

USING ELEMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT TO COMBAT POVERTY IN PAKISTAN

Abid Iqbal

ABSTRACT

Undeveloped neighborhoods and multidimensional poverty are the two issues that rising countries encounter the most frequently. The goal of the study was to find concrete evidence of inclusive sustainable community development and poverty reduction in the chosen Sindh regions. For the study, a survey that was conducted in five districts of Sindh yielded replies from 230 respondents. The study is based on a quantitative analysis of primary data gathered from five selected districts in the Sindh province of Pakistan, which was afterwards submitted to descriptive and inferential analysis using SPSS. Four research topics, covering a wide range of aspects of integrated and sustainable community development and poverty reduction, are addressed by the findings. The study examined the relationship between complex poverty and broad-based, long-term community development. The study examined the relationship between complex poverty and broad-based, long-term community development. Additionally, the impact of individual and group income levels on growth is examined. The findings of the study will be beneficial in creating inclusive community development strategies that will reduce poverty.

Keywords: Multi-dimensional poverty, Community development, Sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

As a social and economic ill, poverty looks to be spreading across practically all economies. Society has been ruled by poverty for a very long time, and it has many different manifestations now, according to the current reality. Almost all nations still struggle to reduce poverty despite the use of numerous strategies. However, as societies are essential to tackling these concerns, this barrier may be overcome via inclusive and sustainable community development.

What is Poverty

People are considered to be in a condition of poverty when they do not have the resources to buy the necessities of life. Existence is predicated on social, biological, and even spiritual needs in addition to material ones. It is a challenging, ill-defined concept that is based on a number of factors.

A person is considered poor if their total income or actual purchasing power is below Pakistan's Total Poverty Line (TPL), which includes miscellaneous costs such as gifts, weddings, and other special occasions as well as food, clothing, and footwear, housing, transportation, and communication, cleaning, and laundry (Ali, 1994).

“Lack of resources—financial and nonfinancial—necessary for maintaining people and families, a phenomenon that has existed throughout history and was first documented in the Paleolithic period. However, this has changed in the modern day, and it may now be characterised as the collapse of social and economic links that provide the security of life and income (Bugra, 2016).

Poverty is defined as the inability of a population to earn enough money to meet their fundamental necessities (Sam, 2014).

According to Jim Levinsohn, it's crucial to focus on the appropriate sectoral policies and programmes while discussing the poverty reduction strategy, which may include those for social security, health, and education (Levinsohn, 2003).

Professor Sbina Alkire claims that despite poverty's complex effects, they can be largely attributed to three key variables: education, health, and way of life. She has identified 10 distinct poverty indicators for the rest of the world, but she has named 15 indicators for Pakistan under the headings of living standards, health, and education (Foster, 2017).

Community

Community is an abstract idea without a precise definition or measurement method. It is predicated on particular persons coexisting in the same location with specific shared wellness goals from the same caste or other castes, tribes, and ethnic groups. There is no predetermined or specified number of people or defined area.

A group of nearby inhabitants is referred to as a “community,” and they

may congregate in one area to use facilities like schools, prayer rooms, shops, and legal or medical facilities. Community scope may include geography, economy, and demography (Coyle, 1941). A community is made up of a group of people who live together and collaborate to solve pressing problems in their everyday lives (Queen, 1923).

Community Development

The main goal of community development is to raise local residents' quality of life. A community's well-being is expanded methodically in all respects based on its economic, social, environmental, and cultural components. This process is known as "community development." To raise quality of life, the community must be reinforced so that it can act as a unit and tackle common problems. (Smith). The objective of community development is to create and maintain communities through enhancing the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of people's lives. It is grounded in both internal and outward community growth (Theodori, 2006). Promoting the community's general wellbeing is the aim of community development. The concept of community development, according to Rhonda Phillips and Robert H. Pittman, has expanded beyond social activism and housing to include a wide variety of elements, such as economic, social, environmental, and physical elements. They defined it as a process of enhancing a community's capacity to cooperate for the common good on any level, including physical, ecological, cultural, communal, political, and economic, among others (Pittman, 2009). The process of providing a community's sovereignty and consent for improvement is known as community development. There is a local society and shared land in the area (Chang, 2010).

