GYLD WiseDemo Campaign Application Form

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="10">Photo*
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<tr><td>Wechat</td><td></td><td>TikTok</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>LinkedIn</td><td>Bilawal Abbas Bangash</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal Profile*
（Less than 120）</td><td colspan="5">As a student of IR, I believe in global cooperation, multilateralism, connectivity, and internationalism. Because global issues require global answers. Throughout my educational career, I learned a lot about historical context and global geopolitical dynamics. Now, as a young writer and freelance thinker, I want to kickstart my professional career by working and addressing such a myriad of global issues.

As I belong to a very poor family in a remote village of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Pakistan, I can understand how people in the poor areas feel about the national and international political dynamics. And that’s why I believe that people from such areas have always something different in mind to work for the betterment of the global society.</td></tr>
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Notes

1. Add * for required fields.
2. If you register as a team, please mark "(contact person)" after the main contact person in the name field.
3. Social media accounts will be used to interact with the official new media accounts of the event, etc., and can be filled in according to personal wishes.

Title of proposal	**Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development**
Author Name or Team Name	**Bilawal Abbas Bangash**
Topic	□ **Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development** □ COVID-19 Fight and Public Health □ Climate Change and Green Development □ Innovation Drive and Digital Economy □ Open cooperation and Interconnectivity
Proposal overview (within 1200 words, including the background significance of the selected topic, analysis of the necessity, specific problems to be solved, presentation of results (papers, products, videos, etc.), solutions and suggestions, etc.)	**Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Development** Upon reviewing the history of poverty, I was surprised to see how much popular thinking on poverty has shifted over the last two centuries. The literature and policy debates about poverty are shifting from one extreme to the other. The assumption was that poverty was a permanent state of affairs, and there was little reason to believe otherwise. Prominent intellectuals have even asserted that poverty is a prerequisite for boosting the economy. In this regard, such intellectuals argue that who would farm the land, work in manufacturing, or staff the military if there is no poverty on the face of the earth? Thus, the only way to stay motivated was to ensure that you did not go hungry while working. These ideas emphasised the significance of policy in preventing shocks and restoring societal stability after disasters. To protect those in need is widely established in both Western and Eastern philosophy. However, the elite support faded during normal times but it got boosted again in a new crisis. Poverty was not demonstrated to be widespread. There was little or no official attempt to permanently relieve poverty other than providing emergency assistance. Therefore, those in power did not support anti-poverty drives wholeheartedly. Another view is that growth in the economy helps alleviate poverty, which is considered a societal disease that can be averted. Anti-poverty programmes, on the other hand, are meant to help people follow their economic goals by removing material constraints. Poverty was no longer considered a problem that could or should be solved. As the most fundamental criterion for fairness, and to get out of poverty traps, the state has to ensure that the masses are getting basic necessities for personal fulfilment. The anti-poverty policy grew into a promotion and defence concern. Improving public education, health care, and financial markets are all key factors in the fight

	against poverty for the next generation. A paradigm change was achieved after much effort when people from different segments came out to protest against the miserable conditions of the poor people. They did not stop here, rather they started to join religious groups or communities, labour and civil-rights movements, or political unions/parties whose only purpose was to fight lingering poverty across the societies. Throughout the years, numerous people had to give up their freedom and even some people lost their lives in the fight against chronic poverty. Politics has always influenced effective marketing policies. In turn, rich countries were able to lift themselves out of poverty more swiftly and consistently. Success in adopting partial anti-poverty initiatives often led to broader coverage and new programmes. In addition, Poverty is a long-debated topic. Every major advancement in thought and policy was met with opposition. Today, there are countless cases of poor people being vilified and even criminalised. However, it is critical to appreciate the progress made in the fight against poverty. Progress till now: According to worldwide poverty measurements and World Bank data, nearly a billion people are still poor in the new millennium. The stats aren't precise, but it's hard to believe that 1 billion people were still poor 200 years ago. They used to be almost four out of every five individuals on the planet, but now they are only one out of five. Figure 1 Since 2000, developing countries have reduced extreme poverty by an average of 1% per year, which is almost three times faster than the global average pace per year. If current trends continue, the developing world will eradicate extreme poverty much sooner than the developed world. But this unparalleled rate of poverty reduction cannot last indefinitely. Sound policies and a little luck are required to achieve this. Challenges: There are two possible futures. In the worst or pessimistic case, developing countries except China are returning to the slow growth rate that of the 1980s and 1990s era. If the same trajectory gets continued, it would take 50 years or more to get a billion people out of this chronic poverty. Therefore, it would not be considered a good performance overall. Then there is a

