
Impacts of Corruption on Rural Uplift: An Illustrative Approach regarding Peshawar, Pakistan

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The study at hand attempted to investigate the relationship of rural uplift and perception of NAB paradigms to curb corruption in district Peshawar. Primary data was collected by stratified random sampling technique through interview schedule from 320 sample respondents out of 1872. To determine the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables gamma and chi-square test were applied. The major findings of the present study were that corruption was the main hamper in the development of rural areas of a society. Poor planning, mal management by the high top hierarchy solid waste management and frequent tree flogging were the main factors of corruption identified.

Key Words: rural uplift, corruption, NAB, society, development

Introduction

Corruption is an ailment that is popular in all elements of various sectors of society with varying levels. Transparency International (TI) considers corruption to be one of the maximum urgent problems of the modern world. Although corruption is a global phenomenon that is affecting all of the international states throughout the globe, this problem has more destructive implications for poor nations (Olken& Pande, 2012).Corruption is not a brand new phenomenon. Observable all through history, it is not related to a particular socioeconomic device, be it capitalist, socialist or 'transitional'.

Dobel (1978) stresses that, “whilst in contemporary utilization ‘corruption’ generally approaches the betrayal of public trust for man or woman or institution benefit, the technical notion of ‘corruption of the frame politic’ has a long record in each political philosophy and polemics.

'Rural' refers to, individuals living in agribusiness arranged economy, partaking in farming, having low thickness of populace (John Urry, 1999). Rural regions are elevated to carry at par with the urban attributes to effectively give prepared human resources to the urban set in for maintaining the business existed there. These regions (rural) have variety in admittance to urban set up as the assets, monetary exercises and propensities of these repayment are changing in nature (Ajitesh Singh, 2013).

Development of rural regions arranging means primarily engaging in arrangement refinement in the agribusiness space as it is considered basic for the development and advancement of rural regions. Nonetheless, such methodology no more exists. It was very well may be the result of changes in the spaces relating to innovative improvement which has lead to an all-encompassing change essentially identified with the financial qualities (Hürriyet Ögdül, 2002; DPT, 2006a). This change was fiercely figured and repeated not long after the Second World War.

Ellis and Biggs (2001), influenced the rural improvement worldview too. Rural advancement saw a vertical improvement in agrarian modernization in 1950 and 1960 had the spotlight on the ascent of small farmers through expansion in usefulness as a device of improvement in 1970s onwards. Social investment, local democracy and manageability were announced as fundamental objectives. Country advancement in horticultural area is perhaps the main area, where approaches should be focused on.

A lot of discussion is set around relating to rural uplift related to regular changes of rural life. The most driving attributes of a solitary change is centered around the crucial changes in the agrarian sectorial development to focus on the development of rural regions through taking an all-encompassing model comprising of rustic economy (Van der Ploeg et al., 2000; Léon, 2005; OECD, 2006).

In any case, a consistent and reliable way of progress inside the monetary and social ambit of rural region has been seen over a more drawn out period. After the Second World War certain arrangements were made to guarantee homegrown food security both at home and in local areas by concentrating on farming as the fundamental space of rustic economies. In this regard the ends depicted in Scott Report, 1942 has stressed the significance of food security through rural improvement with significant spotlight on farm wages and natural assurance as the fundamental highlights of horticultural progress.

This model conveys that agribusiness is fundamental area of rural economy with progress appended to local financial textures. This strategy

involves the enlargement of rural creation which flaunted homegrown economy as well as guaranteed the arrangement of work and upgrade of farm income. This may have limited the out movement also. It was seen in the mid-twentieth century that, this methodology indicates a significant expense and failure in the administration of agribusiness which prompted rising item costs. Likewise an excess in horticulture creation was seen (Buckwell et al., 1982).

The instance of UK 2006 agribusiness may be limited as verification (Defra, 2007). Nonetheless, as indicated by Gasson (1988), the significant destinations of country advancement, could be appropriately performed by arrangement of business other than horticulture.

