



## Socio-Economic Effects of Proverty

Syed Ibrahim Shah, Muhammad Umer, Babar Nawaz Abbasi, Ihsan Ullah, Hifza Abbasi

**Abstract**—The Poverty is one of the major problems facing by countries of the world today. Poverty arise when people of a country are not able to achieve the standard of living that is usual for their society. Poverty is not only having no money but in developing countries it is also not having the materials and resources to fulfill their basic needs. Poverty is most wide spread in sub-Saharan and South-Asia where 40% of the population lives on less than \$365 a year. Poverty is distributed in absolute and relative terms. On global systematic causes such as track, aid & debt etc. & on national level deficiencies of public administrations and financial management are the causes of poverty. The purpose of this study is to find out the socio-economic status of the residence of Gharibabad, and to identify the socio-economic effects of poverty in Gharibabad. The study also aims at giving suggestion to eradicate poverty. The methodology used is on the basis of primary as well as secondary data. The data was tabulated, carefully checked, and then tables were provided for data analysis. Simple bar graph was used to show the data graphically. The study area is Gharibabad which is a part of Shaheen Town, situated in the North West of Peshawar City. A sample of size 78 respondents was drawn. It was selected on the basis of random sampling technique. The study finds that most of the people were unemployed. Highest unemployed was 78%, next was 21%. 36% of respondents have income between 5000-10,000 and 29% having income above 15,000. Most of the respondents were illiterate. 63% of the houses are semi Pakkah, 20% are Kacha and 9% are Pakkah. The study suggests that there should be a zakat committee, availability of employment should be made soft loans should be provided and emphasis should be given and health facilities too. The education system should be improved in order to encourage and aware the people.

**Keywords**— Socio-economy, Eradicate poverty, North-west Peshawar city

### I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is most widespread in Sub-Saharan and south Asia, where over 40% of the population lives on less than 365 \$ a year. Over 1 billion of people in the world are in this situation,

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which is considered absolute, rather than relative poverty. Poverty is complex and multidimensional phenomenon that extends beyond the notion of income and encompasses social, economic, and political exclusion. It is driven by inequalities in both capabilities and opportunities. The SAARC region has emerged by now as one of the poorest, most illiterate, malnourished and the least gender sensitive region in the world. Out of the total population of 1.4 billion, around 530 million or nearly 40% people are in the category of absolute poor [5]. The region represents 23% of the world population, but share only 2% of world GN (640 billion US \$ in 2002). (Asian Poverty Profile, 2004). Considering the severity of the poverty problem in the region, each SAARC member country has accorded highest priority to poverty alleviation. A number of poverty reduction programs within the framework of poverty Reduction Strategy year (RS), SAARC social center and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are implemented. The Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) conducted a sample survey of household consumption expenditure in 2004 with a view of gauging the impact of socio-economic and macroeconomic policies on the living conditions of the people of Pakistan [1]. The survey covered 5046 rural and urban households from all the four provinces of Pakistan. The findings of the survey not only show the incidence of poverty has significantly declined but other social indicators also showed a marked improvement since 2000-01.

### A. Statement of the Problem

The worst ill that has hit humanity so far is poverty. In the simplest of terms, poverty is an economic deprivation. Inequality in mental and physical faculties leads eventually to an unequal distribution of wealth. Most of the people live in comfort & security, but over 1/5 of the world's population lives in poverty. Around the world poverty appears when people are not able to achieve the standard of living that is usual for their society. Today, standards of living vary greatly among nations; however, the effects of poverty remain constant hunger, homelessness, lack of education and resources to fulfill basic human needs [6]. The World Bank defines poverty as, "poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not being able to go to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom". (World Bank, 2002) . Poverty is not only having no money. For those in developing countries it also is not having the materials and resources to fulfill their basic needs [1]. A person can be poor when they don't have access to employment and basic health care education and essentials like food, clothing

and water. (Random House Unabridged Dictionary) For instance, the World Bank identifies areas of the world where a significant portion of the population lives on less than 1 \$ a day. These are the poorest people in the world's poorest regions here food, shelter, health care & other necessities are in dangerously short supply. (World Bank, 2002) "The state of being poor, lack of the means of providing material needs or comforts. Deficiency in amount, scantiness: "the poverty of feeling that reduced her soul" (Scott Turow) [2].

### B. Study Area

The area of the study is Gharibabad which is part of the union council Shahen town situated in the North West of Peshawar City. The total population of Gharibabad is 799 and household is 90. While according to 1998 census the household of Gharibabad is 1185. (Population census office) In the East of Gharibabad is PCSIR, in the West is Tehkal Bala, towards North is Aurat Raj, in the South East is Shaheen Town and towards South is Jhangirabad. The population is a heterogeneous mixture of locals, non-local and Afghan refugees. Some of the people have migrated from the other far away and also from nearby regions. Mostly Pashto is spoken but Urdu and Persian speakers also lived here. People of the area mostly work in their local area but some people also go to Jhangirabad, town either for their jobs or labor. In the study area majority of the local people are poor but apart from that some wealthy people i.e.; Maliks and khans and some better off people also live here. There are 2-3 schools in Gharibabad and only 3 clinics are there in the area which lack experienced doctors.