	second, An "optimistic path", as well. In this way, it is a sign of hope that the globe's overall inequality did not increase since 2000. It was a time when the developing world was achieving and maintaining a higher growth rate. It is expected that at the same pace, we may be able to save that billion people from extreme poverty by 2030. That which hinders the second objective/path? One of the biggest challenges we face today is the problem of inequality. The growth that is inclusive but also leaves the poor behind is a concern. Take the United States as an example. There isn't any standardisation. As absolute poverty decreases, inequality increases. Countries with greater levels of income inequality must make progress more quickly than those with lower levels of income inequality. In order to discover policy implications, it is necessary to dissect the problem of inequality. In many developing countries, access to education and healthcare is unequal. Stronger state structures are required for poverty-friendly policies. With enough political will, institutions in underdeveloped areas can be reformed. Anti-poverty initiatives around the world State-contingent transfers and redistribution can help, too, along with growth strategies that benefit the poor. And it's a requirement in every country. Likewise, tax reforms in developing nations should be given top priority in the fight against poverty. Let us not waver! Both from a moral and monetary perspective (such as trade restrictions in the past, the past injustices of colonial exploitation and so on). In this regard, there's a need to assist objectives first and foremost, then ask for immediate assistance that is required. Therefore, wealthy countries should step in to help poorer ones. Also, for the long-term reduction of poverty, a stronger government is required (such as for domestic resource mobilisation). Aid has a mixed track record and is not always based on the most current understanding of poverty economics. Donors believe in using a carrot and stick method to encourage good behaviour and punish bad. Weak states can be trapped by this. Inequality is caused by market failures. The market may be disrupted. For the poor, market and institutional improvements are viable alternatives to the current system of redistributive policies. It can also impede the

implementation of a programme. Pro-poor measures are often met with hostility because the poor cannot afford to compensate the non-poor losers. A slew of examples is here. English industrialists fought against compulsory education and child labour laws in the 19th century. Post-independence trade protections slowed the growth of export-driven manufacturing in the United States. Both countries' redistributive legislation was thwarted by prominent landowners. External competition is successfully reduced by insiders in the market.

Inequality can be interpreted in a variety of ways. Similar to two ships in the dark not being able to see or hear each other. Pro-poverty economic policies' perceptions. Absolute inequality is one such example. Many people believe that greater relative inequality is an unavoidable 'price' to be paid in order to achieve prosperity and, consequently, the eradication of extreme poverty. Keeping the growing divide between rich and poor in check will be more difficult in countries with lower levels of income. Inequity, in the minds of many, is unassailable. When it comes to inequality, many economists' perspectives are being questioned. Inequity or poverty must be chosen. If the gap between rich and poor widens, it will be more difficult to combat poverty.

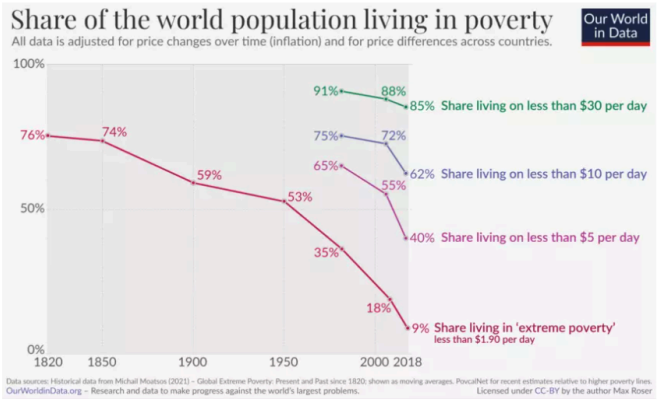
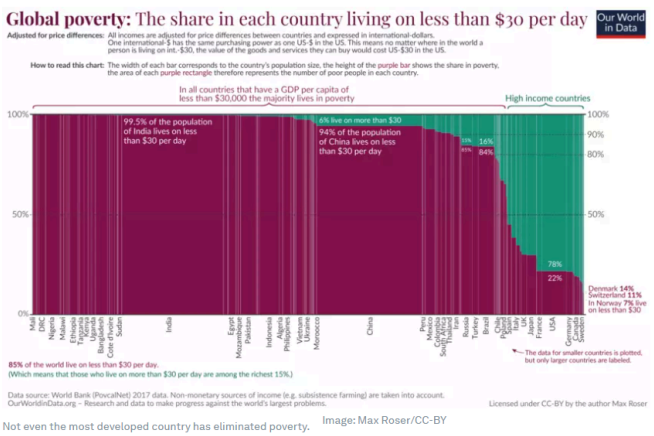
It is also necessary that poverty reduction programmes should be made long-term. One year we'll hit, the next year we won't. Lower initial levels of absolute poverty are encouraged by faster development in developing countries, reducing poverty. As a result, a "virtuous cycle" can help alleviate poverty.