New economic zone foundation in rural regions can produce a ton of exercises which is one of the main component of an advanced economy. The reference of data innovation, has solid legitimacy to be referenced upon (Keeble and Tyler, 1995; and North, 1998). It may be further surmised that transport cost has been limited in the vast majority of business arrangements, as the accessibility of new material is prepared in the neighborhoods.

Likewise, financial change is incorporated for certain different models of improvement, for example the contemporary rural change model (Hodge, 1997); which is in logical inconsistency to the customary way of improvement. In this way a critical relative benefit is related to rural regions in economic advancement with the pervasiveness of populace development. Such model of development is becoming popular with new varieties set up. Also, a source of main power is the reality relationship to the rural regions which gives an attractive proposal to live and work by, acquiring exceptional yields through improved foundation while lessening neighborhood imperatives.

Defra (2006) has additionally perceived the arrangement of work paid with major centers, the representative extent with low pay rates in the rural regions as they were found by having a place with the rural regions as a results of various conditions connected with the issue. Some different requirements such as helpless lodging climate with a congested number of relativesm without any appropriate offices for low income groups the most driving variables (Midgley et al., 2003).

The idea of pattern change of rustic advancement has for arriving at consequences for the rural arrangement examination as being seen in the positivism habits (Weimer, 1998) effectiveness is tried through strategy assessment in a viable way to evaluate the social welfare assistance benefits. For a substantial assessment procedures, the strategy destinations are to be

exact with center around clarifying the causal relationship. Such causal connections are fundamental being essential elements of strategy, which may influence the outcomes. Such an approach has amplified the provincial improvement as a method of investigating the legitimacy of yardstick to legitimize arrangement activities. Such measuring sticks should cover financial returns in quality and amount with serious structure as institutionally suitable to keep up the rural community models of advancement with smooth admittance to assets (CEC, 2001).

These pointers should be set on arrangement execution through yield and information appraisal to measure destinations, intended for this strategy (Moxey et al., 1998). It is worth to refer to open assets towards advancement which should be focused on as far as characterized methodologies which may convey a division of issues with regards to rural improvement (Scott et al., 2004), The essential truth of discernment has the constituent portion of rural economy, however presumably, fundamental acknowledgment and affirmation at the regulatory level in the approach system may convey appropriately the achievement of strategy destinations. This may additionally smooth out the rural strategy designs as the new rustic system.

(Defra, 2004b) has explicitly started an itemized consideration in approach assessment spinning around the definition as it is the assessment interaction which unbiasedly surveys genuine results and furthermore features accidental mistakes inside the strategy outline in repulsiveness to the arrangement targets as far as results and assets dissemination. Regional rural gross qualities are acquired through adding the commitment of farming to rural economies and introducing a mind boggling entirety of sectorial signs as the premise of rural economy which contains horticulture business a portion of 16% of all agribusiness related business having work just for 7% with a representation of 17%, 8% and 15% in manufacturing, tourism and retail respectively.

The division of agribusiness in a perplexing unit with a variety of rustic advancement has various impacts upon strategic decision making. Organization operational separations exist, which may run after spanning up the coordination lacuna in a predictable examples to try not to cover of the primary issue to address the casual casing of work through show to clarify the activity of different individuals (Morrison, 2006). In economic analysis, acknowledgment of such methodologies are broadly recognized (Bitsch, 2000) as these methodologies present less licensed factual results. Hart (2003); Lee et al. (2005); Midmore et al. (2004) have also acknowledged these techniques of evaluation (Cooksy and Caracelli, 2005).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in Peshawar district, Pakistan, by means of a cross section design (Ullah & Muhammad, 2020), to find out the effects of corruption on rural development. Stratified random sampling method was adopted (Kothari, 1985) the complete populace size was resolved as 1872 people, addressing legal executive, NAB staff and local bodies. A sample size of 320 has been taken according to Sekaran (2016) rules. The local body's chiefs, officials from the guard dog foundations (NAB, Anti-debasement, FIA) and legal executives were the expected populace of the current exploration study. See table #1 for detail.

