IMPACT OF EXCLUSION OF POOR COMMUNITIES ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

A Study of District Lodhran in Southern Punjab (Pakistan)

SUBMITTED BY:

MUHAMMAD SHABBIR CH.

PH.D. SCHOLAR

SUPERVISOR:

PROF. DR. ANWAR ALAM

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

SESSION 2008-2009

IMPACT OF EXCLUSION OF POOR COMMUNITIES ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

A Study of District Lodhran in Southern Punjab (Pakistan)

SUBMITTED BY:

MUHAMMAD SHABBIR CH.

PH.D. SCHOLAR

The thesis submitted for the partial fulfillment of Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology

at the faculty of Social Sciences,

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

Session 2008-2009

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR

APPROVAL SHEET

This is certified that contents and format of this thesis titled "***Impact of Exclusion of Poor Communities on Social Development: A Study of District Lodhran in Southern Punjab (Pakistan)***" submitted by Mr. Muhammad Shabbir in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of '*Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology*' have been approved by the supervisory committee after successful public defense.

VIVA VOCE COMMITTEE

SUPERVISOR:
Prof. Dr. Anwar Alam
Department of Sociology
University of Peshawar

EXTERNAL EXAMINAR:
Dr. Muhammad Zaman
Chairman, Department of Sociology
Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

COUNTERSIGNED BY:
Prof. Dr. Niaz Muhammad
Chairman, Department of Sociology
University of Peshawar

Cont of Exam UoP
DoS 12.5.17

Dedication

To My

Parents, Wife, Friends & My son

HAMZA

ACRONYMES

ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
BHPS	British Household Panel Survey
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BSEM	Bristol Social Exclusion Matrix
CASE	Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion
CBO	Community Based Organization
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DHQ	District Headquarter Hospital
DPO	District Police Officer
ECHP	European Community Household Panel
EDO	Executive District Officer
EU	European Commission
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMC	Faisalabad Municipal Corporation
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GNP	Gross National Product
GSC	Graduate Study Committee

HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INPART	Inclusion through Participation
ISSG	Institute of Social Work, Sociology and Gender Studies
LGS	Local Government System
LD	Lodhran
LDC	Less Developed Countries
LPP	Lodhran pilot Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MUD	Moral Underclass Discourse
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPP	Orangi Pilot Project
PCD	People Centered Development
PD	Participatory Development
PSDF	Punjab Skill Development Fund
PWO	Public Welfare Organization

RED	Redistributionist Discourse
RHC	Rural Health Center
Rs.	Rupees
SD	Standard Deviation
SE	Social Exclusion
SEDEC	Social Exclusion and the Development of European Citizenship
SID	Social Integrationist Discourse
SILC	Survey of Income and Living Conditions
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
THQ	Tehsil Headquarter Hospital
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
UC	Union Council
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USA	United States of America
WDO	Women Development Organization

LIST OF CONTENTS

Chapters	Contents	Page No.
	Approval sheet	III
	Dedication	IV
	Acronyms	V
	List of Contents	VIII
	List of Tables	XVI
	List of Figures	XX
	Acknowledgement	XXII
	Abstract	XXIII
Chapter 1	**INTRODUCTION**	**01**
1.1	Introduction	01
1.2	Origins of the concept of Exclusion	02
1.3	The European Roots of Exclusion	03
1.4	Exclusion as a Process	04
	1.4.1 Relationship between Exclusion and Poverty	05
	1.4.2 Relationship between Exclusion and Inequality	05
	1.4.3 Relationship between Exclusion and Conflict, Insecurity and Consequences	06
	1.4.4 Globalization and Exclusion	07
	1.4.5 Why "poor people" are excluded?	07
1.5	Definitions and Explanations of Basic Concepts	08
	1.5.1 Exclusion	08
	1.5.2 Social Deprivation	09
	1.5.3 Development	10
	1.5.4 Economic Development	10
	1.5.5 Social Development	10
	1.5.6 Sustainable Development	11

	1.5.7 Definitions of Poverty, its Dimensions and Types	12
	1.5.7.1 Definitions of poverty	12
	1.5.7.2 Dimensions of Poverty	14
	1.5.7.3 Types of Poverty	14
	1.5.7.4 Human Poverty	15
1.6	Poverty in Pakistan	16
1.7	Shift of Poverty to Exclusion and Relationship between Poverty& Exclusion	18
	1.7.1 Shift of Poverty to Exclusion	18
	1.7.2 Relationship between Poverty and Exclusion	19
1.8	Dimensions and Indicators of Exclusion	20
	1.8.1 Dimensions	20
	1.8.2 Indicators of Exclusion	21
1.9	Exclusion and Development in Pakistan	21
1.10	Historical Perspective of Exclusion	22
1.11	Governance and Exclusion	23
	1.11.1 Good Governance	23
	1.11.2 Dimensions of Governance	25
1.12	Participatory Development	26
	1.12.1 Phases of Participatory Development	27
1.13	Benaizer Income Support Programme (BISP) In Pakistan	28
	1.13.1 Poverty Scored Card	28
	1.13.2 BISP Beneficiaries in District Lodhran	29
1.14	Statement of the Problem	29
1.15	Research Questions	30
1.16	Objectives of the Study	31
1.17	Significance of the Study	32
1.18	Organization of the Study	32
1.19	Summary of the Chapter	34

Chapter 2	REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	35
2.1	Introduction	35
	2.1.1 Governance	35
	2.1.2 Social Integration and Relationships	35
	2.1.3 Development and Policy Decision Making	36
	2.1.4 Economic Development	36
	2.1.5 Educational and Health Development	36
	2.1.6 Gender Discrimination	36
	2.1.7 Participation of Development Organizations	37
2.2	Previous Related Studies to Social Development	37
2.3	Theories of Development	40
	2.3.1 Theory of Modernization	41
	2.3.2 Theory of Dependency	42
2.4	Approaches related to Development	42
	2.4.1 People Centered Development Approach	43
	2.4.2 Participatory Development Approach	44
2.5	Multi- level Previous Studies of Exclusion	44
	2.5.1 Micro Level Studies of Exclusion	44
	2.5.2 Micro Level Analysis of Poverty and Exclusion	45
2.6	Approaches of Exclusion at Meso-Level	47
	2.6.1 Social Boundaries of Exclusion	47
	2.6.2 Inclusion and Participatory Development	49
2.7	Macro-Level Studies of Exclusion Processes	50
2.8	Institutional Context of Exclusion	53
2.9	Dynamics of Exclusion in Europe	54
2.10	Exclusion in Policy Making Development	55
2.11	Globalization and Exclusion	56
2.12	Deprivation, Poverty and Exclusion	58

2.13	Local Perspective of Exclusion on the basis of "WHO YOU ARE"	62
2.14	Summary of the Chapter	64
Chapter 3	**THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK & RESEARCH MODEL**	**65**
3.1	Introduction	65
3.2	Perspectives of Different Theorist:	67
	3.2.1 Durkheimian Perspective	67
	3.2.2 Silver Theory of Social Exclusion	68
	3.2.3 Maximilian Carl Emil Weber Theory of Social System	69
	3.2.4 Karl Marx Theory of Class Conflict	71
	3.2.5 Merton's Theory of Deviance	71
	3.2.6 Peter Blau's Social Exchange Theory	73
	3.2.7 Davis and Moore's Theory of Social Stratification	74
	3.2.8 Ronald Myles Dworkin Theory of Equality	75
3.3	Research Model/Matrix	76
3.4	Summary of the Chapter	78
Chapter 4	**MATERIALS AND METHODS**	**79**
4.1	Introduction	79
Section-A	**MATERIALS AND METHODS**	79
4.2	Locale of the Study and Target Population	79
4.3	Respondent and Sample Size	79
4.4	Sampling Techniques	80
4.5	Rapport Building	81
4.6	Secondary Sources	81
4.7	Tools and Techniques of Data Collection	82
	4.7.1 Interview Schedule	82
	4.7.1.1 Mechanics of Structured Interviews	82
	4.7.2 Focus Group Discussions	82

	4.7.2.1 Mechanics of Focus Group Discussions	83
4.8	Data Analysis and Presentations	83
4.9	Conceptual Framework of the Study	84
4.10	Hypotheses of the Study	91
Section-B	**PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA**	**92**
4.11	Overview of Southern Punjab	92
	4.11.1 Population of South Punjab	92
	4.11.2 Social Indicators in South Punjab	93
4.12	Overview of district Lodhran	96
	4.12.1 Culture and History	97
	4.12.2 Demography	98
	4.12.3 Administrative Structure	99
	4.12.4 Infrastructure	100
	4.12.5 Medical Facilities	100
	4.12.6 Recreational Facilities	101
	4.12.7 Water and Sanitation	101
	4.12.8 Education	102
	4.12.9 Educational Indicators	103
	4.12.10 Employment	105
	4.12.11 Poverty Ratio	105
4.13	Summary of the Chapter	106
Chapter 5	**QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS, TESTING OF HYPOTHESES AND INTERPRETATIONS**	**107**
5.1	Introduction	107
Section-A	**UNI-VARIATE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS**	**107**
5.2	Demographic Profile	108
5.3	Profession, Income and Expenditures	115
5.4	Impacts of Living Arrangements	121
5.5	Impact of Governance	125
5.6	Impact of Decision Making and Policy Making	130

5.7	Impact of Social Integration	132
5.8	Impacts of Social Relationships	135
5.9	Impacts of Low of Economic Status	138
5.10	Impacts of Education	146
5.11	Availability of Educational Facilities for Boys and Girls	148
5.12	Accessibility of Educational facilities for the community	150
5.13	Availability of Vocational Training Centers for the Community	151
5.14	Impacts of Health Status	152
5.15	Impacts of Gender Discrimination	159
5.16	Impact of SDOs/NGOs Participation	163
5.17	Impact & Effect of Existing Level of Social Development	165
5.18	Suggestions to Improve Social Development	169
Section-B	**TESTING OF HYPOTHESES**	**171**
5.19	Index Variable Construction	171
	BI-VARIATE ANALYSIS	**173**
Hypothesis 1	Strong Social Integration Positively affects the Social Development	173
Hypothesis 2	Poor Economic Conditions adversely affect the Social Development	175
Hypothesis 3	Lesser the Gender Discrimination, more would be the Social Development	177
Hypothesis 4	Greater the involvement of SDOs/NGOs in Community Development activities, more will be the Social Development	179
Hypothesis 5	Bad Governance negatively affects the Social Development	181
	PEARSON CORRELATION TEST	**183**
5.20	Pearson Correlation Coefficient showing relationship between predicting and response (Social Development) variables	183
5.21	Summary of the Chapter	184

Chapter 6	**QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS**	**186**
6.1	Introduction	186
6.2	Focus Group Discussions	186
	6.2.1 Advantages of Focus Group Discussion	186
	6.2.2 Selection Process of Participants and Locations	186
	6.2.3 Precession of Focus Group Discussion	186
	6.2.4 Beginning the Focus Group Discussion	187
	6.2.5 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Checklist/ Guide	187
	6.2.6 Recording the Focus Group Discussion and Written Notes	188
	6.2.7 Measure Adopted to Improve the Quality of Data	189
	6.2.8 Analysis of Focus Group Discussion	190
6.3	Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) Taken in the Field	191
	6.3.1 First Focus Group Discussion	191
	6.3.2 Second Focus Group Discussion	191
	6.3.3 Third Focus Group Discussion	191
6.4	Methodology for Qualitative Data Collection	191
6.5	Execution of First Focus Group Discussion	192
	6.5.1 Results of First FGD	192
6.6	Execution of Second Focus Group Discussion	194
	6.6.1 Results of second FGD	194
6.7	Execution of Third Focus Group Discussion	194
	6.7.1 Results of Third FGD	194
6.8	Summary of the Chapter	199
Chapter 7	**SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**	**200**
7.1	Introduction	200
7.2	**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**	**200**
7.2.1	Findings of Uni-variate & Bi-variate (Quantitative Data Analysis)	200

	7.2.1.1 Uni-variate Analysis Findings		200
	7.2.1.2 Bi-variate Analysis Findings		207
7.3	Findings of Focus Group Discussions (Qualitative Data Analysis)		208
	7.3.1 Perceptions of Exclusion		209
	7.3.2 Governance		209
	7.3.3 Social Integration and Relationships		210
	7.3.4 Development and Policy Making Decisions		210
	7.3.5 Economic Status		210
	7.3.6 Educational and Health Status		211
	7.3.7 Gender Discrimination and Cultural Diversity		211
	7.3.8 Participation of Development Organizations		212
7.4	Conclusion of the Summary of Findings		212
7.5	**CONCLUSIONS**		**213**
7.5.1	Conclusion of Uni-variate & Bi-variate (Quantitative Data) Analysis		213
7.6	Conclusion of Hypothesis Results		217
7.7	Conclusion of Focus Group Discussions (Qualitative Data) Analysis		219
7.8	**RECOMMENDATIONS**		**221**
7.8	Summary of the Chapter		223
	REFERENCES		**224**
	ANNEXURES		**236**
Section-A	Annexure-I	INTERVIEW SCHEDULE	236
Section-B	Annexure-II	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION Checklist/Guide	252
	Annexure-III	MAP OF DISTRICT LODHRAN-PAKISTAN	253
	Annexure-IV	MAP OF PAKISTAN	254

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Tittles of the Tables	Page No.
1.1	Comparison of Poverty, Deprivation and Exclusion	18
4.1	Show the nature of variables used in the Study	84
4.2	Conceptual Framework and Indicators for the Research	85
4.3	Growth in Population share of South Punjab (million)	93
4.4	Primary Education Statistics of Punjab	94
4.5	Regional distribution of hospitals in Punjab	94
4.6	Population below poverty line in South Punjab	95
4.7	Regional Distribution of Industrial Units in Punjab	96
4.8	Population distribution and Average growth rate	98
4.9	Number of Union Councils in Lodhran	99
4.10	Literacy rates for household members aged 10 years or more	102
4.11	Educational levels of literate population	103
4.12	Number of schools, enrolment and teaching staff	104
4.13	Showing the poverty ratio	105
4.14	Showing the percentage of skilled labor	106
5.1	Showing frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding their Age and Sex	108
5.2	Showing frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding their Language	110
5.3	Frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding their Educational level	112
5.4	Reflection of frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding the Family Structure and Household size	113
5.5	Showing the frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the professions	115
5.6	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding Income, Expenditures and balance of monthly budget	117
5.7	Showing frequency and percentage distribution regarding the	121

	nature of living Arrangements of the respondents (N=400)	
5.8	Showing frequency and percentage distribution regarding the personal transportation means of the respondents (N=400)	123
5.9	Respondent's level of satisfaction regarding the current situation of Governance (N = 400)	125
5.10	Respondent's level of satisfaction regarding the impact of governance (N = 400)	127
5.11	Showing frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the impact of decision and policy making	130
5.12	Showing frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the impact of social integration and intensity	132
5.13	Reflection of frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the nature of social relationships (N = 400)	135
5.14	Showing the respondent's opinions regarding the disintegration with society due to low economic status (N = 400)	138
5.15	Showing the respondent's response with respects to the adequate income to enjoy the basic needs/facilities	139
5.16	Showing the frequency distribution of the respondents with respects to know about the reasons of facilitation by BISP	140
5.17	Showing the respondent's response with respects to change in life status due to BISP help	141
5.18	Frequency distribution of the respondent regarding the reasons of No change in life status of the BISP beneficiaries	142
5.19	Frequency distribution of the respondent's opinions with respects to exclusion of people due to low economic status	143
5.20	Frequency distribution of the respondent's opinions with respects to the negative effects of poverty on social development	144
5.21	Frequency and percentage distributions regarding the impact of education of the respondents (N=400)	146

5.22	Showing the Frequency and percentage distributions regarding the availability of educational facilities for boys and girls	148
5.23	Showing frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding accessibility of educational facilities for community	150
5.24	Showing the frequency and percentage distribution regarding the availability of vocational training center	151
5.25	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the understanding of good health (N = 400)	152
5.26	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents about the satisfaction of available health facilities (N = 400)	153
5.27	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the nature of available health facilities (N = 400)	154
5.28	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the accessibility of government health facilities (N = 400)	155
5.29	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the affordability of private health facilities	156
5.30	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the effects of poor health (N = 400)	157
5.31	Showing the opinions of respondents regarding the discriminatory attitude towards female	159
5.32	Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents regarding the reason of discrimination towards females	160
5.33	Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents regarding exclusion of females and women empowerment (N = 400)	161
5.34	Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondent's responses regarding the involvement of SDOs/NGOs (N = 400)	163
5.35	Frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding	165

	the impact and effect of existing level of social development (N = 400)	
5.36	Frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding the impact of other social problems on development (N = 400)	167
5.37	Frequency and percentage distributions regarding the different suggestions of the respondents	169
5.38	Index variables used during Bi-variate analysis	172
5.39	Association between social integration and social development	173
5.40	Association between monthly income of the respondents and their social development	175
5.41	Association between gender discrimination and social development	177
5.42	Association between participation of SDOs/NGOs and social development	179
5.43	Association between level of governance and social development	181
5.44	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values showing relationship between predicting and response (social development) variables	183

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Tittles of Figures	Page No.
1.1	Dimensions of Governance	25
3.1	Research Model/Matrix	77
5.1	Sex ratio of the respondents	109
5.2	Ages of the respondents	110
5.3	Language of the respondents	111
5.4	Educational level of the respondents	113
5.5	Family structure of the respondents	114
5.6	Household size of the respondents	115
5.7	Professions of the respondents	116
5.8	Monthly income of the respondents	119
5.9	Monthly expenses of the respondents	120
5.10	Ways to balance the income and expenses	121
5.11	Ownership of the houses	122
5.12	Sufficient number of rooms to live peacefully	123
5.13	Personal transportation means	124
5.14	Satisfaction levels of governance	126
5.15	Governance policies and its impacts	129
5.16	Impacts of decision and policy making	131
5.17	Impacts of social disintegration	134
5.18	Nature of relationships	137
5.19	Low economic status due to disintegration	139
5.20	Response about adequate income to enjoy facilities	140
5.21	Response to know about BISP facilitation	141
5.22	Change in life status due to BISP help	142
5.23	Reasons behind no change in life status	143
5.24	Opinions of respondents regarding social exclusion due to low economic status	144

5.25	Opinions of respondents regarding poverty and social development	145
5.26	Impact of education	148
5.27	Availability of educational facilities for boys and girls	149
5.28	Accessibility of educational facilities	150
5.29	Availability of vocational training center	151
5.30	Understanding regarding good health	153
5.31	Satisfaction level regarding health facilities	154
5.32	Nature of health facilities	155
5.33	Accessibility of available health facilities	156
5.34	Affordability of available health facilities	157
5.35	Effects of poor/weak health	159
5.36	Opinion regarding gender discrimination	160
5.37	Reasons of gender discrimination	161
5.38	Opinion regarding exclusion of females and women empowerment	162
5.39	Involvement of SDOs/NGOs	164
5.40	Effect of existing level of social development	166
5.41	Impact of other social problems on development	169
5.42	Association between social integration and social development	174
5.43	Association between monthly income and social development	176
5.44	Association between gender discrimination and social development	144
5.45	Association between participation of SDOs/NGOs and social development	180
5.46	Association between level of governance and social development	182

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise is for Almighty Allah alone, the most merciful and the most compassionate and the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H), the most perfect and exalted among the ever born on the surface of earth, who is, for ever a torch of guidance and light of knowledge for humanity.

I am indebted to Prof. Dr. Anwar Alam for his guidance, supervision and inspiration with which the uphill task of this research turned into a luxury for me. His gentle and tender disposition remained a source of encouragement during my research efforts.

I extend my gratitude to all the members of Graduate Study Committee i.e. Prof. Dr. Johar Ali, Prof. Dr. Rasheed Khan, Prof. Dr. Musawar Shah and Prof. Dr. Taj Muharram Khan.

Special thanks are extended to the Director Institute of Social Work, Sociology and Gender Studies (ISSG) and convener Graduate Study Committee Prof. Dr. Niaz Muhammad for his timely processing of this research work.

I extend my thanks to Dr. Abdul Hameed Malik for his greatest encouragement to achieve this success.

At the end, I extend my thanks to Mr. Safdar Hussain Wahga, Kamran Ishfaq and to all stakeholders and respondents for their cooperation during this research study.

Muhammad Shabbir Ch.

ABSTRACT

This study describes the impact of exclusion of poor communities on social development in district Lodhran. The study circulates around the involvement of poor communities of district Lodhran, particularly BISP beneficiaries and responsible major stakeholders of social development. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiaries in district Lodhran were the respondent and connivance sampling technique was used for the selection of 400 respondents for quantitative study and 27 participants were involved in 03 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Interview schedule was used as a tool of quantitative while Question guide/Checklist was developed as a tool for qualitative data collection. Uni-vairate and Bi-variate analysis has been made through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) while quantitative data analysis was made by content analysis (thematic analysis).

Uni-variate and bivariate analysis results reflected that people are thumb engraver and their income is less as compared to their expenses. People have large family sizes and prefer to live in joint families in small homes with less number of rooms. Agriculture is the largest profession and majority uses bicycle/motor cycle for personal transportation in emergency. The people were unhappy with the governmental policies and they suffer from discrimination and exploitation. Economic as well as social resources are grabbed by the rich and the poor is left cramped. Lawlessness prevails as the law enforcement agencies are puppets in the hands of bigwigs. All community development decisions and policies are made by the rich people in the area. Excluded people were not aware about importance of tax revenue and its proper utilization. Exclusion slows down the process of social development in district Lodhran, the poor can not avail themselves timely help, even their relatives, friends and colleagues do not support them at the time of emergency. As for as

hypotheses testing results are concerned, weak situation of integration among the poor people which slow down the social development in the area is clearly reflected from the results of Hypothesis 1, "strong social integration leads to higher social development" is accepted which reflects the significant association was seen between the social integration and social development. Hypothesis 2 "low economic status also negatively affects social development" is accepted reflects the strong significance because people were unhappy with this BISP support because this support made no significant change in lives of BISP beneficiaries. Gender discrimination was found at large scale in district Lodhran. Hypothesis 3 "if there is lesser gender discrimination, more would be the Social Development" is also accepted that negative association observed between gender discrimination and social development. Acceptance of Hypothesis 4 "the greater involvement of SDOs/NGOs on development activities positively affects the social development" in the area which indorsed response of the community that poor people have never been called upon by NGOs/SDOs or government departments in community development programmes. Moreover, Hypothesis 5 "bad governance is negatively associated with the social development" is accepted. Quantitative and qualitative study results clearly supported the researcher's model. Therefore, inevitably, if prevailing conditions of poverty, governance, social integration, gender discrimination would be improved and involvement of government agencies and community development organizations is increased then exclusion of poor people would be reduced which will improve social development in district Lodhran. Consequently there is an immense need to ensure inclusion of poor community members in the process of social development in district Lodhran on urgent basis.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

Pakistan has approximately 180 million inhabitants which express the 146th ranking out of 187 countries in the world, 21% of whom live on less than US$1.25/day. Poor communities are highly excluded due to their own poor level of awareness about the accessibility of their human rights and the provision of daily basic needs. Irresponsible behavior and cold response by service providing stakeholders/institutions added the exclusion of poor communities in Pakistan. This situation leaves such communities highly excluded from the mainstream and this is continuously increasing with passage of time in Pakistan (Human Development Index, 2013).

In Pakistan, social structure is strongly complex and divided into different social groups like [1]Biradaries, [2]Quoms, Clans, [3]Zimindars and Landless [4]Harees etc. This prevailing social structure has a significant impact on resource distribution, socio-economic status, gender dynamics (especially women involvement in the process of decision making and access to education and health facilities) and attitude towards social development and good governance.

At present, number of non-monetary and particular indicators were developed that tap on exclusion of poor people and their opinions. These indicators at longitudinally and at the cross-sectional levels help us for further purifying clarity of discrimination, inequality and its causes. A preliminary indicator of exclusion pointed out those people and individuals who have low revenue and are underprivileged, explicitly face arrears with payments and/or live in ruthless homes (having no homes to reside, no latrines) and absence of elementary necessities and needs (like meat/chicken/fish for eating) unable to purchase

---

[1] *Extended Kinship Network*
[2] *Caste*
[3] *Farmers*
[4] *People Working on lands of Landlords*

new dresses and unable to meet the expense of week end holiday entertainments outside the home (Dirven H.J.*et. al* 2001).

Commencing from abysmally low levels of social and economic development in 1947, Pakistan has come a long way. There have been impressive gains in a number of areas. However, the pace of development, particularly in the social sector, has not been what it could or should have been. The nature of development has been alarming. Despite more than sixty years of development effort, high exclusion and poverty, low literacy, high incidence of diseases, low integration among human beings, increasing rate of discrimination and political instability continue to persist. More seriously, inequality in income, nutritional intake and access to basic services make the poor communities more excluded. On the other hand, policymakers in Pakistan have been constrained in responding to these challenges due to bad governance and poor grip on the government machinery. Attention to exclusion is perhaps more important than poverty. While exclusion does cause deprivation and hardships for those affected by it, high degrees of inequality ingrained in the structure of society and the economy, and reinforced by policy actions, contribute to a sense of grievance and injustice, promote despondency and anger, and generate social and political instability (Social Policy and Development Centre, 2012).

1.2 Origins of the Concept of Exclusion:

"Exclusion" is vacant container that emerged as a social issue in social sciences and as a subject to study in the late 1980s, so it is not a primitive idea in the social sciences. The vacant container has since been filled with a large quantity of pages, discourses and images and changing patterns of academia. With this understanding and speedy spread of exclusion nationally and internationally, the phrase "exclusion" is exercised with different ways at multiple places in different times and indicates its impact institutionally, politically, historically and geopolitically.

The "exclusion" may act like a spot to see socio-political systems. During, 1970s, the modern concept of "exclusion" developed in France. It is linked with alleged failure in social cohesion, subsequent civil society disorder in the late 1960s in the framework of rising rate of joblessness which directly hit social and economic inequalities. Its historic

roots can be linked with Aristotle. During the poverty discourse in France, the use of this phenomenon spread through the different institutions of European Union. The United Kingdom (UK) elected new labor government adopted it particularly enthusiastically, in the late 1990s and International Labor Organization (ILO) took initiative to spread out this phenomenon into less economically developed countries. The concept of "exclusion" has been credited for its political acceptance and it has been claimed that its flexible nature permits it to be affordable to a huge sphere of politics. This appearance has been connected with the individualism and uprising of neo-liberalism philosophy in 1970s (Silver, 1994).

Moreover, the acceptance of "exclusion" may be attributable towards a faith that this bargains an original perspective on the social world. At multi-angled understanding, exclusion has the ability to deliver latest visions toward the conditions, reasons and concerns of poverty, discrimination, inequalities, disparity and deprivation and it provide exemplary route to educative measures. The boundaries of emerged idea in the industrialized countries of the northern areas with organized and well-established structures for states with poor discipline, insignificant well-being facility, strong casual economic conditions and huge bulk of the population facing life-threatening poverty, have been marked out. Broadly, the threat that "exclusion" can be used like a curtain to cheat dangerous poverty and as a punching indicator to make the poor accountable for their poor status has also been recognized (Johen, 1997).

1.3 The European Roots of Exclusion:

Amartya (2000) has also indorsed and pointed out that the historic origin of the notion of "exclusion" is linked with Aristotle. To review the consideration of modern attention towards exclusion started in 1974. The Secretary of State for Social Action in a French Gaullist government, René Lenoir promoted this concept for the first time. In France, social cohesion is a ley of cultural and political apprehension. Its roots can be sketched back to the 18th Century Enlightenment, which highlighted harmony and the idea of the state as the quintessence of the well-being of the nation: well compressed in radical demands for "Equality, Liberty and Fraternity". Emile Durkheim, French sociologist, reflects these apprehensions in his essays in the late 19th century (1895) by giving specific

standing to cohesion and the problems created by frail social bonds of relationship among individuals of society and nation-states in his theoretical work. Current historical events like shocking finish to France's historic colonial perspective and socio-political disorder strengthened French fear with the role of nation in popularizing social cohesion, or according to René Lenoir, in averting the retrogressive exclusion. The arrival of concept of "exclusion" in France during 1970s is linked with the progresses of the nation along with its emerging disaster. Robert Castel (1997) claimed that French society, like other European countries, solved the matter of "the social question" through passing 'from tutelage to contract' during the Middle Ages and 19th century, and 'from contract to statute' in 20th century. It happened in framework of nations and societies that provide complete jobs where salaried base relationships were the base of "extension" of citizenship. According to Lenoir by his notion "less excluded", he was indicating towards different groups of population who were incapable to discover a point in the salary nexus. As people in large numbers were unemployed and hence omitted from the salary spheres, the exploration for different means to compensate the individuals and groups in risky labor market settings began. As the time passes, this is linked with individualization of human defense in setting of globalization and cumulative labor elasticity (Rosanvallon, 1995; Castel, 1998, 2004; Esping-Andersen, 2000).

1.4 Exclusion as a Process;

"Exclusion" may be referred as a procedure or a process. This includes the organized and planned rejection to rights of jobs and facilities, disavowal of the right to contribute at equivalent bases in economic, socio-political and cultural spheres of relationships. "Exclusionary processes" happens at several stages as it may happen inside and between households, family, villages, cities, states, and at global level. "Exclusionary process" is an actor-oriented way of thinking and it is very meaningful since it digs out who is doing what and in relationship with whom. It is the source of information for development agencies at international level to detect those vibrant processes which existed already. In Western Europe, "exclusion" has been converted into a strategy and educational treatise. "Exclusion" is a wider notion than income poverty. This comprises on such wide-ranging aspects such as lack of employment, easy approach to basic education, child and maternal

healthcare facilities, living circumstances, as well as human involvement. The leading spheres of social development where poor communities excluded are;

- Economic/Labor market Exclusion
- Educational Exclusion
- Health oriented Exclusion
- Housing oriented Exclusion
- Political decision making
- Administrative policy making etc.

1.4.1 Relationship between Exclusion and Poverty;

Under the multidimensional definition of poverty, it was observed that people who are excluded as poor but there are numerous significant differences among the notions of "poverty" and "exclusion":

(i) In a society, huge number of individuals may be deprived, (i.e. involved in adversative amalgamation) but it does not mean that the majority are excluded;

(ii) "Exclusion" infers relative deprivation and inequality while poverty does not;

(iii) "Exclusion" entails that processes of "exclusion" and institutional processes are responsible for excluding, whereas poverty does not (Howarth, 1998).

Poverty is shifted as a complex unit of positive and negative aspects and not as a "package" that shakes the chances of an individual who is experiencing poverty. Different features that manipulate an individual's likelihood of being poor include "private" transfer of wealth and the 'public' transmission of assets from one generation to the next and these can be positive or negative.

1.4.2 Relationship between Exclusion and Inequality;

The concepts of inequality and exclusion are closely interconnected. In unbalanced societies, some groups of individuals face discrimination which ultimately leads to exclusion. Similarly, exclusion encompasses through unfairness. Vertical inequalities

emphasizes on individual whereas horizontal inequalities are concerned with groups. Both vertical and horizontal inequalities are multidimensional, passing through economic and socio-political shapes of exclusion. So, horizontal inequalities are not severe enough to lead to a condition expressed as "exclusion" (Andersen, 2002).

Different strategies and policies to decrease horizontal inequalities and exclusion can be quite similar; both apply multidirectional method and deal with crowds or groups instead of individuals. Both are concerned with rich people, carrying exclusion/horizontal inequality and are careful about urgent requirement to formulate the strategies and initiatives to decrease "exclusion". In Latin America, discourse of exclusion, for example, appeared partially as a consequence of extensive appreciation of extreme level inequality in the whole area. In sub-Saharan Africa, different discussions regarding the decline of poverty are progressively concentrated on inequality, as an initial point for exclusion to be eliminated (Ruth, 1998).