## II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF POVERTY

C. E. French, m. E. Kruijshaar, j. A. Jones and i. Abubakar (2009) studied that association between socio-economic deprivation and tuberculosis (TB) treatment delays in England, 2000–2005. Patients reported to the Enhanced TB Surveillance system were assigned a deprivation score based on residential postcode, and categorized into deprivation quartiles. Data were analyzed using Cox regression. The median interval from symptom onset to treatment initiation was 67 days (inter-quartile range 30–131) [9]. The effect of deprivation on this interval was modified by ethnic group and place of birth/time since entry into the United Kingdom. Longer intervals were experienced by the most deprived black Africans, Indians/Pakistanis/Bangladeshis and recent entrants to the United Kingdom, compared to the least deprived. In contrast, among white and UK-born patients, longer intervals were experienced by the least deprived. In conclusion, the effect of deprivation on TB treatment delays varies in different population groups. Efforts are needed to reduce delays including improving awareness of TB and increasing the index of clinical suspicion [3].

### A. Conclusion

This study was designed to estimate the incidence of poverty for the more recent period. Poverty differentials across rural/urban areas, farm status of the households and other socio-economic groups were also examined. Determinants of poverty were explored by using logistic regressions. The nation's poor in resources with high incidence of poverty,

waste away enormous human capability each day by denying poor people the use of their energy and ingenuity. We analyzed that how they were suffering because they could not arranged small amount of working capital and the amount they needed less than they could get that money only against extreme terms [10]. Every third child lives below the poverty line and due to this factor; they are forced into begging and labor. The results of logistic regressions are in keeping with the generally accepted theory. Having a large household is generally correlated with poverty status, as greater number of earners in a household increases earning potential and therefore decreases the risk of poverty.

Similarly educational attainment is a critical determinant of the incidence of poverty and should be considered closely in implementing poverty alleviation programmes. An increase in the schooling of one individual not only has an impact on that individual's productivity and hence earnings, but may also influence the productivity and earning of others with whom that individual interacts. Landlessness in rural areas is likely to be associated with poverty. Provision of employment opportunities in rural areas may reduce the risk of poverty. In short, the present study has determined that policy influenced variables such as schooling and creation are important factors that can lead to a significant reduction in poverty levels [4].

### B. Contribution

There should be a Zakat committee which would give zakat to the poor's and needy people of the area. The government should provide maximum job opportunities to the poor people. There should be many schemes and projects for the youngsters to employ them. The government should give skill to the people. The government should provide the technical education to the people to improve their skills. The government should give the facility of soft loans (free of interest) to the people. There should be a procedure of taking loan and government should introduce certain schemes for the poor and unemployed people, so that they can start any business or work and could stand on their own feet. There should be standardized schools and home economics colleges for girls [11].

## III. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Methodology

This project is based on primary as well as secondary data. The primary data were collected through the interviews or questionnaires, while the secondary data were amassed from various published and unpublished sources.

### B. Sampling

For studying a problem, it is difficult to study the whole universe because it is time consuming, complex and financially not affordable. Thus it is convenient to pick up a sample out of the universe, so as to represent the whole universe.

#### i. Sample Size:

A sample of size 78 respondents was used. It was selected on the basis of random sampling technique.

#### ii. Data Collection Procedure:

The data was collected through face-to-face interviews using a comprehensive questionnaire designed in the light of the

objectives. Efforts were made to explain the question and its purpose to respondents so that correct and reliable information could be gathered.

iii. Data Analysis

The primary data were in raw form, so the first step was the tabulation of the collected data. The information was summarized and tabulated. Tables were carefully checked in order to remove any error during tabulation. Tables provided information for data analysis.

The collected data was tabulated and feed to computer, keeping in view the requirement of the study, simple statistical techniques like averages, their comparison and percentages have been used for analyzing the data in computer software excel.

iv. The Following Hypothesis are to be Tested it is Assumed that:

This review of literature led us to test the following hypotheses.

- The level of poverty is positively related to crime rate in Ghareeb Abad region

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Age Group

Table1. Showing Age Groups of the respondents' households

Age groups	Frequency	%age
0-14	203	33
15-60	385	63
Above 60	21	4
Total	609	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The given table shows that 33% are children, 63% are adults and 4% are aged people in the study area

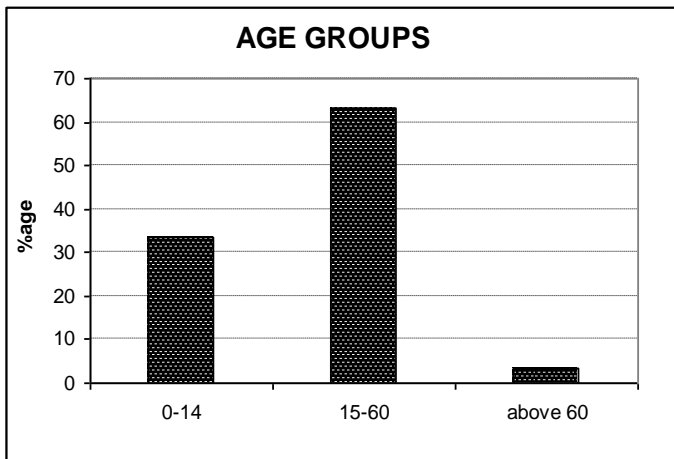


Fig.1

B. Sex Composition

Table 2. Showing Sex composition of the respondents' household:

Sex	Frequency	%age
Male	307	50.49
Female	301	49.51
Total	608	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

In the study area nearly male and female are in equal number. Males are 50.49% and females are 49.51% out of 100%.