Sustainable Integrated Development

When creating a development programme, sustainability is a component that must be considered; otherwise, the resources invested would be squandered. When development and sustainability are combined, a defined degree of development is attained and should be maintained, according to the dictionary definition of sustainability, which is the ability to be maintained at a given level. The most common definition of sustainable development, according to the World Commission on Environment and Development, is "humanity's capacity to guarantee that it satisfies the requirements of the present generation without jeopardizing the ability of the future generation to satisfy its own needs" (Brundtland, 1987)

The concept of sustainable development has defined standards for an economic and social advancement model with environmental preservation and human well-being as its primary objectives. Given the current status of the economy, environment, and natural resources, sustainable development aims to maximise human enjoyment while simultaneously making the greatest use of the resources at hand. (2015) Duran Etal (Alin Artenea Luminita Maria Gogana, Vasile Durana, and Dan Cristian Durana, 2015)

Community development is based on a number of aspects, including economic, social, environmental, and cultural considerations, as was previously stated. The community is regarded as underdeveloped if any of the aforementioned elements are not established. As a result, development in all forms is necessary for achieving the objective, and all types of development can be included. Multi-sector development, a recently trendy idea for multi-sector growth, is referred to as integration.

Poverty and Underdevelopment Interconnection

There are a total of 14 indicators of multi-dimensional poverty identified by Alkire for Pakistan, all of which are included in the SDGs and are anticipated to be accomplished by 2030. This demonstrates that “poverty reduction” and “community development” may both be achieved by addressing these fundamental problems. Addressing inequality may stop the transition from complainers to violent conflict, which is one of the causes of poverty (Goodhand, 2003). People who are poor and disadvantaged may benefit from sustainable development by developing their capability, decreasing their overall vulnerability, and helping them secure their livelihoods (Abdul Halim Etal. 2018). Brownwyn Hayward, Markku Kanninen, Diana Liverman, Chukwumerije Okereke, Sharina Abdul Halim, Philip Antwi-Agyei, Purnamita Dasgupta, Patricia Fernan, May 2018).

Community and Economic Development

The term “community development,” which is closely related to “economic development,” refers to actions performed by the state in conjunction with charitable organisations to enhance the general quality of life for its residents. In order to reduce poverty, increase employment and educational success, increase access to social services and health care, and lessen the negative effects of unemployment and poverty, which can include illnesses, crime, and health issues, among other things, policies and programmes are put into place (Kautzman, 2018).

Problem Statement

The greatest way to prevent or lessen multi-dimensional poverty is through community development, which may be accomplished by combining numerous development initiatives under one roof. The provision of livelihoods for community members is a prerequisite for development, and sustainability can only be achieved with their active involvement as beneficiaries.

Research Questions

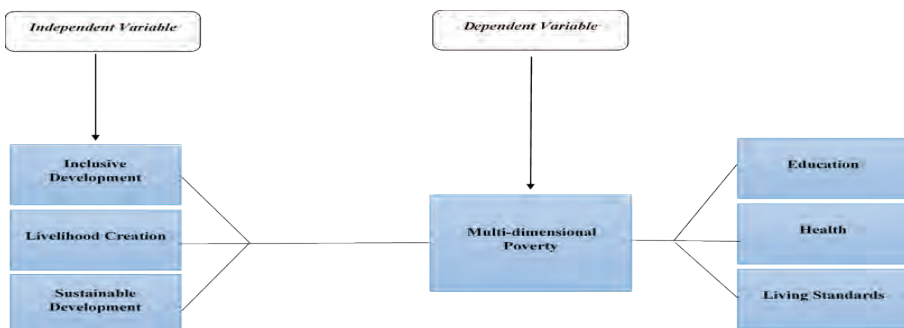
The following set of questions served as a direction and guide for the research:

1. Is it possible to lower the MDP through inclusive community development?
2. Is the development of livelihoods a requirement for community growth and the reduction of MDP?
3. Is inclusive development required to achieve the community's and MDP's development goals?
4. Do neighbourhood development and MDP reduction need sustainable development?