1.4.3 Relationships between Exclusion, Conflict, Insecurity and Consequences;

Generally, close connections were seen among "exclusion" and "conflict and insecurity", in terms of causes and consequences. Exclusion is considered as primary cause of conflict and consequences. Numbers of considerable view-points were noted that "exclusion" produces different situations where conflicts can occur and such conflicts can be in the shape civic conflicts to violent/armed conflicts including the different forms of terrorism.

Rigorously disadvantaged groups with common features like same religion may adopt alternatives of violent conflict to claim rights and restore disparities/inequalities. Group differences are not enough in themselves to cause conflict, but social exclusion and horizontal inequalities provide fertile ground for violent mobilization. Hence, the concept of social exclusion can help in conflict resolution because it identifies some of the causes of conflict. By analyzing why some societies with sharp horizontal inequalities suffer conflict and others do not, it has become evident that conflict occurs most frequently when socio-economic and political horizontal inequalities are combined. It is clear from the picture of the conflicts that they happen mostly when socio-economic and political inequalities are joined. Having the awareness of exclusion and inequality, therefore, can be

a necessary initial stage for international development practitioners for the prevention of conflict (Atkinson, 1998). Interestingly, one side of the mirror reflects that "exclusion" is the cause of conflict, while the other side shows that it can also appear as consequence of conflict. Universal conflict can marginalize entire nations (Room, 2002).

1.4.4 Globalization and Exclusion;

Globalization is an imbalanced and publicly uneven system. The important variations that are happening in global system are impacting on the exclusion/inclusion of those producers/workers who are outdated dwellers or new contestants to the informal economy, especially focusing on women producers and workers. It happens in "Asia", "Africa and Latin America/Caribbean" and in some countries of "Europe" and "North America". It contains both self-employed/own account workers and paid workers in the informal economy.

1.4.5 Why "Poor People" are excluded;

In unbalanced community, people are excluded due to the following reasons;

- Poor and low economic status
- No or less involvement of poor's in decision making and policy making
- Less provision of basic facilities like, education, health, water and sanitation, housing, security
- Absence of good governance
- Non-involvement of common people in public/community development decisions
- Presence of feudalism and capitalist systems
- Unawareness or ignorance of poor communities

1.5 Definitions and Explanations of Basic Concepts:

1.5.1 Exclusion;

"Exclusion" is the state which narrates to be powerless to enjoy the different levels of involvement which the nation takes for granted. This is multi-dimensional, many-sided, dynamic and complex idea which the European Union's (EU's) defines as,

"Certain individuals are pushed to the edge of society and prevented from participating fully by virtue of their poverty, or lack of basic competencies and lifelong learning opportunities, or as a result of discrimination. This distances them from job, income and education opportunities as well as social and community networks and activities. They have little access to power and decision-making bodies and thus often feel powerless and unable to take control over the decisions that affect their day to day live". (European Commission in April 2005)

According to Byrne (1999) "exclusion is a procedure to break the societal networking and collective bonds among the individual and groups of the society. Social networking means to constitute social unity, cohesion, integration and solidarity among the individuals and groups. Social exclusion disallow the clear involvement of individual in set patterns of a society and disallow to enjoy all kind of resources, sociability, recognition, and self-identity.

According to Young (2002) "Social Development" is defined as; it is an alternative phenomenon in the social order of a social clusters ; a change in social institutions, human behaviors, natural world and social relationships of any society.

"Exclusion" has different dimensions under different context. García Roca (1998) for example, identifies three dimensions to exclusion:

1. Structural/Economic Dimension: A structural/economic dimension mentions the absence of physical/material resources which are linked with exclusion from the labor market;

2. Contextual or Social Dimension: A contextual or social dimension, states low integration among the members of family and the community;
3. Subjective/Personal Dimension: A subjective/personal dimension means the destruction of self-respect and the expansion of anomie.

1.5.2 Social Deprivation;

Social deprivation is the decrease or elimination of cultural interaction among an individual and the rest of society. Deprivation means that something is missing, and the situation is serious. If you are facing "sleep *deprivation*," you haven't slept for a long time. Relative deprivation is the practice of being deprived of something to which one believes oneself to be eligible. It describes the feelings of discontented people when they match their situations to others and understand that they have less of what they believe themselves to be entitled than those around them.

Deprivation refers to the experience of negative discrepancies among genuine expectations and present actualities. This terminology is used in social sciences to express feelings or processes of political, economic or social deprivation that are relative instead of absolute. More recently, marginalization in education field reflects the educational deprivation (Schaefer 2001).

Social deprivation is comprised in a wide framework of interrelated aspects that contribute to exclusion; these aspects under wide framework are poverty, mental illness, poor and low education and low social and economic situations. The terminology "social deprivation" is somewhat confusing and lacks a concrete definition. Due to some social indicators such as low social and economic situations and poor/low education one may have inadequate access to the social world with social deprivation. The socially deprived may experience "a deprivation of fundamental abilities due to absence of freedom, rather than only low income." This absence of freedoms may include decreased dignity, political voice, or opportunity (Bolderson, 1995).

1.5.3 Development;

Generally, "development" is used by Western Sociologist to mean industrialization, economic development/growth and individual's life status linked with prosperity, such as high life expectancy, good health care services, compulsory free education, etc. Countries, those have not yet attained these aims and goals are told to be "undeveloped" and are often termed as Less Developed Countries (LDCs). Development is a process where people enjoy the elementary necessities by eliminating the obstacles to liberty like poverty, dictatorship and unaccountable government, lack of opportunity, systematic social deprivation, lack of functioning infrastructure, and repression. Development depends on people's ability to make good choices in their economic, political, and social lives (Sen, 2000).

Gilbert Rist's, 1991, defined development as "Development consists of a set of practices, sometimes appearing in conflict with one another, which require "for the reproduction of society" the general, transformation and destruction of the natural environment and of social relations. Its aim is to increase the production of commodities (goods and services) geared, by way of exchange to effective demand.

1.5.4 Economic Development;

The "University of Iowa's Center for International Finance and Development" states that:

"Economic development is a term that economists, politicians, and others have used frequently in the 20th century. The concept, however, has been in existence in the West for centuries. Modernization, Westernization, and especially Industrialization are other terms people have used while discussing economic development. Economic development has a direct relationship with the environment".

1.5.5 Social Development;

According to "United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)" social development" "*one that is concerned with processes of change that lead to improvements in human well-being, social relations and social institutions, and that are*

equitable, sustainable, and compatible with principles of democratic governance and social justice. Social development is a process that results in the transformation of social structures to improve the capacity of a society in order to fulfill its objectives. It aims specifically in developing power to elevate expansion of human activity".

One of the first formal definitions to be offered by a social work scholar, Paiva (1977, p.323), used this approach to suggest that social development is "the development of the capacity of people to work continuously for their own and society's welfare. Omer (1979, p. 15,16), defined social development that it is a process that brings about an integrated, balanced and unified social and economic development of society, and one that gives expression to the values of human dignity, equality and social justice. A more recent definition of social development by Aspalter and Singh (2008, p. 2), is "social development is a planned and directed change that enables people to achieve greater happiness, satisfaction and peaceful life.

Social development, or social change, is the phrase that states about the modification of social hierarchy in a society. Notions of sociocultural evolution and social progress also reflect the social development of any community. This is the logical approach that society always moves forward by dialectical means, or evolutionary means. The expression can also refer to a specific paradigmatic move within the socio-economic spheres.

Social development first attracted widespread attention through the principles set out in the millennium goals of the United Nations in1995 (the Copenhagen Declaration - „World Summit for Social Development"). These revealed how social development should serve to build up egalitarian and solidaristic communities and create societies in which human beings can live together in peace and in which their basic rights are respected (Midgley 1995, p. 25).

1.5.6 Sustainable Development;

Sustainable development is a broad concept that encompasses a range of issues related to economic, ecological and social/human dimensions. There exist several hundred definitions of the concept, and an early definition by Pearce, Barbier and Markandya

(1990) suggested that sustainable development should imply that no generation in the future will be worse off than the present generation. Implicitly, society should not allow decreases in welfare over time. Historically, the links between climate change and sustainable development have often been defined primarily as lying between mitigation and development. Nonetheless, climate change adaptation is now often associated with sustainable development in the literature (AFDB et al. 2003; Munasinghe and Swart 2005; Klein et al. 2007), meaning that sustainable development presents a natural entry point for the work in this thesis, as it is in most adaptation studies. A number of studies highlight the benefits of adopting more sustainable practices leading to increased economic efficiency in the longer term (Johnson and Walck 2004; Epstein and Roy 2003). It is also increasingly acknowledged that development paths and adaptive capacity are intrinsically linked (Yohe, 2007). This becomes true when economic development is achieved in the sense of sustainability, and economic development is regarded as an adaptation in itself. And second, as Smit (1993) argues, adaptation is a practical means of achieving sustainable development. As will be illustrated in the following section, therefore, the development path is an important contributor to the degree of a system's vulnerability. As Yohe (2007) noted that vulnerability to climate change impacts will be most severe when they are experienced together with other stresses. These stresses include components of sustainable development such as access to resources, poverty and food security.

1.5.7 Definitions of Poverty, its Dimensions and Types;

1.5.7.1 Definitions of Poverty;

Depending on the situational context, poverty has been defined in different angles by different theorist and well-known development scholars. Poverty has been divided into two major types namely, relative poverty and absolute poverty.

Simply poverty can be defined as "a condition wherein a person cannot satisfy his or her basic needs, namely, food, shelter, clothing, health and education" (Levitas, 1998).

According to World Bank (2009);

The World Bank defines poverty in absolute terms. The bank defines extreme poverty as living on less than US$1.25 per day> (PPP), and moderate poverty as less than $2 a day. It has been estimated that in 2008, 1.4 billion people had consumption levels below US$1.25 a day and 2.7 billion lived on less than $2 a day.

"Poverty is an income level which is below to a specific level to encounter basic daily needs. This specific minimum level is called the "poverty line". Important things which are essential to satisfy daily basic needs vary in different countries and they are different in different times. Hence, every country uses these lines which are suitable to its level of development, societal norms and values. Level of the need of basic commodities is same everywhere with minimal differences. Reflection of poverty is expressed in different shapes like; Poverty is hunger, absence of housing, being sick and not being able to see a doctor, not having approach to go to school, is not having an employment, fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is a baby's falling ill by impure drinking water and unsafe sanitation conditions. Poverty is hopelessness, powerlessness, absence of successful demonstration and liberty".

According to World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen (1995);

"Poverty is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services. It includes a lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or no access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries: as mass poverty in many developing countries, pockets of poverty amid wealth in developed countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter

destitution of people who fall outside family support systems, social institutions and safety nets".

According to United Nations (2001);

"Fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothing a family, not having a school or clinic to go, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation".

1.5.7.2 Dimensions of Poverty;

According to the nature and situation, poverty has different dimensions, as mentioned below;

- A *material* dimension reflecting the absence of food, clothing etc.
- A *psychological* dimension showing the weakness of respect, self-esteem trust and fear.
- A *political* dimension indicating the lack of power and presentation.
- A *social* dimension, poor and not approachable education, health, work conditions.

1.5.7.3 Types of Poverty;

Poverty is divided into two major types, absolute and relative poverty. .

(1) ***Absolute poverty;***

Absolute poverty is defined as "it is set patterns and standards which are reliable among countries over time. The World Bank defines extreme poverty as "living of one individual on less than US $1.25 per day, and *moderate poverty* as less than $2 a day". It estimates that "in 2001, 1.1 billion people had consumption levels below $1 a day and 2.7 billion lived on less than $2 a day" (World Bank, 2009)".

(2) *Relative poverty;*

Relative poverty is defined as "it is a measure of income inequality". Frequently, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income. Some other important inequality matrices which are used to measure relative poverty like the "Gini-coefficient" and the "Theil Index". It is also exercised as official tool to measure poverty rats in some developed countries.

These poverty statistics tools quantify inequality instead of material dispossession, adversity and hardships. The measurements are usually based on a person's yearly income and frequently take no account of total wealth. Major poverty line used in the "Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development" (OECD) and the "European Union" is based on "economic distance", income level established at sixty percent of the median household income (World Bank, 2009).

1.5.7.4 Human Poverty;

Human poverty comprises the range of different dimensions connected with poverty, though income poverty is standing on just a single indicator. It contains deprivation on a material level, e.g. justifiable shelter, deficiency of appropriate food, suitable clothing and working activities. It covers social deprivation, like absence of job, less involvement of poor people in community institutions and low literacy rate.

The "United Nation's Economic and Social Council" (2008) has defined human poverty as:

"A denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothing a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living and not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation".

1.6 Poverty in Pakistan:

Not a single remedy or solution is available to eradicate poverty in Pakistan because it is a multidimensional phenomenon and not only an issue of shortage of earnings, but also the absence of daily fundamental necessities and needs of human beings. In Pakistan, the falling style in poverty during 1970s and 1980s was reversed in 1990s and it is accepted by the economist. Hence, the duration of 1990s was very crucial and very significant when poverty was going up and the overall growth and development falling down in Pakistan. In Pakistan, the growth rate remained almost 06 % in the last four decades. It was notable growth rate, but no trickle down effects were observed or seen as they should be and poverty was continuing. Between the rich and the poor a big difference of income distribution was persisting. According to Haq & Bhatti (2002), in1996, this income difference reflects that the 20% of household at bottom received 07% income share and 20% at top received 49.4% share of the income.

According to World Economic Survey 2006, out of around 6.5 billion total population of the world, 5.1 billion populations were from poor or under developed nations while the remaining 1.3 billion belongs to developed nations of the world. According to Pakistan Economic Survey, the estimated total population of Pakistan in the year 2004 was 159.19 million people. Due to continuing increase in population of the country, it is estimated that the total population of Pakistan will be 294.99 million at the end of 2050. This drastic speed in population growth and human poverty is dilemma for the people of Pakistan. On contrary, the poverty indicators of the year 2001 and 2005 Headcount Index, poverty gap index and poverty severity index indicate that poverty is decreasing in Pakistan.

In 1947, at the time of partition and independence, Pakistan inherited only one university, one Textile Mill and one Jute Factory along with the most backward parts of South Asia. Even then the country has made marvelous development and its per Capita GNP remains the highest in South Asia. Poverty elimination programs helped many of the poor to participate and rise up during the last decade. But the worldwide financial crisis and other issues like terrorism and the burden of Refugees has decelerated Pakistani population growth. Usually, poverty has been up in rural areas and low in the cities in Pakistan. 30

million populations live in rural areas out of the total 40 million living below the poverty line and it rose in 1990s in the rural areas. The income gap among urban and rural areas of the Pakistan developed. This situation has been credited to uneven influence of economic incidents among rural and urban areas.

In the different regions of Pakistan, there are also important heterogeneities which participate to the country's growing poverty. The rural areas of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had the highest and the urban areas of province Sindh had the lowermost levels of poverty in the 1999 Fiscal year. The different regions of Punjab province also have significant gradients in poverty.

In Pakistan, increase in poverty is a major concern. Almost one-quarter of the population of Pakistan is categorized poor as of October 2006, although the average-class has matured in Pakistan to 35 million. 17.2% of the total population survives underneath the poverty line as of 2008, which is the lowermost digit in the history of Pakistan. The falling situation in poverty as seen in Pakistan in the duration of 1970s-1980s was inverted in 1990s by weaker federal strategies and rambling corruption. In the field of economics this has been called as the "*poverty bomb*".

Pakistan's Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.572, greater than that of neighboring Bangladesh's 0.543, in 2009. Pakistan's Human Development Index (HDI) still stands worse than that of nearby India's at 0.612. In the Fiscal year 1991, events of poverty in Pakistan rose from22- 26% to 32–35%. As per the statistics of the reports of the World Bank (2009) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) reports (2010), they have subsequently fallen to 25–26%. These statistics reflect contradiction with statistics showed in the report prepared by the Government of Pakistan that the poverty rates are only 23.1%. Moreover, the World Bank report statistics (2009) reflected that the poverty rate dropped to 17.2% in 2007-08.

Human Development Index (2010) shows, 60.3% of Pakistan's population lives on under $2 a day, compared to 75.6% in nearby India and 81.3% in nearby Bangladesh, and some 22.6% live under $1 a day, compared to 41.6% in India and 49.6% in Bangladesh. Highly uneven distribution of wealth is persisted in Pakistan. According to the United Nations

Human Development Report (2010), Pakistan's human development indicators, especially those for women, fall significantly below those of countries with comparable levels of per-capita income. Infant mortality rate in Pakistanis is very higher (88/1000) than the South Asian average (83/1000).

Table: 1.1: Comparison of Poverty, Deprivation and Exclusion

Poverty	Deprivation	Exclusion
One-dimensional	Multi-dimensional	Multi-dimensional
Physical needs	Physical need Material needs	Physical need Material needs Societal Participation
Distributional	Distributional	Distributional Rational
Static	Static	Dynamic
Individual Household	Individual Household	Individual Household & Community

Source: Barnes, 2005

1.7 Shift of Poverty to Exclusion and Relationship between Poverty & Exclusion:

1.7.1 Shift of Poverty to Exclusion;

Usually, the shift from poverty to "exclusion" in Europe has been referred to the increase of neo-liberal philosophy and the culture of the individual from the 1970s onwards (Veit-

Wilson, 1998; Byrne, 1999; Levitas, 2005; Gough & Eisenschitz, 2006). Gough and Eisenschitz (2006) argued that in neo-liberal political economies, the concept of poverty as 'a bad luck occasioned by the notions of the market' (2006:2) has been succeeded by the notion of "exclusion" understood as impartial from social life, generally, and the labor market, particularly. This shift is connected in turn to a criticism of "Universalist Welfare State Policies" depicted in neo-liberalism as:

"Expensive and wasteful, as a disincentive to provide for one's self, as nationally centrist and dictatorial, and as sapping individuals' enterprise and independence and limiting their choice"(2006:2).

In a same manner, John Veit-Wilson (1998) argued that "exclusion" in France and in Europe in the 1980s was: *"A discourse deliberately chosen for closure, to exclude other potential discourses in European political debate and to depoliticize poverty as far as income distribution was concerned" (Veit-Wilson, 1998:97).*

1.7.2 Relationship between Poverty and Exclusion;

In order to illuminate the connections among the notions of poverty and exclusion, there is a need of explaining them properly. Exclusion has become progressively popular in the duration of the last two decade. In spite of this admiration, the concept is still nebulous and defines a multitude of states, processes and outcomes.

- First, it shelters social and economic problems and exclusion is linked with notions as poverty, discrimination, underclass, inequality, deprivation and marginality.
- Second, the clarifications of why exclusion varies from those concentrating individual's behavior to those under scoring the inadequacies of the welfare system. Furthermore, some combine these two discourses (Levitas1998).
- Third, various groups are considered to have great risk of exclusion among those are mentally and physically handicapped, elderly handicapped, drug addicts, school dropouts, suicidal people, abused children, immigrants and unemployed youth.
- Fourth and last, this notion is used to depict a number of deficiencies, starting from lack of civic rights, employment or education rights, through lack of capital and

material possessions to lack of social relationships and networks, humanity and respectable fulfillment (Silver 1994: 541, Levitas 1998).

From this theoretical debate, two different approaches to exclusion can be recognized: One that emphasizes on extreme measures in accordance with the concept of *'catastrophic rupture'*, and second that reduces problems that are more in accordance with the idea of social relationships, i.e. social integration, social participation and social membership. To some extent this difference overlaps with approaches that look at exclusion as a last outcome, a social process and a risk, respectively. In the previous approach number of homeless, drug addicts, children living in the streets and rigorously underprivileged communities are focused. On the other hand in the second approach the social condition of individuals is focused, i.e. their relation to family, peer groups and friends, or their involvement in civil activities.

1.8 Dimensions and Indicators of Exclusion:

1.8.1 Dimensions;

According to Barnes (2005) study pointed seven different dimensions,

- Financial situation
- Ownership of durable goods
- The quality of housing
- Neighborhood perception
- Personal social networking
- Physical health
- Psychological well-being

1.8.2 Indicators of Exclusion;

Burchardt, Le Grand and Piachaud (2002) pointed out the following interlinked indicators of participation of any individual in common daily activities of society, these indicators are,

i. Consumption and savings
ii. Production
iii. Political engagement
iv. Social interaction

1.9 Exclusion and Development in Pakistan:

Since 1947, exclusion remains unaccepted interruption to the development of Pakistan as a nation, particularly to upgrade the well-being of females which leads to disregard of female participation in social development. "Exclusion and discrimination" keeps the vital part of community outside the resources and authority. In spite of struggles put by different organization and government of Pakistan, the situation is prevailing to a greater extent.

"Exclusion" generates apprehensions since it encompasses the rejection for possession, disavowal of chance for compulsory education, health maintenance, shelter and housing, entertaining and recreational facilities, rejection of human interaction and relationships, rejection to entree to social spaces, rejection to demonstration and involvement in social, economic and political participation. The frontward to exclusion must be the inclusion of weaker community in all the developing circles.

According to Mughees (1999) "Exclusion is a persistent social problem. Exclusion creates the big differences between 'in' and 'out' and 'haves' and 'have not's. To reach at this situation, society must have certain characteristics like, unequal distribution of economic, social and cultural resources. Since the social structure has a close relationship with economic, social, political and physical domain of every individual, the scarcity of any individual from these spheres of daily needs leads towards social exclusion and this

situation has a negative relationship with poverty, good governance and social development in rural Pakistan".

1.10 Historical Perspective of Exclusion:

Today, communities cannot contest exclusion and poverty without examining the disparities and dissimilarities among the communities. Within a population, financial differences contain inequalities in the rotation of financial capitals (income and material resources). It gives estimation what poorest and richest people earn and an image of the change among average (mean or median) income. Income variations are discovered which tend to affect the consumption of services and goods by human beings and households, in the shape of capacities and worth. In poverty, as a consequence, few human beings are capable to manage basic services like food, cloth and heating, while the rest who are lucky enough to be capable to have such essentials, however, requisite to focus a higher percentage of expenses on 'basic necessities' for example drinking, shelter & housing, heating, diet, leaving little or no disposable income for more purchases.

On the other hand, people with strong economic status attribute a far bigger portion of expenses to 'non-compulsory' like holidays, walking towards restaurants and other leisureliness events and devour more goods and services. Disparity and social inequity mean that people do not possess same communal positions. This discrimination is very closely related to "exclusion" that it limits individuals from full and equal participation in the working environment of society. In every society, labor market is hub of economic development, so exclusion in labor market is the important key form of exclusion which is prominent in the shape of joblessness. The absence of labor market has a direct impact on income inequalities. Though, number of social issues was covered by exclusion like gender discrimination and race issues, education, citizenship and health status. It is a big task for officials to counter all this multi-dimensional inequality and the European Commission's Euro barometer analysis are mostly used as a supporting way. (European Commission in April 2005)

1.11 Governance and Exclusion:

Process of urbanization in developing countries increases with an exceptional rate. In 1950, United Nations forecast's that right now, just 30 percent population of the world was metropolitan. It was pointed out in a famous publication *"Planet of Slums"* (Mike Davis, 2006) that above 70 percent population will be urban and mostly in the poorest and developing nations till 2050. Uncounted demands of jobs, facilities of education, facilities of housing and shelter, facilities of health, facilities of sanitation and pure water, transportation and energy are making urban centers ungovernable. Including Pakistan, in developing nation's exclusion increases rapidly among urbanized towns. Number of issues are going to be emerged due to this urbanization, like, marginalized grow and a few prosper and flourish, life standards is stressful in urban cities and good governance is a big task. It should be thought that why few urbanized cities are governed in a better way as compared to others which are governed poorly? Why few urbanized areas are best prototypes of inclusion, progressive governance and mutual harmony, whereas others are picture of exclusion and are rapidly suffering from weaker and bad governance? What type of governance should we suggest for better Pakistan in future? What is promise of urban future in Pakistan?

1.11.1 Good Governance;

According to UN-HABITAT, good urban governance is characterized by interdependent principles of equity, transparency, efficiency,, sustainability, accountability, security, civic engagement and citizenship.

"According to The Governance Working Group of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences 1996, Governance refers to the process whereby elements in society wield power and authority to and influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public life and socio-economic development. Governance is a broader notion than government. Governance involves interaction between these formal institutions and those of civil society".

World Bank (2010) defined "Good governance is epitomized by predictable, open and enlightened policy-making, a bureaucracy imbued with professional ethos acting in furtherance of the public good, the rule of law, transparent processes, and a strong civil society participating in public affairs. Poor governance (on the other hand) is characterized by arbitrary policy making, unaccountable bureaucracies, unenforced or unjust legal systems, the abuse of executive power, a civil society unengaged in public life and widespread corruption.

According to Goran Hyden (2006), special attention is needed to convey better transparency to the model of governance. He introduces the approach of comparative politics to rise up the good governance: a way that fulfills logical flaws vomited by others. Applying this approach, he focuses "*the creative potential of politics, especially with the ability of leaders to rise above the existing structure of the ordinary, to change the rules of the game and to inspire others to partake in efforts to move society forward in new and productive directions*". He gives the following key points towards good governance:

- Governance is a logical approach that once completely expanded, can form a relative analysis of broad level politics.
- Governance apprehensions "big" query of a "constitutional" in status that found the laws of political demeanor.
- Governance encompasses inspired interference by socio-political performers to alter the assemblies that impede the appearance of social latent.
- Governance is a sensible idea, highlighting the status of connections among nations and individuals and between human beings themselves.
- Governance refers to specific kinds of associations between political individuals: that is, those which are authorized rather than arbitrary.

To conclude, it is clear that the concept of governance has over the years gained momentum and a wider meaning. Apart from being an instrument of public affairs

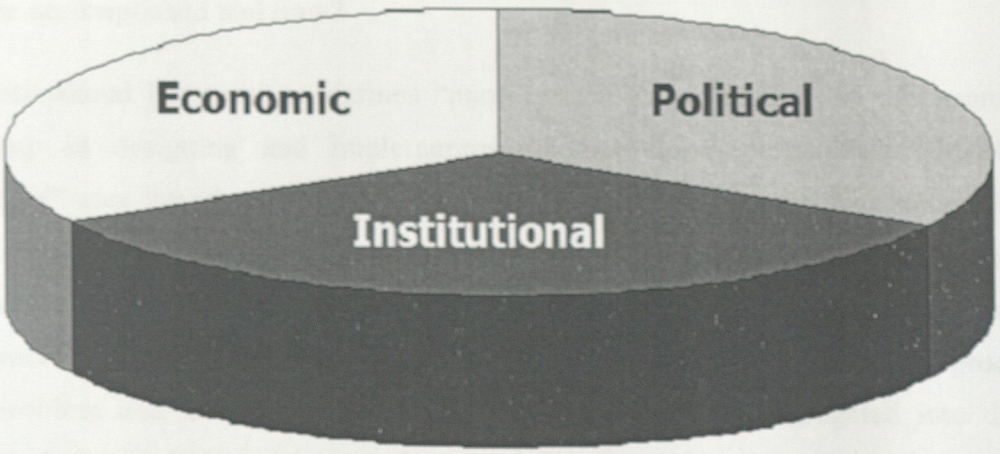
management, or a gauge of political development, governance has become a useful mechanism to enhance the legitimacy of the public realm. It has also become an analytical framework or approach to comparative politics.

1.11.2 Dimensions of Governance;

The necessary element of governance is the building blocks of institutes and cultural norms through which power is put for the benefit of every one. Governance has 3 major dimensions:

- The *political* dimension – a way, through which those in authority are selected, monitored and replaced.
- The *economic* dimension – a course, through which public resources are effectively managed and suitable policies are exercised.
- The *institutional* dimension – practices, through which inhabitants and the nation itself respects the community and institutes.

Figure.1.1: Showing Dimensions of Governance



Source: UNDP Development Report (1997)

1.12 Participatory Development (PD):

Participatory development (PD) has different forms since its exercise in the 1970s, and it is very significant for "basic needs approach" to development. Expressions of Participatory Development (PD) pursue "to give the poor a part in initiatives designed for their benefit". If native people are busy in the sphere of development, development projects will be more sustainable and successful. Participatory Development (PD) has become progressively recognized and accepted technique to apply development practice and currently it is implemented by number of public, private and social development organizations. This development method replaced the mainstream "top-down" development.

Two major paradigms which describe Participatory Development (PD), are "Social Movement Perspective" and the "Institutional Perspective":

The "Social Movement Perspective" is defined as the process of the mobilization of masses to eradicate unfair pyramids of influence and unbalanced economic dispersal. This paradigm recognizes the aim of participation to empower the individuals to face challenges. It means principal participants are proficient and eager to start the process and take part in the analysis. This gives the directions to combined decision making about what should be accomplished and how?

The "Institutional Perspective" defines "participation" as inclusion and the approach of that group in designing and implementing the development projects. "Institutional Perspective" uses the ideas and responses of related human clusters and stakeholders in any nation, as an instrument to attain a predefined aim, established by somebody outward to the public participated. The community development project, instigated through a social development activist external to the community involved, is a development process by which problem and issues existed in that community can be segregated into different phases, and phased division assists calculation of when and to what degree a participatory approach is relevant.

1.12.1 Phases of Participatory Development;

According to institutional paradigm, four important phases of a development project are:

- Research Phase
- Design Phase
- Implementation Phase
- Evaluation Phase

1. Research Phase: In this phase, other related stakeholders can be engaged in the course of research. The research regarding the developmental issues may comprise reviewing the past experiences, existing knowledge, attitude and practices of individuals and community. Moreover, strategies and related information reflecting socio-cultural settings, economic statuses, spirituality, gendered disparities and existing geopolitical living standards.

2. Design Phase: It defines the real actions and activities. A participatory approach gives security of commitment and ownership of the communities involved. Energetic involvement by activists and stakeholders aims to improve quality and relevance of the identified interventions.

3. Implementation Phase: This is the phase when the designed interventions are practically implemented. Participation at this phase increases commitment, relevance and sustainability.

4. Evaluation Phase: This phase guaranteed that important vicissitudes are expressed, brought to attention and assessed. For a meaningful evaluation, Different development parameters should be designed in a participatory process.

A complete development passes through above participatory development phase. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) covering all phases of social development. At first stage a comprehensive research work has been done to identify the needy people to help them. Coming to second phase, a well planned development deign was developed by the

social development experts. Currently, third and fourth phases are exercised parallel in throughout the Pakistan

1.13 Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) In Pakistan:

During the year of 2007-08, the shrill rise in oil prices at global level and basic products in the international and local market too caused a dual figure inflation, which directly hit people's ability to buy and it low down to half. Therefore, there was a quick need for quick relief to the deprived portion of the society. Under this scenario, Government of Pakistan initiated Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) to uplift this section from the dark room of poverty. Well-designed poverty score card is designed to identify the existing picture of the poor families.

Initially, in October 2008, Rs. 34 billion was allocated to BISP programme intended to cover 3.5 million families in the financial year 2008-2009. Rs. 70 billion was distributed as cash assistance to 5.5 million families (18% of whole population) in the financial year of 2012-13constitutes 18% of whole population. Pakistani Rupees Rs.1, 000 were given to per selected and registered family after every three months and it was increased to Rs.1200; apart from other benefits: interest free loans, vocational & technical training, health & life insurance coverage. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is being launched and implemented all over Pakistan.

1.13.1 Poverty Scored Card;

The Government has decided to identify the deprived people through an impartial, transparent and objective oriented mechanism and to reform the targeting process to minimize the inclusion and exclusion errors. It is focused to give equivalent chance to every one for applying to the BISP for registration for cash amount and different other benefits. For this, a scientific instrument "Poverty Score Card", a one of the best known procedure for identifying target community, based on Proxy Means Testing has been adopted. Moreover, by using this poverty score card a nationwide Poverty Survey has been designed to recognize the underprivileged target families. Initially, a preliminary test phase

of the Poverty Scorecard based survey has been finished in 16 districts. But now it is implemented in all across the Pakistan.

