

Community Development through Social Safety Nets: A Case Study of Benazir Income Support Programme in District Dir Upper, PakistanMuhammad Tariq^{*1}, Prof. Dr. Anwar Alam²

Original Article

- 1.PhD. Research Scholar, Department of Sociology University of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. Email: socioscholar@gmail.com
- 2.Chairman Department of Sociology University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan.

Abstract

The current study focuses on assessing the effectiveness of the Benazir Income Support Programme as a social safety net in the context of the socio-economic uplift of the ultra-poor and gender-equitable community development in the study region of Dir Upper, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. That's why this study utilized a Mix Methods Research strategy to evaluate the effectiveness of BISP-SSN in terms of its objective from beneficiaries' perspectives. Wherein, three hundred and eighty-four (384) respondents were selected as a sample size out of a total of 70289 populations being BISP beneficiaries (BBs) based on the Krejcie and Morgan formula for the quantitative portion. Besides that, thirty (30) interviewees from Mother Leaders (MLs) were selected for the qualitative portion being respondents based on purpose sampling. In addition, Three Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out to further strengthen the findings and results of the current study. It was found that BISP-SSNP contributed towards the socio-economic safety of the ultra-poor in the context of poverty reduction and community development through its conditional and unconditional financial assistance in the area. The obtained results revealed a significant association ($R = .000$) between dependents and independent variables i.e., ($R. 4.2.2 = .000$). The study suggests constitutional and institutional reforms for devolution of a centralized authoritative approach need to evolve into provincial and local administrative approaches to strengthen Social Safety Net Systems aimed to yield the best results and boost the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2030. This study will add more knowledge to the field of sociology of social safety nets. Moreover, it will open the window for new researchers and be helpful for policy-makers of social safety and community development.

Keywords: *Social Inequality, Social Exclusion of Ultra-Poor, Financial Inclusion, Feminization of Poverty, Social Safety Net and Community Development.*

Introduction

The world has been turned into a village bringing nations close to each other. If we look around us from a sociological lens, the world population is placed into two categories i.e. the people living in prosperous condition of life and the people suffering from miserable conditions mainly in developing and underdeveloped countries (Matson, 2005). This contemporary world, including Pakistan, has suffered from various issues and problems in the shape of malnutrition, illiteracy, gender discrimination, a glass ceiling with the digital divide, and fatalistic thoughts (Haidar, 2014). These are those issues that lag behind gender-balanced and equitable development across the regions. It creates an anomic situation and impediments in the way of community development at large (Taga, 2012). It is necessary to find out the contributing factors behind all those social issues and evils with the intent to chalk out solution-oriented situations from personal to structural levels (Graylin, 2009).

Social Scientists particularly Sociologists believe that poverty is the major reason behind all these issues and evils. It has polarized the world into two major groups. One is rich and well-

developed and is in a state of peace and prosperous condition, while the other is poor and in a miserable condition. In terms of population, one-fourth of the world's rich inhabitants reside in developed nations. In sharp contrast about a fourth of the world's population resides in undeveloped nations have less than 15 % of world resources and are dependent on developed nations (Trewarhta, 1996). In these regions, millions of people do not have the basic needs of life and suffer from several types of behaviour and material poverty with unemployment and pathological conditions of health and malnourishment across the nations. That creates a culture of poverty and creates hurdles in the way of community development around the globe.

The World is rapidly changing due to modernization and globalization across the social classes and countries (Yard, 2009). The poor segments of the community are reluctant to adapt in compliance with changing conditions of the socio-economic landscape to escape from poverty and ensure development across the globe on substantial and sustainable levels (Woolcocker, 1998). Development is an action-oriented holistic approach for the betterment of the living conditions of the people (Fluerbaey, 2018). Sociologists define development as a phenomenon of enculturation of positive attitudes in behaviours of human beings (Levis, 2003). It is a totality of practices that bring socioeconomic stability across rural and urban communities (Halfpenny, 2015).

