubudu, 2010).

Institutions that undoubtedly influence personal preferences are taken into account in this respect. Politics and social policy are determined mainly by regions with low poverty levels (Sebudubudu, 2010).

If we look at the Pakistani graphic, we can see how institutional systems are creating personal preferences (Astutik et al., 2022). Institutions are trying to work together to protect their employees in the future, but this is tearing society apart. In the end, government workers or people who work for social programs might be protected. However, in the future, workers in rural or agricultural areas who still need to meet the requirements for social programs will not be saved (Otto, 2009).

When poverty's effects on society are considered, the below-listed effects can be regarded as common effects of poverty in society. These may be considered the allied social evils/outcomes of poverty: - (Development Bank, 2002).

Child Labor

Child labor is also a social evil, and the curse is highly dangerous for effective social rehabilitation. Pakistan has been facing a dilemma badly since the day of its establishment (Ali & Bhatti, 2021). Despite several struggles, the curse cannot be eliminated from society. Child labor is becoming more prevalent as a result of poverty. Child labor is not a single crime, but it deviates from society by damaging a child's, a family, and eventually a nation's future. Child labor is the cause of a child's deprivation of fundamental rights (Boyd, 2012; Bunch, 1990).

Deviation from Moral and Religious Values

Poverty deviates people from moral and religious values. This deviation is resulting in numerous adverse effects on society which are not limited to a specified area but are spreading the consequences to the international level. Besides defaming, society is suffering from multiple curses due to this drawback (Kaleem & Ahmed, 2010).

"No man can worship God or love his neighbor on an empty stomach." (Wooden T. Wilson)

Crime and Violence

Abnormal increase in crime and violence is also the result of poverty. The increase in crime of aggression and violence is indulging the society of Pakistan from multiple harms, which can be considered the hurdle for social rehabilitation and sustainable development goals. Eradication of this issue is associated with the reduction of poverty (B. Ali & Bhatti, 2021; Hussain Bhatti et al., 2022; A. Khan et al., 2021).

Health Problems

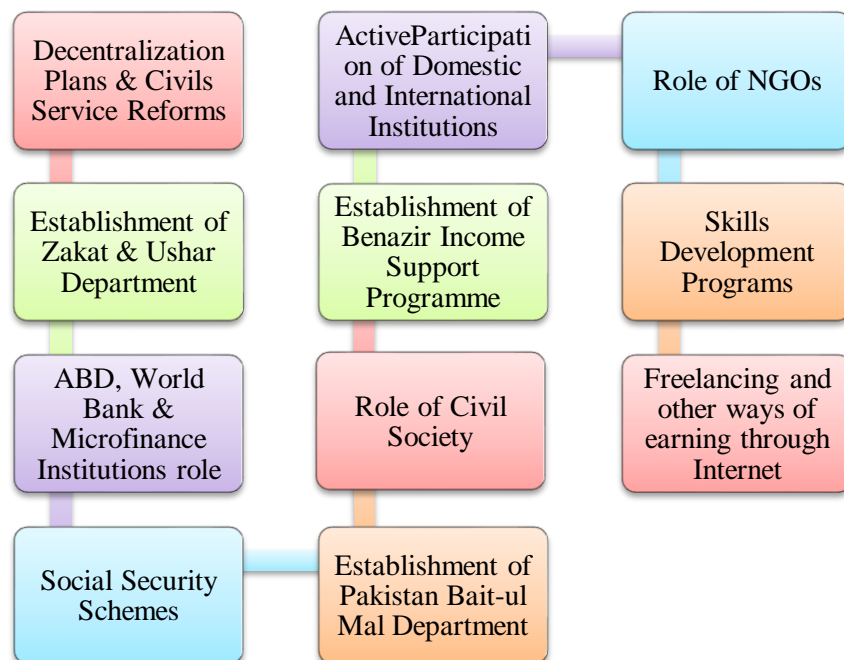
Poverty is causing enhanced health problems at large. Healthy citizens participate actively in the progressive accomplishment of social errands, but poverty suffers from numerous illnesses. This abnormal spread of the issue, especially in rural Pakistan, is becoming an uncontrolled phenomenon daily. Its eradication is also correlated with the reduction of poverty. Prosperous circumstances promote health (Chaudhry et al., 2021a; Xue et al., 2021).

Substandard Life

Poverty has forced people to lead substandard lives even in the society of the modern scientific era. Substandard life obstructs abilities and talents, the dominant hurdles to the progressive accomplishment of social errands (Al-Bayader-Al-Rawnaq Neighborhood et al., n.d.; Xue et al., 2021).

Any comprehensive or universal social safety net only covers a portion of Pakistan's population. It does not even have an umbrella organization that would provide social safety nets and social protection for the underprivileged (Sebudubudu, 2010).