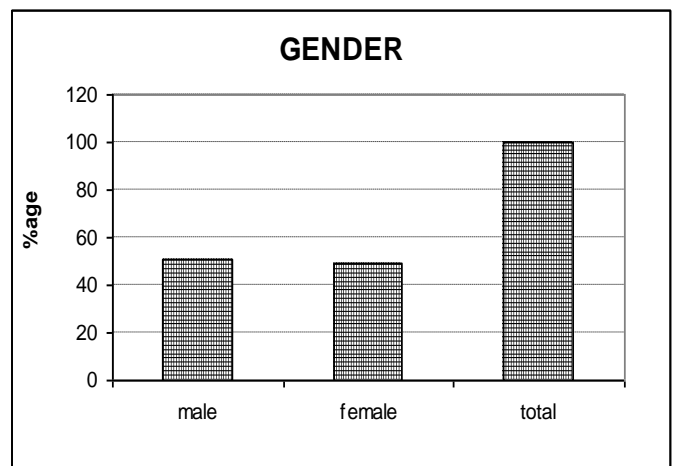


Fig. 2

C. Occupation of Respondents Houshold

Table 3. Showing Occupation level of the Respondents' households:

Occupation level	Frequency	%age
Workers	103	68
Private	15	10
Government	29	19
Professional	5	3
Total	152	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The given table shows that 68% of the people are workers, 10% are engaged in private jobs, 19% people in government jobs while 3% were professional like Engineer, teacher etc. most of the people are workers.

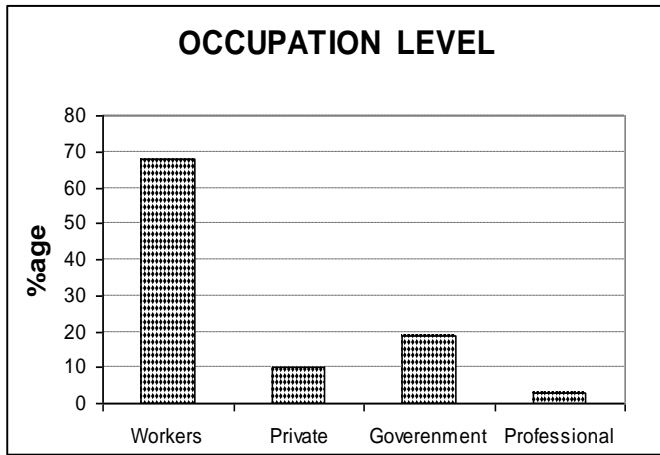


Fig.3

D. Marital Status of Respondents

Table 4. Showing Marital status of the respondents' households:

Marital status	Frequency	%age
Married	259	46
Unmarried	305	54
Total	564	100

Source; Field survey, April 2014

The above table shows that out of 100%, 46% of the people are married and 54% are unmarried in the study area.

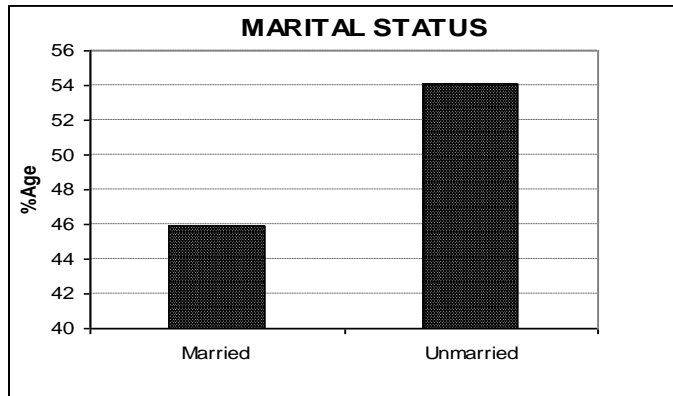


Fig. 4

E. Place of Work

Table 5. Showing Place of work of the respondents' households:

Place of Work	Frequency	%age
Local	126	83

Non local	26	17
Total	152	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014.

In the above table out of 100%, 83% are local people while 17% are migrated.

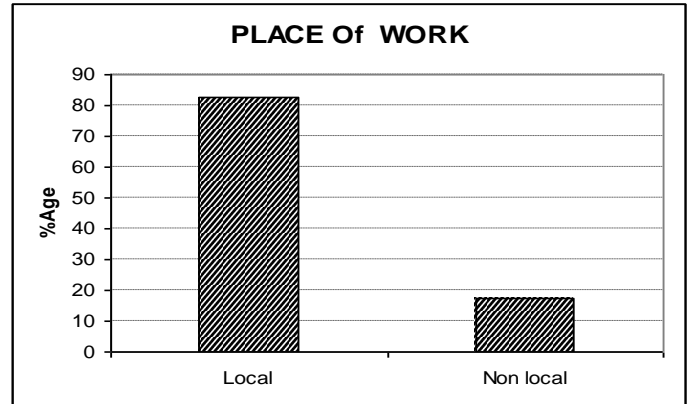


Fig. 5

F. Monthly Income

Table 6. Showing Monthly incomes of the Households:

Income (Rupees)	Frequency	%age
0-5000	15	20
5000-10000	26	36
10000-15000	11	15
15000+	21	29
Total	73	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014.

The above table shows that most of the people have monthly income 5000-10000 i.e. 36%, 29% have income above 15000/-, 20% have 0-5000/- and 15% have income from 10000-15000/-.