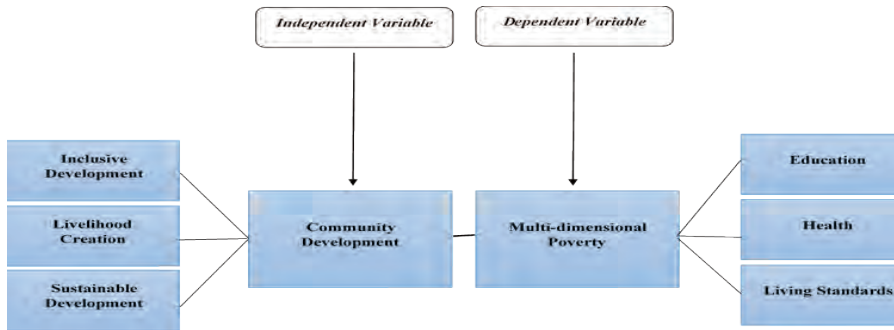
Conceptual Framework Of The Study

To support the research, two models and a total of five variables are employed. In both models, the MDP is treated as the dependent variable. Development, the establishment of livelihoods, and sustainable development are the three independent variables in Model 1. The inclusive sustainable community development variable in the second model incorporates all independent variables (ID, LC, and SD).

Conceptual Framework (Model 1)



Conceptual Framework (Model 2)



Nature of the Study

The study method known as social research is one technique to illustrate social life in society. It is the result of someone’s or a group’s efforts to talk about important social issues. It alludes to concepts or social philosophy, either directly or indirectly. Additionally, a sizable number of crucial indications are acquired, and conclusions are made as a result. In social research, a variety of data gathering methods are employed, such as surveys, interviews, event participation, and observations (Ragin, 2011).

Quantitative data is gathered and analysed using survey methods. Data collection methods that include measuring and rely on obtaining responses from respondents include surveys. It is beneficial for gathering data from a range of people and essential for social research (Headlam).

Literature Survey

The study on inclusive sustainable community development and multidimensional poverty reduction (MDP) is examined in this chapter (ICSD). The aim of studying the literature was to analyse past investigations on the phenomena that were conducted by other researchers. The literature review also assists the researcher in gathering the information and backing required to carry out the investigation. The purpose of a literature review, according to Babbie and Mouton (2001), is to ascertain the extent to which the subject of the inquiry is covered by the prevailing form of facts. The linked theoretical orientations have thus been examined by the researcher to see whether they are relevant to the investigation of ISCD and MDP reduction.

Multi-Dimensional Poverty and Sustainable Development Goals of Pakistan

According to Alkire's 2018 report to UNDP, poverty has a range of repercussions and is based on three main indicators: health, education, and living conditions. Eleven sub-indicators are then broken down into these three dimensions for the entire world. These sub-indicators come within the areas of living circumstances, health, and education. She does, however, increase the 10 sub-indicators already provided for Pakistan by five. One of the additional five factors that are grouped with the primary indicator of education is quality education. The availability of medical facilities, complete immunization, prenatal care, and assisted delivery are all recognized as health indicators. With more land, more cattle, and more powerful defenses, there are more indications of a greater standard of living. Pakistan's population density is considered to be worrying by the multi-dimensional poverty index.

Nearly all of the indicators described are included in the Sustainable Development Goals, commonly known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which were revealed by the UN during the United Nations (UN) Summit on Sustainable Development. Professor Sabina Alkire's multidimensional poverty is explored together with the first six SDGs: No Poverty, No Hunger, Good Health, Quality Education, Clean Water, and Sanitation. This example demonstrates how the MDP may be addressed while still achieving development goals. The SDGs estimate that about a billion people worldwide live-in severe poverty and make less than \$1.25 per day (LEAD Pakistan 2016). There are 800 million people who don't have enough food to eat. Numerous types of inequality affect women, and millions of women lose their lives while giving birth to their children. The biggest obstacles to realising the goal of a sustainable environment and human wellbeing are climate change, excessive consumerism, income disparity, and economic development reliant on fossil fuels.

Community Development and Poverty

According to Infanti and Teye (2004), if a town is momentarily ignored by the national economy, a vicious cycle of economic and social problems may persist, leading to a problem with disinvestment and declining levels of human resource availability. Such disadvantaged populations burden the economy by causing problems like unemployment, company failure, family stress, crime, poor health, illnesses, and subpar housing, rather than furthering

the country's wealth. In order to form a community, local institutions must be established and supported, and social infrastructure must be built. Utilizing a range of skills and working with the people can help communities become more capable and resilient.

According to an article's conclusion (Akbari Etal 2008), the idea of social sciences has gained more recognition as a means of enhancing local communities. In order to minimise conflict, end poverty, and enhance the social climate in the neighbourhood, trust must be established. Social programmes should be created to increase a community's social capital so that the poor may network and grow their skills. Global poverty and environmental challenges are only two of the numerous topics that have been brought up. The majority of those who are poor are employed in agriculture and cultivate food for their own subsistence. According to academics, poverty is caused by environmental issues and the rapid population expansion. As a result, there is a direct connection between social growth and environmental sustainability.