1.13.2 BISP Beneficiaries in District Lodhran;

BISP Survey was also done in district Lodhran in 2009 for identifying the poor people by using the poverty score card. According to this survey, district Lodhran has 19670 numbers of beneficiaries which are targeted as poor people. Tehsil wise division of beneficiaries is as under, tehsil Lodhran has 7074 beneficiaries, tehsil Kehroorpacca has 3554 beneficiaries and tehsil Dunyapur has 9042 beneficiaries (BISP Survey, 2009).

1.14 Statement of the Problem:

The purpose of this study is to provide new empirical evidence of the relationship between exclusion and social development under the umbrella of prevailing level of poverty and bad governance. Exclusion is a social phenomenon that is used in different disciplines like health, education, sociology, social psychology, economics and politics. In current scenario, it is impossible for the poor communities to participate in normal functioning of the society due to many reasons. Weak social bonding restricts the exchange of information regarding jobs, human rights, political rights, daily activities and female involvement in common events. Nevertheless, many sociologists and social thinkers believe that geography of the area plays an important role in exclusion of the people. In cities people are less excluded as compared to rural areas, because in cities, there are more opportunities of jobs as well as greater chances of labor while in rural areas there are fewer opportunities of jobs and earnings.

Multidimensional donor agencies for example the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and various two-sided aid agencies are concentrating to alleviate poverty but whole realm is still going down and proposing severe issues of poverty, exclusively in under developed and developing countries. Under this situation social, political and economic effects influence the occurrence level of poverty. As the poverty is multi-dimensional phenomenon, so it means that this is the need of different basic things and necessities in different to the

people of a society. This leads the anomie among the poor people and they are pushed into the sphere of exclusion. Therefore, exclusion may be defined as the total detachment of the poor's from available opportunities which indirectly leads under nourishment, foodlessness, lack of education, unhappiness, physical and mental illness, emotional and social instability, financial crisis, sorrow and hopelessness for the future. Therefore, above statement captures the intent of this work that "Exclusion is the most crucial issue of the country today which slows down the speed of the social development". There are many ways that they can be adopted to eliminate the space between the haves and have not's.

Moreover, it is the urgent need to see the work of government and non-government organizations working to assist the poor people by engaging them and empowering them by making them skillful under different development projects in the country. Government is also doing much for uplifting poor communities by launching governmental and semi-governmental programmes. A question scratches on how far these efforts are successful in carrying down the ever rising exclusion in the country".

1.15 Research Questions:

In 2000, "The Millennium Declaration" the 189 registered nations universally decided to assist the underdeveloped nations to attain a healthy life by the end of year 2015. Under this "The Millennium Declaration", eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were announced by the world leaders:

1. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achievement of universal primary education.
3. Promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women.
4. Reduction of child mortality.
5. Improvement in maternal health.
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,.

7. Ensuring environmental sustainability.

8. Develop a global partnership for development.

Major questions developed for this study are;

- How does the exclusion affect social development in the prevailing picture of weak social integration, low income, poor health, low education and gender discrimination in the target area?
- How does exclusion promote the inequality, disparity, discrimination and unaccountability which automatically endorse the less social development?
- How is this research addresses, whether exclusion/deprivation from social, economic, political, gendered and physical spheres operates in link between poverty and bad governance which affect the social development?

1.16 Objectives of the Study:

This study has the following main objectives:

a. To examine the relationship between exclusion and social development with respect to social, economic, health, education, political & governmental and gender spheres.
b. To measure the effects of exclusion on poor people generated by poverty.
c. To measure the effects of exclusion on poor people regarding education and health domains.
d. To analyze the organizational gap among people and the governmental operating agencies.
e. To dig out the level of gender discrimination due to exclusion in the area.
f. To analyze the role of government machinery to accelerate social development by improving governance.
g. To evaluate the role of community development organizations to improve the social development by condemning exclusion of poor communities in the area.

1.17 Significance of the Study:

This study seeks to extend our understanding of exclusion and cumulative disadvantage of poverty, lack of good governance and slow motion of social development. This research also provides fresh empirical generalizations of existence level of social exclusion in district Lodhran and its impact on social development and also the factors which areas which were investigated in this study. The results of the study are based on primary data analysis for both quantitative and qualitative research sections. Human capital performs vital function in the economic progress of a nation. Each country allocates a specific portion of its GDP to the development of human capital through good governance and social development. It has been observed in this research that due to limited interaction of poor with different amenities e.g. housing, clothing, sanitation, health, schooling and pure drinking water, people are more vulnerable to exclusion from their internal groups and this situation slows down the social development.

"Exclusion" and the absence of basic facilities can affect the functioning of the individuals and is directly linked with the life of individuals. Institutional functioning and human behaviors, therefore, fall in the realm of the discipline of sociology. Each society has to give serious attention to the social functioning of individuals if it is to survive. For this purpose, the societies have to structure their resources equally and it must be ensured that everyone has an access to enjoy these resources. Contrary to that, the present system of shelter for the poor in the neglected areas creates resistance against smooth functioning of the institutions and individuals role in the society. If the individuals and institutions of a society fail to perform their role in a certain manner, it is the failure of both the state and the society. Considering the importance of the phenomenon, there is a need to study the matter in its sociological context.

1.18 Organization of the Study:

***Chapter 1*: INTRODUCTION;**

Chapter one is introductory, and discusses the situation of social development in Pakistan especially in district Lodhran. It includes background of the study and explanation of the

basic concepts. Furthermore, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions and significance of the study are included in this chapter.

Chapter 2: **REVIEW OF LITERATURE;**

Chapter two is concerned with a review of literature on exclusion and its variables. It includes the review of previous studies of different scholars on the subject of exclusion and social development. This chapter discussed the detailed literature to link the exclusion with the social development.

Chapter 3: **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK & RESEARCH MODEL;**

This chapter presents the different theories by different theorists regarding Exclusion, Poverty and Social Development which has close relevance with the research objectives and with the whole study. Research model designed by the researcher is also presented in this chapter, which indicates the flow of research by following the objectives of research.

Chapter 4: **MATERIALS AND METHODS;**

This chapter covers the methods and design used for the current study, as well as defines the locale of the study, sampling strategy for area and the respondents, tools and techniques used for data collection and analysis too. Conceptual framework and operationalization of indicators are included in this chapter. Furthermore, detailed profile of the study area is also given in this chapter.

Chapter 5: **QUANTITAIVE DATA ANALYSIS, TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS AND INTERPRETATIONS;**

In this chapter analysis of quantitative data is shown. This chapter comprises data interpretation in tabular and diagrammatic form and association between the variables. Testing of hypothesis and interpreting the results liking with the previous studies.

Chapter 6: **QUALITAIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS;**

Qualitative data analysis is representing in this chapter. Focus Group Discussions, procedure of conducting FGDs and their thematic analysis is also expressed in chapter 6.

Chapter 7: **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS;**

This chapter covers the major findings of both quantitative and qualitative data analysis which followed the conclusion and recommendations.

1.19 Summary of the Chapter:

A clear understanding of why some people are excluded and how exclusion affects the poor communities is explained in this chapter. Definitions of different concepts and its linkages with dependent and independent variables were explained in detail here. Moreover, Research questions, objectives of the study and significance of this study for future concerns is also discussed in chapter 1. On the basis of research objectives and questions a massive relevant literature and theories are reviewed by the researcher which was discussed in fourth coming chapter in detail.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction:

In this chapter the researcher looked at perceptions in literature regarding the management of discipline. Researcher examined the policies regarding the involvement of excluded people to accelerate the process of social development in Pakistan. The researcher also explored the impact of exclusion of poor communities on social development as described in literature. Researcher discussed the objectives and the guidelines of different theorists and social development activists. Researcher also reported the findings of other researchers with regard to the purpose and the important role of the inclusion of poor people in development. Researcher explored literature and looked at what other authors argue about social exclusion and social development.

Following major aspects of exclusion were discussed in this study with the relevance of Social Development.

2.1.1 Governance;

Poor grip of governance was the one main reason of exclusion of poor communities because of poor implementation of law, non-provision of basic needs and protection of human rights. Poor governance was the issue that contributes in creating exclusion, particularly for people who are dependent on BISP. Bad governance in social, economic, political, gendered and physical spheres promote the inequality, disparity, discrimination and unaccountability in the area which slow down the social development of the people.

2.1.2 Social Integration and Relationships;

Social integration and relationships among the community members and between the state agencies always play a significant role in social development of the area. It was seen, weak integration and relationships existed among the poor communities and state barriers. Poor people found isolated with their relatives, neighbors, colleagues, friends and public

officials. There was no networking among the government executives, political leaders and even social development activists.

2.1.3 Development and Policy Decision Making;

Decision and policy decision making are the central pillars which are linked with the community as well as with all other three stakeholders to accelerate social development by decelerating exclusion. It is the time of participatory development approach, so this approach cannot be successful without the involvement of community at every level of development and policy making.

2.1.4 Economic Development;

Different social issues are continuously contributing to create exclusion in Pakistan especially in South Punjab. It is a common perception that rate of poverty is on its peak in southern Punjab as compared to the other parts of Punjab province. This is due to lack of facilities of education and health. District Lodhran has less qualified inhabitants when vacancies come in Government sector; they could not be qualified by locals and were filled by other than the target area community.

2.1.5 Educational and Health Developments;

The education and health status of the people in Southern Punjab was found very poor. Skilled proportion is very low because lack of vocational education increased the labor class in the area so unskilled population exceeds over skilled. As the parents have low education or even no education so these conditions also keep the educational and health situations down. Inadequate educational and health facilities were found in district Lodhran. Furthermore, private educational facilities are not affordable while the government health facilities are located away which are not approachable to the community.

2.1.6 Gender Discrimination;

Gender discrimination among the males and females and differences between the rich and poor people is found very strong in the research area. There are two types of people

residing in District Lodhran i.e. the natives and the migrants. Due to this diversity of people in the area, rigidity is common among them which results illiteracy and no education. People are having discriminatory attitude towards each other due to ignorance, illiteracy, rigidity and male dominancy. There is a reflection of greater discrimination that male members do not allow the females for higher education and jobs in the area.

2.1.7 Participation of Development Organizations;

In district Lodhran, Social Development Organization (SDOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are working efficiently on different community development projects. District government also encourages these organizations and supports them in all aspects to uplift of the community.

2.2 Previous Related Studies to Social Development:

Number of Researchers (Coetzee, 2001 & Diethz, 1997) claimed social development is not a simple idea. There are number of different meanings attached with it. For instance, it includes empowerment, participation and sustainability, roles of females, transparency, equity and accountability.

Coetzee (2001) defined social development as "a form of social change that will lead to progress, the process of enlarging people's choices, acquiring knowledge and having access to resources for a decent standard of living, and a condition of moving from worse to better". Cypher and Diethz (1997) defined social development in term of social, economic and political advancement of community that converts the scenario towards income enhancement and people's standard of living. Factors like decision making, access to better educational and health facilities and self-development regarding race, class, gender and color are parts of development. In the beginning development may be consider as the matter of economics where all the decisions were in the hand of few higher socio-economic people and major portion of the people especially in Ethiopia did not take part in decision making and this thing was responsible for their deprivation.

Room (1995) and Barnes (2005), reported that resolution with the passage of time is an important part of social omission, while some other scholars (Levitas et al., 2007)

concluded that decisions about resolution are not on empirical basis nor on theory. Large number of scholars defines that social resolution is not equally distributed among different ethnic and socio-economic groups because it is a dynamic process that people experience in whole life and places. For example effects, experience and conditions of HIV/AIDS are entirely different in different regions like South Africa and the United States. Moreover, fast changes in structural components, especially the effects of globalization, are changing the course of barring and enclosure among different societies, countries and regions.

Perr et al. (2004) conducted a qualitative study involving hundred respondents that use the mental health services in the rural areas of Scottish Highlands and illustrates their lives sentiments in both internal and external social relations, and the slippery ways among insider and outsider position (2004:403). These things emphasize on developing state of different ways of exclusion which are rooted in human relations in all sectors. Suppose the number of respondents reported that their neighbors' response in a negative way towards the mental health issues: just like someone broke the legs and provide them help in meals and feel them comfortable by sharing cups of tea and all this type of friendly activities. We will consider him a good neighbor unconsciously. But in case of mental illness we consider it a strange thing.

Wilkinsen's (1996) describes the effects of social stratification in the analysis of health results. He has concentrated on the developed countries and gives two main propositions, like: the classless system has the highest rate of better health facilities and low rate of health discrimination and vulnerability as compared to the world's rich countries. The second proposition explains that health and economic differences are psychosocial in nature. By conducting experiments on the animal, Wilkinsen concluded that the health problem inside our body is the straight product of the psycho-neuroendocrine system, and sometimes it is created due to the unhealthy behavior outside the animal's body. Similarly, weakness or disorganization in social solidarity and harmony guides people towards deviant behavior. This theory is still tentative, yet it is supported by the number of scientific researches, for example the comparative disparity affects the levels of anxiety, isolation and security, are the determinants of chronic stress.

Hilary Graham (1994) pointed out that health disparity can be elaborated in number of roots. The first is the improvement into the health of one group and implementation of the policies that favor health status of this group instead of seeking its effects on the health of the other groups. The next approach is focused on the small lag between the poor health facilities and average health of the whole population. The third theory is concerned about the elimination of slope in the health experiences across the society. Most of the health policies lie under the first and second approach and avoid the needs of society. In the United Kingdom, a state that has focused on the health disparity as a central point of their public policy attracts the attention of Graham (2004:2) as most socially expelled those with most dangerous aspects and those difficult to reach'. On this point of view, he argues, has been central in connection between health disparity to upper class agenda processed since the late 1990s by the government of the United Kingdom and after that focused health policies on gross root levels.

Ravaud and Stiker (2001) told that elimination, segregation, abandonment, marginalization and discrimination are the major forms that can rupture the social bonds in society. Nevertheless, solidarity and cohesion are the symbols of social inclusion paradigm. Social exclusion and social inclusion vary across ideological paradigms.

Barry (2002) told that excluders have the close relationship with the excluded. A specific mechanism is used by the excluders as agents to push others out and reject to entertain the relationships and prevailing resources. Exclusion needs the less recognition, status lost, degradation and humiliation.

Levitas (2005) told that exclusion process from the perspective of agency reflects the sense of eviction, discrimination, expulsion, rejection and ineligibility is an intentional action of human supremacy with various reasons than the wish under the deliberate inclusion of others. But a society that asks big requirements for inclusion by any society could be more exclusive. These are latest strategy measures regarding the exclusion. There are number of laws published in books and journals to abolish discriminations in various spheres of life. Now query arises that state has a will to enforce these laws. Legal and policy based remedy is not sufficient to foil discrimination when the problem is advanced and surrounded in

social relationship. One solution of this problem is associative redistribution (Durlauf 2001) it says group membership is easy to access and shows positive actions for the members of excluded group. Another method of implementation of the anti-discrimination laws is the establishment of the institutions their members working for their basic rights. People participate in it because it has complete range of civil, political, and social rights for their own inclusion.

Davison (1998) analyzed the bad and good political system of exclusion in the Europe; he noted that there is no authority in the hand of weak social groups. For their equality it is necessary to change the feature of the handicapped people and improve their integration to make them dominant in society. This thing also eliminates the powers of exclusion.

Sen (2000) make a distinguished between powerful exclusionary phenomenon that is created due to projected policy result or prejudiced action including, economic, political, and human rights maintenance from migrant people or conscious favoritism on basis of caste, gender; and inactive procedures of exclusion, in other way, arises when trading strategies breakdown creates unemployment in the state. Exclusionary process, either it is active or passive, works on number of levels such as villages, cities and households, national and international levels. For example: informal discrimination, political ideologies, patriarchy, and racism are working on the regional, national and global economies. Environmental change is also creating new kind of exclusionary phenomenon that will enhance the conflict and competition over resources such as land that also creates exclusionary feelings of greed, love and hatred that is continuously growing. In this type of review we cannot cover the whole range of such phenomenon and we will not make justice with this due to its complexity. In these processes our main concern is mostly the socio-economic-cultural and political domains and globalization. More formally we check its effect on the public policy, socio-cultural and symbolic process. This part is closed with distinctive working and contribution of social exclusion relational context.

2.3 Theories of Development;

In past few years number of theories had been introduced by different scholars, politicians and sociologist and economist. These theories of development are based on western style

of development. Duffy, (2003) defined it as, "technological improvement and encouraging economic growth is called development". In this point of view, the major aim of the human being is to the production of wealth, and this is obtained by the provision of financial and technological progress to the poor and backward people for enhancing their productivity. Regarding this scenario of development, these scholars supposed that the western model and aid to the developing countries improve their development. In this regard, capital is provided to the developing countries. Moreover, developed nations did not obtain advantage from low level of grants and they have no capability so that they cannot reach at the level of the development as they need for.

2.3.1 Theory of Modernization;

Dube (1988), told that modernization is the effort of the western societies to meet the challenges the developing countries faced after the world war. Modernity is understood through the system that is connected to industrial, urban, literate and developed communities of the Europe and America. Dube claimed that system is structured through a logical and positive world. Roger (1998) illustrates, modernization is the phenomenon by which alteration from simple to complex, advancement in technology and fast changing lifestyle occurs.

There are number of names attached to the developing world like retrograde, underdeveloped and low developed. All have problems that reflect the Western view that focused countries must grow and change. Rich industrialized nations are developed and their development is unquestionable that gives us a best model of development as given below.

The main theme of the modernization theory is that development is becoming rational due to economic development and industrialization will push communities towards change. Due to this change of thinking, changing phenomenon of the Western like fashion were shifting towards the developing countries with the supposition that less developed nations developed regarding to development model of western world. Theory or model of modernization introduced in Ethiopia with a huge financial and technological support from

the West. But this model did not achieve success and the country did not make progress in the social and economic sphere.

2.3.2 Theory of Dependency;

After the failure of modernization approaches, a new school of thought emerged in the beginning of 1960s i.e. called theory of dependency. Graaf & Venter (2001), claimed that dependency theory is also known as "Marxist Development Model". The fundamental theme of theory is focused on the initial entity of global economy against the modernization theory of that era. Dependency theory says that under development exists due to the abuses of less developed countries from the developed countries. Scholar of dependency school of thought illustrates that it is due to the dependence on the global market that push to dominance of capital due to an uncommon transfer among core and margin, reward to core (Coetzee, 2001). Coetzee (2001) explained that modernization theory did not explain the real difference among backward and advanced states. Burkey (1993), says that dependence is coming with the socio-economic dependency that leads states towards underdevelopment because only one class only controlled the balance of the power.

2.4 Approaches Related to Development;

Oakley (1991) and Burkey (1993) reported that people were not satisfied with the traditional development theories that lead people towards alternative sources and approaches. Scholars argue that these approaches are concerned with the sustainable development and human development in term of affiliation to fulfill necessities of people having low income.

Onimode (1992) reported that classical economic approach of preoccupation with development did not obtain its objective in many African Countries. It brings number of economic and environmental crisis and did not solve the problem of poverty. Alternative techniques in this regard use to enhance the quality of life for major part of the population.

Dillinger (1995) explained that gray point in the socio-economic progress in Africa over the past few years is existing due to the fake approaches to the development that misguided

the people as well as the crisis in the social institution. Moreover, he elaborated that state did not encourage an isolation tendency on national or local level. It should be understood in the sense of equal distribution of wealth, self-determination, increase in decision making and tolerance for the diverse identities. Development theories also focused on the people centered and participatory approach. This school of thought focused on the integrative development model where all people like civil society and government including NGOs and other community based organization that play role in development. Moreover, it focused on the participation of the common people at grassroots level where local community gives them opportunity to participate in the development projects, one who has capability to organize and exercise practically and control development. This approach focused on the self-development of masses, where people build their own capacity, self-reliance and provide guarantee for the sustainable development.

2.4.1 People Centered Development Approach;

This approach focused on the people's participation especially vulnerable component of society, women and youth. De Beer and Swanepoel (1998), told people centered development techniques are built on learning phenomenon and participatory methodologies. Following are main points that people centered approach had:

- People involvement in development efforts
- Need of sustainable development
- Favor and encouragement of community's role in the development by government, Non-governmental Organizations and volunteer social organization

Under the light of above statements, role of community in development is very clear. Korten described that the people centered approach increases the potential of the member of the society and their competence to activate and administration of resources to create sustainable development and quality of life.

This approach placed the community at the center of the development. Developer plays the act of facilitator, whereas common people regulate all resources, practical shape of projects. It is a bottom-up approach that claimed that people can manage themselves. This

thing boosts participation of stakeholders who are related to the development phenomena (Fitamo, 2003). It also identifies skill and abilities of the natives and use of exterior resources. The final objective of this approach is empowerment, self-awareness and the community ownership.

2.4.2 Participatory Development Approach;

De Beer & Swanepoel (1988) told that it includes the participation of the people and their co-operation in development efforts as well as mobilization of community for the implementation of the project plan. This thinking is based on the idea that community will is loyal regarding to their own future development. Participatory approach utilizes the native point of view and decision making and elaborates the state of intervention. It encourages grass root level. Participatory approach is also focused on sharing of authority and accountability among people (Dennis cited in Fitamo, 2003). In contrast, Deitz (1997) reported that NGOs interest towards Community Based Organization, insurance organizations, labor sharing enhances to reduce poverty and make sure the livelihood within communities.

2.5 Multi-Dimensional Exclusion Studies:

Researchers conduct longitudinal analysis on the small scale information in organizational and native scenario where individual life is running (Room 2006). Exclusion changes are also studied on the multi-dimensional orientation like Micro, Meso and Macro levels of analysis.

2.5.1 Micro Level Analysis of Exclusion;

The longitudinal and panel data has furthered analyzed the exclusion. This type of study was first time conducted in the America where researcher used longitudinal surveys and panel study to check and reduce Poverty (Bane and Ellwood 1994; Duncan 1994) highly recommended the European nations to use personal information gathering efforts.

In beginning European states conducted research on change in the exclusion by using the survey of national section in United Kingdom and Germany. It was an issue of occasion

previous to European Union instituted the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) Survey. Unluckily, ECHP has finished and European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) does not come into view to consist of longitudinal feature which are obligatory for observing different dynamics of exclusion. In intervening time, group studies from some third world nations are flattering accessible "The Longitudinal Ethiopian Rural Household Survey", "Vietnam National Household Panel survey", and the Indonesian Family Life Survey are all potentially helpful for analyzing dynamics of exclusion.

2.5.2 Micro Level Analysis of Poverty and Exclusion;

Micro-level longitudinal approaches of exclusion dynamics are becoming popular in Europe. These surveys not only explore the poverty dynamics but also focus on the social assistance in career making and welfare dynamics (Saraceno 2002; Leisering and Leibfried 1999). Long term assistance was labeled as dependency of humans. Neoliberals advocate opening strategies or 'workfare' base on result that longer personnel are jobless, wastage of skills and less probably they are searching for another job. Alike poverty duration of joblessness had effects on the social insurance rules and eligibility criteria. By using the theme of poverty career, Leisering and Leibfried (1998: 245) concluded range of poverty from short-term disruption of human solidarity to regular exclusion'. By exclusion, they indicate something more than deficiency and less income. It means being 'outside' migrants banned for work on legal grounds. Exclusion eliminates the people's social relationship and participation in institution and social organization to an instant that prohibited wide areas of individual life.

The study of Leisering and Leibfried fully complement the results of current study. Majority (above 80%) respondent were in the favor that if SDOs/NGOs engage the community in development and welfare projects then the rate of social development will increased rapidly.

Sverko, Galic, and Sersic (2006) conducted the same longitudinal study of jobless youth in Croatia. They contrast the people who are jobless and those who are coming back to job after one year. They found that unemployed people who did not go back to jobs suffered

in number of problems like poor health and low education, lacking financial resources are more like to prone in social isolation. Rather than this, those people who are going back to jobs had enhanced their substantial situation and less likely prone to human isolation.

Alcock et al. (2003) focused on the youth unemployment and that old age people who are above 50 and pushed away from the British Labor force. The majority of these men formally is not unwaged and retires before time, but really are the hidden unemployed. Others who are disabled engage themselves with daily jobs. The life-events responsible for their joblessness are simply not layoffs. Nevertheless, long they are unemployed, they desire a work and lean to look, but they have to oppose hurdles in recapturing a job. Though energetically searching for job and applying for employment increases probabilities of finding. One supply-side activation measures may simply move individuals around the hiring row without addressing the trouble of lacking demand in areas.

Verner and Alda (2004) analyzed data from poor youth excluded from three underprivileged urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza in the northeast. Poverty was considered multi-dimensional, with variables like early fatherhood and pregnancy, crime, hunger, drug use, violence, less educational accomplishment, and low levels of social capital. The results showed that poor youth are more vulnerable to the risk to grow mature without parent. The intergenerational program of less educational accomplishment exists, however it is retreating. Early fatherhood and early pregnancy risk is greater between excluded youth and poor; a little risk of violence within the household and sexual abuse also exists. The risk of growing up in a violent neighborhood is greater and levels of social capital are low.

Comparison of the results of above studied conducted by Sverko, Galic, and Sersic (2006), Alcock et al. (2003) and Verner and Alda (2004) with the researcher's findings shows the close similarity that if youth is engaged in jobs and other positive activities then exclusion may decrease among youth. More than 65% respondent were agreed that with this statement in the current study. Most of the scholars are agree youth is the important pillar of any state and there are more chances of youth to involve in criminal and unethical activities when they are jobless.

2.6 Approaches of Exclusion at Meso-Level:

The attention of constant poverty among particular groups or sub-populations is a type of multidimensional inadequacy, and some apparent processes are there that increase it or break it down.

2.6.1 Social Boundaries of Exclusion;

One technique in which people groups are excluded from the mainstream of community is during sketch of dissimilarities or human limitations. Human attention in area of limitations has multiplied of late, probably in relation to capital movement, gender mainstreaming and high migration. A number of boundaries are more salient, proper, absorbent, specialized, and complex as compared to others. For instance, it may be easier to achieve residency in some countries than others.

Elias and Scotson (1994) reported that group structure involves limited processes. As Edmond Goblot stresses it, 'each hurdle shows the different level of exclusion'. While clusters describe which item feels them extraordinary and which things are being shared between persons, it makes distinguish strangers substandard (if not essentially belong to lower socio-economic status). Integration of the inner member of group changes the setup of cultural duality, in outer point of view members has different characteristics to one's own group. We can say that outsider of the group is irreligious while insider are religious. Members of group are neat and clean while outer groups are dirty and poisonous. New entries in the group will create and follow the rules and regulations of group. As Norbert Elias studied there is clear cut intimation between the new members and the old members of the group. The older members have more integration, familiarity and harmony and power in the groups as compared to the new comers that have lack of familiarity and power. The dominant groups did not easily make contact and relations outside the group for some kind of objectives. Simultaneous existence of particularism and universalism create tension in which outsider feels marginalized among unfamiliar persons.

Wimmer and Lamont (2006) studied mechanism of the alteration in social restrictions from side to side the people who were working on the boundaries. There are number of efforts

for defining the concept of the drawing boundaries. Socio-cultural, moral and symbolic point of view have original allegations for social relationship and approach towards community needs. In interpersonal community relationship boundary performance creates number of different shapes. A limit may be set in motion, increase to social finality and occasion notice by out groups and by the in group.

Parkin (1974) concluded expelled clusters might themselves connect in an unthinking form of conclusion that he calls 'usurpation', valorizing their personal clusters and without the majority. Due to this double phenomenon limits became hard. Though, it might give us ineligible cluster with the cohesion, organization, and capital essential to stipulate inclusion. On the other hand, the cross of outsider in or out from the boundaries depending upon the set-up of boundaries either it is less or more open. This setup allows outsider to cross on some cost. 'Transitory' is a way of a person who alters his recognition while quitting the static restrictions. People within the boundaries are also involved in defining or concerning interpretation of their recognitions. Stigmatized people and member of the group may also de-emphasize their individuality in a method through which they allow new comers to join. Researcher should stand on the boundary or border because it is the best site to observe process of exclusion, as it receives work to describe wherever marks are haggard between in and out. Though, there are number of lines that are good in its scope, so prohibiting in one of them might be remunerated for by enclosure in someone else. Limits are dynamic, it varies from time to time, being alert in some situation and retreating in importance in others.

Tilly (2004) illustrates social limits as several neighboring zone of complementary compactness, rapid change, or partition inside connected clusters of population movement. Social limits divide 'us' from 'they,' motivating joint aid and friendliness within the limits and mistreatment and disparagement across it. By depending on the linkages between the limits; classification can create 'tough' disparity. Definite dissimilarities or irregular group relationship set up. Establishment of the social elimination unit set up in 1997 in the Prime Minister's Office, carried out research on a vast number of problem existing in the society such as irregular sleepers', school leavers', or 'single mothers', hilted for the implementation of policy. Institutionalization solves the organizational problems by

establishing a proper way of social exclusion and to cope with this exclusion and control (Tilly 1998: 8). In this way researcher used number of different processes. Mistreatment (enhanced profits on occupies by eliminated stranger from complete worth that they put by their trials) and occasion signboard (uneven or monopolistic approach to a worth full resource) creates long lasting dissimilarity as agents fit in harmonizing and unequal classifications at vital organizational limits. The uncompromising dissimilarity is opposed through emulation (transition from one human location to different location) and version of actions to the dissimilar lines. Tilly also distinguishes the cause and effect process that impetuous boundary variation: come across, burden, borrow, discussion, and incentive shifts.

2.6.2 Inclusion and Participatory Development;

Number of scholars who are working on the framework of exclusion told that social inclusion needs direct involvement of people in decision making process because it will show the strong and active citizenship. In this way, creation of native clusters of marginalized people who make it necessary face confront of exclusionary performs. These practices attain better success when the members of group experience genuine power and resources in hand. Only showing one and only opinion or influence (Narayan et al. 1999) is mostly better used for the useful presentation. Voice, empowerment and actions required some extra efforts rather than invitation of table talk.

Stewart, et al. (2005) studied that the creation of groups has high moral to improve the income of the lower socio-economic status. However, the poor people deprived from material needs, lack political rights and feel isolation in the group formation. This cycle of problems maintain and push them towards their chronic poverty. Poor people enhance their participation to reduce isolation. As a result, some efforts were done on the capacity building and training of the excluded group members. Hurdles in the way of empowerment such as lack of access, backwardness, lack of awareness and cultural and linguistic difference must be traced out. A need of contribution or social separation is not essentially only a matter of economic problem, and economic problem is not a compulsory part of

problem of less involvement, as the state of affairs of the operational poor and the vigorous jobless highlight.

2.7 Macro-Level Theories of Exclusion:

The meaning of the exclusion varies from society to society, and culture to culture (Silver 1994). In France Durkheimian and Republican thoughts showed that social exclusion is a process of development that creates solidarity and harmony among the members of society. Republicanism recognize group in small law, which creates difficulty to demolish the excluded identity groups. In UK, the alternative view is correct. Social inclusion is a matter that highlighted the problem groups that had deviant person in the groups with additional vulnerability. Government of Britain works on social exclusion with main focus on poverty, especially child poverty and discourages accommodation/residence.

On the other side, weak social solidarity refers leading to unemployment, not being poor, but it sometime involves cultural disparity, like disability to talk in local language, or unknown or non-conventionality with prominent values. Various national understanding of what it means to fit in analysis. The European Union might nominate ordinary exclusion variables for the objective of surveillance in distinguished from poverty, still obstruct relative research. In its place, the institutions in which these concepts prevail, specifically welfare states, have operated as proxies. This matter comes not least because welfare states evidently articulate human integrity.

There are number of different welfare states that differentiate between the social safety nets for people sponsorship by the social partner and social stakeholders to that people who are needy and did not perform any duty or work. This difference is unclear in the present era because now states focus on the enhancement of pressure on commencement and inclusion by waged work. Poverty escape commonly means revolution in the labor souk, if putting it to have intelligence of human association, less pay and taxes and moves to workers should be greatly enough to save from poverty and protection satisfactory to keep away from exploitation.