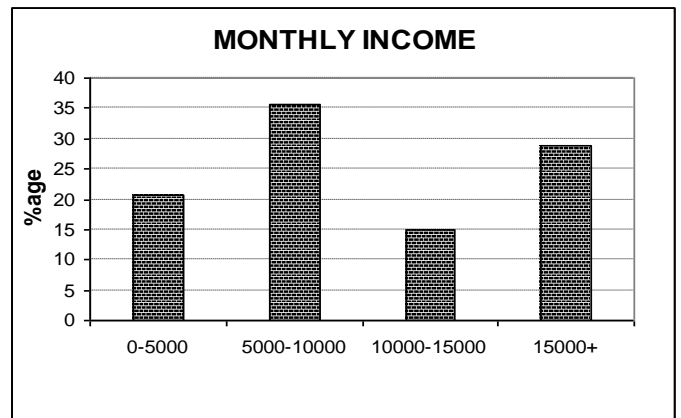


Fig. 6

G. *HouseHold Size*

Table 7. Showing Household size of the Respondents:

Size	Frequency	%age
0-5	123	19
6-10	283	45
11-15	131	21
Above 15	93	15
Total	630	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014.

The table shows that 45% of the respondents have the household size from 6-10, 21% have 11-15, 19% have 0-5 and 15% have the household size of above 15.

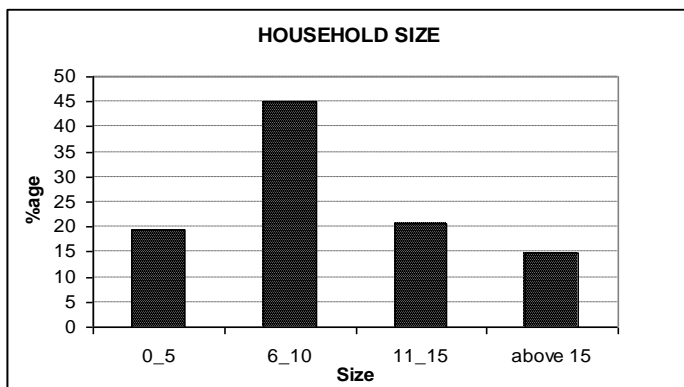


Fig.7

H. *Number of Unemployed Persons in the Family*

Table 8. Showing Number of Unemployed persons of the Households:

No of persons per house	Frequency	%age
0_4	61	78.
4_8	16	21
8+	1	1
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014.

The table shows that the number of unemployed persons is greater i.e. 78% per house the no. of persons is 0-4. In 21% the no. of unemployed persons is 4-8, while 1% has above 8 unemployed persons.

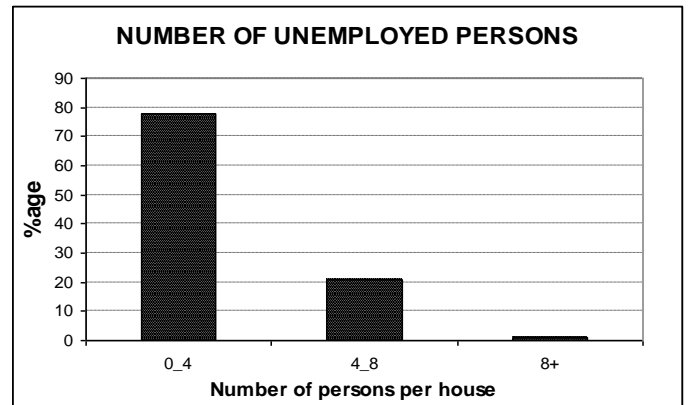


Fig. 8

I. *Education Level*

Table 9. Showing Education level of the Respondents' households:

Level	Frequency	%age
Primary	131	38
Middle	61	18
High	112	32
Graduate	24	7
Masters	14	4
Others	3	1
Total	345	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The following table shows that 38% of the people have primary education, 32% have higher, 18% have middle, 7% are graduate, 4% are masters and 1% are others.

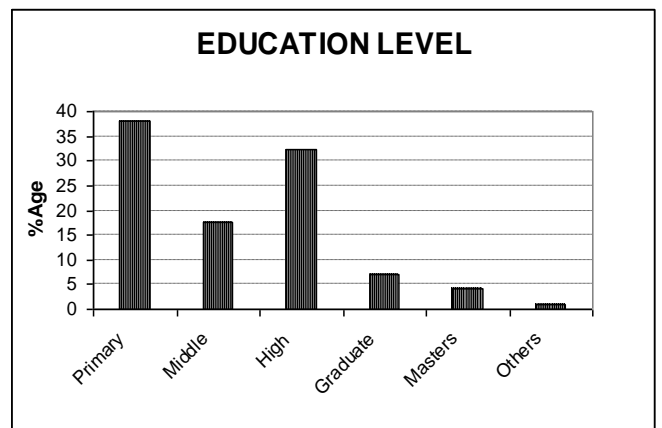


Fig. 9

*J. Literacy Level*

Table 10. Showing Literacy Level of the Respondents' households:

Literacy	Frequency	%age
Literate	345	59
Illiterate	244	41
Total	589	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The table shows that in the study area 59% of the people are literate while 41% were illiterate. As the literacy rate is high but that is only primary education.