Statement of the Problem

Pakistan, a signatory to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2015), is committed to eradicating poverty and promoting primary education, health services, and gender equality globally. However, the country ranks second to last in gender equality and 149th out of 189 nations in terms of income, health, and education being indicators of development (UNDR, 2018). The National Socio-Economic Registry indicates that 39% of the population lives below the poverty line, with a focus on ultra-poor women. These marginalized groups lack access to socio-economic opportunities, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and hindering gender-equitable community development.

Significance of the Study

This study will facilitate the researcher, policy-makers, and think tanks of social safety specialists to effectively formulate the policies and practices to produce the desired function outcomes in terms of socio-economic safety and gender-equitable community development in the context of sustainable development goals 2030. In addition, it will add new knowledge in the sociology of social safety and development for the resolution of real-life issues faced by the marginalized segment of communities from their practices and perspectives. That would consequently enable them to easily adjust to the existing social structure of the world community.

Objectives of the Study

This study focused on the given objectives below:

- To assess the role of Social Safety Nets with a special focus on the Benazir Income Support Program in community development through alleviating poverty.
- To seek the perception of Beneficiaries towards the Benazir Income Support Program in terms of women empowerment in the sampled area.
- To pinpoint the gaps and challenges in the Benazir Income Support Program under the umbrella of Social Safety Nets.

Research Questions

- How does the Benazir Income Support Program contribute towards community Development through poverty alleviation in the sampled area?
- How did the beneficiaries perceive the Benazir Income Support Programme?
- What are the gaps and challenges Benazir Income Support Program affecting its performance?

Literature Review

Today the world is like a global village (McLuhan, 1960). In this modern village, some people live in prosperous conditions, while others in miserable conditions. The latter inversely affects the stable position of the villager as a whole. When you walk into typical rural villages in Pakistan, where most of the households reside in poor conditions with multiple diseases and are exposed to social risks. It is a fact that half of the world's population is constituted by women. A majority of them overtly or covertly face the issue of socio-economic inequality and are exposed to the feminization of poverty across the regions (Simon, 1974). Similarly, the majority of the women is socio-economically dependent and facing the issues of gender discrimination and feminization of poverty across the urban and rural communities in Pakistan. Wherein, most of them face the challenges of illiteracy, unemployment, ill health, and scarcity of livelihood resources with multi-crisis and social risks. Besides that, a majority of women face the issues of social exclusion, cultural stigmas, and stereotypical oral folklore in general while in the northern rural area of Pakistan in particular. That restricted them from socio-economic activities and participation in the process of decision-making across the nation. It makes them inferior, dependent, and subordinate (Bhasin, 1991). In current systems of society, women badly suffering from the glass ceiling and lack of advanced technical skills needed for tools operation in socio-economic institutions (Ember & Ember, 2003). Such an institutional environment creates gender discrimination and women deprivation in the world community consisting of South Asia including Pakistan. In the USA women earn about one-fourth of what men are paid. In South Korea, women make up half of what men earn (Shford, 1995). In most countries, women hold 20 % to 30 % of seats and contribute to national legislation. In two countries Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, women cannot vote. Similarly, to the way, they cannot participate in rural communities in Pakistan.

Community development is an approach that is adopted for the betterment of the people and the development of the community (Allen & Thomas, 2000). A developed community is a community where socio-economic justice prevails in general while the ultra-poor get the benefits of it in particular (Carley & Spapens, 2017). In a developed community, all its members have access to socio-economic institutions to fulfill their needs and achieve their rights according to their choices (Sanford, 2017). It is a community in which the socio-economic safety of the poor has been ensured without any ethnical differentiation gender discrimination or political affiliation (Fukuyana, 2001).

The history of rich nations reveals that these countries did not climb automatically to the top. They were once in the position that occupied the poor nations of today. However, their people initiated various developmental projects to alleviate the evil of poverty and develop their communities across the countries. For example, the government of the USA started a war against poverty under the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson, who invested nearly \$7 trillion in the poor. They also started "Aids to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)" to become a developed nation in the world (Alam, 2006). Similarly, in 2008 the Government of Pakistan launched the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) with the collaboration of the World Bank (WB) and the Department for International Development (DFID) aimed to provide socio-economic safety to the ultra-poor, eradicate poverty in all types and empower the women of urban and rural communities across the country. However, the history of developmental projects and programs reflects that such programs did not work out effectively in terms of their functional outcomes on sustainable grounds. That slows down the process and progress of community development across the countries including Pakistan (Rector, 1997). Hence, the researcher assessed the role and effectiveness of BISP in terms of functional outcomes in the context of prospects in the area.