Castel (1997) explained that cause and effect association between scarcity and vulnerable and broader dissimilarities must be identified the connection among the knowledge of those at limits of community and basic function of communities. He recommends on this work, "exclusion" should be stimulated by 'disaffiliation' because "segregation is stationary. It assigns a state or, rather, deprivation states. By talking on disaffiliation, on the other side, is not to confirm a break, but to late a journey. The notion related to the same semantic field as alienation, disapproval or human cancellation, disaffiliated, dissociate, cancelled and failed to correlation to what? To view connections among state of affairs where one is in and that from which one comes, not to autonomies the tremendous situations but to connect what happens in the peripheries and what comes to the center.

Mann (1986) reported that the implement of authority by group of people in social hubs is uneven and it is from here that classifications are derivative. From this point of view, realism watched through the glasses of omission is the invention of an imbalance of authority among human beings, countries which contribute to unbalanced sharing of commodities. These scholars, without two elements of reallocation and identification, it is not possible to cope with exclusion (Fraser, 1997:18). A linked perception entails an emancipator measurement, a political dimension and an institutional dimension (Fleury, 1998: 13-14).

There are numbers of significant difference in the path exclusion is conceptualized. It can be unstated like a process functioning in a crosswise community, or like upsetting a section of the population located beyond middle-of-the-community. In the similar way, it may be theorized as a phenomenon, it is the way of describing power relationships fundamental and creating inequalities - or as nation, a method of elaborating marginalized communities, who are guessed to be 'kick out' from society. In most of the definitions such 'nation' is observed to be connected with (sever) poverty. Generally, dissimilarity of thought that focused less involvement of people in community development and especially in labor markets where exclusion means no utilization rights as citizen (Curran et al., 2007). This type of participatory approach discussed in the various European writing on inclusion, whereas the rights based theory is powerfully connected with literature of development

(Gore & Figueiredo, 1997). Curran et al. also highlighted that the rights-based theory might be related to the mental health situation.

Curran et al. (2007:295) told in age of globalization where the international labor movement is very high, where the right based and participatory approaches were very difficult to distinguish with each other (2007:295). Levitas et al. (2007:25) explained the process of how these approaches to connect "exclusion" is a very sensitive or multi-way phenomenon. It includes the less resources and disability to take part in usual associations and conducts which usable maximum people, while in economic, social, cultural or political arenas; it has effects on the life quality, equity and unity of the whole society.

Burchardt et al.'s (1999) focused on participation: 'a person who did not take part in the routine activities of the community where he or she live, simply deprived from their presence in the group or community participation. This definition is relative in nature because it applies to the all individual living in a particular territory. It arises number of questions like who will make decision regarding participation in the 'Key' societal activities. It is not simply a question about the scientific research that is measure and implying in the scenario of social exclusion or inclusion, it is also fall in normative mainstream, which is based on the involvement in the particular actions at a particular period and space.

The United Nations Development Programme (2007) highly favored the rights-based approach to dig out human exclusion. Presently, effective conference organized by UNDP in claimed transmitting exclusion as the United Nations non prejudice section made idea to be beached in global law appropriate to maximum nations and permits relations among "duty bearers" and "right holders" to be polished. From this point of view, exclusion is unspoken to include discernment on foundation of characteristics and human individuality. Marshall (1964) recognized 03 phases about development rights: civil rights, political rights, and social rights.

Todd Landman (2006) illustrated in his work by United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), exclusion is a type of infringement of rights if inequality to treat people around social, economic and political domains. Moreover, he

Th-14758

claimed that rights scarcities can enhance individual's weakness to exclusion. This is commonly understood as a question of "who is doing the excluding"?

Atkinson (1998) checked the literature with concentration having been focused at the cause and effects action of "agents" starting from global agencies like World Bank and International Monitory Fund (IMF) to omit themselves. There are few scientific studies for agency amongst groups most strictly affected by exclusionary processes. So, there is a fertile knowledge existed from civil society and other sources representative that rather than inactive targets those groups can quickly mold or refuse to go along with exclusionary processes and their social, economic and health determinants. This literature also gives more stress to the actions of public services in investigating exclusion and to matters of human justice and social unity than it is expressed in much of educational literature (Popay et al. 2008).

2.8 Institutional Context of Exclusion:

As explained above, the phenomenon of personal barring is ranging from local, national to global contexts. Welfare states demonstrate happenstance of joblessness and poverty and instability among human relations. This life course is institutionally patterned. Room (2006, 2000) told movement of exclusion "the feedback loops and swelling change" are arbitrated by communications of official and family techniques. This paradigm appeals for multi-level analysis that takes the 'meso-level' into account.

Migration is a progression can be cast as transgressing a frontier becoming excluded and binding slowly. Regulations leading habitation, naturalization and task in a prescribed region have influence on likelihood of migrants. Nonetheless, informal cultural regulations from vision regarding learning a language to accept local traditions: Context matters, as there are much national alterations among pillars of "assimilation" and "multiculturalism".

Exclusion is encompassing dynamic of home sickness. Number of scholars analyze that the defeat of social fixation and developmental separation of those without a home, a research on life course of homeless people in Berlin and Los Angeles recognize how strategy effects the exclusion with the passage of time. Displaced, criminalized and reposition to

unwelcoming parts of the city, they "become ornamental socially and spatially neglected over time and with growing time periods of homelessness" (Resanvallon et. al 1995).

2.9 Dynamics of Exclusion in Europe:

Tsakloglou and Papadopoulos (2002) studied the first three years of the European Community Household Panel survey to investigate the danger of dynamics of exclusion. In the same way, researchers utilize the ECHP to contrast and pointed out four life itinerary changes of groups predictable to be at danger of exclusion such as young adults; lone parents; the sick and disabled; and retirees. They continuously studies these people who fall in these four danger groups and watch either any one of them change his position. The investigation supported that 03 indicators of social relationships: membership in clubs or organizations; rarely talking to neighbors; and rarely meeting friends and relatives.

Gallie and Paugam (2000) claimed that exclusion passes on to a state of affairs where community knowledge from swelling demerits of labor market vulnerability, poverty, and human segregation. The varied phases of shortage jointly strengthening time to time, guiding to a descending spiral in which the individual comes to have neither the economic nor the social set asides wanted to contribute in communities or to keep hold of a sense of social worth.

Paugam (1999) concluded that unwaged and intermittently working have a higher possibility of marital division or living lonely of hardly ever speaking to neighbors, meeting friends and relatives or getting economic bear from relatives or friends and not belonging to clubs or organizations only in some Northern European nations. Yet one of the other good results he found in study of exclusion is that some measurements of social break are not correlated with others. This infers that procedures of joint demerits "vicious cycles", descending spirals, etc. are rarer than many presume. For one thing, exclusion is quite different from chronic poverty. Number of researchers found that the rupture of human relationship changes only incorrectly with types of material and economic deficiency.

Layte, and Maitre (2002) examined ECHP to study relationship among poverty over 3 years from 1993-1995 and other points of disparity. In different countries and found among a third and a half of people under the 60% median income line in 1993 stayed poor in 3 years. They conclude that limited number of people exposed to the poor in multiple deprivations, even though poverty enhanced the danger of various deprivations, especially basic lifestyle deprivation. More people are deprived in one way than others in multiple ways.

2.10 Exclusion in Policy Making Development:

There are different broader clarifications for the determination of poverty, all of which involve personal choices dependent upon others: dangerous doorsills; immaterial institution; and region effects. In the dangerous threshold, output and revenue cannot boost without touching a given accretion. Greater levels of disparity or dishonesty make it impracticable. A predilection for one's in-group that enhanced welfare at low social development hurdles impersonal market powers at a higher one. At last, neighborhood effects are more general than straight forward effect of neighborhood; any constant feature or group membership of an individual may disfigure conclusion and in turn, the decisions of others. Everyone standardizes to non-optimal behavior, such as peer group traditional values to under achievement in school, resulting in communal inadequacies.

Adato, Carter, and May (2006) cooperatively discovered in current study of post-apartheid South Africa similarly statements an ever-lasting inheritance of that community's exclusionary observes. Short time human associations that do not touch non-poor households and major institutes can slab movement and capture people into poverty. Connections outside the poor are needed for development opportunities. Mutual contribution and human connections between poor people which stabilize livelihoods at small levels otherwise they do not endorse upward mobility, reaches to markets or gathering of resources.

2.11 Globalization and Exclusion:

Beall (2002) proposed three different theories about exclusion are given below; First theory claimed that exclusion as 'an unsuccessful but unsurprising side effect of economically reorganization globally. Second theory explained that exclusion symbolizes slight more than an uncooperative re-labeling of poverty to side track care by inequality framed by labor individuals. Third theory stressed on human relationships entrenched in official and unofficial departments and indicates utilization of exclusion agenda to evaluate global phenomenon and departmental connections linked with change, impact and responses nationally.

Castells (1998:162) analyzed that "globalization" continues taking and extracting proportions human beings inside and outside of circles of capital and authority which demonstrate the new foremost processes. Moreover, economic and social effects of exchanged powers may have been manipulated primarily in larger economic nations; they have been both global and local in their reach, using practices from city of Faisalabad and Johannesburg; draw attention to the methods where procedures of exclusion connected from global to local dynamics of exclusion. Moreover, it is not proportion of communities that are subject to these procedures of exclusion but collectively, countries of the world for example Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

Bowring (2000) illustrated that redistributionist theorist, he explained for declaration of presence of needs, which cannot be pleased by capitalistic system and anticipate a dissimilar type of community. Furthermore, for Bowring, supposing people are feeling guilty about poverty is a shocking ascription to make'; and individuals living on low incomes levels are unwilling to explain themselves.

Estivill (2003) concluded that these procedures are covered and unbreakable by difference groups, countries and internal regions. He also claimed that there are three phases in the development of leading values and attitudes. Leading institutes start by relating negative characteristics to categorize those who do not conform to dominant. The champion mindset utilizes its classification to legalize gaps to treat others.

Gough & Eisenschitz (2006) analyzed that breathing negative behaviors can enhance the sense of flaw felt by individuals breathing under poverty and mark away at their ability for communal acts. In genuine chances for development, the capacity of deprived people to get better their conditions is additionally compromised by the human specificity of what and Bourdieu (1999) has called it "cultural capital": a combination of human behaviors, accent, physical demeanor, cultural flavors and attitudes attained in childhood.

Popay et al. (2008) illustrated the smash of cultural and symbolic processes of exclusion are not limited to approaches to lower socio-economic class. Through formal and institutionalized system as well as informally, these procedures diminish and weaken ways of life and sounds of indigenous peoples around the world. They are causal to the movement of millions, adaptation of many stateless and censuring them to live in unqualified poverty and fear with limited if any rights. Economic, cultural and symbolic exclusionary phenomena's are growing an unmatched development among numbers of people without citizenship.

UNDP (2007) reported that UNDP and other United Nations organizations pointed out the uneven authoritative associations exercising poverty and understandings of exclusion of non-citizens, migrants and indigenous people and of stigmatized groups. They decided that idea of inclusion dual in sense reflecting for ethnic, religious or lingual sectors and native groups with possible for nations to accept strategies of forceful dislocation that do away with cultural gaps. Minorities look for classification of equal rights including thankfulness of variety. Babies and females were notorious as being susceptible to exclusion, due to poor status and low positions. The UNDP contestants recognized defeat on the part of nations to minimize exclusion based on caste, ethnicity, gender and geography as one of the determinants of violence and conflict.

Saith (2006) pointed out debates neighboring to the thought of social exclusion have resonances in and to some extent have distorted older discussions. In last section key connections to discussions regarding landscape and determinants of inequalities linked with important axes of definition particularly, gender, race/ethnicity, caste, age and ability/disability, were studied. It painted special characteristic of exclusion glasses are that

it spotlight care on action performed by relations among individuals, groups and whole community and especially authority entrenched in these relationships, in the era of poverty and discrimination.

2.12 Deprivation, Poverty and Exclusion:

Matt Barnes (2005) concluded in his research and he was trying to draw distinguish among poverty, deprivation and exclusion. In his arrangement and in distinction to poverty and deprivation, the idea of exclusion 'suggests a multi-ways concept of involvement in community, connecting a mixture of physical, material, relational and societal needs, over a period of time. This theory repeated by Estivill in his "Estivill's implication" (2003:21) that: *"if poverty is a snap, exclusion is a film"*.

Francis Fukuyama (1995) explained the different kinds of communities from rural community to the whole societies. It is recommended that communities having much social capital may have greater assistances counting rapid economic development, good governance and better health. However, many observers identify that social capital can be connected with either good or bad results: objectives for which supplies are used being analytically diverse from how they are attained.

Burchardt (2002) at the London School of Economics' Research Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) have created a multi-dimensional measure. They utilized longitudinal secondary data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) gathered through the 1990s and their gauge incorporates four heights of involvement: First expenditure (the ability to contribute in acquires goods and services); Second production; political appointment and social relations. Utilization of information from a breathing survey is slightly inexpensive. The BHPS allows protuberance: because same persons were again questioned year after year for BHPS. However, as work goes to change over time it still understands exclusion is a state knowledgeable by human beings rather than courses.

Levitas, (2007) gave the idea that the "Bristol Social Exclusion Matrix" (B-SEM), containing of ten areas around the whole life course. The Bristol group claimed that their prevailing conditions give empirical equipment for considering the reporting of obtainable

data on exclusion and points out lags in sources of quantitative survey data on events and drivers of exclusion.

Appasamy et al., (1996), "The International Labor Organization's" social exclusion research programme carried out in under developing nations in the 1990s explained the analytical techniques to exclusion approved in these case studies can be largely characterized as concerning on (i) rights, (ii) 'excluded' groups, and (iii) social participation. Methods of study exclusion represented these various approaches.

The Human Development Index (HDI), in print each year as part of the UNDP's Human Development Report (HDR). It wraps 175 out of 192 UN member nations. HDI indicated the conditions of world and nations are involved in assessment processes. HDI is combined parameter for 3 fields of human development: duration of healthy life; education; and material living criterions. It does give an influential lens for watching injustices in situations for social progress crossways the world, especially in commerce and a lower socio-political sphere. HDRs enclosed a wealth of extra information from associate nations. Totally, the Human Development Report 2006 (HDR 2006) above two hundred indicators in a list, containing parameters of status of fundamental rights appliance and labor rights conventions; sanctuary; and energy and the environment (Watkins, 2007). Together with HDI, reports enclosed 3 other combined indices for human development: the Gender-related Development Index, (GDI) the Gender Empowerment.

Young (2009) concluded that the social integrationist project did not address the main causes of exclusion. Young (2009) explains Merton's thesis that social issues happen where there is both cultural and structural exclusion. That is, in frameworks such as Western states (e.g. Australia) in which people residing in poverty without the material assets to run away from circumstances are shelled with communications via media and the teaching institutes, which inform them that they live in a meritocracy where anyone can obtain what they want with simple efforts. This is a phenomenon of comparative scarcity whereby the poor come to watch themselves as materially underprivileged in connections to community of which they are an ingredient. Such qualified marginalization is responsible for social exclusion through a prejudiced experience of inequality and biasness

as materially deprived people seek to get the unachievable. The rise of an elite society includes the disentanglement of labor markets and the increase of extensive uniqueness simultaneous with individuality and self-actualization. Role formulation is the top priority as compared to the role taking, the culture of exclusion is intimately attached with that of the outer world, is not motionless, and is propelled by the disagreement of options and concepts, of economic citizenship refused and human recognition jammed. In Young's (1999) thesis, exclusion is a cultural processes rising from organizations among self and social recognition and the paradox of a assumed meritocracy in which lower socio-economic class lacking the material sources to cater the feelings they are confident to encirclement, consequential absolutely in alienation, disaffection and exclusion.

Salvaris (2000: 6) pointed out that there is a condition to drive away from measures of manufacturing like GDP to judge indicators of social development and betterment of community. These measures might comprise variable of social capital, environmental sustainability, community health, participation and citizenship, equity and social justice, and the health of democracy. Variables or principles may form a map for societies to discover where they are going as part of a cooperative procedure with governments, business, unions and the non-profit sector.

Chronic Poverty Research Centre Policy (2006), reported that matters of exclusion of vulnerable people include Poverty, where lack of possession to properties such as land, individual household or community levels are responsible for exclusion. Ordinary land tenure in most traditions does not legalize female to possess land or inherit it from parents and spouses. Societal practices frequently affect females having property, containing those build up during their marriage are likely to be handover to husband's family. Without land and other prolific resources, females menace stays in severe chronic poverty. It is measured that determinant as to why females go back to their father's homes or go into enterprises with less incomes is culture and social exclusion. Moreover, improved occurrence of HIV/AIDS means that, more young females with young families are being widowed. Their health status may make it problematic to remarry therefore becoming marginalized.

Fløtten et al. (2001) described that negative aspect of exclusion is highly associated than others, for instance receivers of human supports report economic issues, but a subjective association of exclusion "feeling of loneliness" infrequently emerge in one of the poverty classes defined in the study and does not over 16%. In current analysis, Fløtten (2003) highlighted income poor more frequently faced economic issues than non-poor. The connection in social issues and income poverty is even less pronounced and even upturned. Analyses of the connection between low income and indicators of exclusion between young Norwegians have arrived the same result: Youths from poor families are more probably than others to feel isolated, have weak personal set-ups and spend less time with their peers, but the differences between the poor and the non-poor are modest.

Dirven *et al.* (2001) explains those groups and people who display low income and are underprivileged in two of three other life courses, namely face arrears with payments and/or live in bad housing and/or be short of basic needs.

Layte *et al.* (2001) reported that more be troubled is called for when bring together and interpreting variables of multiple marginalization and afterwards connecting these with low income to arrive at indicators of social exclusion. We utilize this more detailed approach to reach on destination at five spheres of non-monetary deficiency and examine the distribution of the latter among the population in 1997 and among the income poor by years of poverty. Our goal is to clarify that social exclusion is not alone about 'depleted wallets' (Sen, 2000, p.3), but also to show that there survives a form of absolute insolvency that connects monetary and non-monetary shortage and which needs to be recognized by social policy, even if affects only a minority.

Amrosio & Gradin (2000) explained that using as determine of social exclusion an index of schism since 'neither the Lorenz-consistent inequality indices nor the method of poverty are suitable for this mission'. This suggestion has to be carefully assessed since there is no evidence that social exclusion implies polarization and vice-versa. Intuitively, exclusion seems to imply some degree of polarization. However, a society can be polarized without the existence of a group of excluded individuals. So, the concept of exclusion does not seem to be equal to one of the polarization even if they are clearly linked.

Burchardt (2000) studied numbers of different areas of exclusion at solitary point in time, and finds the course individuals follow over time. She concludes that exclusion on a special sphere improve the exclusion on the same measurement. In a latest study, Burchardt, Le Grand and Piachaud (2000) elaborated the analysis if Burchardt (2000) giving a multidimensional dynamic measures of social exclusion to observe the usefulness of government policies.

Taskloglou & Papadopoulos (2001) recognized members of population are on greater risk of exclusion in Europe. Ensuing the idea that exclusion is a self-motivated phenomenon foremost to shortage; they build static variables of depravation in particular spheres. Then, they mount up this in sequence in order to get a static variable of increasing shortcomings. So, individuals categorized as being at greater risk of social exclusion.

2.13 Local Perspective of Exclusion on the basis of "WHO YOU ARE":

The study is conducted in large city in Faisalabad from Pakistan. The study piloted by Dr Jo Beall (2002), "Globalization and Social Exclusion in Cities: Mounting the deliberation with Lesson from Asia" at Development School of Political Science and Economics, London. The study revealed the link between the development and exclusion.

Most of the individuals agonize in exclusion or adversarial expressions of inclusion in most of the spaces this happens without support of globalization. At a distinct stage it could take form of banishment or shame, whereas at a bunch stage it could take on more treating directions. This has steered Atkinson to claim that exclusion is generally beneficially alleged of as the property of clusters. In this subsequent study debate, established in Faisalabad in Pakistan, expressed altering situations of the specific urban municipal workers. It illustrated how locally created identity-based exclusion is vocalizing neoliberal policy prescriptions which protruding the new kinds of economic exclusion which sequentially, interconnect structural situations that directly emphasize the exclusion. Faisalabad, approximately having 2 million populations situated in Punjab Province, Pakistan, sports a prosperous commercial and trading middle class interlinked with the long-standing textile of the city. Faisalabad is famous as "Manchester of Pakistan" expressing a time when Pakistan confidently apart of the British Empire and colonial India,

a probably reminder that globalization is not that new. That day, Faisalabad is connected in two significant layers into global processes. Its commercial and industrial choice is strongly inter-related into international techniques and forms of consumption and accumulation and one thing of confirmation can be establish in what better-off people in Faisalabad pitch away.

On the other side of spectrum of sociology may be the most marginalized and stigmatized inhabitants of Faisalabad, those who organize and collect the leftover, the municipal sweepers of the Faisalabad municipal Corporation (FMC). All through urban Pakistan in the Punjab, municipal sweepers form a consistent group that can also be sketched out to a rural Hindu caste called "Churha"[5], intentionally connected with "polluting" work. To escape the subjugation of caste they changed to Christianity in 19th century but, in the session, situation did not permit them to shelter occupational status and hereditarily group. Though Pakistan is the predominantly Muslim state and does not have same value as in the predominantly Hindu communities, many professions are yet linked with the tribal origin and inherited occupations, and Churha were and always remained attached with dirty and filthy work. As the conclusion, the Punjabi Christian sweepers are observed as polluted and unclean because their work connected with drains, sewers and garbage gatherings. Punjabi Christian sweepers are mentioned as Churha, "sweepers" or "Christians", with all terms having a judgmental authority. Though, this group was economically incorporated and need to have pensionable job in government zone as the member of the city's municipal workforce. As like they are the component of formal labor market and have access to prominent social security benefits, including state pension. As well, municipal sweepers are well known to seek out chances to make more income via private organizing factors with inhabitants to eliminate the leftover of their homes and yard. Thus we have a classical example of exclusion in the south understandable in their generics sense but absent in the severe strategy sense of the idea. Furthermore, an accompanied by economic inclusion has permitted some municipal sweepers and their children to gain an education and become secure economically. Along with this the substitute job facilities are tremendously denied them with mechanical schemes and systems that coming into play,

[5] Local name of sweeper who are especially deputed to clean the toilets and sewerage lines

Punjabi Christians have vigorously protected municipal sweeper jobs, which passes from one generation to another involving multiple family members and seldom passing outside. Though, international forces that have been influencing on the world of municipal waste and garbage gathering are looking as Christian sweepers tremendously omitted in new and unexpected conducts. In industrial state framework a competitive worldwide market in textiles, Faisalabad has futile to live remain to its repute as "Manchester of Pakistan". It is not inter-related into worldwide economy in such way Manchester was in the 19th century or says Dhaka is today, for superior or for worse. However, Pakistan is strongly connected with geopolitical level and in terms of international development aid. In the perspective of the latter, the country has been focused on the neoliberal circumstances, supported by the Bretton timbers institutes and a number of bilateral organizations to roll back what is extremely treated as an incompetent.

The story of people of district Lodhran provided the same picture in the shape of social exclusion. Certainly, it can easily become inter related into and constitutive of worldwide economic policies.

2.14 Summary of the Chapter:

This chapter has presented a review of relevant literature regarding social exclusion and social development. Some of the important aspects that were covered in this chapter; include the following: concepts closely related to social exclusion, social development, poverty and social development. Number of micro, macro and meso level theories of exclusion and development are also discussed in relation with the current study findings along with local level perspective of the issue. Moreover, this chapter is giving the line to the researcher towards the theoretical framework regarding the related theories and helps to develop the research model which were discussed in chapter 3 "Theoretical Framework and Research Model".

Chapter 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK & RESEARCH MODEL

3.1 Introduction:

The break of the social bond can be converted into a number of forms: segregation, marginalization, abolition, assistance, abandonment, and inequity. The "social bond" no needs to involve a neo-Durkheimian, functionalist, or normative outlook of society, in so far as "solidarity" may also be depended on a social treaty based on redistribution among classes.

Social capital and exclusion concepts have come out from varying epistemological locations, mainly from persons who are linked with conflict and functionalist theory, but they concentrate on phenomenon. Levitas (1998) has described the debate of social inclusion as a "social integrationist" dialogue undoubtedly connected to the concept of social solidarity proposed by Durkheim. According to Durkheim, social solidarity, generating from shared beliefs, can prevent the social disintegration into atomized units. The social order is considered as an organic analogy whose systems symbolize functions indispensable for the solidity of society, or the imitation of the living being. Social imitation emerges due to following of rules affixed in perceived truths by people. In industrial societies these truths are sanctified and revitalized through religious rituals, unions and clubs, membership of associations, paid work formalities and the qualifications and education required to come into occupations and professions. Organic solidarity is supposed to take place from rational and self-governing contribution in human groups. In absence of unity bonds and relevance offered through ceremony, persons slip into "anomie," a condition of anti-social behavior and the rejection of society. Max Weber is also commonly cited in the theories of inclusion like Durkheim. Weber describes specific social interaction forms, which stimulate sentiments; work to generate a sense of solidarity and stoutly held beliefs in the society (Weber in Collins 1974). Weber concentrates on interaction with others that produce emotional effects, the coordination of common gestures or actions and center his concentration on ordinary object. According to the views

of Weber, the creation of sentimental harmony did not decrease the conflict as Durkheim considers, but it is included in one of the important guns which are used in violence. Within an organization or group, the domination can be achieved by using emotional rituals. Alliances can also be formed against other groups by using these rituals. Additionally, they can be worn to put into effect a status standing pecking order in which some collections say aloud others by given that a concept to imitate below substandard situations, which the "others" find unattainable.

The notions of aggregate social capital are projected by Marx recount to the development of classes. These notions reflect the snowballing of the social communications of different classes, social capital and social labor, which hold on to opposite interests, clash among which forms the nature of society, told Marx (1957, 2004) and Bourdieu (1985). Bourdieu analyze above declaration a phase next through dividing the types capital obtained by human associations, become combined capital, and centers on class of types of capital as manner on its use-value. Epistemological gapes in Putnam's idea of connecting social capital and Marxian bounded harmony or solidarity. Linked social capital as understood by Putnam, does not need an announced philosophy between givers and receivers. Durkheim's theory of "mechanical solidarity" is similar in Putnam's idea of "bonding social capital" and Weber's typology of "emotional solidarity" relates the social binding, comes in same individuals from similar activities, though Durkheim connected mechanical solidarity as the ancient society there is no industry, it is simply an agrarian society where number of customs and sacraments create a mechanical solidarity.

Number of theories related to the gender issues and women status in society coming from socialist feminist thinking, which faults the contemporary structure of in-equality in society with all its evils. Socialists claims that if there is low standard of living and less property in society, then there is less status difference between males and females. Marxism dig out the reasons of the whole prevailing inequalities in more detail, in private possession of earnings and foundations of construction by one class and struggle that abolition of inequality would be prejudiced through expropriation of means which are privately owned to produce by the radical proletariat and by their succeeding management for welfare of the whole society.

Engels (1884, 1972) told, the reason of low status of females in class society and the types of family institutes it creates; once class society is finished, and nation declines away, the male dominant family will also vanish. Engels consider capitalism is responsible for present segregation of creative work, that is, the household, from that of creative work that is factory, which has made female's involvement in manufacture hard and tricky. Engels claimed that entrepreneurs is willing to keep females away from paid work, whereas working as a reasonably priced reserve army of labor. He says the fairness for women is only achieved by their absolute attachment in the activities of social production. Engels did not suppose that the socialist uprising and removal of capitalists as a class would mechanically cope with all hurdles in the way of female's equivalence.

The response of the community residing in district Lodhran is supporting the Engel's thought because analysis gives us clear picture that 90% families of district Lodhan are male dominant. Discrimination towards females is very common throughout the study area. Males are not in the favor of education and jobs of their girls because of their rigidness.

3.2 Perspectives of Different Theorist:

This research was conducted in the framework of following theories,

3.2.1 Durkheimian Perspective;

Emilie Durkheim work was concerned that how societies maintain the social integrity and cohesion in social and religious bonds. He indicates that the development of a society and division of labor in the nineteenth century led to a transformation from mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity which was associated with traditional societies. This transformation led to a strong internal cohesion of the people. Collective consciousness was largely overshadowed by individual consciousness in the model of organic solidarity associated with modern societies.

Acceptance of hypothesis 1 "Strong Social Integration Positively affects the Social Development" indorsed the Durkheimian perspective. Significance association was found between social integration and social development with Chi-square value (21.57) and P-

value (.000). Similarly, Gamma value (.262) is shows a strong positive relation between the variables. Strong integration among the people reflects the solidarity of the society. Durkheimian perspective is also supported by discussions of qualitative data analysis of all development stake holders of state. But the situation in the study area is reverse; people are not integrated and have poor/weak relationships even with their relatives, friends and colleagues. Majority (85%) respondent agreed that social exclusion is the main reason of this situation in district Lodhran. People are excluded due to disintegration, low education, less no of jobs, lack of good governance policies, and weak performance of government institutions and low interest of SDOs/NGOs. All these indicators

3.2.2 Silver's Theory of Social Exclusion;

Silver (1994), identified following three major paradigms,

1 The solidarity paradigm. This paradigm explains the exclusion in terms of weak social ties among individuals and society. This paradigm is deeply rooted in French Republic thought.

2 The specialization paradigm. According to this paradigm exclusion is described in terms of different distortion like discrimination, failure of market and unenforced rights. This paradigm is emerged in the school of liberal thought that is dominated in The United States.

3 The monopoly paradigm. Under this paradigm exclusion is explained in terms of monopoly groups. This paradigm is dominated in The Western Europe.

First paradigm of Silver's theory of social exclusion is strongly complementing the results of current research. (90%) respondents agreed that there are no political and civic engagements of poor people with the state. No involvement of poor people in decision making at state level in development programmes. Study shows that this noninvolvement of poor people is just because of exclusion. All development stakeholders also agreed upon this that disengagement of common man in decision making increases the social exclusion which directly slow the rate of social development in district Lodhran.

These components were completely used to the relationship of social exclusion and social development. Results of the study were also proving that above three components. Response of (56%) respondent support the Silver's second paradigm "The specialization paradigm" that discrimination among Haves and Have Not's, failure of market and unenforced rights create the unbalance among the people of same state. This is due to unequal distribution of resources and poor governance polices and non-serious attitude of political leaders. This situation is also reflecting with the results of hypothesis 5, significance association seen between bad governance and social development with Chi-square value (113.57) and P-value (.000). Moreover, if the respondents had low bad governance then they had low (40.9%), medium (42.4%) and high (16.7%) social development, while if the respondents belonged to medium level bad governance then they had low (1.9%), medium (35.8%) and high (62.3%) level social development, whereas if the respondents belonged to high level bad governance then they had low (20.8%), medium (20.8%) and high (58.4.2%) level social development. Results of Focus Group Discussions with government executive, heads of SDOs/NGOs and political leaders also are reflecting the same picture that specialization is much important for social development of any state.

Third paradigm by Silver's theory "The monopoly paradigm" is also supported by the results of researcher's study that monopoly in the society is create inequality among the social groups which directly affect the equal distribution basic necessities among the people. Majority (above 50%) respondents agreed that unequal provision or non-provision of basic needs is due the unequal distribution of resources.

3.2.3 Maximilian Carl Emil Weber Theory of Social System;

Theory of social system was developed by a famous sociologist Max Weber. This theory is based on class, status and party and is called "The three-component theory of stratification". This theory is commonly known as Weberian Stratification or Three Class System. The main areas of this theory are as:

- Wealth: Wealth reflects the class of the individual.

- Prestige: Prestige reflects the status of the individual. Means the current status and position.
- Power: power reflects the party of the individual. The capability to attain goals by people or groups regardless of strong opposition from others.