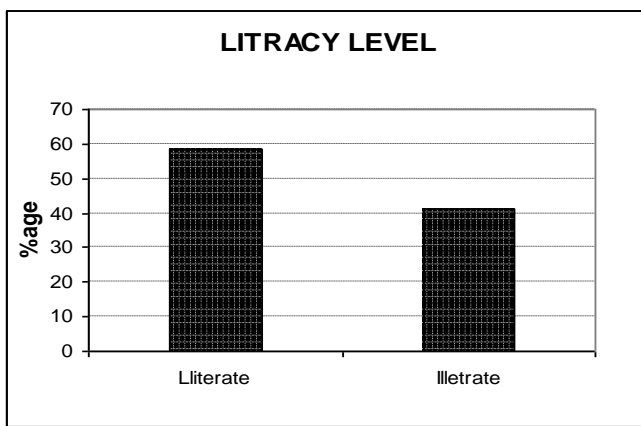


Fig.10

*K. Family Types*

Table 11. showing Family types of the Households

Family type	frequency	%age
Single	56	72
Joint	22	28
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

In the study area more than half of the survey households i.e. 72% consisted of single family while only 28% have joint family.

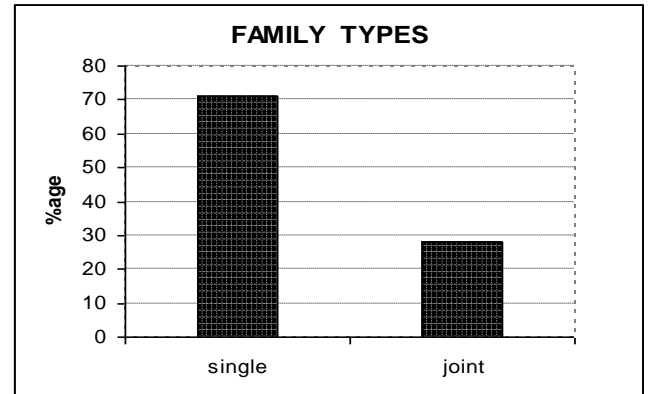


Fig. 11

*L. Origin of Famil*

Table 12. Showing Origin of the respondents:

Origin	Frequency	%age
Local	47	60
Migrated	31	40
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The table shows that in the study area 60% people are local while 40% are migrated.

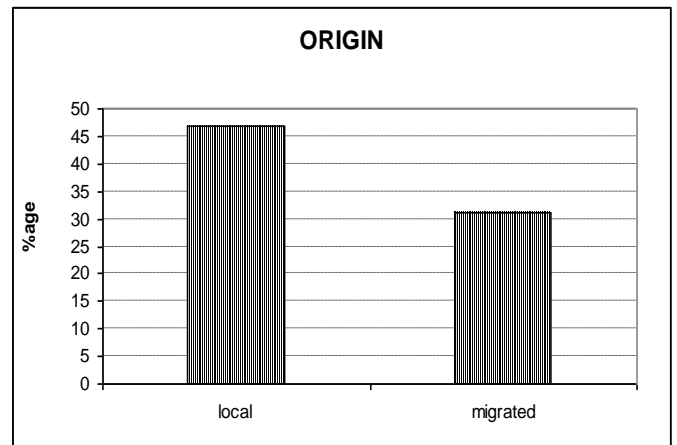


Fig. 12

*M. Enough Food*

Table 13. showing enough food for the respondents' households:

Responds	Frequency	%age
Yes	59	76
No	19	24
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The table shows that in the study area 76% respondents have enough food while 24% have not enough food and they are very poor.

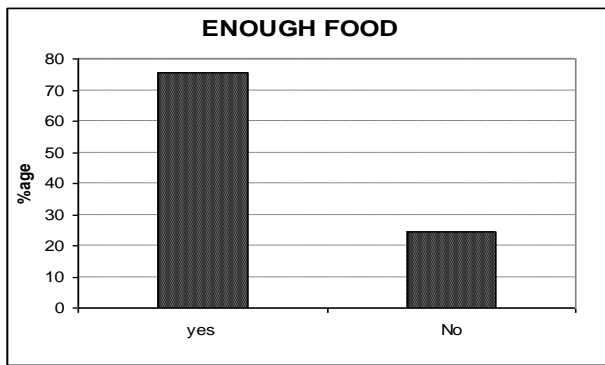


Fig.13

**N. Most Expensive Item**

Table 14. showing most expensive items of the Respondents:

Items	Frequency	%age
Clothing	12	2
Rent	26	6
Utility bills	121	26
Customs	11	2
Food	143	31
Health	104	22
Education	43	9
Others	8	2
Total	468	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

In the study area the most expensive item is food (31%), utility bills was in second number (26%), while health was in third number (22%).