Theoretical Framework

The concept of Social Safety Nets is derived from the broadly acknowledged developmental theories being widely implemented in developing as well as in developed countries to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015 by 2030. In this study, the theory of culture of poverty presented by Oscar Lewis (1966) and poverty of culture presented by Wilson

(1969) were used as ground theories that enabled the researcher to explore the multiple causes of poverty from personal to structural levels in the area. Such personal issues and structural problems hamper the socio-economic stability and upward mobility of the ultra-poor in their respective communities. The researcher further assessed the effectiveness and functional outcome of the Benazir Income Support Program as a Social Safety Nets in the frame of Needs Based Hieratical Theory presented by Maslow for the welfare of individuals and the development of the community concerning SSN and SDGs-2030.

Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable
Major independent variable: Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) as Social Safety Nets (SSNs).	Major Dependent Variable: community development
Waseela-e-Kafalat being a financial safety Waseela-e-Sehat being a health safety Waseela-e-Taleem being educational safety Waseela-e-Rozzgar being safe from unemployment Waseela-e-Haq as an opportunity for livelihood safety	Women's empowerment through poverty reduction Health improvement Promoting Education for All (EFA) Capacity building Entrepreneurial activities

Methodology of the Study

Research methodology is the total of those methods, tools, and techniques taken by the researcher pertinent to the nature of the study and investigation (Kothari, 2003). In this research both the qualitative and quantitative methods were followed under concurrent research design in the context of data collection, analyses, and interpretation under the umbrella of mixed-method research (Creswell, 2014).

Sampling

In this study, the researcher used the sampling method to access the respondents in an economically convenient and less time-consuming strategy.

Selection of Area and Sample Size from Total Population

National Poverty Score Card Survey 2010-11 showed that 70289 beneficiaries were a potential population and respondents of the study in the targeted area in District Dir Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Therefore, the researcher used the statistical formula suggested by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) and obtained the required sample size by applying the formula below: $n = \frac{N}{1 + \frac{N}{e^2}}$. Hence, $n = 384$.

The researcher further selected the respondents of the quantitative data set from the total sample size "n" based on stratified random sampling through the given formula: $(k) = \frac{\text{Population Size in Each Strata}}{\text{Sample Size of each Stratum}}$. In addition, Women Leaders (WLs) of Cluster Coordination Committees were selected as respondents for qualitative data collection based on purposive sampling in the sampled area.

Data Collection

Data collection is the most important step that plays a significant role in the identification, exploration, and explanation of any phenomenon under investigation (Yin, 2009).

Tools of Data Collection

In this study, the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative tools of data collection to ensure the validity and reliability of the study (Moser & Kalton, 1971). Wherein, a closed-ended questionnaire was utilized as a tool for quantitative data collection from the obtained sample size

of n=384 among the total population while In-depth Interviews and Focused Group Discussions were taken as tools for qualitative data collection from the selected participants and interviewees in the selected area. Wherein, the researcher selected all three (3) Cluster Coordination Committees (Cs) as a Group of respondents for Focus Group Discussion while thirty (30) interviewees were interviewed through open-ended In-depth Interviews based on purposive samples ten (10) each from all three subdivisions in the study area.

Data Tabulation, Analysis, Testing, and Presentation

The obtained quantitative data was presented in tabular form and described under each table. Then the results and findings of quantitative data were analysed with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The chi-square test " χ^2 " was utilized and explored the level of significance and association between dependent and independent variables. The qualitative data finding was embedded and interpreted with quantitative data findings and results next to each table shown below.

Table No. 4.2.1 Do you believe that there was a lack of access to those resources that contributed towards social safety nets and community development?