Weber's theory of social system is very important in the context of social structure of any society. Wealth, prestige and power established the relationships between the people. These three forces shape up the society into different classes. Therefore, in the scenario of current study, these three forces are exercised at all stages from area selection to respondent selection. For research purposed, district Lodhran is much marginalized district among all other districts of province Punjab. Moreover, from the community, BISP beneficiaries again are the most vulnerable part of the population and helped in terms of money every month by the government. Consequently, current research is best reflection of Weber's theory of social system.

As for as, the first postulate "wealth" is concerned, (69%) respondent agreed that capital has much importance in all circumstances of life and if anyone has low economic stats he/she disintegrated with the society. This disintegration leads to social exclusion and this exclusion disturbs the social development. In district Lodhran, high rate of social exclusion so that social development is very slow. People (88%) do not have adequate income to meet even their basic needs. Second pillar of social system theory by Weber has the significance with respect to social relationships. Prestige in the society is measured on the basis of different indicators, like economic status, education, property and status of job and this make the relationships with relatives, friends and colleagues strong or weak. Result of the current study reveals that (10%) respondent told that they have strong relationships with their relatives, friends and colleagues. It means majority (70%) people of district Lodhran are poor and uneducated. Third factor of Weber's social system theory is also induced by the results of study given above in justifying the earlier two postulates.

3.2.4 Karl Marx Theory of Class Conflict;

This theory is given by Karl Marx and argues that actors and social group in every society have different quantities of resources which give them the status i.e. wealthy or poor. This situation creates the conflict between two classes and wealthy groups use their power to exploit the poor groups. This situation leads to exclusion of the poor people. In general, social disorder is created due to money; people who have the money exploit the people who have not money.

As a humanitarian social scientist, Marx studied the capitalistic society in depth and divides the society into two major classes, Bourgeoisie and Proletariats. This division of society by Karl Marks is purely based on the unequal distribution of wealth. Major research questions were based on class conflict theory of Karl Marx. Results of the current study give the same picture of unequal resources in district Lodhran among rich and poo people. Poor people are continuously going in darkness of social exclusion. Hypothesis testing results in the current study verified the class conflict theory by Karl Marx in district Lodhran. Acceptance of hypothesis 2 shows the significance association between monthly income and rate of social development with Chi-square value (26.44) and (P=.000). This significance association between two variables reflects that monthly income is positively associated with the social development. Opinions taken through Focus Group Discussions also provided the Karl Marx's theory of class conflict evidence that unequal distribution of resources create the classes rich and poor in the study area. Similarly, responses taken from the community also reflect the differences between the rich and poor people in the research area. Majority (above 80%) told they have less monthly earnings as compared to their monthly expenses, so to balance the budget they have to borrow money from relatives and friends and even they send their children to do work in homes and workshops. This situation gives the same image of capitalistic society studied by Karl Marx.

3.2.5 Merton's Theory of Deviance;

Merton's theory on deviance stems from his 1938 analysis of the relationship between culture, structure and anomie. Merton defines culture as an "organized set of normative values governing behavior which is common to members of a designated society or

group". Social structures are the "organized set of social relationships in which members of the society or group are variously implicated". Anomie, the state of normlessness, arises when there is "an acute disjunction between the cultural norms and goals and the socially structured capacities of members of the group to act in accord with them". In his theory, Merton links anomie with deviance and argues that the discontinuity between culture and structure have the dysfunctional consequence of leading to deviance within society.

The term anomie, derived from Émile Durkheim, for Merton means a discontinuity between cultural goals and the legitimate means available for reaching them. Applied to the United States he sees the American dream as an emphasis on the goal of monetary success but without the corresponding emphasis on the legitimate avenues to march toward this goal. In other words, Merton believes that all subscribe to the American Dream, but the ways in which people go about obtaining the Dream are not the same because not everyone has the same opportunities and advantages as the next person. Conformity is the attaining of societal goals by socially accepted means, while innovation is the attaining of those goals in unaccepted ways. Innovators find and create their own way to go about obtaining what they want, and a majority of the time, these new ways are considered to be socially unaccepted and deviant. Ritualism is the acceptance of the means but the forfeit of the goals. Ritualists continue to subscribe to the means, but they have rejected the overall goal; they are not viewed as deviant. Retreatism is the rejection of both the means and the goals. Retreaters want to find a way to escape from everything and therefore reject the goals and the means and are seen as deviant. Rebellion is a combination of rejection of societal goals and means and a substitution of other goals and means. Innovation and ritualism are the pure cases of anomie as Merton defined it because in both cases there is a discontinuity between goals and means.

Researcher tried to link the current study with the Merton's theory. Anomic situation is the end result of Merton's theory. This theory leads the criminals into the way of disintegration and disintegration because of governance is the major pillar of the current study which leads people into exclusion. (64%) respondents were agreed that low integration between local community and government institutions and this low integration stopped the process

of social development. Moreover, table 5.39 presents the significance association between social integration and social development with chi-square value (21.56) and (P=0.000).

3.2.6 Peter Blau's Social Exchange Theory;

One of Blau's main areas of interest within the complexity of social structures was social interaction. He expressed this interest in the statement, "The main sociological purpose of studying processes of face-to-face interaction is to lay the foundation for an understanding of the social structures that evolve and the emergent social forces that characterize their development." Blau directed his attention to the process of social exchange, which he believed was an enormous influence on human behavior and a governing factor among individual and group relationships. However, rather than deal with exchange theory at its typical small-scale level, Blau attempted to apply it to the societal level. Blau explains that social attraction is what leads to the establishment of social relations, and thus the process of social exchange. The process of exchange can be an equal one, with equal rewards moving from one side to the other, however, when there is an inequality in exchange power differentials are created. A person who is depended upon by others to gain what they need in the process of social exchange holds power over them. If the individual in power adheres by the norms and values of society, such as fairness and reciprocity, those whom depend on him/her can legitimate his/her power with loyalty and compliance. This is where Blau takes his theory to the macro level. From the legitimation of power and compliance of the group, the organization becomes an institutionalized system of exchange values. It is independent of any individual and becomes part of the social structure. Thus, Blau argues that the institutions that make up social structures on a macro-level are spawned from a series of social exchanges at a micro-level that abide by the norms and values of society.

Strong interaction will develop strong relationships with relatives, friends, and colleagues and even with the government officials in public offices. Strong interaction means the strong inclusion of all kind of people in community in all affairs of state. Blsu's social exchange theory's main theme is focused on exchange of social actions. Current study also through light on the scenario of relationships, results of the study indicate the almost (10%)

people in the study area which have strong interactions with the relatives, friends, colleagues and government officials. It means there is selection process at every stage of life and no involvement of common people.

3.2.7 Davis and Moore's Theory of Social Stratification;

The Davis and Moore theory clearly and simply outlined the functional view of social stratification as necessary to meet the needs of complex social systems. In other words, from a perspective that considers society as something like an organism, the theory argued that this organism has needs that must be met if it is to remain healthy. Among these needs is for the most important positions or jobs in the society to be staffed by the most qualified and competent people. Social stratification is considered a mechanism that ensures that the need is met. The following seven points provide a basic summary of the theory.

1. Certain positions in any society are functionally more important than others, and require special skills to fill them.

2. Only a limited number of people in any society have the talents that can be trained into the skills appropriate to these positions.

3. The conversion of talents into skills involves a training period during which sacrifices of one kind or another are made by those undergoing the training.

4. In order to induce the talented people to undergo these sacrifices and acquire the training, their future positions must carry an inducement value in the form of a differential- that is, privileged and disproportionate access to the scarce and desired rewards the society has to offer.

5. These scarce and desired goods consist of the rights and prerequisites attached to, or built into, the positions, and can be classified into those things that contribute to (a) sustenance and comfort, (b) humor and diversion, and (c) self-respect and ego expansion.

6. This differential access to the basic rewards of the society has as a consequence the differentiation of the prestige and esteem various strata acquire. It may be told to

constitute, along with the rights and prerequisites, institutionalized social inequality: that is, stratification.

7. Therefore, social inequality among different strata in the amounts of scarce and desired goods and the amounts of prestige and esteem they receive is both positively functional and inevitable in any society.

Social stratification theory by Davis and Moore is multi-angled theory which covers the different levels of stratification of human beings as a part of society. Daivs and Moore discussed the different views of stratification in different points. Currently, study also discusses inequalities of the community which are due to social exclusion and become the major reason of low social development in district Lodhran.

3.2.8 Ronald Myles Dworkin Theory of Equality;

Dworkin has also made important contributions to what is sometimes called the *equality of what* debate. In a famous pair of articles and his book *Sovereign Virtue* he advocates a theory he calls 'equality of resources'. This theory combines two key ideas. Broadly speaking, the first is that human beings are responsible for the life choices they make. The second is that natural endowments of intelligence and talent are morally arbitrary and ought not to affect the distribution of resources in society. Like the rest of Dworkin's work, his theory of equality is underpinned by the core principle that every person is entitled to equal concern and respect in the design of the structure of society. Dworkin's theory of equality is told to be one variety of so-called luck egalitarianism, but he rejects this statement.

Bad governance, poor economic status, unskilled population and low level of education in district Lodhran support the idea of Dworkin. Almost (97%) respondents were agreed that equality of resources should be in the area and this equality will decrease the exclusion. Equality of resources discourages the discrimination among the rich and people and became the way of inclusion of poor people in development stream. Dworkin's theory "equality of resources" is also indorsed from the views of social development stake holders (political leaders, heads of SDOs/NGOs and government executives/officials), they agreed

that if there is equal distribution of resources then this will be lead equality among the community too. No will be discriminated due to poverty and no will be preferred because of his/her high economic status.

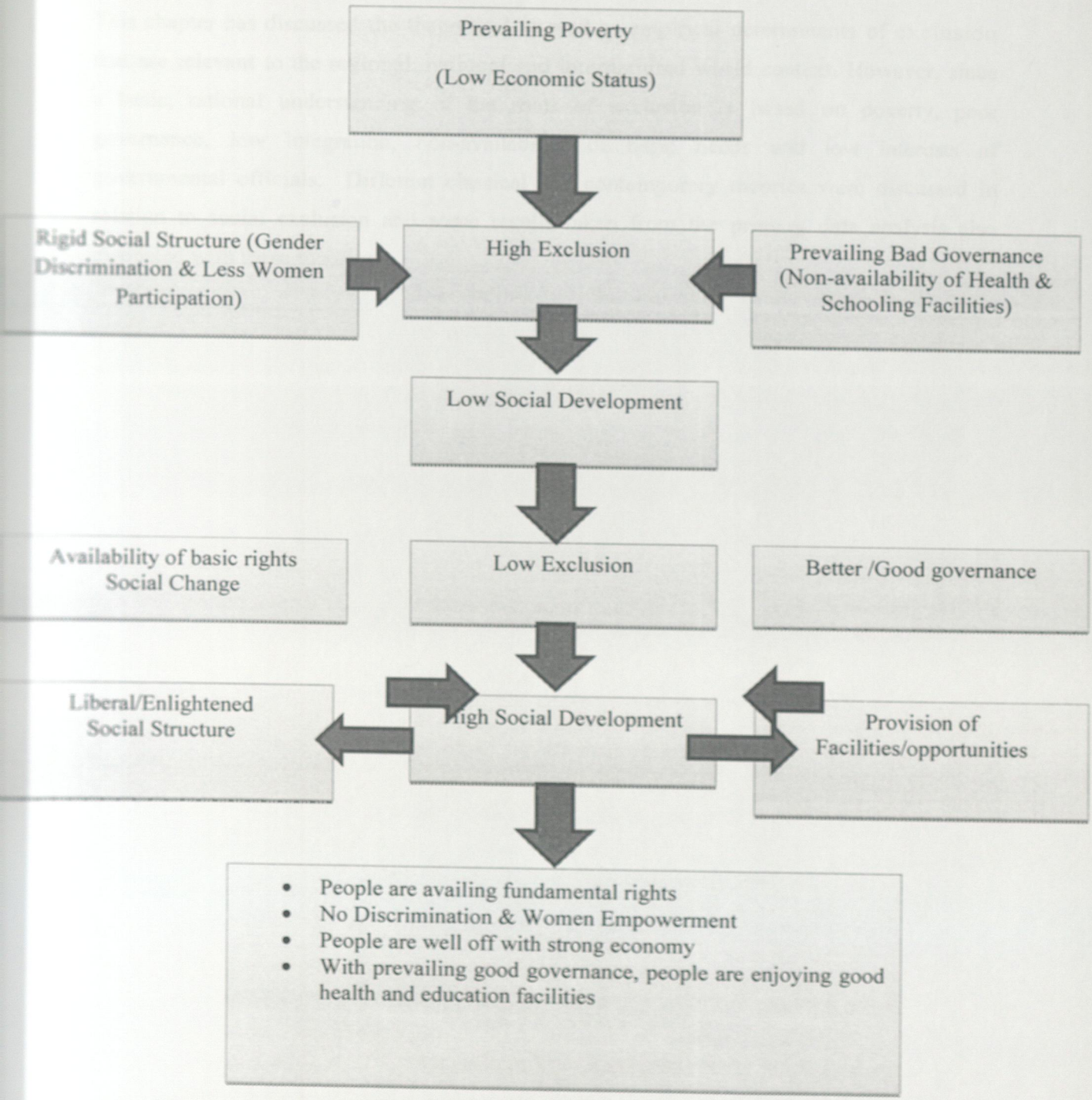
3.3 Research Model/Matrix:

This research model was constructed under the umbrella of defined objectives and research questions of the study and the whole research work was carried out by following the model. This model was built up by the researcher utilizing his own research oriented thought.

Prevailing poverty (Low Economic Status), bad governance (Non-availability of Health & Schooling Facilities), rigid social structure (Gender Discrimination & Less Women Participation) indicating in research model are creating high social exclusion which slows down social development in the area. High social exclusion keeps the common man away from the main stream of social development. If social exclusion is decreasing by the inclusion of poor people in all fields of life by mobilizing and utilizing them then the rate of social development might be increased and expression of the community would be different. After inclusion of poor people research model reflecting the new picture of the area with low social exclusion where no gender discrimination and inequality, women are empowered, equal implementation of law and people become well off with strong economy. Moreover, people are enjoying all basic facilities and needs along with their fundamental rights because of good governance.

Research model/study matrix is shown below;

Figure: 3.1 Research Model/Study Matrix



Note: Research model is designed by Researcher, 2014

3.4 Summary of the Chapter:

This chapter has discussed the theoretical as well as empirical determinants of exclusion that are relevant to the regional, national and international world context. However, since a basic, rational understanding of the roots of exclusion is based on poverty, poor governance, low integration, non-availability of basic needs and low interests of governmental officials. Different classical and contemporary theories were discussed in relation to social exclusion and some results taken from the primary data analysis also evaluated with these theories.

Chapter 4

MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.1 Introduction:

The selection of an appropriate research methodology is an important and crucial aspect of research. It is like a guideline for the collection of data. The most important aspect is that it defines the type of data to be selected and collected. According to Glenn and Pelto (1979), "Methodology denotes "the-logic-in-use" involved in selecting particular observational techniques, assessing their yield of data and relating this data to theoretical propositions".

This chapter comprises two sections (A&B), Section "A" explained the detailed Materials and Methods about the currently research and Section "B" gives the detailed scenario of study area.

Section-A

MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.2 Locale of the Study and Target Population:

Locale of the study was District Lodhran situated in the Province of Punjab, Pakistan. District Lodhran comprises on 3 tehsils with 73 union councils. The target population for this research was total number of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiaries of District Lodhran. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) Survey was done in 2009 by using the poverty score card. According to this survey (BISP survey, 2009), total 19670 beneficiary families were identified as poor living under the poverty line.

4.3 Target Area, Respondent and Sample Size:

With the mutual discussion of research supervisor and evaluating the demographic profile of the district Lodhran, 06 union councils (2UCs from each tehsil) were selected out of 73 union councils of District Lodhran by using random sampling technique. Moreover, registered Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiary families (the most

vulnerable proportion of the community) were taken as target population for qualitative section. Head of the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiary family was the respondent in this research. 400 BISP registered beneficiary family heads were selected as sample size and they were interviewed through the interview schedule. Whereas, for the qualitative part, total of 27 respondents were engaged in 03 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) from major social development stakeholder/institutions of the district such as District Management Government officials, Political leaders of the area and heads of Non-governmental Organizations working in district Lodhran. One Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was managed with one stakeholder.

4.4 Sampling Techniques:

Sampling is set of different techniques which are used to select the area and to select the number of respondents. Due to limitations like time and resources, researcher could not cover the larger area and all the target population. So researcher used the sampling techniques. "A study based on a representative sample is often better than one based on the whole population. The sample data may have greater internal validity than data from the whole population". (Kerlinger N: 2003).

For quantitative part, numbers of respondents from each tehsil were selected by using proportionate sampling because of the different numbers of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiaries in each tehsil. Proportionately, 144 respondents out of 7074 Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiaries from tehsil Lodhran, 74 respondents out of 3554 Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiaries from tehsil Kahroorpacca and 182 respondents out of 9042 Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiaries from tehsil Dunyapur were selected. All these respondents were selected by using convenient sampling techniques from each tehsil. A list of all these beneficiaries was taken from the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) office District Lodhran to approach the respondents for data collection.

For qualitative part of the study, three Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with total 27 participants were conducted with government officials, political leaders and Social Development Organizations/Non-Governmental Organization (SDOs/NGOs) heads. First,

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with 10 government officials covering 100% heads of all governing departments, Second, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 06 elected political leaders, again this cover 100% participation of political leaders who are presently serving and Third, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) conducted with 11 heads of Social Development Organizations/Non-Governmental Organization (SDOs/NGOs), almost 100 Social Development Organizations / Non-Governmental Organization (SDOs / NGOs) existed in District Lodhran but presently out of them just 12 are functional in District Lodhran.

4.5 Rapport Building:

Rapport building with all respondents i.e. community members, stakeholders and other related people was necessary, helpful and useful in this research. This practice supported the researcher in attaining a comprehensive knowledge of the daily activities and the living conditions of the local community. It was also useful in gathering relevant information from the respondents for the research purposes.

4.6 Secondary Sources:

In addition to field data, secondary data i.e. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) survey report, poverty card, analysis reports, district gazettes, District profile reports and other official records have helped to understand physical location of researcher's locale, population, economic activities of people and important buildings and offices etc. Some important secondary sources are:

- Books
- Research Papers
- Government reports
- NGOs Reports
- Newspapers
- Internet

4.7 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection:

For any research study, collection of basic data and profile of the area is necessary, so the data were gathered through primary and secondary means of data collection. As the study encompasses through was quantitative and quantitative in nature, so the following tools were used for data collection.

4.7.1 Interview Schedule;

The researcher used interview schedule as a tool and well-structured questionnaire as a technique for quantitative data collection from respondents of poor communities.

4.7.1.1 Mechanics of Structured Interviews;

These interviews were conducted with a clear plan in mind; topics were prepared as per the research objectives and research questions before visiting the respondents. Questions were mainly focused on getting the right and exact information about the exclusion and its impact on the social development;. Major issues which were focused in preparation of questionnaire are poverty, less integration, weak relationships, bad governance, low education and poor health, gender discrimination and less involvement of developmental organizations. For field data collection along with the researcher, a team was deputed comprising on 10 data collectors having higher education and strong data collection experience. Qualitative data collection took five months. As majority of the respondents were less educated so this structured interview schedule was translated into Urdu for the conveniences of the respondents.

4.7.2 Focus Group Discussions;

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used as a tool and checklist/discussion guide as a technique for qualitative data collection from the other three service providing stakeholders namely, government officials, political leaders and heads of social developmental organizations (SDOs)/non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

4.7.2.1 Mechanics of Focus Group Discussions;

To gain in-depth understanding, researcher divided the questions of FGDs into nine major themes which were (i) Governance and social development (ii) Decision making and social development (iii) Social integration and social development (iv) Social relationships and social development (v) Economic status and social development (vi) Educational status and social development (vii) Health status and social development (viii) Gender discrimination and social development (ix) Participation of organizations and social development. 03 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted and total 27 participants were involved in this process. All 03 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted at different places and in different times because the participants engaged for these Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) belong to different categories and departments. Heads and key personals of government executives of governing bodies, Social Development Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations (SDOs/NGOs) officials and political leaders were the participants.

4.8 Data Analysis and Presentations:

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the quantitative data. Descriptive techniques were used to organize and summarize the information obtained from the sample before applying inferential statistics. The quantitative data was analyzed through Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). It was passing through data entry, tabulation, diagrammatic presentation, descriptions, findings, testing of hypotheses by applying Chi Square, conclusions and recommendations/suggestions. Uni-variate and Bi-variate analyses were also done.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted at three places with various groups having the different characteristics and dimensions. These groups comprise in government executives, political leaders and development organization officials. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis with a detailed discussion on the themes of research.

4.9 Conceptual Framework of the Study:

The research conducted was based on the established conceptual framework developed from the literature review. The conceptual framework indicating the nature of variables, concepts and its conceptualization is given below.

Table 4.1 Showing the nature of the variables used in the Study

Independent Variable	Intervening Variable	Dependent Variables
Major independent variable:		
EXCLUSION		
Other independent variables:		
• Low integration	Poor Communities	Social Development
• Educational & health		
• Disparity		
• Bad governance		
• Gender discrimination		
• Poverty		
• Political differences		

Table 4.2 *Conceptual Framework and Indicators for the Research*

Independent Variable	Indicators for Analysis
Independent variable 01	1.1Sex
Socio-economic and Demographic Profile	1.2 Age
	1.3 Language of the respondents
	1.4 Educational status of the respondents
	1.5 Family structure of the respondents
	1.6 Household size of the respondents
	1.7 Profession of the respondents
	1.8 Approximate monthly income of the respondents
	1.9 Approximate monthly expenses of the respondents
	1.10 How to maintain the monthly budget
	1.11 Ownership of the house
	1.12 Sufficient number of rooms available
	1.13 Personal transportation means to move
Independent variable 02	2.1 Satisfaction with existing level of social development
• Governance	2.2 Satisfaction with the provisions of basic facilities
	2.3 People cannot avail facilities because of linked social problems

	2.4 Satisfaction with the governance policies
	2.5 Exclusion of common man from policy making stopped social development.
	2.6 Bad governance is the cause of discrimination between the rich and poor people.
	2.7 Bad governance slows down the speed of social development.
	2.8 Equal application of law in the area.
	2.9 Weak economic status is the result of weaker policies of the government.
	2.10 Agree to pay tax, if applicable.
Independent variable 03	3.1 Participation in last election to cast the vote.
• Decision Making	3.2 Called upon by the government officials to become the part of any development policy.
	3.3 Ever called upon by the political leaders for any decision of community development.
	3.4 Ever called upon by Social Development Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations (SDOs/NGOs) regarding social development programs.
Independent variable 04	4.1 Nature of different measures of integration between individual and the society.
• Social Integration	4.2 People are disintegrated with the society due to low

	social status.
	4.3 Low social status negatively affects the social development process.
	4.4 Poor socialization is the reason of low integration.
	4.4 Economic inequality is the reason of low integration.
	4.5 Self-interest is the reason of low integration.
	4.6 Poor governance is the reason of low integration.
Independent variable 05 • Social Relationships	5.1 Nature of relationship with relatives.
	5.2 Nature of relationship with friends.
	5.3 Nature of relationship with neighbors.
	5.4 Nature of relationship with colleagues.
	5.5 Nature of relationship with the public officers.
Independent variable 06 • Economics Status	6.1 People are disintegrated from the society due to low economic status.
	6.2 Adequate income to enjoy the following basic needs.
	6.3 Facilitation by Benazir Income Support Programme.
	6.4 Money getting from BISP changed life status.
	6.5 Reasons of no change in life status.
	6.6 Low economic status is the result of exclusion of peoples.

	6.7 Poverty affects the social development negatively.
Independent variable 07	7.1 Formal education should be compulsory for everyone.
• Educational Status	7.2 Parent's lower education effects his/her children's education.
	7.3 Level of the educational facility available for boys.
	7.4 Level of the educational facility available for girls.
	7.5 Approachable government educational facilities.
	7.6 Low education negatively affects the individual's social & economic status.
	7.7 Low education negatively affects the social development.
	7.8 Vocational training center existed in your area to produce skillful persons
Independent variable 08	8.1 Understanding regarding the importance of good health.
• Health Status	8.2 Satisfaction with the level of available health facilities.
	8.3 Nature of available health facilities.
	8.4 Approachable public/government health facility.
	8.5 Affordable private health facility.
	8.6 Poor health disturbs the professional life that ultimately affects the earning of individual.
	8.7 Poor health conditions restrict to participate in social development activities

Independent variable 09 • Gender Discrimination	9.1 Males have discriminatory attitude towards females. 9.2 Reason of discrimination towards females. 9.3 Females are more excluded then man in your area because of their gender. 9.4 Female empowerment accelerates the social development.
Independent variable10 • Participation of Social development and non-governmental organizations	10.1 Participation of social development organizations/NGOs play pivotal role to accelerate the social development. 10.2 Ever you got benefit from any NGO/programme other than BISP. 10.3 Membership of social development organization/NGO.
Independent variable 11 • Exclusion	11.1 Involvement of family members in any kind of addiction. 11.2 Strong relationships lift up the social development. 11.3 Family involved in internal conflicts. 11.4 Internal conflicts are the obstacles in the way of social development. 11.5 Satisfaction with the existing level of development of the area. 11.6 People are excluded due to their poor social status. 11.7 Poor people are more excluded than the rich one.

	11.8 Exclusion is the big hurdle in the way of social development.
	11.9 Suggestions to decrease exclusion and increase inclusion of poor people to accelerate social development
Dependent variable	1.1 Strong relationships lift up the social development.
• Social Development	1.2 Internal conflicts are the obstacles in the way of social development.
	1.3 Satisfaction with the existing level of development.
	1.4 Poor economic status affects the social development.
	1.5 Poor health status affects the social development
	1.6 Poor education level affects the social development
	1.7 Gender discrimination slows down the social development
	1.8 Poor relationships and integration stops the social development
	1.8 Poor governance affects the social development

4.10 Hypotheses of the Study:

Following hypotheses were made after in-depth study of the review of literature;

- Strong social integration positively affects the social development.
- Poor economic conditions adversely affect the social development.
- Lesser the gender discrimination more would be the social development.
- Bad governance negatively affects the social development.
- Involvement of Social Development Organizations accelerates social development.

Section-B

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

4.11 Overview of Southern Punjab:

Lodhran District is situated in Southern section of Punjab province on the Northern surface of River Sutlej. It is connected by districts of Multan, Khanewal, Vehari and Bahawalpur. Immediacy to regional epicenters of commerce and trade links Lodhran to social and economic pointers of the area. Therefore it is essential to study famous development features of South Punjab in order to contextualize the socio-economic situations in Lodhran. South Punjab consists of the following divisions which are separated further into eleven districts of Punjab.

1. Bahawalpur Division includes Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalnagar District.

2. Dera Ghazi Khan Division includes Dera Ghazi Khan, Layyah, Muzzafargarh and Rajanpur District.

3. Multan Division includes Multan, Khanewal, Lodhran and Vehari District.

4.11.1 Population of South Punjab;

Population of South Punjab as a percentage of Punjab has steadily risen over the years. The table below compares the growth of Population in South Punjab with the Punjab province.

Table 4.3 *Growth in Population share of South Punjab (million)*

Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010
Total Population of Punjab	20.54	25.46	37.611	47.29	73.62	92.87
Population of South Punjab	5.407	7.168	10.412	13.824	22.586	29.23
Population of South Punjab as percentage of Total Population of Punjab	26.32%	28.15%	27.69%	29.23%	30.68%	31.47%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab (2010)

4.11.2 Social Indicators in South Punjab;

Analysis of education, health and income is the basic social elements of South Punjab which are presented in this segment. They highlight dissimilar tendencies to those of the rest of the province. There are 15,455 primary schools in South Punjab, which is 34.36% of the total schools i.e. 44,970 existed in Punjab. There are 45.39 student teacher ratios in South Punjab as contrasting to 40.03 for the whole of the province. The registration in primary schools is 1,805,151 in South Punjab accounting for 35.83% of the whole provincial registration. The contribution of teachers in South Punjab is 33% of the provincial teaching staff. In this way, we can say that the student-teacher ratio is very miserable, compared to the other parts of Punjab, which points out regional inequality in the quality of education. The numbers illustrate the gloomy status of education in the whole province and especially in South Punjab.

Table 4.4 *Primary Education Statistics of Punjab*

Region	Number of students	Percentage	Enrollment	Teaching Staff	Student/Teacher Ratio
South Punjab	14,455	34.37%	1,805,151	39,766	45
Rest of Punjab	29,515	65.63%	3,231,650	80,734	40
Total	44.970	100%	5,036,801	120,500	42

Source: Punjab Development Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab (2010)

Similarly, health circumstances of the province in the whole and particularly in South Punjab are not very hopeful. The drift is clearly illustrated by provincial and regional studies of Punjab and South Punjab. As of January 1, 2009 there were 326 hospitals in Punjab, out of which only 86 hospitals were existed in South Punjab, which is 26.38% of the total as shown in table 1.3. This was significantly less than the population share of South Punjab, which was 31.52% in 2009.

Table 4.5 *Regional distribution of hospitals in Punjab*

Region	Number	Percentage
South Punjab	86	26.38%
Rest of Punjab	240	73.62%
Total	326	100%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab (2010)

Health and education situations faced by the native people trunk from number of different factors, including the occurrence of poverty, 43% of the population of South Punjab is living under the poverty line compared to 27.7% of the population of Punjab. Due to greater poverty statistics of South Punjab, the provincial poverty elements also become higher. The highest frequency of poverty in the region is connected to the allotment of limited development reserves over the years. The high prevalence of poverty is further described by the fact that half or more than half of the population of three districts of South Punjab is living under the poverty line.

Table 4.6 ***Population below poverty line in South Punjab***

Division	Percentage
DG Khan	50.58%
Bahawalpur	39.86%
Multan	38.91%

Source: Income Poverty at district level, an Application of Small Area Estimation Technique by Haroon Jamal, June 2007

Industrial development and skilled labor are very important indicators for economic growth of any state. It can be seen from the table below that from 2004 to 2008 the industrial sector of Punjab indexed a growth of 31%. The number of factories in the province was 6,521 in the year 2004. The potency of the industrial labor force in the same year was 594,909. Out of the total 6,521 factories, only 1,407 were installed in South Punjab and consequently the number of workers employed in factories existed in the region were just 106,985. In 2008, Punjab industrial base increased to 8,549 factories out of which 1,837 were based in South Punjab which employed 128,994 workers. The figures show that the industrial growth of South Punjab has been lesser than the growth practiced by the province on a whole.

Table 4.7 *Regional Distribution of Industrial Units in Punjab*

Region	2004	2008	% Growth
South Punjab	1,407	1,807	30.56
Rest of Punjab	5,114	6,712	31.25
Total	6,521	8,549	31.1

Source: Punjab Development Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab (2010)

Weak social variables, including health, education, income and poverty make South Punjab an insolvent region of the country. However, many districts in the region present changing trends which demand careful study of factors on the basis of different districts to avoid generalization of certain trends which are specific to certain districts only.

4.12 Overview of district Lodhran:

Lodhran District is situated in Southern section of Punjab province on the Northern surface of River Sutlej. It is connected by districts of Multan, Khanewal, Vehari and Bahawalpur. It is surrounded to the north by the districts of Multan, Khanewal and Vehari, to the south by Bahawalpur District, to the east by the districts of Vehari and Bahawalpur and district Multan lies on the western side as shown below.

The topography of the district is horizontal and the area is cultivated almost completely through irrigation canals and tube wells. District Lodhran is further divided into three tehsils: Lodhran, Kahrorpacca and Dunyapur. The subsoil water in Tehsil Dunyapur is salty, while that in Kahrorpaccce and Lodhran Tehsils is sweet. The environment of the district is hot and dry in summer and cold in winter. The average rainfall in the district is 71mm.