Proportional Allocation Method Formula

$$Y = \frac{NS - ND}{NS + ND}$$

Where;

NS = same order Pair

ND = Different order Pair

Y= Gamma

(Nachmias, 1992).

Table #1 showing the sample size and distribution of population

Category	Population	Sample size
Local bodies	1437	246
NAB staff	421	72
legal executive	14	2
Total	1872	320

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Uni-variate Data Analysis

Respondents' attitude towards effects on rural uplift:

As hinted in Table 2, 59.7% respondents were of the view that GDP rate is subject to cultivate creation economy while, 62.8% expressed that miniature level advancement is fundamental for country improvement and

64.4% acknowledged that practical and dynamic provincial administration assumes a significant part in streaming down the advantages of rustic improvement to common masses. It may very well be induction from these discoveries that respondents had a solid confidence that the local leaders can assume a crucial role in upgrading rural areas.

These discoveries were similar to the conclusions of Mauro (1995); Lambsdorff (2005) and World Bank (2000a), who revealed a solid relationship of lower level improvement drives with high odds of submitting degenerate offense coming about into the way of achieving high development rate in a negative way (Krueger, 1974; Rose-Ackerman, 1978; World Bank, 2000b; Tanzi & Davoodi, 1997).

It is also one of the capacities which adversely consequences effects government endeavors in collecting tax revenue which could be used for public coherence and success. Moreover, such unlawful demonstrations are result in diminishing GDP and low wages in business sectors and delivering insufficient improvement drives toward any path of human existence, hindering the method of development with no levelheaded of utilization of nearby assets. Rural development contains social development and determines through greatest social incorporation of all portions of people in the public eye. This technique involves the model of cooperation and smooth affirmation of work (Saeed, 2005 & Nori, 2008).

Additionally, 57.5% respondents conceded that land tenure framework is a significant step up in the advancement of farming economy, though 59.4% answered that development of streets and roads are pivotal for provincial elevation to support the agrarian economy, which is hampered because of successive degenerate practices and (56.3%) they opined that the largest part of labor force in agribusiness is defenseless because of the non-presence of any responsibility body in managing rustic cases. These outcomes are in line with Dong et al., (2012) who also pointed out that corruption is one of the obstacles to the advancement of all administration based drives of improvement and limiting derives (Mauro, 1995) and the development worldview (Mo, 2001; Acemoglu et al., 2000), coming about into income imbalance (Gupta et al, 2002), guiding corruption (Uslaner, 2002; 2008), and setting up a model of disparity and corruption.

Furthermore, 55.6 % respondents noticed that water supply and sterilization work, although being financed by the government yet yields helpless outcomes because of extreme corrupt practices, 56.3% respondents conceded that roads are only occasionally fixed and built which hampered moving of homes (59.7%) expressed that lack of foresight, and mal-

administration at the higher administrative levels have hampered the country's progress and (64.1%) viewed that solid waste administration, successive tree lashing and advanced age sewerage are different elements of rural improvement which we need to focus on.

The findings of the current investigation were in line of the Yasury, (2007) who revealed advancement is the only way out for transmission of crucial rights to advance rural life. Karim and Hashemi (2010) in their investigation reasoned that the primary obstructions to rural advancement are, decisive climate, the utilization of manure, execution of reusing of waste and financial hindrances like keeping up the ground water table and arrangement of public assets, Joblessness combined with movement of labor force from rural regions to city has consistently created an irregularity with variety in compensation, adversely affecting the development drives in the rural regions. Likewise, over reliance on rural work with little endeavors of introducing modern set up, has put every one of the drives of development and advancement insufficient in liberation and yielding any achievement (Homson,2009; Karim and Hashemi ,2010 and Doman, 2011) .