Statements	Response	Frequency	Percent	Statistics	
				P	χ^2
Lack of access to SSN for CD in 2008-09	Agree	183	47.7	10.546 ^a	.032
	Disagree	110	28.6		
	Undecided	91	23.7		
	Total	384	100		
Lack of access to sources of livelihood	Agree	366	95.3	6.261 ^a	.180
	Disagree	12	3.1		
	Undecided	6	1.6		
	Total	384	100		
lack of access to educational institutions	Agree	231	60.2	15.599 ^a	.004
	Disagree	109	28.4		
	Undecided	44	11.5		
	Total	384	100		
Lack of access to health services	Agree	357	93.0	19.282 ^a	.001
	Disagree	22	5.7		
	Undecided	5	1.3		
	Total	384	100		
Lack of access to vocational institutions	Agree	259	67.4	19.282 ^a	.001
	Disagree	57	14.8		
	Undecided	68	17.7		
	Total	384	100		
lack of access to business institutions	Agree	70	18.2	9.347 ^a	.053
	Disagree	272	70.8		
	Undecided	42	10.9		
	Total	384	100		

Source: Field Data: 2021

Discussions and Analysis of both Quantitative and Qualitative Parts of the Study Sections

Social Safety Nets and Community development are directly interlinked with each other. Social safety nets as a holistic approach adopted by more than 139 countries aimed to provide social safety services to the poverty-stricken segment of communities particularly women (Holzmann, R. 2005). Community development is a process to resolve all the issues and problems that inversely affect the social life of people in general while women has been trapped in multiple types of issues in particular. Women in rural areas are prone to vulnerabilities and suffer the most from social issues and problems in the shape of general and gender-class poverty across the regions (Sharma, 1998). Therefore, in this study, the researcher probed the major reasons behind their poor conditions under inter-personal and infrastructural impediments aimed to improve the socio-economic condition of the ultra-poor women in the area.

In the study area, it was found that (47.7 %) of the respondents strongly agreed that they were short of access to social safety net services and were suffering from multiple problems. That inversely affected their socio-economic condition and livelihood in their communities. After the Green Revolution in the 1960s–70s remarkable achievements and livelihood development in all sectors were seen largely in developed and underdeveloped countries, especially in Asia through which the issue of livelihood was somehow redressed (Staat, 1998). According to Rindos 1987, the livelihood capacities of poor people played an important role in socio-economic development across the world (Storey, 1994). Wherein, (95.3 %) of the respondents strongly agreed that they had no access to any reliable and sustainable sources of livelihood to fulfill their basic needs required for their safety of life and survival in their respective communities. As per, as accessibility of the respondents towards educational institutions was concerned. The obtained data showed that (60.2 %) of the respondents strongly agreed that they had no access to educational institutions which further attributed to increasing the level of illiteracy being a social problem in their families and communities. In addition, (67.4 %) of the respondents strongly agreed that they were short of access to technical and vocational training institutions to become skilled persons and earn livelihood for themselves and attribute towards human resources. Such a human resource and skilful person will contribute towards general and gender class poverty reduction in the study area in specific while in the region in general. Poverty remains a universally recognized issue for all the developmental agencies and organizations working for its alleviation like the UN, DFID, EU, WB, IMF, and others across the nation. Therefore, poverty alleviation and universal quality education remained top priorities in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2015 to reduce poverty and achieve universal literacy around the globe (Yusuf, 2010). Wherein, Pakistan has been a member of the UN and a signatory to the MDG (2015) and SDGs (2030) working to achieve all those objectives through the help of Social Safety Nets across the nations as well.