A system of intercity roads links all important towns of the district. The railway is a common way for transportation for extended travelling. There is no airport in Lodhran

district; therefore people use Multan and Bahawalpur airports for air travel. In spite of developing urbanization in current decades and the development of industries, agriculture continues to be the most important sector of the local economy. Major crops of Lodhran include cotton and wheat. Others comprise rice, sunflower and sugar cane. Modern industries include agricultural executes, cold storage, cotton ginning, pressing, flour mills, oil mills, poultry feed, soap, spices factory and vegetable ghee/cooking oil. Fruits, particularly Guavas, mangoes and citrus are grown in fruit gardens located in the district. Farmers are much interested to sow new and different species of mangoes. Almost all big feudal have small fruit gardens for their own utilization. The soil is suitable for growing mangoes, citrus, date palms, beri, jaman, etc. Hence, there is considerable growth potential for numerous crops and horticultural products.

There are number of forests in the districts that comprise the land about 1843 acres. There is no important wildlife in the district, but jackals and wild cats are found in substantial numbers. Wild rabbits can also be seen in the un-inhabited areas. In the winter season, various types of ducks visit the district. Koonj and Talur are also seen in the winter season, mostly along the river Sutlej. Nightingales are in profusion before the produce of wheat and cotton crops. The bird is netted on a large scale by professionals and is freely available in the market. Partridges are found in most parts of the district, but they are more common in Miranpur forest.

There are 3 grid stations and 8 telephone exchanges in the district. All major cellular phone companies have established networks in the district. The district does not have a generous drain to carry its domestic and industrial effluent; therefore, the sanitary conditions of the district are far from satisfactory. The drainage issues are being addressed to some extent by the Lodhran Pilot Project (LPP). The major objective of project is to provide cheap cost sanitation facilities in rural areas through community participation.

4.12.1 Culture and History;

District Lodhran of Punjab is positioned between the Sutlej and Bias rivers. The history of Lodhran traces back to the 18th century. Raja Lodhra was the son of Sikh Raja Ram Dyo Minhas and his family suggested being descendants of Sooraj Hansi Rajputs. The Lodhra's

family lived in Bahawalpur, which later shifted in areas between the Sutlej and Bias Rivers in 1743. This area came to be known as Lodhar Wah. In 1849, Multan became part of the area handled by the East India Company, which made Lodhran a bobble on 5th May 1883. Malik Ghulam Hussain Lodhra proposed the name "Lodhran" for this region. At that time, Lodhran was just consisted on 19 villages and it was part of the district Multan. Lodhran city was first urbanized by the English sovereigns during the 18th century on the northern side of river Sutlej. Kahrorpacca and Dunyapur were part of tehsil Mailsi and were compounded with Lodhran in 1924. Lodhran was a deserted place but a cultivatable, level tract of land. In 1920, the British Government made a plan to inhabit the region. Landed estates were divided amongst the people of other areas. The Fauji grant and Tube well scheme were other notable occurrences which led to increased population. The district is home to holy places of some ancient saints, most prominent being Sultan Ayub Qutub, Pir Jewan Sultan and Pir Syed Imam Shah.

4.12.2 Demography;

According to Punjab Bureau of Statistics, the district population of Lodhran was estimated to be 1504,000 in 2010. The estimated population of the three tehsils of the district is shown in Table 3.1. The population of Lodhran increased from 1,172,000 in 1998 to 1,504,000 in 2010. The average growth rate during this time was 2.36%. The population density of the district has increased to 542 (per sq.km) from 422 (per sq.km) in 1998. The tehsil specific population density and average growth rates are given in table below;

Table 4.8 ***Population distribution and Average growth rate***

Tehsil	Estimated population 2010	Population density	Population (1998 census)	Average Growth Rate (%)
Dunyapur	427,000	480.3	338,000	2.19
Kahroor Pacca	467,000	486.7	362,000	2.19
Lodhran	920,000	558	472,000	2.61

Source: Punjab Development Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab (2010)

The tehsil wise break up of urban and rural population is given as, the rural, urban shares of the district population are 85.4% and 14.6% respectively. The rural population shares of tehsils Dunyapur, KahroorPacca and Lodhran are 91.1%, 78.8% and 86.5% respectively. The population of the district is predominantly Muslim (99.4 percent); Christians (0.3 percent) form a very small minority. The principal castes/ tribes are Jat, Rajput, Arain, Joiya, Kanju, Uttera, Bhatti, Lodhra, Awan, Metala, Chaner, Tareen, Malik and Ghullu. According to the 1998 census, Siraki is the most widely used language and is spoken by 69.1 percent of the population, followed by Punjabi 18.6 percent, Urdu 9.1 percent and Pashto 0.2 percent. The gender ratio (i.e. Number of males for every 100 females) is 108. The proportion of population of 15 years and above who are/ were married is 73.5 percent (District Census Report 1998, Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad)

4.12.3 Administrative Structure;

The total area of the district is 1,790 square kilometers. Administratively the district is divided into three tehsils - Lodhran, KahroorPacca and Dunyapur and 438 "mauzas" (the smallest revenue unit). Lodhran city is the largest as far as area and population are concerned. The district has 73 Union Councils. The number of urban and rural Union Councils in each tehsil is given in the table below:

Table 4.9 *Number of Union Councils in Lodhran*

Tehsil	Urban	Rural	Total
Lodhran	4	24	28
Dunyapur	2	20	22
Kahrorpacca	5	18	23

Source: Punjab Development Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab (2010)

4.12.4 Infrastructure;

Physical communications and economic growth have a reciprocal association. Modern infrastructure which comprises continuous power supply, road and railway network, a durable communication network, adequate irrigation for major and minor crops, provision of quality municipal services such as sanitation and water supply, and sufficient health and education facilities are vital for economic growth, which in turn produce resources for further development.

4.12.5 Medical Facilities;

Lodhran is placed at third in low literacy rate. This high level of illiteracy is responsible for the lack of awareness of people about the social and medical issues. There are hundreds of quacks, hakims, unskilled birth attendants and practitioners working to provide health services in the district without proper education, staff, equipment and resources. Skilled birth attendants, doctors and medical practitioners are mostly serving the urban population; therefore rural areas remain deprived of adequate health facilities.

When Lodhran was affirmed a district, the Tehsil Headquarter Hospital was specified the status of the District Headquarter Hospital (DHQ). However, proper up-gradation facilities requisite for a hospital of this level were not provided. The average number of OPD patients visiting this facility is 300-400 per day.

There are four Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals in the Lodhran. The THQ Hospitals offer emergency services and serve as recommendation hospitals for Rural Health Centers (RHCs) and Basic Health Units (BHUs). The Dunyapur THQ Hospital is located on the main Lodhran - Khanewal Road, and attends to a considerable number of road accident emergencies (50 to 60 per month). Due to the unavailability of staff and equipment, the THQ Hospital Dunyapur has unsuccessful to give ample health facilities for the native people.

There are 10 Rural Health Centers, 101 Basic Health Units, 34 sub health centers, 10 Civil Dispensaries, three TB dispensaries/clinics, 47 Rural Dispensaries and seven Mother and

Child Health Care Centers in the District. Separately from the public sector health institutions mentioned on top of, 20 private hospitals are functioning in the district. Unluckily, these facilities are not enough to cater to the medical needs of the population. Due to unavailability of suitable reproductive health services, maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate are high. The severe scarcity of reproductive health services is substantiated by the fact that the infant mortality rate of the district (108/1000) is much greater than that of the entire province (77/1000).

Conventional (mostly unscientific) methods are also used in some parts for dealing with reproductive health problems. These put into practices are frequently exercised by illiterate and old-fashioned elderly women of the family. Another reason for such performance is poverty. People cannot pay consultants in private clinics and hospitals while they are not pleased with the presentation of government hospitals despite many reforms in recent years. Table 4.3 shows statistics of delivery by different categories of birth attendants. Although the statistics are not good for the whole province, the condition in Lodhran is very bad.

4.12.6 Recreational Facilities;

The wealthy culture of Lodhran is patented by a number of lively annual carnivals. More than 182 carnivals are prearranged on an annual basis. However there is a shortage of other forms of leisure activities, such as sports. There are only two parks for the entire district. There are a large number of damages of old forts in the district, which have not been preserved properly. Holy Places of saints (most prominent being *Sultan Ayyub Qutab, PirJewan Sultan and Pir Syed Imam Shah*) fascinate a large number of people from all over the country every year. A few old temples are the most famous places of worship for minorities. The Mari Mandar, MandarDanwaran and Machli Mehal are frequently visited by Hindus.

4.12.7 Water and Sanitation;

The state of drinking water and sanitation is stay behinds dismal across the Southern Punjab due to sustained carelessness of concerned authorities. A typical village in Southern

Punjab consists of several hundred closely spaced households, each within a walled compound. A large number of neighborhoods have no underground drains. The waste from houses is discharged directly into the streets or in open drains. Consequently, streets are regularly polluted with foul smelling waste water and excreta. Therefore, these colonies become ideal breeding grounds for a number of diseases. Moreover, the insufficient sanitation system often guides to contamination of drinking water, which in turn is the major determinant of the recurrent commonness of numerous diseases amongst the people inhabiting these localities.

4.12.8 Education;

Lodhran is graded among the three lowest districts of Punjab in respect of on the whole literacy rate (32ndout of 34 districts in the province). The literacy rate of the district is considerably lower than the literacy rate of the entire province as shown in the table below:

Table 4.10 Literacy rates for household members aged 10 years or more

Literacy Rate	Punjab Province (%)	District Lodhran (%)
Male	68.7	58.6
Female	49.5	29.1
Overall	59.3	44.5

Sources: Multiple Indicator Survey, Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, Government of Punjab (2007-08)

4.12.9 Indicators of Education;

District literacy figures are significantly lower than those of the province. The gender prejudice in literacy statistics of the district is noticeably more marked than that in statistics for Punjab. Clearly, girls in the district have considerably poor access to education than their peers in other parts of the province.

Table 4.11 illustrates that the volume of the literate people of the district has a formal education of below primary level. Primary schools have education level of 34.8% which decreases rapidly to 19.8% in the Middle schools. This trend continues with percentages of students decreasing with increasing education levels and only 1.7% of the population possesses a college degree/ certificate. The terrible state of education is attributable to a number of factors, such as the lack of education resources available to local population, lack of awareness, lack of resources and extreme poverty in the area. Thus, school education at primary and secondary levels entails numerous constraints.

Table 4.11 Educational levels of literate population

Educational Level	Percentage
None	25.4
Primary	34.6
Middle	19.8
Secondary	12.8
Higher	3.9

Source: District Census Report, Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan Islamabad (1998)

Other famous limitations that are faced by the population are poor infrastructure and human resource. Table 4.12 describes the student-teacher ratios for different categories of schools. It can be watched that the ratio is the highest in primary schools. One of the reasons for this is that large numbers in students are registered at this level and a large number drops out afterwards. In order to get better education stipulation at this level, the number of primary teachers needs to be augmented and teaching methodologies need to be enhanced. Along with improving the standards of education, induction of new teachers will help address the employment statistics of the region.

The presence of the private sector associated with education in District Lodhran is significant. There are a total of 173 registered private schools in the district, about 94% of which are primary or middle schools and the remaining are high schools.

Table 4.12 Number of Schools, enrollment, and teaching staff

Level of School	Number of Schools	Enrollment	Teaching Staff	Student/Teacher Ratio
Primary	650	78,954	1,665	48
Middle	146	36,157	1,091	34
Higher	67	37,617	1,171	33
Mosque	28	1,760	38	47
Total	891	154,488	3,965	39

Source: Punjab Development Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab (2010)

4.12.10 Employment;

The amount of the population of working age groups (15 to 64 years) was 50.5% of the total population. Nearly 24.4% of the total population is officially employed in the public and private sectors. The employment rate in industries in urban areas is higher than rural areas; however, as far as agriculture, forestry and fishing industry are alarmed a higher percentage of the working population is employed in rural areas (68.3%) as compared to urban areas (20.9%). Out of the total waged population, 8.1% were working in the community, personal or social services, 61.8% were working in skilled agriculture and fishing, 21.6% were engaged in the construction business, and 2.1% were concerned in craft and related trades. The unemployment rate for the year 1998 was 18.9%. Statistics report that a large portion of the population does not have the essential skills to find better jobs that lead to social and economic mobility.

4.12.11 Poverty Ratio;

Poverty ratio is very high in the prominent four districts of south Punjab i.e. Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Lodhran and Muzaffargarh. The following table reports the poverty ratio for 2003-04 and 2007-08 in the four districts.

Table 4.13 Showing the poverty ratio

Year	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh
2007-08	51.30%	55.07%	50.40%	51.75%
2003-04	47.80%	54.70%	47.04%	52.34%

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab, Survey 2007-08 & 2003-04

Furthermore, it has been found that the supply of skilled labor is extremely inadequate in the target districts, as visible in table below;

Table 4.14 Showing the percentage of skilled labor

Districts	Bahawalpur	Bahawalnagar	Lodhran	Muzaffargarh	All
Trained Labor	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%

Source: Labor Force Survey 2007-08

Analyzing the above table, only 1% skilled labor in the district Lodhran is a black mark on the face of government as well as the development organizations especially working in district Lodhran.

4.13 Summary of the Chapter:

This chapter expressed the detailed study design and methodology along with population, sampling strategy, sample size, data collection tolls for both sections (quantitative and qualitative) and tolls of data analysis. Data collection procedures, construction of interview schedule and development of FGD checklist were addressed in chapter 4. Details of respondents for both sections were also discussed in this chapter. Moreover, detailed of socio-economic and geographic indicators of the study area are discussed here in the light of research questions and objectives. All these information will help the researcher in field as well as during data analysis which were discussed in detail in upcoming chapter.

Chapter 5

QUANTAITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS, TESTING OF HYPOTHESES & INTERPRETATIONS

5.1 Introduction:

Analysis and interpretation of data are the most important steps in scientific research. Without these steps, generalizations and prediction cannot be done which is the target of scientific research .Generalizations and conclusions are drawn on the basis of characteristics and attitude of the respondents. Therefore this chapter deals with the required analysis of data.

This chapter comprises two sections (A & B), section-A represented the Uni-variate analysis and interpretations and section-B expressed Bi-variate and multivariate analysis by testing of hypothesis.

Section-A

UNI-VARIATE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The background variables which provide the demographic information such as sex, age, language, family structure, family size, monthly income, monthly expenses, educational status, professional status and ownership of the houses.

5.2 Demographic Profile:

Table 5.1:

Showing frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding their Age and Sex

Sex of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	307	76.8
Female	93	23.2
Total	400	100.0
Ages of the Respondents (in years)	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
18-28	93	23.3
29-38	61	15.2
38-48	93	23.3
49-58	91	22.8
59-68	62	15.4
Total	400	100.0

5.2.1 Sex Ratio of the Respondents;

During the phase data collection, the researcher tried to involve males and females from the community to maintain the gender balance for this study. Table 5.1 gives the clear picture of sex ratio of the respondents engaged in this research study. It was very difficult for the researcher to conduct interview with the female respondents because the interview

schedule was too lengthy, females could not spare enough time to respond, almost one attempt took 40 minutes even then the researcher tried his best to engage maximum females in this study. According to the above table 76.8% males and 23.2% females were interviewed. Pictorial presentation of sex ratio is shown below;

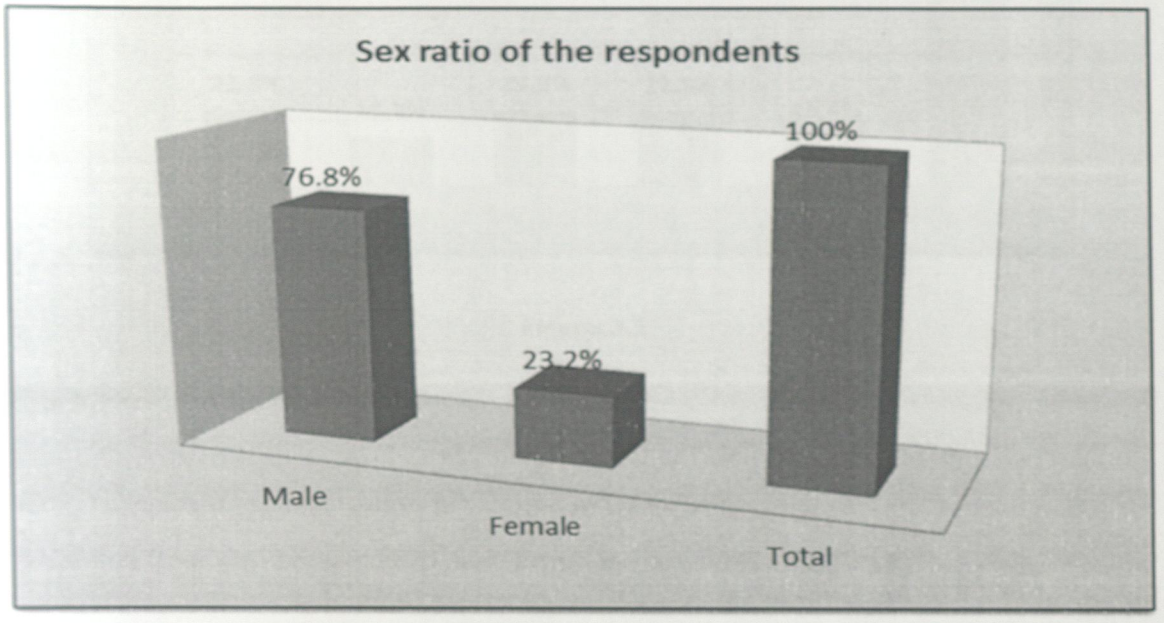


Figure: 5.1

5.2.2 Age of the Respondents;

The respondent's age is classified into six categories having different ranges of age. Table 5.1 shows that 23.3% of the respondents were found in the age group of 18-28 years, 15.2% respondents were 29-38 years, 23.3% respondents were 30-48 years, 22.8% respondents were 49-58 years and remaining 15.4% respondents were found in the age of 69 years and above. Graph shown below expresses the ages of the respondents;

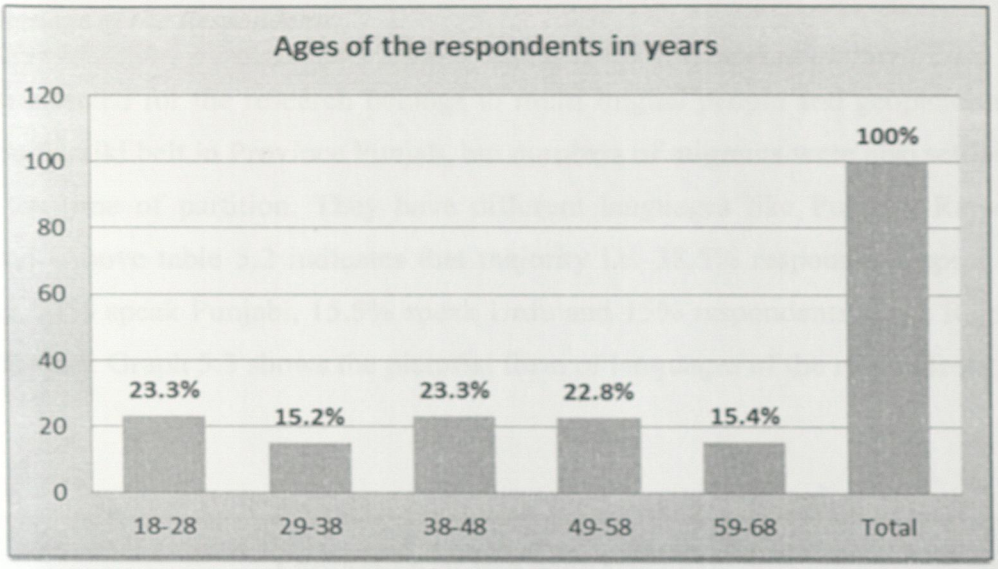


Figure: 5.2

Table 5.2:

Showing frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding their Language

Language of the Respondents (Mother Tongue)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Saraiki	154	38.5
Punjabi	124	31.0
Urdu	62	15.5
Rajpoti	60	15.0
Total	400	100.0

5.2.3 Language of the Respondents;

The area selected for the research belongs to multi lingual people and geopictorially it is located in Saraiki belt in Province Punjab, but numbers of migrants were also settled in this area at the time of partition. They have different languages like Punjabi, Rajpoti, and Haryyanvi. Above table 5.2 indicates that majority i.e. 38.5% respondents speak Saraiki language, 31% speak Punjabi, 15.5% speak Urdu and 15% respondents speak Rajpoti as a mother tongue. Graph 5.3 shows the pictorial form of languages of the respondents;

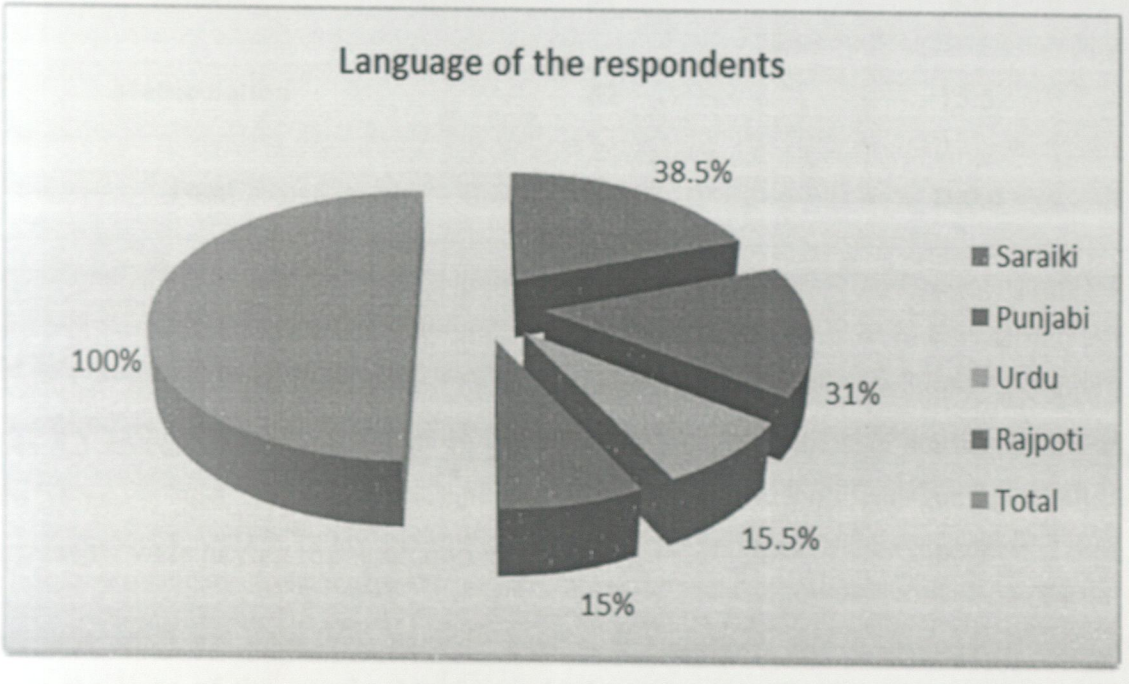


Figure: 5.3

Table 5.3:

Frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding their Educational level

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	154	38.5
Primary	153	38.0
Middle	31	8.0
Matriculation	62	15.5
Total	400	100.0

5.2.4 Education of the Respondents;

Table 5.3 reveals that majority i.e. 38.5% respondents were illiterate, 38.2% respondents were primary, just 8% respondents were middle level while the remaining, 15.5% respondents were having matriculation level.

It is clear from the data that majority have low education which directly or indirectly affects the lives of the people. Maximum higher education in the area is Matriculation; nobody enters in college or university for education, which reflects the interest of people towards education. There is immense need of mobilization regarding the importance of education. Pictorial presentation of educational level of the respondents is shown below;

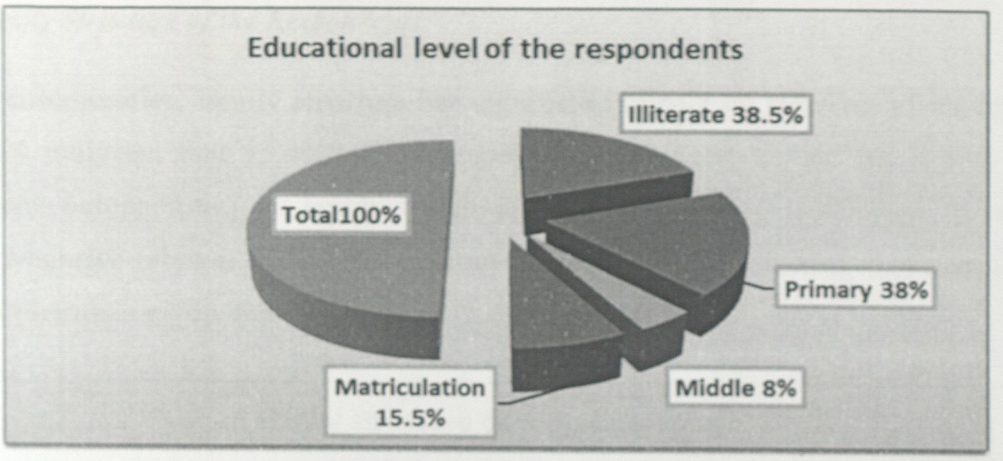


Figure: 5.4

Table 5.4:

Reflection of frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding the Family Structure and Household size

Family structure (Family Type)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Nuclear Family	62	15.4
Joint Family	247	61.8
Extended Family	91	22.8
Total	400	100.0
Household size	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
4 to 5	122	30.5
6 to 7	186	46.5
8 to 9	61	15.2
10 to 11	31	7.8
Total	400	100.0

5.2.5 Family Structure of the Respondents;

In poor communities, family structure has significant impact on the lives of its members. Table 5.4 indicates that 15.4% of the respondents belonged to nuclear family, 61.8% respondents belonged to joint family system and 22.8% respondents belonged to extended family. Majority (above 50%) lived in joint family system. Pictorial expression of the family structure is given below;

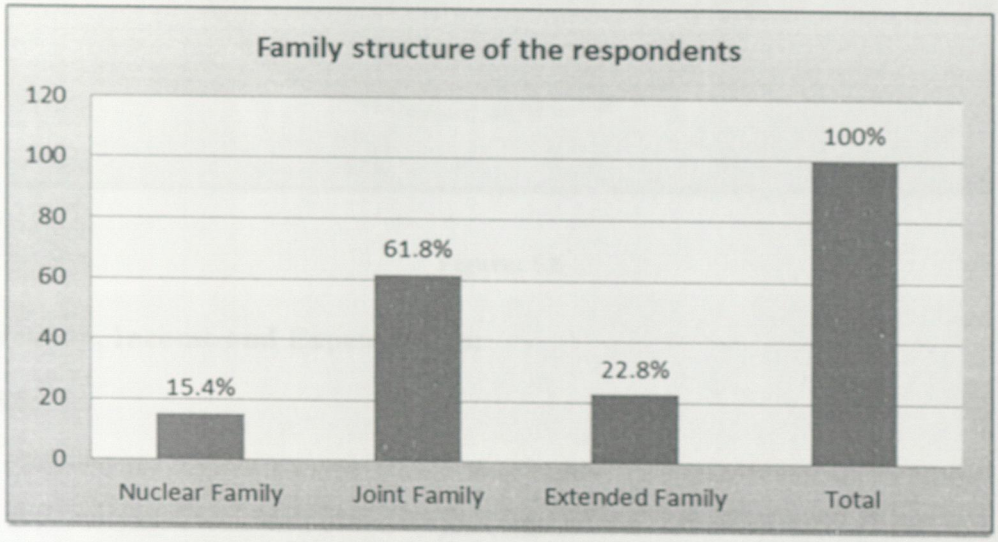


Figure: 5.5

5.2.6 Household Size of the Respondents;

Table 5.4 depicts that 30.5% of the respondents fall in the size of 4-5 members, 46.5% respondents fall 6-7 members, 15.2% respondents fall 8-9 members and 7.8% respondents fall in the size of 10-11 members. It is calculated from research findings, maximum families have large family size, which directly affect the living status of family members. For standard living status, there would be the need of all basic facilities and for these facilities there is need of good economic status so poor communities cannot afford such standard living status. Chart expressing the household size is given below;

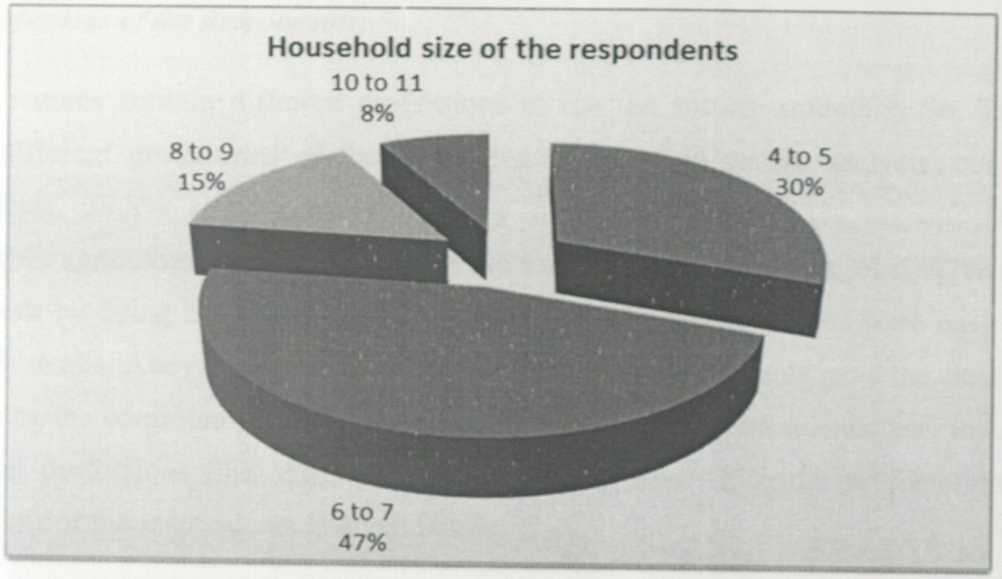


Figure: 5.6

5.3 Profession, Income and Expenditures:

Table 5.5:

Showing the frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the professions

Profession of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Weekly Labor	123	30.8
Agriculture	124	31.0
Job	60	15.0
Daily wages	31	7.7
Domestic work	62	15.5
Total	400	100.0

5.3.1 Professions of the Respondents;

Human natures contain different professions to run the society smoothly. So, Table 5.5 shows different professions of the respondents, according to the analysis, out of 400 respondents, 30.8% respondents were busy in weekly labor, 31% respondents were involved in agriculture profession,15% of the respondents were doing jobs, 7.7% meeting their needs by doing hard work on daily wages and 15.5% respondents were busy in their domestic works. Above calculation of professions of the respondents gave the clear picture concerning the community status. Maximum numbers of the respondents were involved in low level professions like, daily wages and weekly labor. Pictorial presentation of the professions of the respondents is given below;