Table 2. Respondents’ attitude towards effects on rural uplift

Effects on rural uplift	Agree	Disagree	Uncertain
Gross domestic product rate is reliant upon farm manufacture economy.	191 (59.7)	66(20.6)	63(19.7)
Miniature level improvement is fundamental for rural turn of events.	201 (62.8)	89(27.8)	30(9.4)
Pragmatic and dynamic rural initiative assumes a significant part in streaming down the advantages of country advancement to customary masses	206 (64.4)	80(25.0)	34(10.6)
Land tenure framework is one of the significant areas in promotion of horticultural economy.	184 (57.5)	93(29.1)	43(13.4)

Development of streets and roads are significant for rustic elevation support agri-economy, hampered because of regular degenerate practices	190 (59.4)	87(27.2)	43(13.4)
Larger part of labor force in farming is helpless because of the absence of any accountability body in managing rural cases on permanent basis.	180 (56.3)	96(30.0)	44(13.8)
Water supply and disinfection work (however being financed by Govt.) yet yields helpless outcomes because of corrupt practices.	178 (55.6)	107(33.4)	35(10.9)
Roads are fixed only and developed in small areas which hamper moving of farms products to the market in time.	180 (56.3)	100(31.3)	40(12.5)
Poor planning, presence of far reaching corrupt practices and mal administration at the high administrative order has resulted the rural improvement thought process deficient	191(59.7)	99(30.9)	30(9.4)
Strong waste administration, continuous tree beating and advanced age sewerage are different components country improvement needs to focus on.	205(64.1)	72(22.5)	43(13.4)

Bivariate Analysis

Association between effects on rural uplift and perception of NAB paradigm for curbing corruption

A positive ($\gamma = 0.494$) and huge ($p < 0.05$) relationship was found between wards of GDP rate upon farm creation economy and perception on NAB paradigm for controlling corruption. Pakistan's significant profession is horticulture and very nearly 70 % of the populace is occupied with agribusiness and allied exercises; government has been completing various

projects for the development and elevation of provincial individuals and their economy.

The government has a significant commitment in completion of work to an immense majority of populace in the country regions. Both rural and metropolitan economies and development are directly identified with each other, which openly affects poverty increase, norms of human existence in the midst of contribution of driving partners for example government and private areas (Faruquee, 1995; Khan and Khan, 1992; Sims, 1988; Victor, 2015; Mellor, 2001 and Ravallion and Datt, 1999).

The investigation additionally suggested a positive ($\gamma=0.013$) and significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship between micro level improvement vitality for rural turn of events and perception on NAB paradigm for controlling corruption. It is generally guaranteed as assured by Yasury (2007) that elevation programs are the essential vision of a principal changes in rural networks to overhaul the country life. It should likewise involves the foundation of appropriate correspondence pathways of advancement, improving the education rate to negotiate farm issues by the farmers (Viitanen, 2005).

Also, a positive ($\gamma= 0.263$) and significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship was identified between important jobs of even minded and dynamic provincial initiative in streaming down the advantages of rural improvement to the masses and perception on NAB paradigm for controlling corruption. A positive ($\gamma=0.111$) and significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship was found between land tenure framework as an important step in advancement of farming economy and NAB worldview for checking defilement. It very well be concluded from these discoveries that advancement ideal paradigm models are fixed with advancement to agro-economy.

These discoveries were in line with Feder and Onchan (1987) who investigated the connection between interest in agribusiness and safety efforts taken in this respect in Thailand. India has shown a positive aftereffects of sharecropping designs and successful land residency changes make them yield impacts on absolute efficiency (Shively, 1997; Banerjee and Ghatak, 2004). Such investigations have neglected to establish any definite connection between the forementioned factors in Tunisia (Kassie & Holden, 2007). Pakistan is likewise no exemption for the impact of terminal status variety and it has been noticed that (Jacoby & Mansuri, 2009) occupancy courses of action are directly identified with farmers' choices to contribute long and short terms models of procuring advantages and returns.