In 1949, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined health as “Health is not just the absence of illness but as a dynamic state of complete mental, physical and social well-being of all humans without racial, gender discrimination and geographical bifurcation across the nations. Healthy people make healthy bonds in the community that contribute towards healthy community development. Therefore, Community development needs Health Safety net initiatives (HSNI) that work for health safety, protection, and promotion of health services for the sake of a healthy community. It is obvious to highlight and work upon community health facilities to redress inequality in terms of accessibility, availability, adaptability, and sustainability of health safety net services in those communities (Hunt, 2009). In this study, the researcher asked about access to health safety net facilities in the study communities. The researcher found that (93.0 %) of the respondents strongly agreed that they were short of health services and had no access to health facilities in their communities. Therefore, health safety net services in terms of availability, accessibility, adaptability, and sustainability were needed to facilitate the ultra-poor particularly the women for the sack of gender-equitable health in the community. In the study area, it was found that lack of business opportunities and poor infrastructure further aggravated the problem of survival for the respondents in those communities. As per the response of the respondents towards livelihood and business opportunities were concerned. A majority (70.9 %) of the

respondents strongly agreed that lack of business opportunity was a social problem during 2008-09 in their communities. Community development mostly depends upon the provision and expansion of entrepreneurship and, the creation of livelihood opportunities. Where the terms entrepreneurship and livelihood accommodate several meanings farming or cultivating crops to provide food, and domestication of cattle, primarily sheep, goat, and cows to generate meat and dairy products started in north and south China, Africa, New Guinea, USA, Canada, France, Australia, Argentina and Thailand for last 10,000 years. It can be defined as the production, distribution, and consumption of foods and fibres from crops, plants, and animals that play a key role in development (Kenny, 2007).

The creation of livelihood opportunities can contribute towards community development which makes a difference in the lives of 70 % of the population in general and 52 percent of the women, particularly in Pakistan. Wherein, they need the skill sets and training in their respective areas of small and medium-size business and information technology that could enhance the livelihood opportunities. The engagement of 70 percent of the population and women's involvement in production, processing, and commercialization will essentially contribute towards poverty reduction and elimination of hunger across urban and rural communities (Rindos, 1987). Hence livelihood contributes to socio-economic development all around the world particularly in developing countries. Wherein, three out of four people directly and indirectly attached work in health, education, and agri-business of production to serve and survive. It is therefore, necessary to ensure the role of government and non-governmental institutions and organizations to formulate and implement productive policies in the livelihood sector in general while in the field of social safety net services to ensure community development in particular (Hu, 2012). Generally, social safety nets provide food security, health safety, educational safety, business safety, and recreational safe service facilities with livelihood opportunities across the countries. Social safety nets work for the social inclusion of marginalized segments of the population to empower the ultra-poor women being downtrodden segment of all communities across the regions (Ciolog, 2013).

Table No. 4.2.2 Do you believe that the government effectively provided Social Safety to the poor of the poorest women through BISP in your community?

Statements	Response	Frequency	Percent	Statistics	
				P	χ^2
BISP Effectively provided SSNs to the ultra-poor women in local communities	Agree	328	85.4	18.475 ^a	.001
	Disagree	10	2.6		
	Undecided	46	12.0		
	Total	384	100		
BISP Effectively ensured financial inclusion of ultra-poor women through CCT and UCCT in local communities	Agree	328	85.4	42.662 ^a	.000
	Disagree	10	2.6		
	Undecided	46	12.0		
	Total	384	100		
BISP effectively improved the educational status of the ultra-poor through W-e-T as an educational safety net	Agree	361	94.1	57.918 ^a	.000
	Disagree	14	3.6		
	Undecided	9	2.3		
	Total	384	100		

BISP effectively improved the health condition of the ultra-poor through W-e-S as a health safety net	Agree	358	93.2	15.112 ^a	.0 04
	Disagree	17	4.4		
	Undecided	9	2.3		
	Total	384	100		
BISP effectively improved the livelihood status of the ultra-poor through W-e-R as a livelihood safety net	Agree	293	76.3	13.838 ^a	.0 08
	Disagree	44	11.5		
	Undecided	47	12.2		
	Total	384	100		
BISP effectively improved in employability status of the ultra-poor through W-e-Haq as an SME safety net	Agree	337	87.8	15.517 ^a	.0 04
	Disagree	19	4.9		
	Undecided	28	7.3		
	Total	384	100		

Source: Field Data: 2021

Analyses of Both the Metric and Non-Metric Data Findings to Grasp and Explore the Results