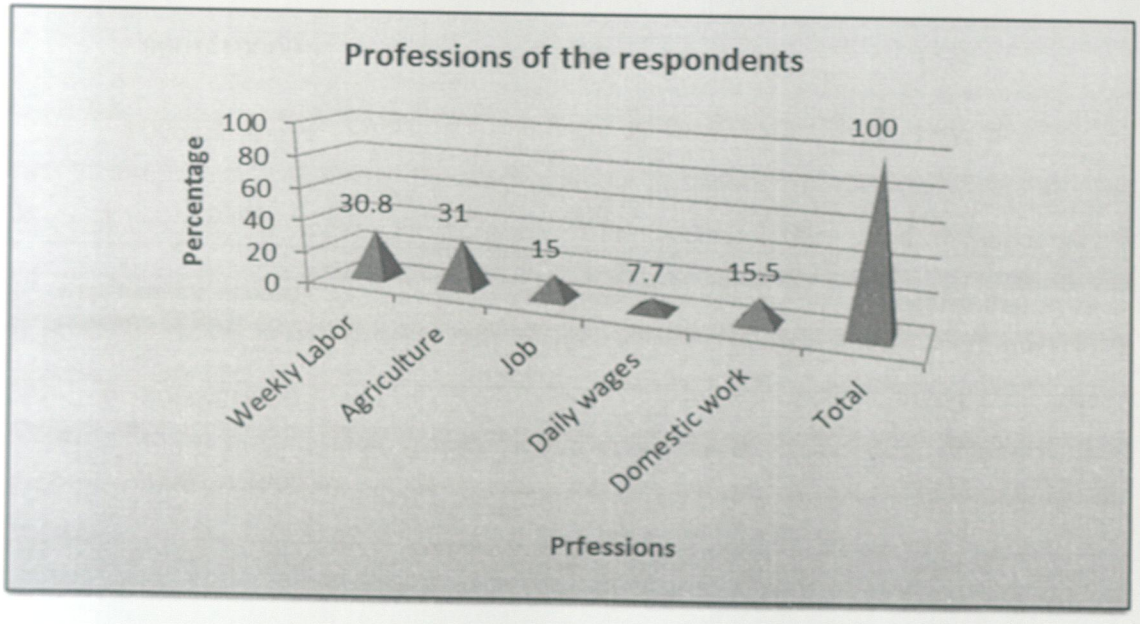


Figure: 5.7

Table 5.6:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding Income, expenditures and balance of monthly budget

Approximate monthly income (PRs.)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
5000-6000	93	23.3
6001-7000	31	7.8
7001-8000	61	15.2
8001-9000	93	23.3
9001-10000	62	15.4
10001& above	60	15.0
Total	400	100.0
Approximate monthly expenses (PRs.)	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
8000-10000	217	54.2
10001-12000	92	23.0
12001-14000	62	15.5
14001-16000	29	7.3
Total	400	100.0

Balancing the monthly budget when expenses exceeds over income	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Taking loans	154	38.4
Borrowing from relatives	184	46.0
BISP installment	31	7.8
Putting children in labor	31	7.8
Total	400	100.0

5.3.2 Monthly Income of the Respondents;

Recording the income of the inhabitants of District Lodhran, Table 5.6 indicates the approximate monthly income of the respondents. 23.3% of the respondents have income between PRs. 5000-6000 per month, 7.8% have between PRs. 6001-7000, 15.2% have between PRs. 7001-8000, 23.3% have between PRs. 8001-9000, 15.4% have between PRs. 9001-10,000 and 15% respondents have income equal to PRs.10, 0001& above. Pictorial presentation of monthly income of the respondents;

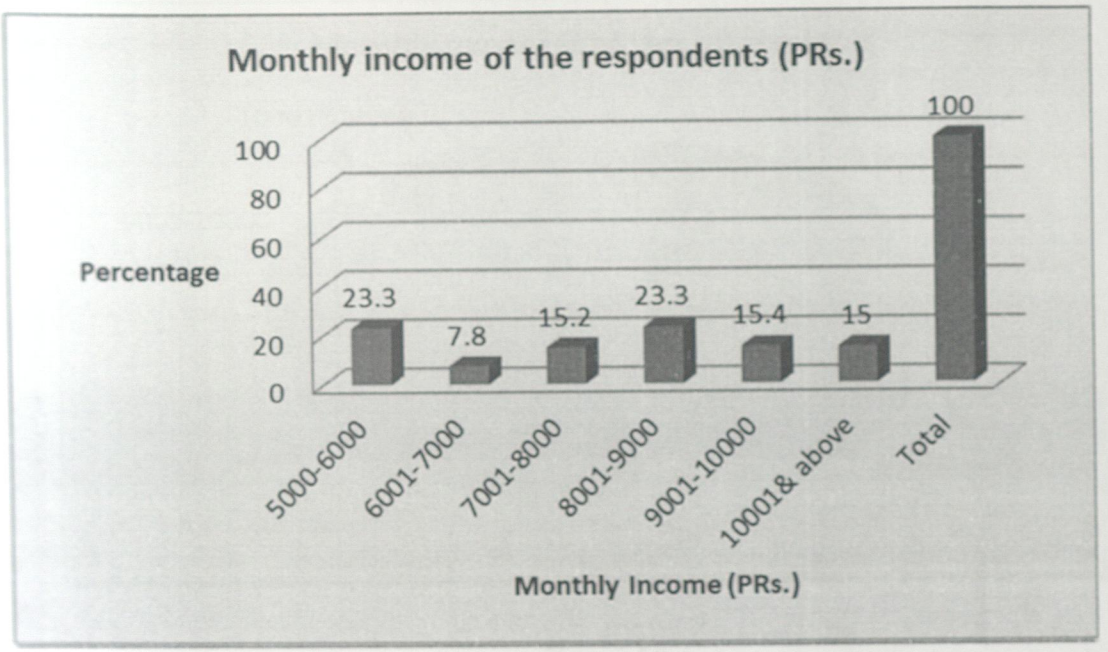


Figure: 5.8

5.3.3 Monthly Expenses of the Respondents;

Monthly expenses of the respondents are shown above, majority of the respondents i.e. 54.2% have approximate monthly expenses in the range of PRs. 8000-10,000, and 23% respondents have in the range of PRS. 10,001-12,000, 15.5% respondents have in the range of PRs. 12.001-14,000 and only 7.3% respondents have their monthly expenses in the range of PRs.14, 001-16,000. Pictorial expression of monthly expenses of the respondent is shown below;

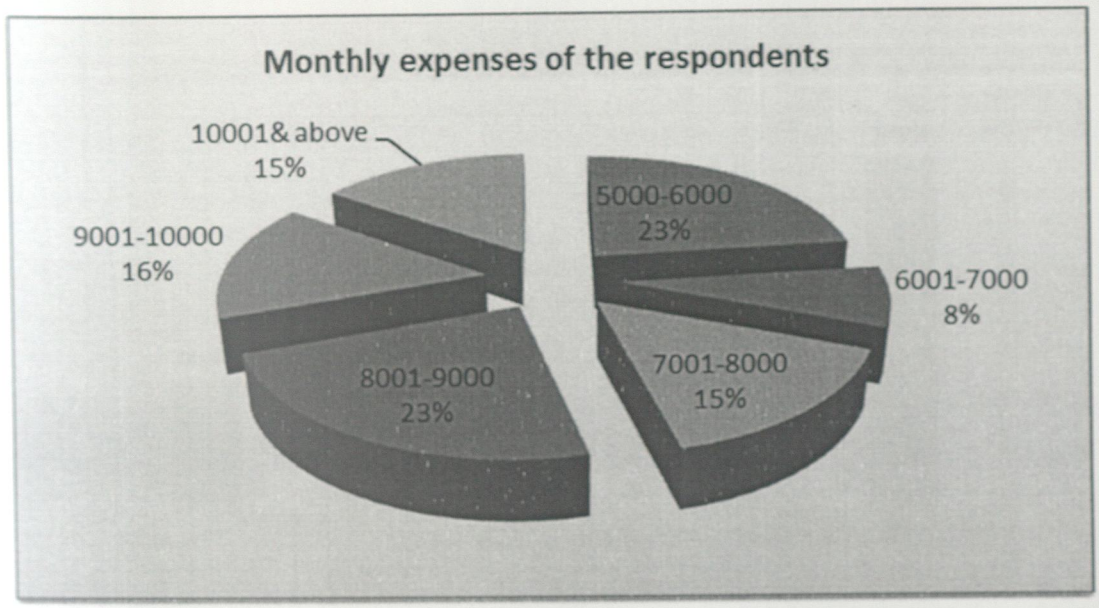


Figure: 5.9

5.3.4 Balancing of Income and Expenses;

It was very interesting, to ask from the respondents how they balance their monthly budget, when expenses exceeds over monthly income. They shared different answers about how they balance their monthly budget, table 5.6 indicates that 38.4% of the respondents told, they balanced their monthly budget by taking loans, 46% respondents told by borrowing money from their relatives, 7.8% respondents told by utilizing BISP installments and 7.8% respondents told, by putting their children in child labor, to overcome the difference between their monthly income and expenses. People become divided in two classes on the basis of their economic status told by Karl Marx and he explained thesis in his theory of class conflict. These results are reflecting the similar picture of division of people. Haves not's borrowing the money from haves to balance their buget. Graph given below express the ways to balance the income with expenses;

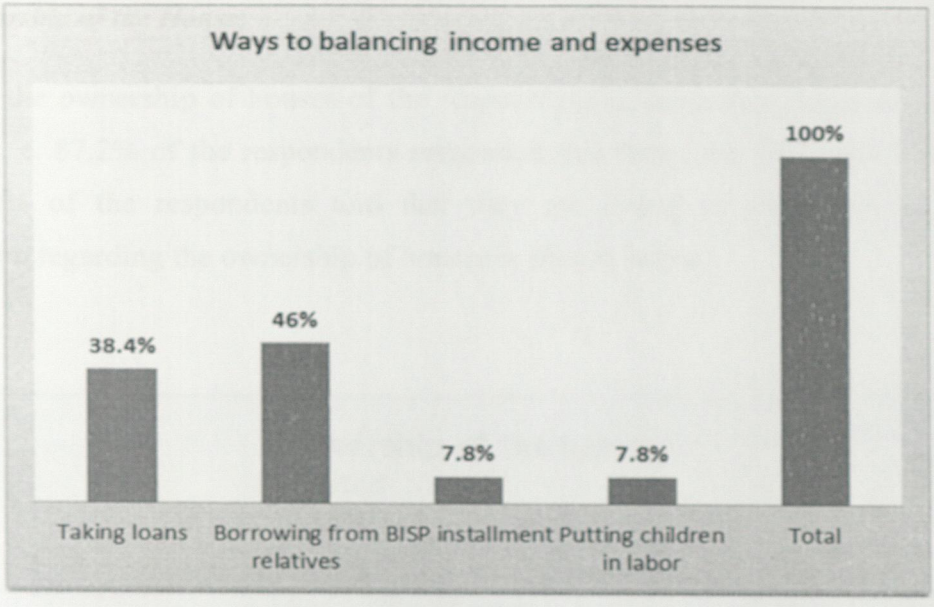


Figure: 5.10

5.4 Impacts of Living Arrangements:

Table 5.7:

Showing frequency and percentage distribution regarding the nature of living arrangements of the respondents (N=400)

Ownership of the houses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Owned	349	87.2
Rented	51	12.8
Total	400	100.0
Sufficient rooms to live peacefully	**Frequency**	**Percentage (%)**
Yes (sufficient to live)	122	30.5
No (Not sufficient to live)	278	69.5
Total	400	100.0

5.4.1 Ownership of the House;

As for as the ownership of houses of the respondents is concerned, table 5.7 shows that majority i. e. 87.2% of the respondents responded that they have their own houses while only 12.8% of the respondents told that they are living in rented houses. Pictorial presentation regarding the ownership of houses is shown below;

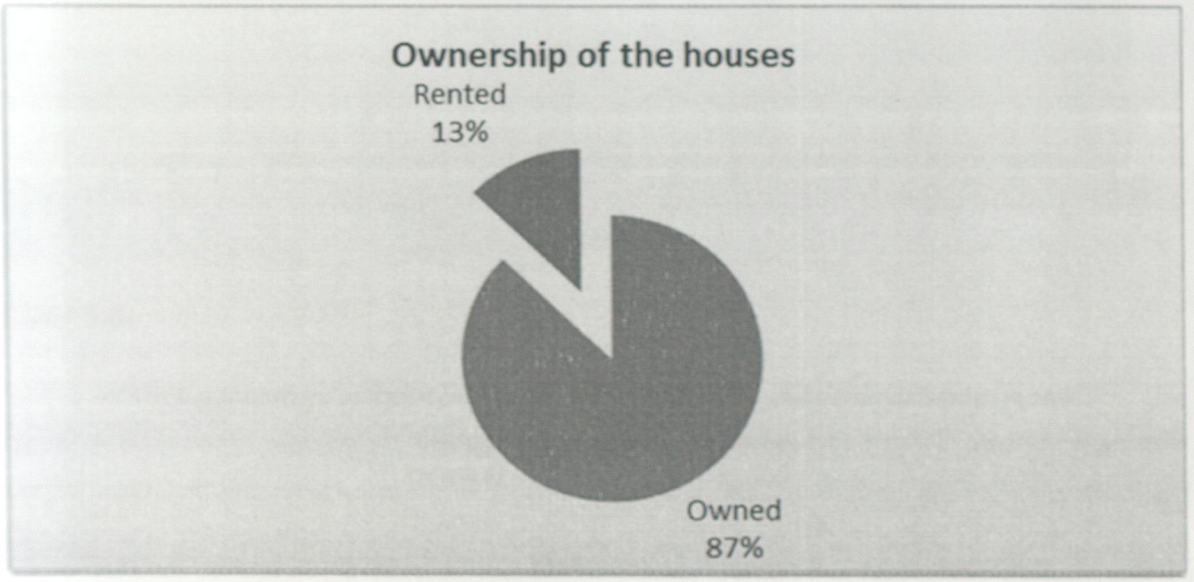


Figure: 5.11

5.4.2 Availability of Sufficient Rooms to Live Peacefully;

During the interview, it was asked to the respondents that have they sufficient number of rooms as per the number of family members to live peacefully. 30.5% of the respondents told that they have enough number of rooms according to their family members and live peacefully while the other 69.5%of the respondents responded negatively. Pictorial presentation regarding the availability of rooms to love shown below;

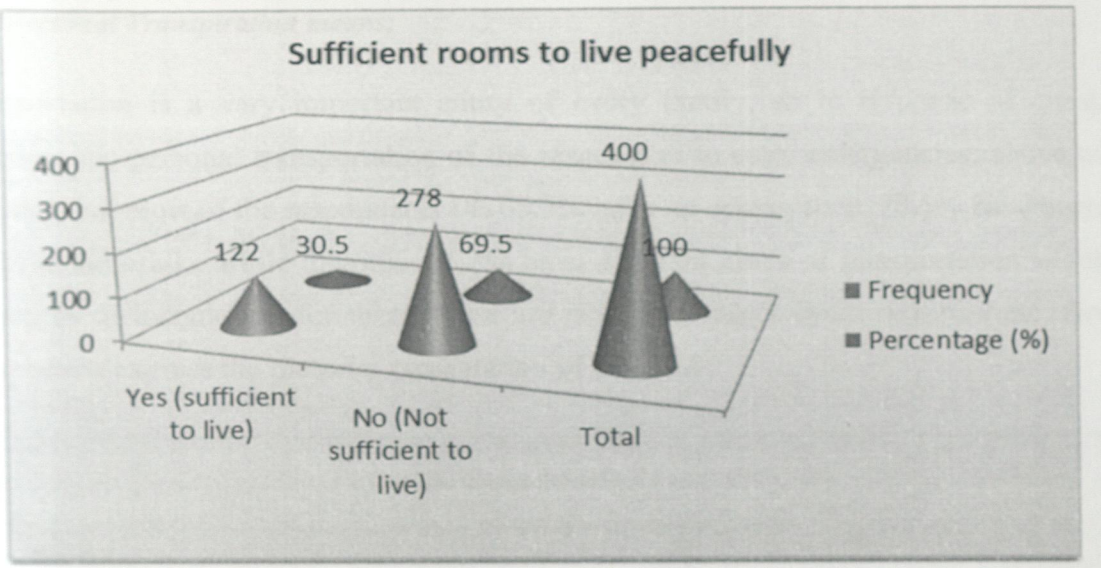


Figure: 5.12

Table 5.8:

Showing frequency and percentage distribution regarding the personal transportation means of the respondents (N=400)

Personal transportation means	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not any	261	65.3
Bicycle	82	20.5
Motorbike	32	8.0
Any other (Rickshaw & Motorcycle Rickshaw)	25	6.3
Total	400	100.0

5.4.3 Personal Transpiration means;

Transportation is a very important entity of every family, so in response of question regarding the personal transportation of the respondent to cater emergencies, above table indicates that most of the respondents i.e. 65.3% have no conveyance, 20.5% have bicycle, 8% have motorbike while the others 6.3% have different kinds of transportation which is the source of income too for them, these are rickshaw, motor cycle rickshaw etc. Graph given below express the pictorial presentation of table 5.8;

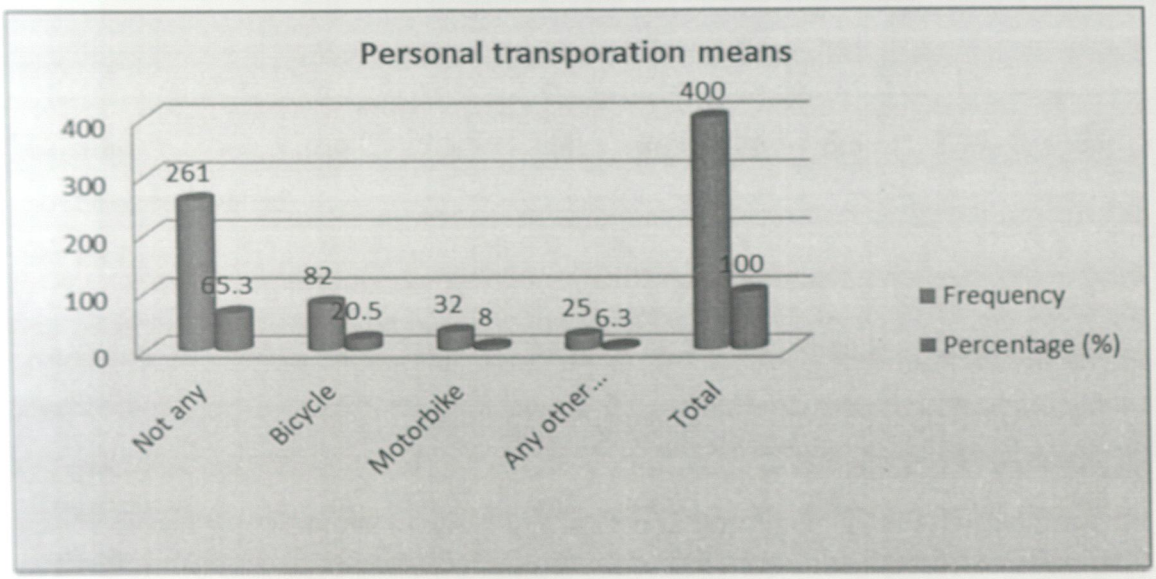


Figure: 5.13

Ownerships of things boost the confidence of any individual; above results showing in table 5.7 & 5.8 were the confirmation of earlier results wherein own homes and availability of sufficient number of rooms and transportation made the people excluded from the other part of the society (Demos, 1997).

5.5 Impact of Governance:

Table 5.9:

Respondent's level of satisfaction regarding the current situation of governance (N = 400)

Levels of satisfaction regarding Governance	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Not satisfied neither dissatisfied		Mean	SD
	F.	%	F.	%	F.	%		
Existing governance level of the area	30	7.5	344	86.0	26	6.5	2.79	.54
Provision of basic facilities	12	3.0	345	86.2	43	10.8	2.76	.63
Government policies	26	6.5	342	85.5	32	8.0	2.85	.43
Equal application of law in the area	42	10.5	334	83.5	24	6.0	2.77	.54

Scale: Satisfied/agree =3, Not satisfied neither dissatisfied/Not agree neither dissatisfied =2 and Disagree/Dissatisfied = 1

5.5.1 Existing level of Governance;

In the response of the question regarding to the satisfaction level of governance in the area, it was calculated that majority i.e. 86% of the respondents are not satisfied. Table 5.9 reflects, only 7.5% of the respondents were happy and satisfied, while 86% respondents were not satisfied and 6.5% remained indifferent with the existing level of governance.

5.5.2 Provision of Basic Facilities by the Government;

Provision of basic facilities is the responsibility of government of every democratic country. Table above also indicates that the respondents i.e. 86.3% were not happy with the government regarding the provision of basic facilities while 23.2% respondents did not give any response, while just 3% of the respondents showed satisfaction.

5.5.3 Satisfaction about Government Policies;

Respondents show lack of confidence regarding the government policies, table 5.9 gives the clear picture of satisfaction level of the respondents. Majority of the respondents i.e. 85.5% were not satisfied and only 6.5% of the respondents were satisfied while 8% of the respondents remained indifferent.

5.5.4 Equal Application of Law;

Table 5.9 also depicts the response of the respondents regarding the equal implementation of law, majority of the respondents i.e. 85.5% were not satisfied as compared to only 20.5% were satisfied while the remaining 6% of the respondents remained neutral and gave no response. Pictorial presentation of table 5.9 is shown below;

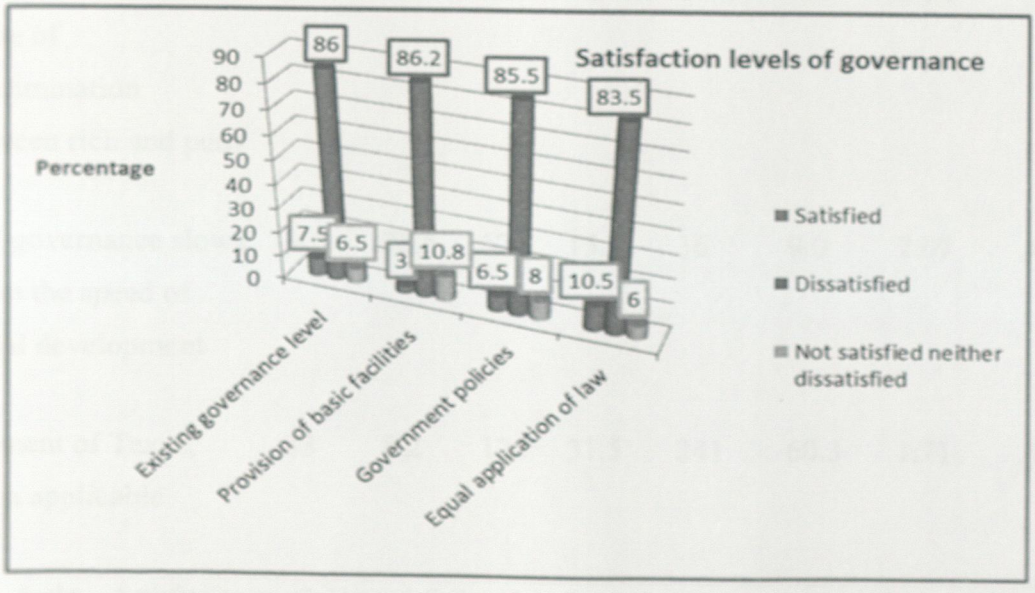


Figure: 5.14

Table 5.10:

Respondent's level of satisfaction regarding the impact of governance (N = 400)

Governance and its impact	Agree		Disagree		Not agree neither disagree		Mean	SD
	F.	%	F.	%	F.	%		
People cannot avail facilities because of they are suffering from social problems	350	87.4	39	9.8	11	2.8	2.78	.58
Exclusion of common man from policy making stopped social development	359	89.8	28	7.0	13	3.2	2.04	.32
Bad governance is the cause of discrimination between rich and poor	367	91.8	16	4.0	17	4.2	2.00	.29
Bad governance slows down the speed of social development	302	75.5	62	15.5	36	9.0	2.07	.49
Payment of Taxes, when applicable	33	8.2	126	31.5	241	60.3	1.71	.91

Scale: Satisfied/agree =3, Not satisfied neither dissatisfied/Not agree neither dissatisfied =2 and Disagree/Dissatisfied = 1

5.5.5Utilization of Availability of Facilitates;

Table 5.10 indicates that majority of the respondents i.e. 87.4% told they can not avail the facilities because, they are suffering from different kinds of social problems while 9.8% told that they did not agree with this statement and 2.8% respondents did not reply.

5.5.6 Exclusion, Policy Making and Social Development;

Most of the respondents i.e. 89.8% were agreed that exclusion of common man from policy making stopped the social development in the area and 7% did not agree and just 3.3% respondents were indifferent.

5.5.7 Bad Governance is the Cause of Discrimination between Rich and Poor;

Table 5.10 indicates the response of the respondents regarding the question that bad governance is the cause of discrimination between the poor and rich people. Majority i.e. 91.8% told they agreed and 4% did not agree while just 4.3% were indifferent.

5.5.8 Bad Governance slows down the Social Development;

Most of the respondents i.e. 75.5% were agreed that bad governance slows down the speed of social development in the area and only 15.5% out of 400 respondents did not agree while 9% remained neutral.

5.5.9 Payment of Tax;

Only 33% respondents agreed that they will pay the taxes if applicable on them, while 31.5% respondents denied while 60.2% remained indifferent. It is just because of low education in the area that above 50% of the respondents have no awareness regarding the Tax. Pictorial expression of table 5.10 is shown below;

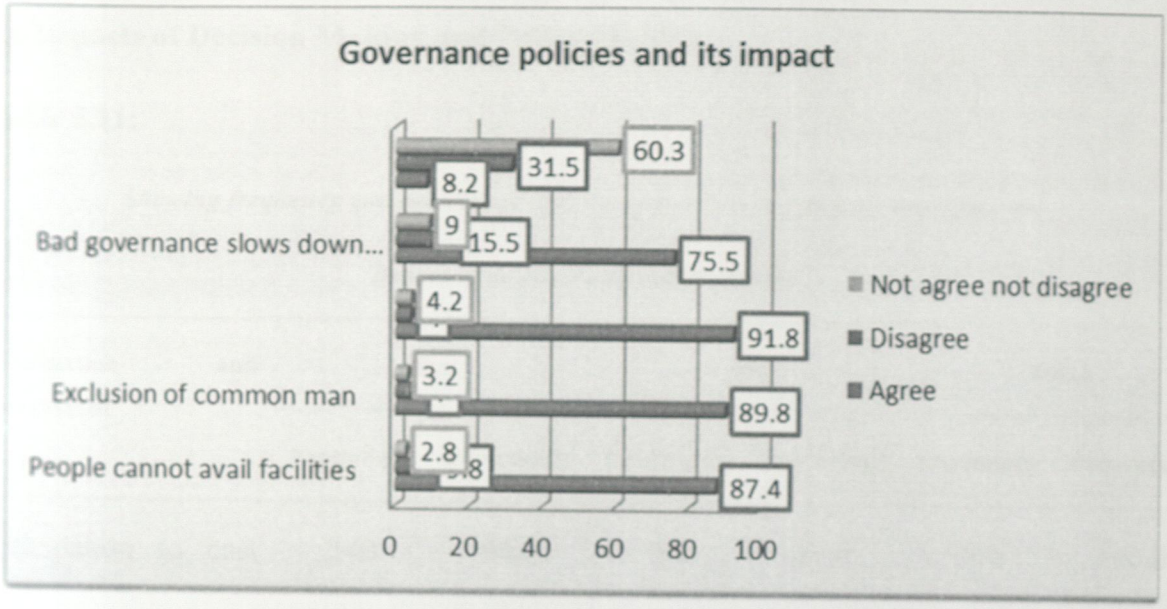


Figure: 5.15

Above findings are in confirmation to findings of Burchardt, (2001) that bad governance leads to weak the social institution of any state and this situation increases exclusion of people because rich people tackle their tasks on account of their economic status. In this situation poor people are just thinking about their survival instead of thinking about state.

5.6 Impacts of Decision Making and Policy Making:

Table 5.11:

Showing frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the impact of decision and policy making

Participation and Involvement	Yes		No		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Participation to cast vote	340	84.0	60	16.0	400	100.0
Participation in making development policy	37	9.2	363	90.8	400	100.0
Participation in decision making for community development	61	15.2	339	84.8	400	100.0
Participation in NGOs/SDOs social development programmes	63	15.8	337	84.2	400	100.0

5.6.1 Participation in Election to Cast Vote;

Regarding the participation of the respondents in election to cast the vote, table 5.11 reflects that majority i.e. 84% of the respondents casted their votes in election and remaining 16% did not cast their votes due to different reasons, like some have not

computerized identity cards and some were not present in the area where the vote was registered.

5.6.2 Participation in Policy Development;

Majority i.e. 91% respondents told that they have no involvement in making the development policies for the community development programmes while just 9% responded positively.

5.6.3 Participation in Decision Making of Community Development;

Table 5.11 depicts that only 15.2% of the respondents told they are invited by the local political leaders during the formation of decision of community development projects while majority 84.8% denied.

5.6.4 Invitation of NGOs/SDOs in Social Development Programmes;

When the question was asked to the respondents that have they ever been called upon by the NGOs/SDOs in different community development programmes, only 15.8% of the respondents replied positively while majority i.e. 84.2% of the respondents denied regarding this invitation. Pictorial presentation of table 5.11 is given below;

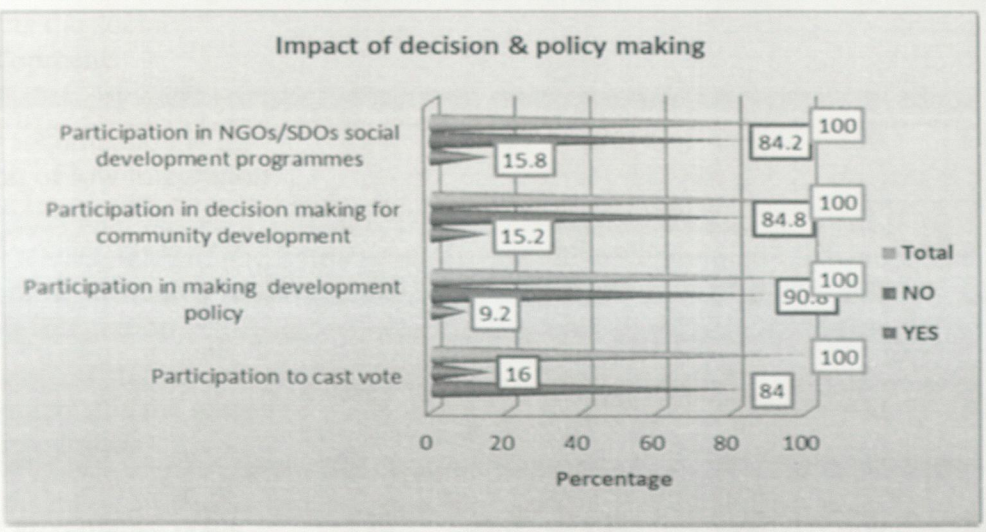


Figure: 5.16

5.7 Impacts of Social Integration:

Table 5.12:

Showing frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the impact of social integration and intensity

Social Integration and intensity	Yes		No		Total	
	F.	%	F.	%	F.	%
Help/support available	49	12.2	351	87.8	400	100.0
Involvement in political and civic activities	40	10.0	360	90.0	400	100.0
Familiarity with people and places	91	22.8	309	77.2	400	100.0
People are disintegrated with the society due to low status	274	68.5	126	31.5	400	100.0
Low social status negatively Affects the social development	274	68.5	126	31.5	400	100.0
Poor socialization is the reason of low integration area	224	56.0	176	44.0	400	100.0
Economic inequality leads to low integration	268	67.0	132	33.0	400	100.0
Self-interest is the reason of low integration	244	61.0	156	39.0	400	100.0
Poor governance is the reason of low integration	256	64.0	144	36.0	400	100.0

5.7.1 Help/Support is Available when it needed;

Timely help and support is an asset for the poor communities to survive. Table 5.12 depicts that only 12.2% of the respondents told help and support is available to them when they needed it, while majority i.e. 87.8.5% of the respondents responded negatively.

5.7.2 Engagement of the Respondent in Political and Civic Activities;

Regarding political and civic engagement of the respondents, table 5.12 reflects also, only 10% of the respondents told they were involved in political and civic activities while majority i.e. 90% respondents told they were not involved in such kind of activities.