Because of their research, (Qian Etal, 2015) came to the conclusion that eliminating poverty is both the world's largest issue and a key component of China's soft power. According to them, poverty and sustainable development are linked, even if efforts should be undertaken to alleviate extreme poverty and to emphasise its eradication.

Since poverty is associated with higher rates of mortality, accidents, and asthma underdevelopment, it has an impact on children's health and development, claims (Aber Etal 1997)

According to Murphy and Walsh (2014), a range of shocks, such as changes in the economy, the environment, or health problems, may cause people to become poor since they may lose their employment possibilities at that time. People may be protected from these kinds of damages by a more comprehensive social safety net and insurance system. The 5.1 billion people who live in unstable and risky conditions may be protected by a worldwide social safety net, which would also lessen the temporary poverty brought on by the aforementioned shocks. In order to reduce social inequality and fight structural poverty, this tactic may also be adopted.

According to (Dashiff Etal; 2009), poverty and inequality both have an impact on people's mental health.

Individuals in impoverished countries have less access to healthcare

than people in affluent ones, claims Peters Etal (2008). Living conditions, geographic accessibility, financial accessibility, and acceptance of services are bad for individuals who reside in developing nations. The problem is dealt with on many different levels using a variety of strategies, but the steps done to involve communities and the underprivileged are what make them effective. Mobilization, monitoring, and evaluation supported local adaptation. The use of “health equity funds,” “conditional cash transfers,” and “co-production of health services” appears to have improved the delivery of healthcare services in several nations. However, as long as the opinions of vulnerable communities are valued, the problem cannot be fixed.

Livelihood Creation, Development and Poverty

According to certain studies, the introduction of new business sectors and industries to rural and urban areas may foster societal and economic progress (Summers and Branch; 2016). The social structure and effects of the reorganisation of contemporary industrial societies can be better understood through community development projects. Increased public income from more jobs may result in better housing, services, and other amenities. However, industries where capital mobility may spur economic growth are the best places to create jobs.

Institutional initiatives may be employed to solve the complex problem of poverty, claims (Dewild; 2008). He contends that creating more and better work opportunities may serve to improve the region’s overall quality of life while stringent employment rules and regulations help to eliminate the threat of poverty.

According to research by Maltzahn and Durrheim (2008), families with lower earnings frequently deal with substandard living circumstances. The study was conducted in five South African nations. They argued that a society with a lower standard of living would also face challenges such as high newborn mortality rates, a short life expectancy, and fewer people enrolling in education. However, strengthening the agricultural industry and increasing agricultural earnings directly contribute to the eradication of poverty. This is validated by (Reddy Etal; 2003).

Hossain Etal (1997) used two national sample surveys to perform a research study on Bangladesh’s rural development and rural economy during a ten-year period. The study’s primary emphasis was on issues relating to household

income and tactics for reducing poverty. To reduce the cost of production per unit, these experts advised concentrating on higher-demand yields and careful management of land and water. To increase the production of more sought-after and high-income generation yields, research and development should be used.

Sustainable Integrated Community Development:

The World Commission on Environment and Development defines sustainable development as advancement that meets current demands without compromising those of the future, suggesting that development undertaken today should have long-term effects. Markandya (2001) argues that the definition is lacking since it doesn't state what will be deemed appropriate in the future. The duration is also unknowable. Welfare shouldn't decline over time, according to sustainable development, but history shows that this doesn't always happen. For instance, there have been nations. However, it can be claimed that if a society as a whole is in poor condition then the poor will never be enjoying the better life.

(Gladwin Etal; 1995) asserts that the disconnect between mankind and nature and morals caused by management philosophy has to be mended. Organizational science should promote both a sustainable environment and a suitable environment. Development that does not harm the environment is always acceptable, but development that threatens the ecological system should never be accepted since it jeopardises the well-being of future generations.

The conflict between development, poverty, the environment, and peace, according to (Guamba; 2017), is proof of the difficulties that contemporary humanity confront. Even while some areas have benefitted from expansion, it also has a negative impact on people's sense of security, belonging, and strangeness. It also adds to social inequities, poverty, and environmental degradation. Therefore, in addition to achieving social ideals by developing plans and putting into practise programmes that should concentrate on behavioural changes and the eradication of poverty, the actions required to achieve sustainable development should involve environmental education and participatory management.