It was inferred from the existing literature that almost fifty-two percent (52 %) of the population is composed of women in Pakistan. Most of them were suffering from socio-biological, physiological, and psychological issues that put them at social risk across the urban and rural communities. The desirability of the provision of basic services and gender balance development could be redressed through the extension of gender-balanced social safety nets (GBSSNs) with minimal risk-taking behaviours by cognitive derives in the region. Wherein, this research study the researcher found that BISP as a social safety net (SSN) effectively served the socio-biological, physiological, and psychological needs of the ultra-poor women and protected them from undesirable and unintended social risks in their respective communities. Wherein, it was deduced from both the metric and non-metric data sets that (85.4 %) of the respondents agreed and a majority were of the view that effectively providing social safety nets services (SSNSs) to the ultra-poor women and redress their issue of social deprivation and non-availability of basic needs at family level. The data further reflected that (85.4 %) of the respondents agreed and a majority of them were of the view that BISP enhanced the well-being of ultra-poor persons and families (UPPFs) through the provision of its conditional and unconditional financial assistance. The obtained data sets further reflected that (94.1 %) of the respondents agreed that BISP effectively improved their educational status through its Waseela-e-Taleem program. Both the metric and non-metric data sets further reflected that (76.3 %) of the respondent agreed and a majority of them were of the view that BISP-SSNs enhanced their health condition and improved their health status in their respective communities through its Waseela-e-Sehat Programme. Besides that, most of the participants thought that BISP enabled them to participate in social institutions and enhanced the level of well-being in their respective communities. The obtained data sets further reflected that (76.3 %) of the respondents agreed and most of them were of the view that BISP brought improvement in the living standard of the ultra-poor women and their families through Waseela-e-Rozzgar initiatives that enhanced the earning capacity and livelihood opportunities in their respective communities.

In addition, it was deduced from both data sets that a majority (87.8 %) of the respondents agreed that BISP positively attributed to gender-balanced community development through its Waseela-e-Haq program. Besides that, it was deduced from the obtained data sets that most of

the respondents were of the view that BISP effectively improved their living conditions through the provision of multiple social safety services in the shape of educational safety, health safety, business safety, and livelihood safety nets systems in their respective communities. Such multidimensional developmental social safety nets initiatives (MDSSNIs) protected them from socio-economic hardship and social risks but enhanced their social safety status in their respective communities as well. It was further deduced from the literature that a hybrid social safety net system under the umbrella of social welfare not only reduces the level of social risk at the local level but stretches its positive impact to the global level (Tach, & Edin, 2017)

Conclusion

In this study, the researcher evaluated the effectiveness of BISP as a Social Safety Net in terms of its functional outcomes in the context of poverty reduction and community development under the umbrella of Sustainable Development Goals 2023 in District Upper Dir Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan. Wherein, the ultra-poor women suffered the most from pathological conditions that further encapsulated them in the culture of poverty and poverty of culture. As such a cultural condition further exacerbated various social problems in the shape of social exclusion, gender discrimination, and feminization of poverty in the region. Therefore, in this study, the researcher used the MMR strategy of research under the intrinsic and extrinsic perspectives of the respondents in the context of prospects and achievement of SDGs-2030 in the area. Thus, it was found that a majority of the respondents strongly agreed that BISP-SSNP brought desired developmental changes from personal to structural levels in their respective communities. Wherein, the major finding of the study reflected that a desired change was attained in the field of institutionalizations of ultra-poor persons and families, particularly women in the context of the provision of financial safety, educational safety, health safety, and safety of livelihood that attributed towards reduction of poverty and empowerment of women through its conditional and unconditional initiatives. The obtained results revealed the association and high level of significance ($P = .000$) between dependent and independent variables such as Waseela-e-Kafalat, Waseela-e-Taleem, Waseela-e-Sehat, Waseela-e-Rozzgar, Waseela-e-Haq and Waseela-e-Anjuman-e-Niswaa for ultra-poor being a downtrodden segment of community versus poverty reduction and community development in the study area.