A positive ($\gamma=0.227$) and significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship was disclosed between development of streets and roads as vital for rural

development to support agri-economy hampered because of continuous corrupt practices and perception on NAB paradigm for controlling corruption. Additionally a positive ($\gamma=0.241$) and significant relationship was unveiled between roads only rarely refurbished and developed, which hamper moving of farm production to advertise on schedule and perception on NAB worldview for checking corruption.

These discoveries forecast a close similarity to the conclusions of Lawal (2009), who supported on the importance of streets and correspondence foundation help the shaping networks to effectively move their farm items to the market. The improvement of the framework empowers the textures in the chain of efficiency and utilization of homestead usefulness alongside roads and water channels advancement. Territorial varieties in destitution in Pakistan is directly identified with infrastructural advancement as instituted by Arif and Iqbal (2008) that infrastructural improvement such as the arrangement of streets, power and instructive offices particularly for ladies have been identified as imperative with consequences vertical way. Such arrangements upgrade the ability, learnings of local people which gloat their miscreant standard and relative economy too (Victor, 2015).

Moreover, the relationship between weakness of labor force in horticulture because of absence of any accountability body in managing country cases on perpetual premise and perception on NAB paradigm for checking defilement uncovered positive ($\gamma=0.157$) yet non-significant. It was additionally revealed in the discoveries that there is a positive ($\gamma=0.214$) and critical ($p<0.05$) relationship between Water supply and disinfection work. This was being financed by Govt yet yield helpless outcomes because of exorbitant utilization of degenerate practices and perception on NAB paradigm for checking debasement. Pakistan horticulture is bipolar for example most of its parts are rain ridden care of and some are under consistent water system revamping.

Notwithstanding, cases are seen where water system office authorities have been engaged in wrong doing by requesting additional cash from farmers for utilization of water. It is additionally inferred that water system framework is insufficient prompting the lack of development of farmers in utilization of water (Sims, 1988; Faruqee, 1995 and World Bank, 2005).

Also, a positive ($\gamma=0.013$) yet non-significant relationship was uncovered between poor planning, presence of far reaching corrupt practices and mal administration at top administration level. rural improvement thought process is deficient and perception on NAB

worldview for controlling debasement. There is a connection between strong waste administration, incessant tree lashing and advanced age sewerage as major elements needed for focus to ensure a provincial turn of events and insight. NAB worldview for controlling defilement was discovered to be positive ($\gamma=0.182$) and critical ($p<0.05$); Table 3). Generally speaking, the impacts received from the on spot conversation with respondents regarding waste and road cleanliness drives on normal footing have been called attention to. In any case, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has seen a helpless corruption and weakening of climate in view of unreasonable cutting of trees and inadequate seepage framework as the main sources of destitution (Zaman and Aman, 2004; Viitanen, 2005; and Nori, 2008).

Table 3. Relationship between effects on rural uplift and perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption

Independent variables	Dependent variables	Statistics
Effects on rural uplift		
Gross domestic product rate is reliant upon farm manufacture economy.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 20.633 (0.000)$ $\gamma = 0.494$
Minute level improvement is fundamental for rural turn of events.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 14.092 (0.007)$ $\gamma = 0.013$
Pragmatic and dynamic rural initiative assumes a significant part in streaming down the advantages of country advancement to customary masses	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 12.064 (0.017)$ $\gamma = 0.263$
Land tenure framework is one of the significant advances in the promotion of horticultural economy.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 10.506 (0.033)$ $\gamma = 0.111$
Development of streets and roads are significant for rustic elevation to support agri-economy, which is hampered because of regular degenerate	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 11.324 (0.023)$ $\gamma = 0.227$