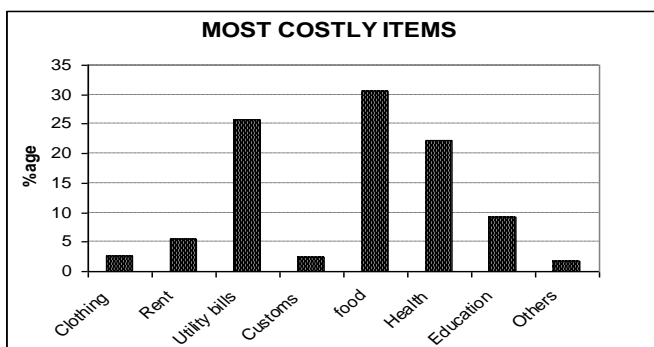


Fig. 14

**O. Type of Houses**

Table 15. Showing Types of houses of the Households:

Types	Frequency	%Age
Pacca	36	46
Semi pacca	29	37
Katcha	13	17
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

In the study area 36% houses were pacca, 29% were semi pacca and 13% were katcha

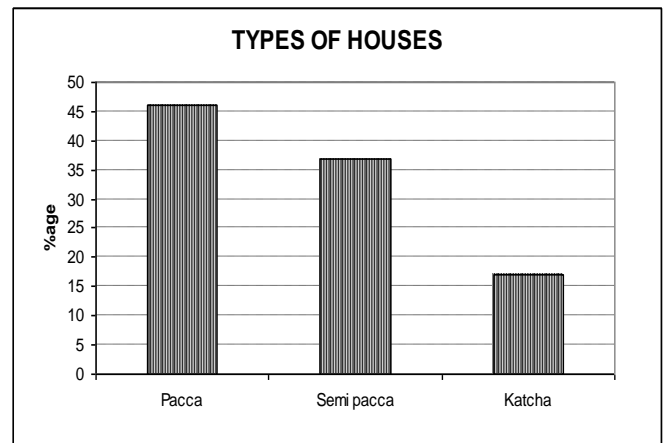


Fig.15

**P. Tenure of Houses**

Table 16. Showing Tenure of houses of the respondents:

Responds	Frequency	%age
Rented	19	24
Own	59	76
Other	0	0
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The table shows that majority of the respondents are living in their own houses (76%) and most of them are local, while 24% have rented accommodation that are mostly migrated.

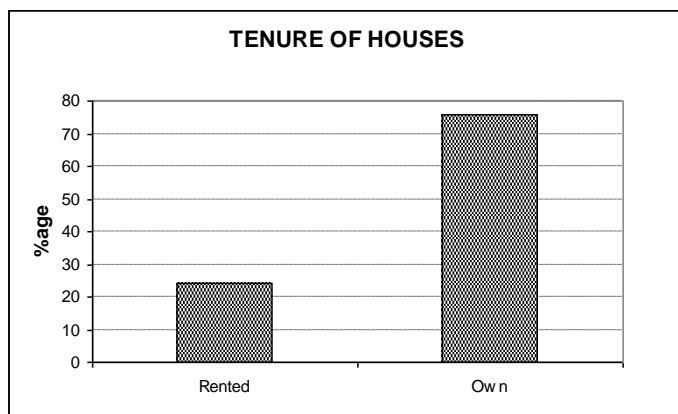


Fig.16

Total	78	100
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Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The above table shows that in the study area out of 100%, 32% of the respondents said that their poverty is due to lack of education, 25% of the respondents said that their poverty is due to lack of jobs, 13% of the respondents that their poverty is due to price hike, while 8% of the respondents said that their poverty is because of many other reasons.

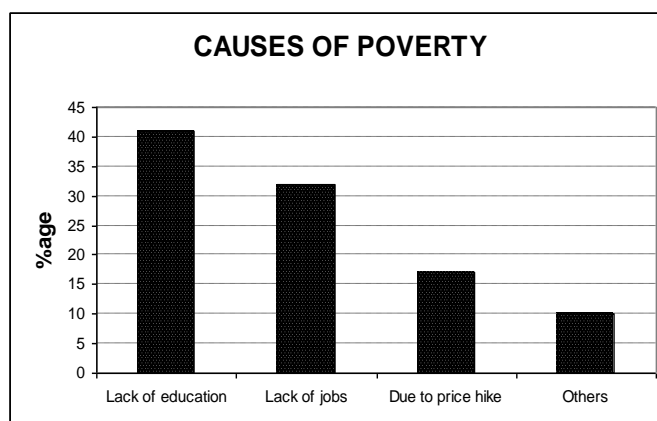


Fig.18

Q. Ownland

Table 17. Showing own land of the respondents

Responds	Frequency	%age
Yes	23	29
No	55	71
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The given table shows that in the study area out of 100%, 29% of the respondents have their own land, while 71% have no land.

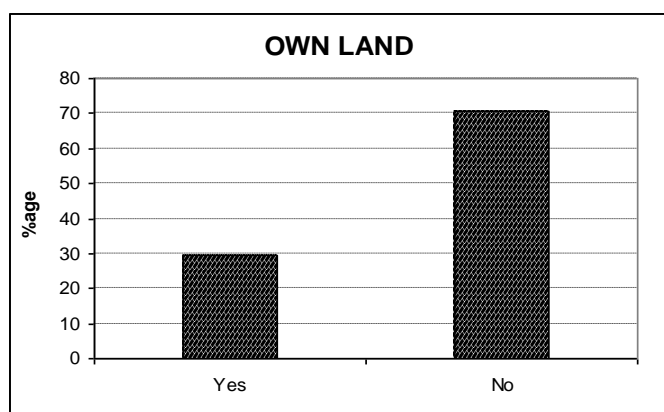


Fig.17

S. Facilities

Table 19. Showing Facilities available for Respondents' households:

Items	Frequency	%age
Water supply	72	24
Sufficient water	51	17
Quality	72	24
Electricity	78	26
Telephone	16	6
Gas energy	7	3
Total	296	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The above table shows that in the study area, water supply and electricity was much better i.e. 24% and 26% respectively, while telephone and gas energy was not common i.e. only 6% and 3% respectively.