Suggestions and Recommendations

This research suggests the following recommendation to strengthen the BISP as an execution organization working for poverty reduction, and gender-equitable community development that contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development goals in 2030 in the region.

BISP-SSN needs to be devolved into the Local Social Safety Nets Organization (LSSNO) to make their indigenous policies and decisions across the urban and rural communities in the region.

BISP with the help of LSSNO needs to formulate and execute gender-equitable developmental initiatives in line with Village Council Socio-Economic Directory (VCSED) to ensure the validity and reliability of Bio-Statistical Information of the Population (BSIP).

BISP-SSN needs to constantly work for modification of all safety net initiatives with the consensus of LSSNO in the shape of W-e-K, W-e-T, W-e-S, W-e-R, and W-e-Haq with the mutual assistance and collaboration of NGOs and INGOs with other relevant departments across the nation.

References

- Adler, E. S., & Roger, C. (2003). *How It's Done? An Introduction to Social Research* (2nd ed). Australia: Nelson Thomson publishing Company, pp. 105-125.
- Alam, A. (2006). *Research Methodology in Social Research*. Peshawar: Awan Printing Press, p. 39.

- Alam, A. (2008). *Community Development and Social Welfare*. Peshawar: Awan Printing Press, pp. 142-165.
- Alam, A. (2004). *Social Change and Development*. Peshawar: Saif Prenting Press, P. 179.
- Allen, T., & Thomes, A. (2000). *Poverty and Development into the 21st Century* (2nd ed). Oxford University Press, pp. 54-90.
- Anne, D. (2009). *Sociology of Development*. Ireland: Kimmage Development Studies Centre, Whitehall Press, P. 2.
- Bowley, A. L. (1920). *Pioneer in Modern Statistic and Economic*. Singapore: World Scientific Agency, p.324.
- Bhasin, K. (2003). *What is Patriarchy?* New Delhi: Age International Publisher, p. 3.
- Carley, M., & Spapens, p. (2017). *Sharing the World: Sustainable Living and Global Equity in the 21st Century*. London: Rutledge Publisher, pp. 6-10.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approach* (5th ed). Sage Publications, pp. 5-17.
- Ciolong, D. (2013). The Common Agriculture Policy after 2013: Yours Ideas Matters. European Commission, P. 18.
- Ember, C. & M, Ember. (2003). *Anthropology* (3rd ed) New Delhi: New Age International Publishers, p. 305.
- Fitzgerald, A. (2012). *Gender and Development*. Ireland: Kimmage Development Studies Centre, Whitehall Press, P. 8.
- Flurbaey, M. (2018). *A Manifesto for Social Progress: Idea for a Better Society*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 19-109.
- Fukuyama, F. (2001). *Social Capital, Civil Society and Development: Third world quarterly*, 22(1), 7-20.
- Grayling, A. C. 92009). Social Evils and social Good: *Contemporary Social Evils*. p. 103-113.
- Haidar, M. (2014). *Children Giving Birth to Children in Pakistan*: Retrieved from <http://www.Dawn.Com/ New/1149176> on November 11, 2018.
- Halfpenny, P. (2015). *Positivism and Sociology: Explaining Social Life*. London: George Allen & Unwin Publisher Ltd, Park Lane, pp. 46-62.
- Holzmann, R. (2005). Risk and vulnerability: The forward-looking role of social protection in a globalizing world. In *Poverty and Exclusion in North and South*. Routledge Publisher, Pp .59-92.
- Hunt, R. (2010). *Introduction to Community Based Nursing* (5th ed). Hong Kong: Lippincott & Wilkins Publishers P. 13.
- Hu, B. (2012). The Direction of Modern Agricultural Development is Green Agriculture: Regional Comparison. China: Beijing Normal University. U.S.A. John Press, P. 89.
- Kenny, S. (2007). Reconstruction in Aceh: Building whose capacity. *Community development journal*, 42(2), 206-221.