When examining the need of planning for development and poverty reduction in Bangladesh, Nasreen Et. al (2016; cited in Nasreen Et. al) asserts that working without a plan is not only unsustainable but also less effective. Even while everyone's spending patterns must change, the regulations should be developed with an eye toward environmental development, with

an emphasis on the top and middle classes.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

In this chapter, the study’s methodology is thoroughly explained.

Research Design

Quantitative and empirical methods were used in the study since they can be statistically tested and work well when used with the correct data. Hirani and Advani (2016) state that an empirical or quantitative approach provides the foundation for acceptance or rejection based on evidence. Both mathematical modelling and tool testing are done.

Pilot Study And Data Analysis

A pilot study on the aforementioned objectives was also conducted by the researcher, who collected data from 50 respondents and determined the reliability of the data using Cronbach’s alpha. The SPSS is used for the analysis of the current research investigation.

Validity And Reliability Of Data

To assess the reliability of the findings in this study, questionnaires created to examine the relationship between dependent and independent variables were employed. both the initial validation of the survey and the use of professional data validation. The tools and data are regarded to be more reliable when the number gets closer to one (1). To assess the reliability of the data, Cronbach alpha, whose value spans from zero (0) to one (1), was utilised. The Cronbach alpha is calculated in this study using a database of 50 respondents, and the dependability score is .846 or 84.6%, as shown in tables 3. A .70 is often seen to be satisfactory.

Case Processing Summary				Reliability Statistics		
		N	%	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Cases	Valid	50	100.0	.846	.838	5
	Excluded ^a	0	.0			
	Total	50	100.0			

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Study Area

With 19 districts, Sindh is Pakistan’s second-largest province by population. Five districts in Sindh’s northern region are used for the study.

These districts, which were chosen among 230 responders, include Sukkur, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Larkana, and Kashmore.

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The results of the data analysis are presented along with their interpretation. It also discusses how the four null hypotheses are approved or disapproved in light of the results.

Data analysis procedure

The survey’s core consisted of 28 Likert scale questions and four demographic elements. A competent crew was enlisted to help with the data collection. The 230 study participants were selected at random from the general population. While the UCs were chosen using a random sample strategy, five districts were picked by convenient sampling in order to acquire a diversity of data.

The four main hypotheses were looked at in two different ways using data analysis. The effects of ID, LC, and SD on MDP were investigated in the first part using linear regression. In the second phase, dimension reduction (factorization) was used to combine all the variables into a single community development variable, and linear regression in SPSS was used to analyse how ISCD affected MDP.

All three of the basic dimensions (ID, LC, and SD) as well as all related dimensions for MDP, ID, LC, and SD were factorised further by the ISCD. The reliability of the outcomes of the study’s pilot test was assessed by calculating Cronbach alpha. The Model Summary was used to assess the model’s goodness of fit. The coefficients matrix was utilised to assess the strength of the correlation between the variables, and ANOVA was performed to identify the statistically significant connection. In order to evaluate how well changes in the value of one variable predict changes in the value of other variables, coefficients of correlation were determined.

Goodness of Fit Model

Model Summary ^b									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.275 ^a	.076	.063	.96784713	.076	6.156	3	226	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sustainable Development, Inclusive Development, Livelihood Creation

b. Dependent Variable: Multidimensional Poverty

The ID, LC, and SD significant values on MDP were evaluated separately by the first model. The model summary displays the R value. At 275, the straightforward correlation between the variables may be noticed. R square explains both the overall strength of the connection as well as the data variability of the model around its mean. The model’s fit is explained by the variance of all the variables. When it is smaller than 1, the model often fits the data more well. The 076. Std. shows the model’s fit. To ascertain the distribution of the dependent variables and roughly calculate the mean, one uses error of the estimates.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.173 ^a	.030	.026	.98708272	.030	7.033	1	228	.009

a. Predictors: (Constant), CD

b. Dependent Variable: Multidimensional Poverty

The second model is also found fit as R square calculated .030 is below 1 while value of R .173 shows the simple correlation among variables.

ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	17.299	3	5.766	6.156	.000 ^b
1 Residual	211.701	226	.937		
Total	229.000	229			

a. Dependent Variable: Multidimensional Poverty

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sustainable Development, Inclusive Development, Livelihood Creation

The variance accumulation in the least square line-based regression model is determined as the slope’s sum of squares. The variance for which the probability of the regression model is unclear is the sum of the remaining squares. The variance’s squares are multiplied by 229, 000. More variance with the model can be explained at various levels, depending on how important the sum of the remaining regression squares is.

The mean regression and the mean residual value are used to compute the regression model F-test. For instance, 6.156 would be equal to 5.766 /.937. Test R or R in null hypotheses must be zero. The likelihood of acquiring an F-state with as many degrees of freedom as the one we have obtained or more than a 3 F split and 226 degrees of freedom has a very low value,.001,

according to the significance test. The researcher determined that this alternative statistical hypothesis was not zero and hence rejected the null hypothesis since R Square in the population is equivalent to zero. It is evident from Sig =.000 (b) that our model has been calibrated properly.

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	6.852	1	6.852	7.033	.009 ^b
Residual	222.148	228	.974		
Total	229.000	229			

a. Dependent Variable: Multidimensional Poverty

b. Predictors: (Constant), CD

By running the same ANOVA test on 2nd model in which CD is taken as an independent variable. The results show the total variance or sum of square 229.000 and F test 7.033. Degree of freedom resulted as 1 F split and 228 is very low value so, the null hypothesis in this case is also rejected while alternative statistical hypothesis Sig=.009 (b) means that the model is well adjusted.

Coefficients

Coefficients ^a							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-7.286E-17	.064		.000	1.000		
Inclusive Development	.164	.068	.164	2.402	.017	.875	1.143
Livelihood Creation	.260	.082	.260	3.176	.002	.611	1.638
Sustainable Development	-.175	.083	-.175	-2.116	.035	.596	1.677

a. Dependent Variable: Multidimensional Poverty

The dependent variable MDP is construed as $Y = A + B1 (X1) + B2 (X2) + B3 (X3)$

The researcher’s study’s independent variable, Sustainable Development, had a negative unstandardized coefficients beta (-.175), which is a negative variation in Y beta generated by a positive standard deviation of the change in a unit of X, which was recognised as the negative beta coefficient.

The standardised coefficient beta indicates how much the independent variable has an impact on the dependent variable. Therefore, the higher standard parameters of the independent variable have a greater impact on a dependent variable like LC (Beta). The greatest effect is demonstrated by 260.

The significance statistics show that all three independent factors (ID, LC, and SD) substantially impacted the dependent variable since the values of all three independent variables were less than .050 (5%). (MDP).

The variance inflation factor values in collinearity statistics for all the variables are less than 10 which shows that there is no multicollinearity exist.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Coefficients ^a			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
			Beta				
1	(Constant)	-3.226E-16	.065		.000	1.000	
	CD	.173	.065	.173	2.652	.009	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Multidimensional Poverty

The same method $\{Y = A + B(X)\}$ was adopted for the 2nd model and dependent variable MDP is calculated -3.226E-16. Standardized coefficients beta .173 shows the impact of the independent variable (MDP) on independent variable (CD). The significance statistics ,009 shows that IV has significant impact on DV. The VIF value in collinearity statistics is also less than 10 so, chances of multicollinearity do not exist.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the study was to ascertain how community development impacts the struggle against poverty. As mentioned in chapter one, there are many facets to poverty and it depends on three main factors, including people’s living standards, health, and educational attainment. It contains 10 sub indicators for the rest of the globe, whereas Alkire discovered 14 different dimensions for Pakistan (Foster 2017). On the other hand, inclusive development, livelihood creation, and sustainable development were three of the study’s key considerations for community development. Similar to multidimensional poverty, there were 14 sub-indicators for community development presented under the three aforementioned community development dimensions.

In this study, a quantitative methodology was used, and a survey instrument with a Likert-type scale was used to collect the data. The quantitative data from 230 persons in five districts of interior Sindh, Pakistan, will be summarised in this chapter. The analytical overview also includes a summary of the demographic information gathered from survey respondents. The results of the study have tested the following null hypotheses:

- The inclusive development of the communities has little influence on the diversified elimination of poverty.
- Multifaceted poverty reduction is not significantly influenced by the growth of local livelihoods.
- Sustainable development has little impact on comprehensive poverty reduction.
- Community development has less of an impact on multidimensional poverty.

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