R. Causes of Poverty

Table 18. Showing Causes of poverty of the respondents

Causes of poverty	Frequency	%age
Lack of education	32	41
Lack of jobs	25	32
Due to price hike	13	17
Others	8	10



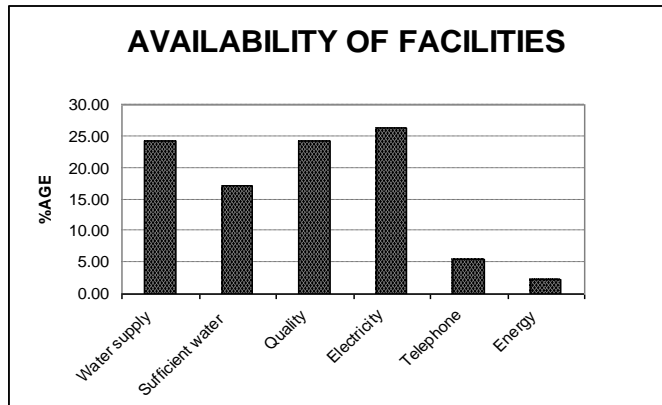


Fig.19

T. Proper Drainage

Table 20. Showing Proper Drainage system

Responds	Frequency	%age
Yes	44	56
No	34	44
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

Drains are important in sanitation as it carries sewage from the houses. The given table shows that 50% of the houses have proper drains while 44% have poor drains that mean their drainage system is very poor.

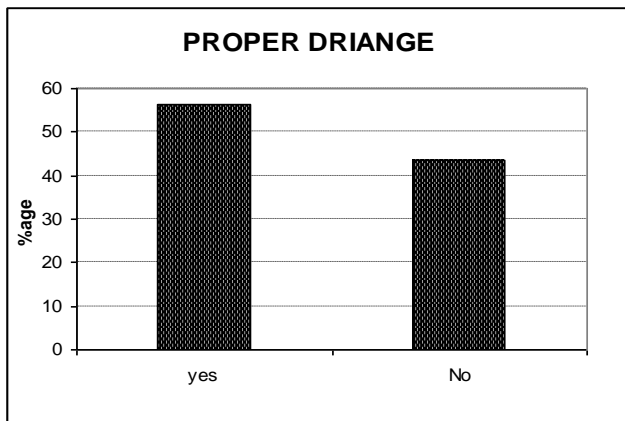


Fig. 20

U. Type of Drains

Table 21. Showing Types of drains

Types	Frequency	%age
Pipes	45	58
Drains	33	42
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The above table shows that in the study area, among the drains 58% were pipes while 42% were uncovered.

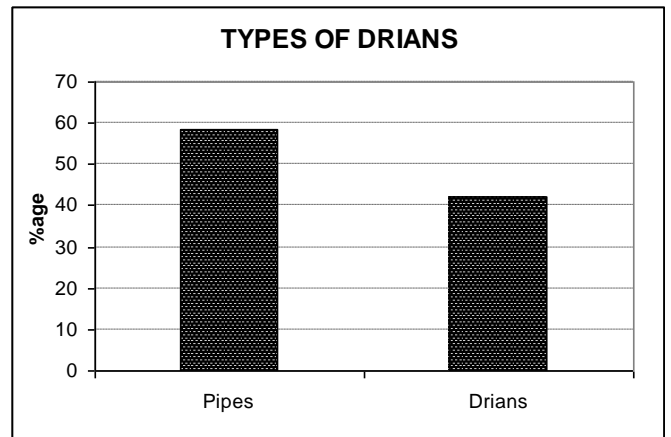


Fig. 21

V. Street Condition

Table 22. Showing Street conditions

Street Condition	Frequency	%Age
Paved	73	91
Unpaved	5	9
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The survey and the above table shows that the majority of the streets were paved but they were very narrow i.e. 91% of the streets were paved while 9% were unpaved

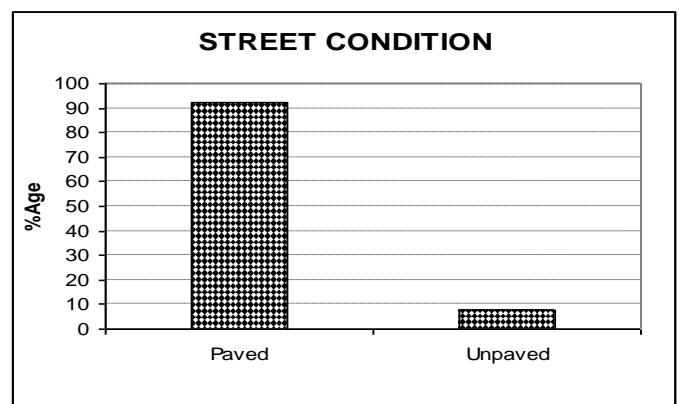


Fig. 22

W. School Going Childern

Table 23. Showing School going children of the Households:

Responds	Frequency	%age
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Yes	53	68
No	25	32
Total	78	100

Source: Field Survey, April 2014

The table shows that in the study area, 68% of the children go to schools, while 32% of the children do not go to school. The reason for this is mostly poverty and some of them gave the reason of lack of interest.