practices		
Larger part of the labor force in farming is helpless because of the absence of any accountability body in managing rural cases on permanent basis.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 9.448(0.051)$ $\gamma = 0.157$
Water supply and disinfection work however being financed by Govt yet yield helpless outcomes because of inordinate utilization of corrupt practices.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 9.914 (0.042)$ $\gamma = 0.214$
Roads scarcely developed which hampers movement of famers to the market.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 16.656 (0.002)$ $\gamma = 0.241$
Poor planning, presence of far reaching corrupt practices and mal administration at higher level has hindered rural improvement process.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 2.897 (0.575)$ $\gamma = 0.013$
Lack of waste administration, continuous tree beating and advanced sewerage problems are different components which need improvement.	perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2= 16.155 (0.003)$ $\gamma = 0.182$

Multivariate Analysis

Association between effects on rural uplift and perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption by Controlling Literacy.

A positive ($\gamma= 0.062$) however non-significant relationship existed in mentality of uneducated respondents towards rural uplift as independent variable and perception on NAB paradigm for controlling corruption. The connection between the aforementioned factors was positive ($\gamma= 0.108$) for educated and significant ($p<0.05$). The uneducated classification, gamma

value established a spurious relationship. Besides, for the educated respondents the relationship intimated a non-spurious relationship.

As both of the relationships were positive so it is evident that there is a predominance of defilement's impact on rural turn of events, in any case, with a higher suggestion for the unskilled to succumb in such circumstances the public authority has been attempting to investigate and receive useful models for rural and provincial, the common degenerate practices have put the entire framework in jeopardy. Also, the prevalence of joblessness in the rural regions, migrations and social boundaries impact the strength and bearing of development nurtured changes and have additionally disintegrated odds of rural uplift (Faruqee, 1995; Khan and Khan, 1992; Sims, 1988; and Doman, 2011).

Table 4. The relationship between effects on rural uplift and perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption in the context of respondent’s literacy as control variable.

Literacy	Independent variables	Dependent variables	Statistics
Illiterate	Effects on rural uplift	Perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2 = 3.124$ (0.537) $\gamma = 0.062$
Literate	Effects on rural uplift	Perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2 = 12.830$ (0.012) $\gamma = 0.108$

Relationship between effects on rural uplift and perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption while controlling income as background variable.

Table-5 clarified that in low-income group, the affiliation relating to effects on rural uplift and perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption was positive ($\gamma = 0.110$) and significant ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, a non-positive ($\gamma = - 0.200$) connection was found in the medium income level and the relationship between them was significant. Among the high income classification, the relationship was positive ($\gamma = 0.239$), however non-significant. The relationship in the medium and high income classifications

was found to be spurious while non-spurious for the low income group. Afzal o et al. (2007) concluded similar perspectives to the above findings and showed that corruption has seriously influenced the public administration in the rural regions, resulting in unavoidable adverse consequence on the rural life.

Table 5. Association between effects on rural uplift and perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption while controlling income as background variable.

Income	Independent variables	Dependent variables	Statistics
Low	Effects on rural uplift	Perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2 = 11.112$ (0.025) $\gamma = 0.110$
Medium	Effects on rural uplift	Perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2 = 2.849$ (0.583) $\gamma = -0.200$
High	Effects on rural uplift	Perception on NAB paradigm for curbing corruption	$\chi^2 = 7.152$ (0.128) $\gamma = 0.239$

Conclusion & Recommendation

The present study assessed the effects of corruption on rural uplift. The study concluded that corruption has affected the rural uplift initiatives adversely in the shape of poor planning, mal management, frequent tree flogging, old age sewerage system and the existence of widespread corrupt practices in the research area. Moreover, roads are seldom constructed due to which production is not completed on time, a low amount of water supply due to corrupt people which hamper a good yield. The study further discovered that a country's GDP rate is determined by farm production, so in this way a dynamic local leadership, an effective tenure system and a good irrigation system are essential. Awareness of the people, productive models for agriculture, infrastructural development etc. were also proposed as recommendations in light of the study.

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