Initiatives to Reduce Poverty in Pakistan



Nevertheless, the government, NGOs, and the private sector are implementing programs to improve how public institutions are run and held accountable (Sebudubudu, 2010). It will help them better meet the needs of the poor by creating income and job opportunities and making it easier for them to get to services they need. Each of these sectors operates differently, as explained in this section (Baqir, 2018).

In the hypothetical situation, poverty is widespread in Pakistan (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999). Poverty is primarily a rural issue at the county level, with the most isolated rural areas suffering the most significant disadvantage. As a result, the nation needs to pay more attention to poverty's causes than partiality or personal preferences (Sebudubudu, 2010).

Conclusion and Final Remarks

A reformed society where human rights are protected and the rule of law is widely spread is more likely to happen in a fair environment. Not only does the violation of human rights contribute to the unpleasant and tense atmosphere, but poverty also does. To claim that poverty is killing societies as a whole is not an exaggeration (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999) as it can be seen as the loss of human and fundamental rights that puts a society's prosperity and peace at risk. It is the root of many closely related societal ills that plague society (Baqir, 2018; Kaleem & Ahmed, 2010).

Overall, there is much poverty because of how public institutions are run or because they need further resources. The research backs up the idea that a drop in the quality of institutions would make it harder for people to get out of poverty. So, the key to reducing poverty is better government (Booth, 2003; Kaleem & Ahmed, 2010). The headline states that policymakers should prioritize high-potential initiatives to alleviate poverty and enhance development-focused governance. Socially viable institutions, reduced political turmoil, and reduced economic disparity are all essential components of any welfare reform package.

Trade liberalization only sometimes leads to gains, and trade reform policies do not make people less poor. (Ashraf, 2017).

It is a crime against the present and the future. The rise in poverty is to blame for the steady increase in crime rates. When no rule of law exists, social order breaks down, and strange things start happening. Additional risks associated with poverty have been documented throughout human history. Even though laws and reforms have been made, society, old or new, has yet to escape the curses of the immediate problem. This conundrum is a significant contributor to the issues of social inequality and injustice. The statistics above show that poverty is not a continual occurrence. Even though many NGOs worldwide are working to solve the problem of poverty, it has yet to be translated (Ashraf, 2017; Baqir, 2018). According to the story above, poverty makes people and communities very vulnerable, and it needs to be fixed immediately if the United Nations' sustainable development goals are to be met. Excerpts from previous researchers' and institutions' reports demonstrate the situation's urgency. In the long run, putting off solving the problem in the caption would hurt efforts to restore societal harmony (Ashraf, 2017). The study's overarching goal is to identify the enabling conditions for completing the task as mentioned earlier, and they are hauled out as follows(Ashraf, 2017; Baqir, 2018; Development Bank, 2002; Kaleem & Ahmed, 2010): -

- For effective governance, it is necessary to practice all eight of the tenets identified by experts as essential to a well-run society.
- Regular checks and balances on the private lives of people living in low-income communities are necessary.
- Education should be encouraged.
- To alleviate poverty, we need to help people improve their skills.

- In this digital and freelance era, the government should establish guidelines to guarantee that people of all ages and socio-economic levels have access to freelancing training to help them find productive jobs.
- The government and international organizations need to use various methods to eradicate poverty.
- The judiciary may play a part in this, helping to spread the rule of law and guaranteeing that governmental business is done efficiently.
- For the ascertainment of desired outcomes, that must mobilize civil society.
- It is suggested that centers for reformation be set up in each village to teach and give power to people of all ages and income levels.
- To achieve a paradigm shift in the correct direction and provide more people with possibilities to erase poverty, macroeconomic policies, particularly trade reform policies, must be developed, implemented, and complemented by complementing choices. Trade changes must be pro-poor and focused on assisting the poorest of the poor.
- The government should pursue active trade liberalization and domestic development policies to help more poor people in the country. To increase exports effectively, the government should put foreign direct investment at the top of its list of priorities as a condition for trade liberalization.
- The elimination of discriminatory practices should be a priority to establish social equality.
- Even though there has been some progress in reducing poverty, the government's policies have mostly failed, especially in rural areas. Because rural regions experience more poverty than metropolitan areas, the government should prioritize reducing

poverty there. The government must consider the rapidly shifting demographic and economic trends to implement a long-term financial strategy.

The study's concluding paragraphs do not mark the subject's end. The issue persists even if this step has been completed. To ensure the achievement of sustainable development goals by eliminating the numerous related social evils linked to poverty that will automatically be discontinued or wiped out upon poverty reduction, it is urgently demanding that they be rectified in a way that is both effective and immediate. There is still space available for the needed study and scholarly work in this area for the researchers and academics of this and future generations.

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