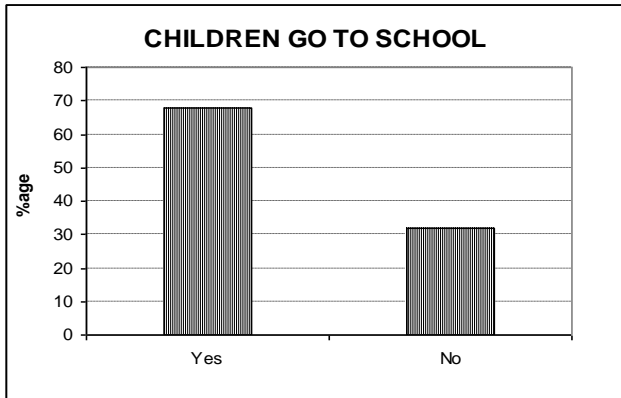


Fig. 23

#### X. Types of Schools

Table 24. Showing Types of schools of the households

Types	Frequency	%age
Private	37	63
Government	19	32
Semi Govt	3	5
Total	59	100

Source: Field Surveys, April 2014

The above table shows that in the study area 63% children were going to private schools, 32% were going government schools while 5% were going to semi government schools.

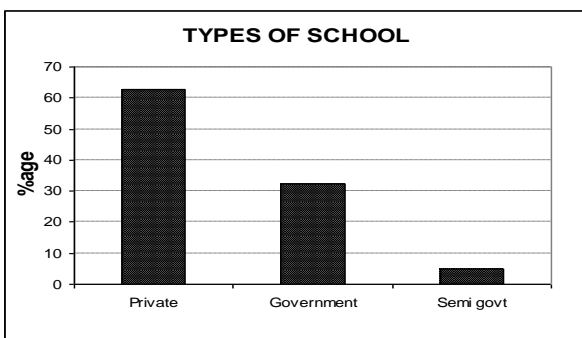


Fig. 24

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Y. Major Findings

Most of the people were unemployed. The number of unemployed persons per house was very high. The highest unemployment was 78 %, next was 21% .There are large number of respondents who are workers that is 68%, 19% respondents have government occupation, 10% have private jobs and 5% are professional.

The study shows that the monthly income of the respondents of the area was very low as compared to their expenses. In the study area 36% of the respondents have income between Rs. 5000-10,000 and 29% having income above 15,000 , 20% have of the respondents have monthly income only from 0-5000 and 15% having income between 10,000- 15,000. While in the study area, 45% are 6-10 persons per house, 21% are 11-15 persons per house, 15% are above 15 persons per house and 19% are 0-5 persons per house.

In the study area most of the respondents are illiterate and the people who are literate are mainly migrants. But the overall literacy rate is high, that is, 59% are literate and 41% are illiterate. Most of the respondents have only primary education, that is, 38%, 32% of the respondents have done middle, 7% are graduate and 4% are masters and only 1% is others.

The financial condition of most of the respondents is very severe. Large numbers of the respondents are local and most of them are very poor, but the financial condition of the migrated people is better.

The study shows that the respondents have even no money for their food and bills and they take loans for the satisfaction of their basic needs. But still in this condition 76% of the respondents said that whatever they get, they are satisfied and 24% are not satisfied with their conditions.

In the study area the most costly item is food, that is; 31% and second item is utility bills, i.e. 26% and the third is health, i.e. 21%. There are many other answers that were given by the respondents. In the study area 63% of the houses are semi pacca, 28% are katcha and 9% are pacca houses. In the study area most of the respondents are under debt, that is; 69% are under debt and 31% are free of debt.

Most of the local respondents have their own houses, i.e.76% and the migrated people have houses on rent, i.e. 24%. But the local poor people have no agricultural or commercial land. Almost half of the respondents have poor drainage system and there is no system of proper collection of waste in the area. The poor people do not get any help or zakat fund from anywhere. Only 3% of the respondents have got some zakat but that was negligible and only once.

According to personal observations of the study area there is great poverty in the area especially the local respondents. Every respondent told about their own problem and gave different reasons of their poverty. 41% of the respondents gave the reason that the cause of their poverty is " Lack of education" , 23%of the respondents said about the " Lack of jobs" , 17% gave the reason that their poverty is due to the

"price hike", and 10% people gave many other reasons. Some of the reasons are lack of interest in doing job.

#### Z. Recommendation

In order to improve the conditions of the people of Ghribabad, the following suggestions are forwarded, based upon the findings of the study and the views of the respondents.

##### i. Establishment of Zakat Commity:

There should be a Zakat committee which would give zakat to the poor's and needy people of the area. The rich people should be encouraged to give zakat to the poor people. There should be check and balance from the government to ensure that the zakat is given to people who have the right.

##### ii. Availibility of Employment:

The government should provide maximum job opportunities to the poor people. There should be many schemes and projects for the youngsters to employ them.

##### iii. Improving Skill:

The government should give skill to the people. The government should provide the technical education to the people to improve their skills. The Government should establish sewing and other handicrafts centers for women and young girls so that they could get some employment to fulfill their needs.

##### iv. Soft Loans:

The government should give the facility of soft loans (free of interest) to the people. There should be a procedure of taking loan and government should introduce certain schemes for the poor and unemployed people, so that the can start any business or work and could stand on their own feet.

##### v. Health Facilities:

There should availability of health facilities to the people with trained and experienced doctors.

##### vi. Encouragement and Awareness to the People:

There should be some NGO's for the awareness and encouragement of the poor, unemployed and uneducated people so that they could do hard work in their own field to fulfill their needs.

##### vii. Education Systems:

There should be standardized schools and home economics colleges for girls.

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