Sources:

- Our World in Data. 2021. *Extreme poverty: how far have we come, how far do we still have to go?* [online] Available at: https://ourworldindata.org/extreme-poverty-in-brief [Accessed 26 Mar. 2022].
- Roser, M. and Ortiz-Ospina, E. 2013. *Global Extreme Poverty*. [online] Our

	World in Data. Available at: https://ourworldindata.org/extreme-poverty [Accessed 26 Mar. 2022]. ● Oecd-ilibrary.org. 2018. *Home*. [online] Available at: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/e20f2f1a-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/e20f2f1a-en [Accessed 26 Mar. 2022]. ● Ravallion, M., 2015. *The economics of poverty: History, measurement, and policy*. Oxford University Press. ● World Bank. 2020. *Poverty*. [online] Available at: https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty [Accessed 26 Mar. 2022].
Proposal innovation (within 500 words)	Alleviating poverty is both simple and difficult. It is simple if all the concerned authorities give it due consideration and play their part in this regard. In other words, all those authorities concerned must work for social uplifting and development. We have seen throughout history that poverty gets increased when there are any systemic problems, corruption, errors, economic inequality, and unequal distribution of wealth. In order to cope with such issues, technology can be used. Technology in China has also played a massive part to end poverty in the country. Therefore, from this angle, it all seems simple and easy. Now there is a difficult side as well. It is difficult because some segments of society, especially the elites do not want it to end completely. Because, if there is no poverty in society, who would work on farms, who would work in industry, and who would become labour. It is indeed a serious issue, yet one cannot decide the fate of others. For instance, if a poor man wants to become a wealthy person and make his life prosperous, he should be given his due opportunity to become a wealthy person. In this

	regard, the elites should not decide what poor people should do. They should only provide a pathway against increasing poverty. For instance, China has made around 800 million people out of poverty in the last three decades or so. But, the most populous country has never complained of a shortage of labour or workforce in the market amid completely ending poverty. So, those who say there would be a shortage of labour or workforce in the market just want to keep their dominancy in the society which is similar to colonial mentality. Therefore, they must learn from the example of China.
Proposal feasibility (within 500 words)	This proposal is all-inclusive of the global and historical examples that have made enormous progress in the area of social uplifting. In this regard, the feasibility can be summarised in the following **SWOT analysis**. **Strengths:** The strength of this proposal is China's case study of fighting against poverty and its amazing progress in this regard. Working on alleviating poverty means making society equal. Therefore, China from all aspects has shown that poverty can be eliminated completely with proper focus and attention. In this regard, China has made technological innovations and advancements which are an explicit example and a way forward for the global society to end poverty from the face of the earth. **Weaknesses:** The only weakness in this regard seems to be the economic structure and economic system of different countries of the world. For instance, Capitalism is supposed to be the dominant economic system in the world, where every individual is free to work on his own. So, the government cannot directly intervene or work for the betterment of the people and society, especially in economic terms. It means the economic system of different countries seems to be a palpable weakness of the proposal. **Opportunity:** It is a massive opportunity for the capitalist economic system to work on its unequal distribution of wealth and persistent inequality. In this regard, if the capitalist economic system wants to be a dominant economic system around the globe, it must find out ways for

	alleviating poverty. Only then they would be able to demonstrate that capitalism is the best economic system. In this regard, they can also learn from the example of Sweden which has successfully alleviated poverty in the last 100 years or so. If they do not work, the finger would always be raised on the efficacy and as well as efficiency of the said system. **Threat:** The major threat in this regard would be from the beneficiaries of an unequal economic system and unequal society. In this regard, the foremost resistance would come from the bourgeoisie or elite class who have always benefited from such a system. They always want to keep dominance in society, so they would never allow ending poverty completely. Therefore, in such cases, there would be little-to-none assistance from such people or organisations they control. Likewise, such people also hold much control and influence in government as well. Therefore, this seems to be the only threat in this regard.
Other information (within 500 words, such as data support, media reports, etc.)	**Two centuries of progress and still a very long way to go**  85% of the world's population live on less than $30 a day. Image: Max Roser/CC-BY  Not even the most developed country has eliminated poverty. Image: Max Roser/CC-BY

	Source: **Roser, M. (2022). *How long will it take to eradicate global poverty?* [online] World Economic Forum. Available at: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/01/history-of-global-poverty-reduction/ [Accessed 29 Mar. 2022].**