- Kerbo, H. R. (1980). *Social Structure and Social Conflict*. Lahore: National Book Foundation Islamabad, pp. 345-353.
- Kothari, C. R. (2003). *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques* (2nd ed). New Delhi: New Age International Publishers, p. 223.
- Lewis, M. (2003). *The emergence and consciousness role in human development*. *Journals' of New York Academy of science*, 1001(1)104-133.
- Long, N. (2003). *Development Sociology: Actor perspective*. New York: Taylor & Francis Publisher Group, USA. pp. 30-35.
- Losek, D. (2017). *Thinking about social problems: An introduction to constructionist perspectives*. Rutledge Publisher, pp. 2-5.
- Macluhan, (1960). *Exploring in Communications*: Boston, England: Beacon Press. P. 3.
- Matson, R. (2005). *The Spirit of Sociology: A Reader*. India: Pearson Education Company, p. 299.
- Miller, G. T. (1976). *Living in the Environment* (2nd ed). California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, pp. 118-119.
- Moser, C. & Kalton, G. (1971). *Survey Methods in Social Investigation* (2nd ed). London: Heinemann Publisher. UK. pp. 17-21.
- Rector, R. (1997). *Washington's Assault on Welfare Reforms and Issues*. Bulletin No. 244, Heritage Foundation Washington, p. 120.
- Rossides, D. W. (1987). *The History and Nature of Sociological Theory*. U.S.A: Houghton Mifflin Company, p. 506.
- Sanford, N. (2017). *Self and Society: Social Change and individual development*. Routledge. p. 7.
- Rindos, D. (1987). *The Origins of Agriculture: An Evolutionary Perspective*. Academic Press, P. 4.
- Samuel, H. (1971). *Political Development and Political Decay*. California: Words Worth Publishing Co., PP. 5-34.
- Shford, A. (1975). *May Entire Issues Devoted To World Food problem*. Clifornia: Free Press, Pp. 225-230.
- Sharma, K. R. (1998). *Social Problems and Welfare*. New Dehli: Atlantic Publisher and Distributer, Mehra Press, PP. 56-87.
- Simon, A. W. (1974). *The Thin Edge, Coast & Man in Crisis*. New York: Ronald Press, pp. 152-179.
- Staatz, J. & Eicher, K. L. (1998). *Agriculture Development in the Third World*. U.S.A: John Hopkins Press. Ltd, PP. 271-287.
- Storey, (1994). *Understanding the Small Business: Tomorrow is today*. Sector University of Iuinois at Urbana –SSRN: 1496214.
- Tach, L., & Edin, K. (2017). The social safety net after welfare reform: Recent developments and consequences for household dynamics. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 43, PP. 541-561.
- Trewarhta, G. T. (1969). *Geography of Population: World Patterns*. New York: John Wiley & Sons Publishing Company, P. 125.
- Taga, A., A. (2012). *An Introduction to Sociology* (4th ed). Lahore: Nadeem Printing Press, p. 387.

- Trewartha, G. T. (1996). *Geography of Population: World Patterns*. New York: John Wiley & Sons Publishing Company, p. 125.
- United Nations Development Report (2018). *Human Development Index*: United Nations New Market Press, p. 12.
- Weber, M. (1978). *Economy and Society: An outline of interpretive sociology (vol.1)* University of California Press, p. 9.
- Wilson, M. (2015). *The material and immaterial architecture of organized positivism in Britain: Architecture Histories; 3(1)*.
- Woolcock, M. (1998). *Social capital and economic development: Toward a theoretical synthesis and policy frame work. Theory and society 27 (2), 151-208*.
- Yard, R. H. (2009). *Village Development Planning*: New Delhi: Logos Press, p. 3.
- Yusuf, M. (2010). *Community Targeting for Poverty Reduction: Lessons from Developing Countries*. Trustees of Bostan University. ISBN: 978-0-9825683-2-2.
- Yin, R. K. (2009). *Case Study Research: Design and Method*. London: Sage Printing Press, p. 12.

Website:

Retrieved from: www.bisp.gov.pk: *An Orientation to BISP* on 19 November, 2018.

Retrieved from: <http://www.kenpro.org/sample-size-determination-using-krejcie-and-morgan-table/> on 12 December, 2018.