5.7.3 Familiarity of the Respondents with People and Places;

Table 5.12 reflects that out of 400 respondents, only 22.8% of the respondents told that they were familiar with the famous people and places, where they are living and majority i.e. 77.2% of the respondents denied that they were not familiar.

5.7.4 Disintegration with the Society due to Low Status;

In this modern era, social integration expresses the social status of individuals in the societies. It was calculated that 65.5% of the respondents agreed that integration among them is weak due to low social status and 31.5% of the respondents disagreed.

5.7.5 Low Social Status negatively affects the Social Development;

Social Development is directly linked with the social status of the inhabitants of the community, table 5.12 identifies that majority of the respondents i.e. 67% told social status affect the social development negatively, while 33% of the respondents told there is no negative effect of low status on social development.

5.7.6 Weak Socialization is the reason of Low Integration;

When the respondents were probed about the socialization processes, table 5.12 shows that majority of respondents i.e. 56% out of 400, told that poor socialization is the major reason

of low integration among the people in the study area, while 44% of the respondents denied that low integration among community members is not due to weak socialization.

5.7.7 *Economic Inequality is the reason of Low Integration;*

Table 5.12 indicates that 67% of the respondents told low integration in the area is due to economic inequality among the people and 33% denied that economic inequality is the cause of low integration in the area.

5.7.8 Self-interest is the reason of Low Integration;

Along with many other reasons of low integration among the community members, table 5.12 reveals that 61.0% of the respondents told self-interest is another cause of low integration while 39.0% denied.

5.7.9 Weak Governance is the reason of Low Integration;

Table 5.12 shows that poor governance is the reason of low integration, 64% of the respondents out of 400 respondents told positively only 36.0% told that low integration is not due to governance. Pictorial presentation of table 5.12 is given below;

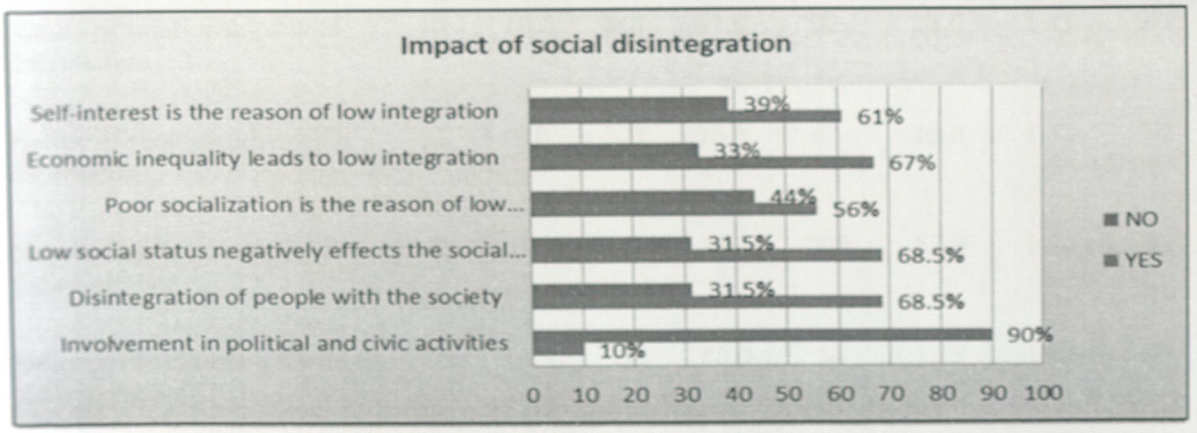


Figure: 5.17

Ravaud and Stiker (2001) have recorded very similar opinion stating that told that elimination, segregation, abandonment, marginalization and discrimination are the major forms that can rupture the social bonds in society. Nevertheless, solidarity, cohesion are the symbols of social inclusion paradigm. These two social exclusion and social inclusion

varies across ideological paradigms. Moreover, above results of the current study have been witnessed that poor people of district Lodhran are disintegrated from relatives, neighbors, friends and coworkers which reflect least presence of solidarity among them.

Above findings are found very close to the findings of Swann and Morgan (2002) that it is hard to measure people's relationships with others, at community level and the 'life' of communities and networks'. But he told excluded people face number of barriers to the acquisition and utilization of 'social capital', including discrepancy power and the experience of disempowerment, social identity, rights and aspects of place.

5.8 Impacts of Social Relationships:

Table 5.13:

Reflection of frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the nature of social relationships (N = 400)

Social relationships	Strong relationship		Weak relationship		Mixed		Mean	SD
	F.	%	F.	%	F.	%		
Nature of relationships with the relatives	40	10.0	268	67.0	92	23.0	1.43	.67
Nature of relationships with the friends	32	8.0	304	76.0	64	16.0	1.32	.62
Nature of relationships with the neighbors	40	10.0	152	38.0	208	52.0	1.72	.63
Nature of relationships with the colleagues	26	6.5	320	80.0	54	13.5	1.27	.57
Nature of relationships with the public officials	37	9.2	303	75.8	60	15.0	1.34	.64

5.8.1 Nature of Relationships with the Relatives;

Above table 5.13 indicates that only 10.0% of the respondents told they have strong relationship with relatives while majority of the respondents i.e. 67.0% told they have weak relationship and 23% of the respondents have mixed relationship with relatives.

5.8.2 Nature of Relationships with the Friends;

Nature of relationships of the respondents with the friends was also evaluated and reflected in table 5.13. It was calculated that only 8.0% of the respondents told their relationship with friends is strong while majority of respondents i.e. 76.0% told they have weak relationship and 16.0% told they have mixed relationship with friends.

5.8.3 Nature of Relationships with the Neighbors;

Neighborhood is another important factor of social relationships; Table 5.13 represents that only 10.0% of the respondents told their relationship with neighbors are strong as compared to 38.0% told weak and majority of the respondents i.e. 52.0% told they have mixed relationship with neighbors.

5.8.4 Nature of Relationships with the Colleagues;

Strong colleagueship also boosts relationships among the community members. Table 5.13 indicates that only 6.5% of the respondents told their relationship with colleagues is strong while majority of respondents i.e. 80.0% told weak and 23% told mixed relationship with colleagues.

Results of the research done by Barry (2002) are very supporting towards the findings of current study; He told that excluders have the close relationship with the excluded. A specific mechanism is used by the excluders as agents to push others out and reject to entertain the relationships and prevailing resources. Exclusion needs the less recognition, status lost, degradation and humiliation. Current findings were giving the clear picture that excluded people have weak relationships with the excluders which ultimately weak the solidarity of society and social development of the area.

Findings of Paugam (1999) are found very similar to researcher's findings that unwaged and intermittently working have a higher possibility of marital division or living lonely of hardly ever speaking to neighbors, meeting friends, relatives and colleagues or getting economic bear from relatives or friends and not belonging to clubs or organizations only in some Northern European nations. Yet one of the other good results he found in study of exclusion is that some measurements of social break are not correlated with others. This infers that procedures of joint demerits "vicious cycles", descending spirals, etc. are rarer than many presume.

5.8.5 *Nature of Relationships with the Public Officials;*

Table 5.13 depicts that only 9.3% of the respondents told their relationship with public officers are strong while majority of respondents i.e. 75.7% told weak and 15% told mixed.

Pictorial presentation of table 5.13 is given below;

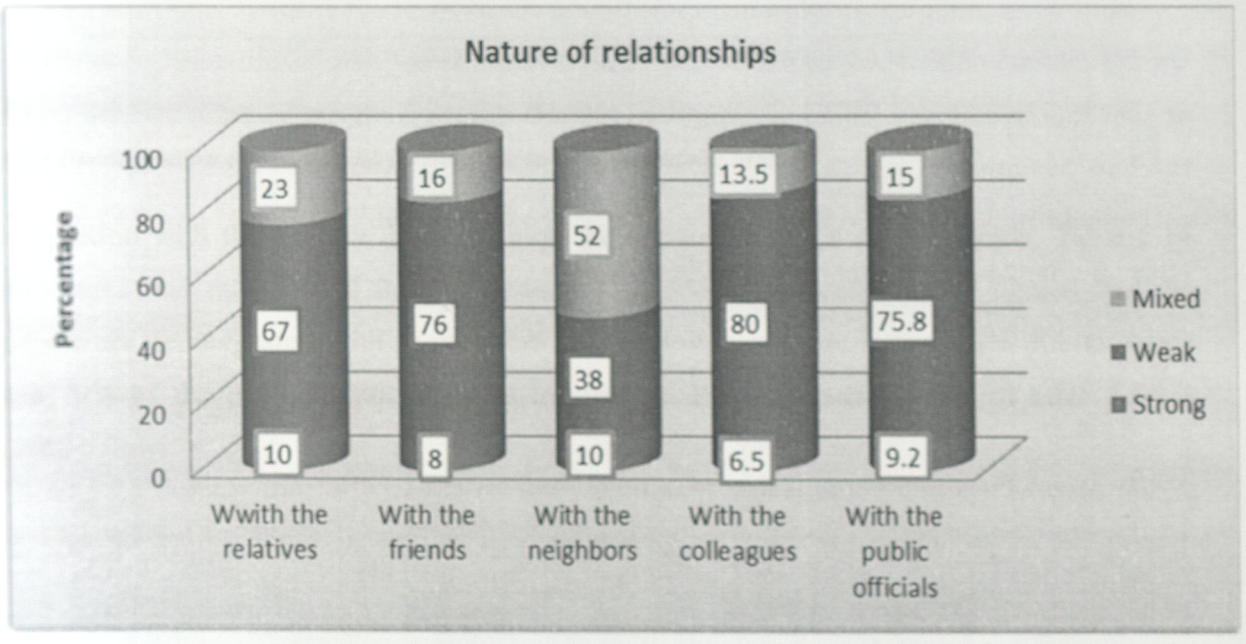


Figure: 5.18

5.9 Impacts of Low Economic Status:

Table 5.14:

Showing the respondent's opinions regarding the disintegration with society due to low economic status (N = 400)

Opinions of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	276	69.0
Disagree	48	12.0
Neither agree Nor disagree	76	19.0
Total	400	100.0

5.9.1 Disintegration of people with Society due to Low Economic Status;

Integration with the society depends upon the economic status of the people. Table 5.14 elaborates that majority of the respondents i.e. 69% of the respondents agreed that the people are disintegrated with society due to their low economic status, 12% did not agree and 19% of the respondents remained indifferent. Pictorial presentation of table 5.14 is given below;

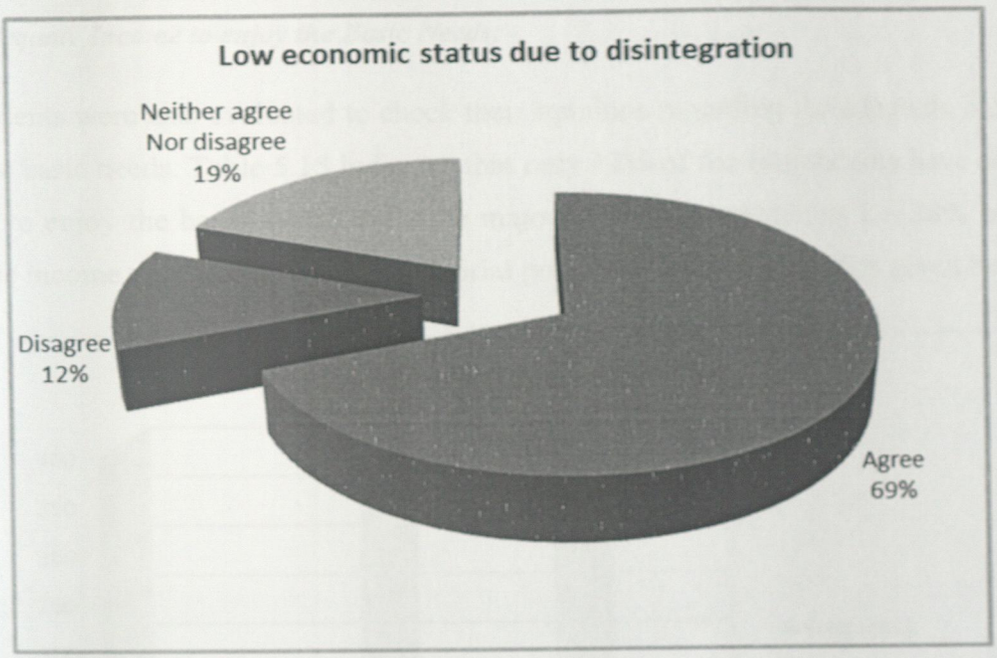


Figure: 5.19

Table 5.15:

Showing the respondent's response with respect to the adequate income to enjoy the basic needs/facilities

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	48	12.0
No	352	88.0
Total	400	100.0

5.9.2 Adequate Income to enjoy the Basic Needs;

Respondents were also evaluated to check their opinions regarding the adequate income to meet the basic needs. Table 5.15 indicates that only 12% of the respondents have adequate income to enjoy the basic needs while the majority of the respondents i.e. 88% have not adequate income to meet basic needs. Pictorial presentation of table 5.15 is given below;

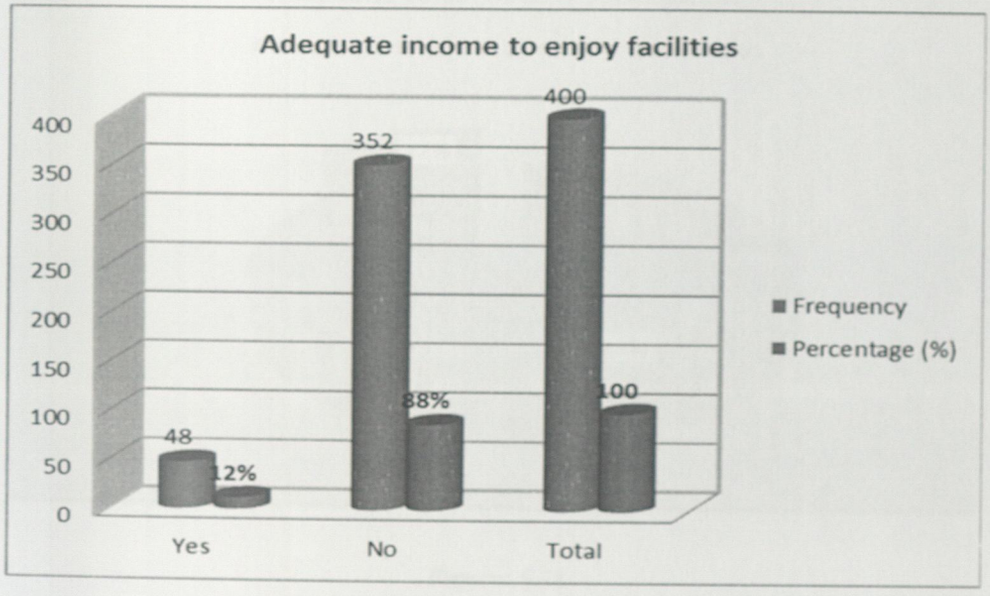


Figure: 5.20

Table 5.16:

Showing the frequency distribution of the respondents with respect to know about the reasons of facilitation by BISP

Reasons of facilitation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Due to poverty	352	88.0
Due to low social status	48	12.0
Total	400	100.0

5.9.3 To know about the Reasons of Facilitation by BISP;

Table 5.16 reveals that 88% of the respondents told they are facilitated by BISP due to poverty and 12% of the respondents told due to low social status. Pictorial presentation of table 5.16 is given below;

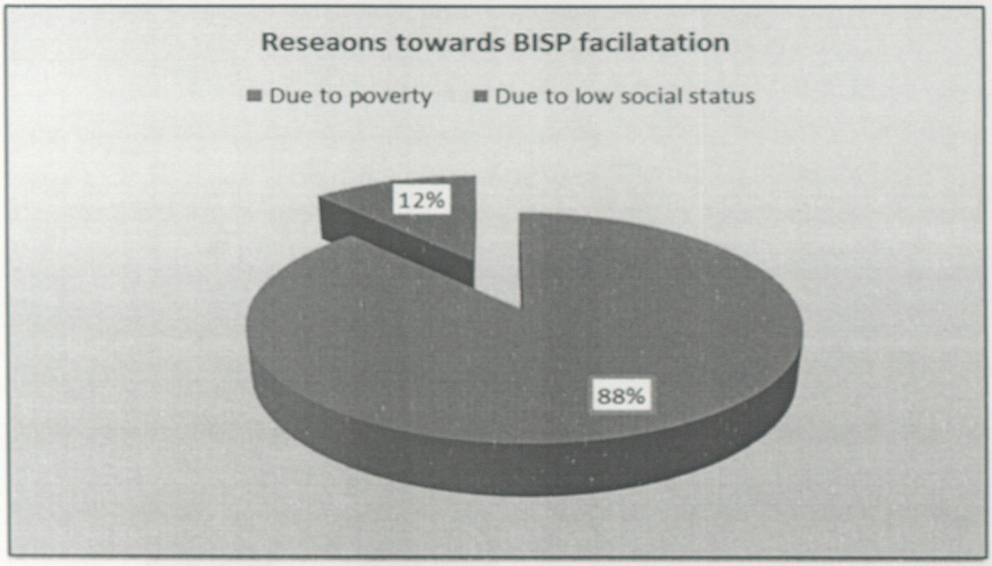


Figure: 5.21

Table 5.17:

Showing the respondent's response with respect to change in life status due to BISP help

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	88	22
No	312	78
Total	400	100.0

5.9.4 BISP changes the Life Status of the beneficiaries;

When the question was asked to the respondents that had BISP support changed the life status or not, the table 5.17 indicates that 22% of the respondents told positively while 78% of the respondents told there is no change in their life status due to the support of BISP. Pictorial presentation of table 5.17 is given below;

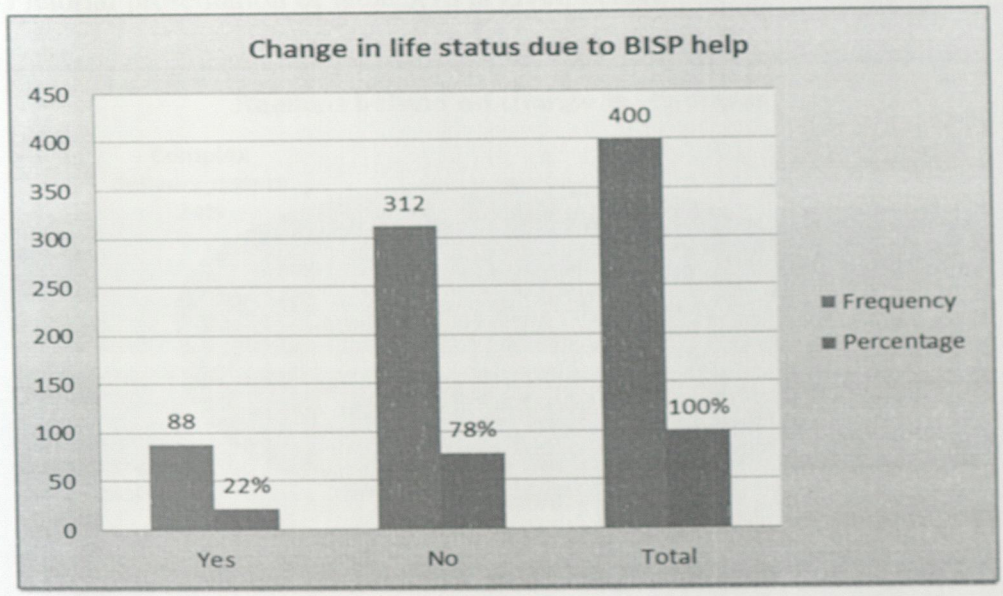


Figure: 5.22

Table 5.18:

Frequency distribution of the respondent regarding the reasons of No change in life status of the BISP beneficiaries

Reason behind no change	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Amount is not sufficient	208	52.0
Installment time is too long	96	24.0
Complex delivery system	96	24.0
Total	400	100.0

5.9.5 No change in Life Status of BISP beneficiaries;

When the question was asked regarding the reasons of no change in the life status of BISP beneficiaries, the table 5.18 indicates that 52% of the respondents told BISP support had brought no change in the life status of the beneficiaries because amount is not sufficient, 24% told because installment time is too long and 24% told because of complex delivery system. Pictorial presentation of table 5.18 is given below;

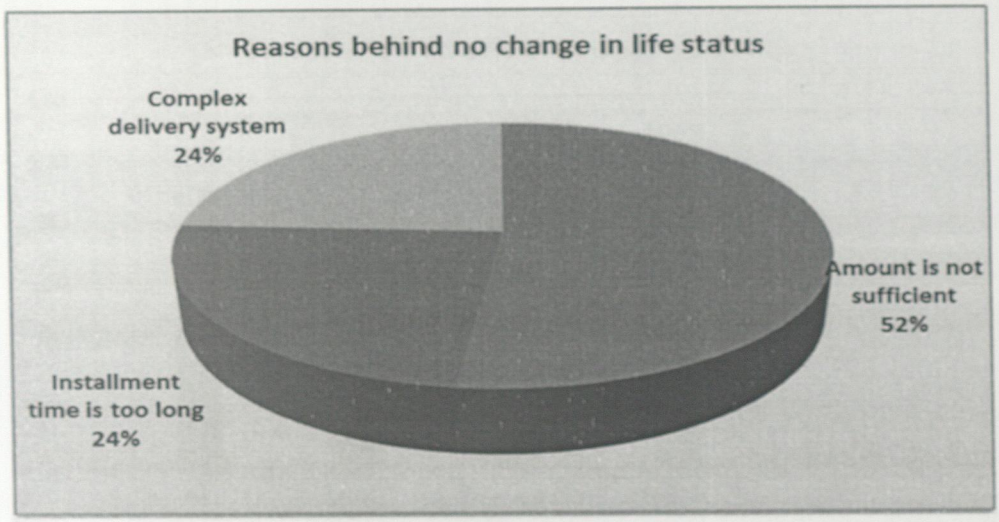


Figure: 5.23

Table 5.19:

Frequency distribution of the respondent's opinions with respect to exclusion of people is the result of low economic status

Opinions of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	320	80.0
Disagree	36	9.0
Neither agree Nor disagree	44	11.0
Total	400	100.0

5.9.6 Exclusion of People is the result of Low Economic Status;

It was observed that low economic status had the negative impact on the lives of individuals, table 5.19 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 80.0% were agreed that exclusion of people is the result of their low economic status while only 9.0% of the respondents were disagreed and 11.0% remained indifferent. Pictorial presentation of table 5.19 is given below;

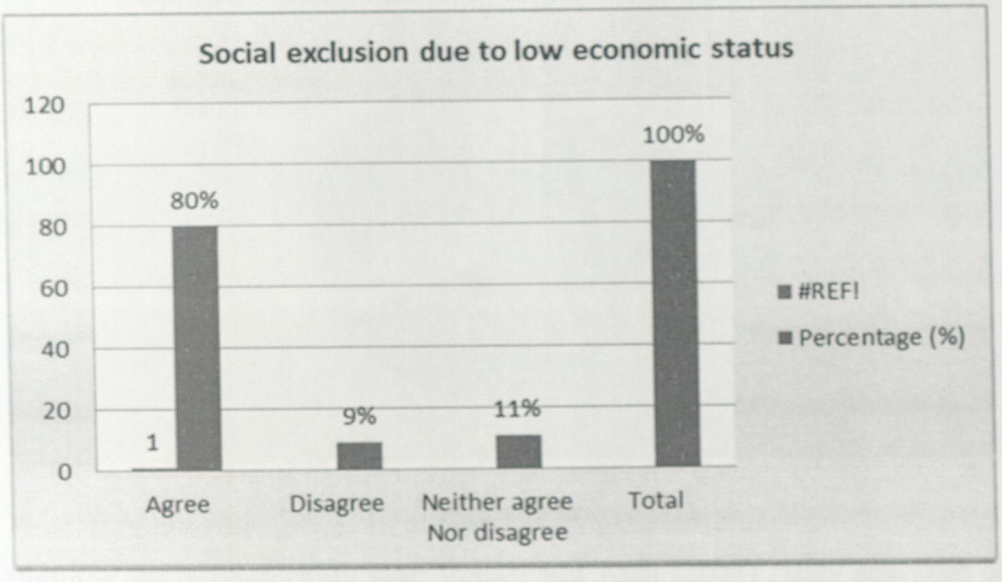


Figure: 5.24

Table 5.20:

Frequency distribution of the respondent's opinions with respect to the negative Effect of poverty on social development

Opinions of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	184	46.0
Disagree	92	23.0
Neither agree Nor disagree	124	31.0
Total	400	100.0

5.9.7 Negative effect of poverty on Social Development;

Poverty is directly linked with Social Development of human beings, table 5.20 reflects that 46% of the respondents agreed that poverty affects the social development negatively and 23% disagreed while 31% remained indifferent. Pictorial presentation of table 5.20 is given below;

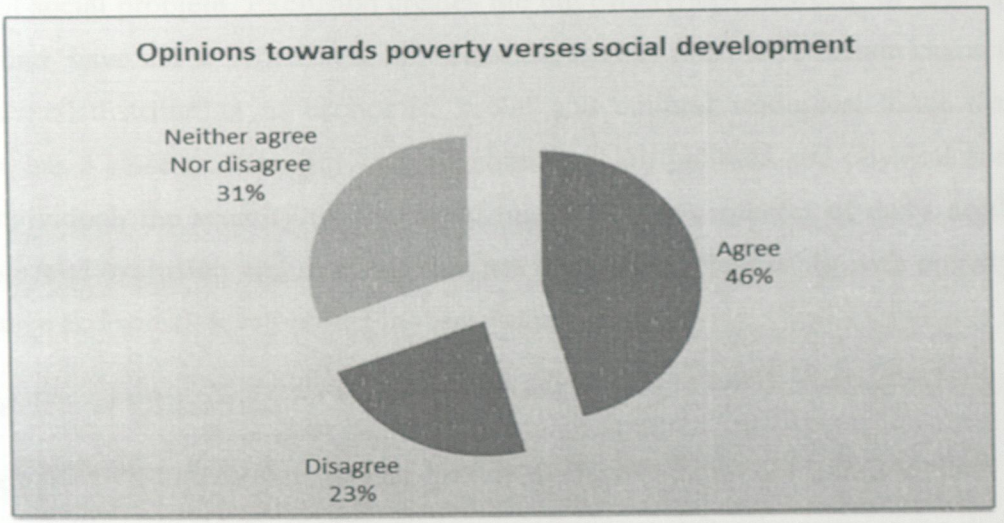


Figure: 5.25

Above findings are in conformity with Verner and Alda (2004) .They analyzed data from poor youth excluded from three underprivileged urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza in the northeast. Poverty was considered multi dimensionally, with variables like early fatherhood and pregnancy, crime, hunger, drug use, violence, less educational accomplishment, and low levels of social capital. The results showed that poor youth are more vulnerable to the risk to grow mature without parent. The intergenerational program of less educational accomplishment exists, however it is retreating. Early fatherhood and early pregnancy risk is greater between excluded youth and poor; a little risk of violence within the household and sexual abuse also exists. Moreover, results produced by the researcher in the current study were the confirmation of earlier results that poor people deprived from material needs, lack political rights and feel isolation in the group formation; this cycle of problems maintains and pushes them towards their chronic poverty. Sometime little bit better groups formed in poor that had credit association neither they nor more called poorer. Poor people enhance their participation to reduce isolation. As

a result, some effort should be done on the capacity building and training of the excluded group members. Hurdles in the way of empowerment such as lack of access, backwardness, lack of awareness and cultural and linguistic difference must be traced out (Thorp, Stewart and Heyer 2005).

Findings are in line of confirmation with findings of Mughees (1999) "Exclusion is a persistent social problem. Exclusion creates the big differences between 'in' and 'out' and 'haves' and 'have not's. To reach at this situation, society must have certain characteristics like, unequal distribution of economic, social and cultural resources. Since the social structure has a close relationship with economic, social, political and physical domain of every individual, the scarcity of any individual from these spheres of daily needs leads towards social exclusion and this situation has a negative relationship with poverty, good governance and social development in rural Pakistan".

5.10 Impacts of Education:

Table 5.21:

Frequency and percentage distributions regarding the impact of education (N=400)

Opinions regarding impacts of Education	Agree		Disagree		Neither agree Nor disagree	
	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)
Formal education should be compulsory for every one	116	29.0	112	28.0	172	43.0
Parent's low education affects the children's education	217	54.0	97	25.0	86	21.0
Low education negatively affects the individual's social and economic status	324	81.0	52	13.0	24	6.0
Low education negatively affects the social development	287	71.8	75	18.8	38	9.4

5.10.1 Formal Education should be compulsory for every one;

When the response of the respondents was taken regarding the importance of formal education, table 5.21 shows that 29% of the respondents were agreed that formal education should be compulsory for everyone, while 28% disagreed and 43% remained indifferent.

5.10.2 Effect of parent's low educational status on children's education;

Table 5.21 reflects that 54% of the respondents agreed that parents lower education affects the children's education and 25% of the respondents disagreed while 21% were neutral.

5.10.3 Low Education negatively affects the Individual's Social and Economic Status;

Table 5.21 presented above reflects that majority i.e. 81% of the respondents told low education affects the individual's social and economic life negatively while only 13% told this is not true while 6% respondent remained indifferent.

5.10.4 Low Education negatively affects the Social Development;

When the question was asked, that whether low education directly or indirectly affects the social development, table 5.21 indicates that majority i.e. 71.8% of the respondents were agreed that this is true that low education affects the social development while 18.8% disagreed and only 9.5% respondents remained indifferent. Pictorial presentation of table 5.21 is given below;

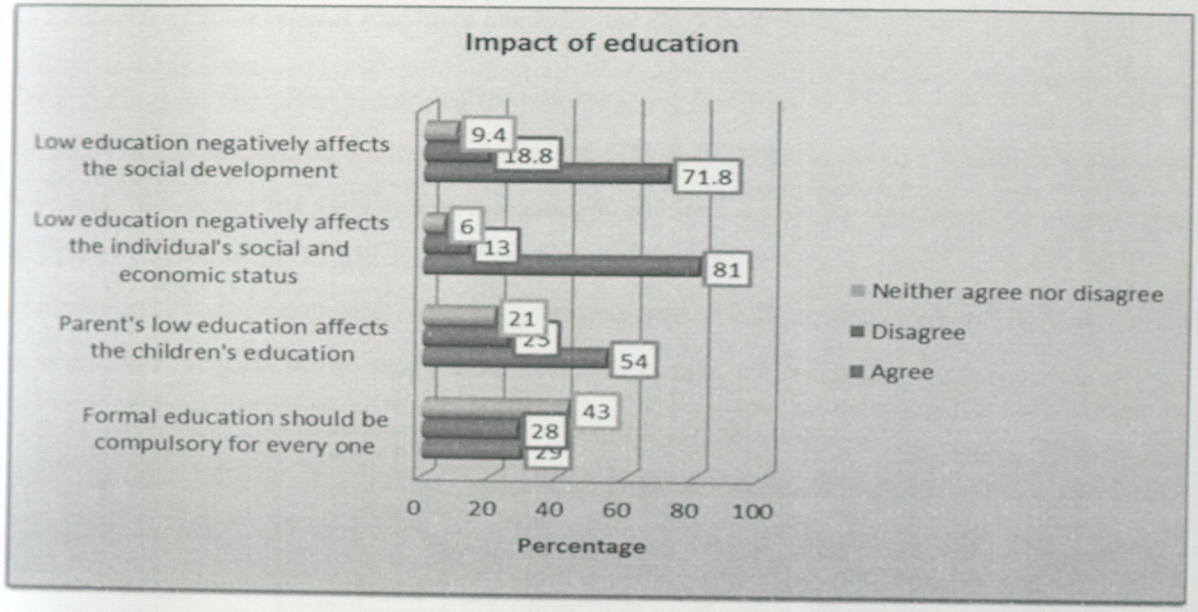


Figure: 5.26

5.11 Availability of Educational Facilities for Boys and Girls:

Table 5.22:

Showing the Frequency and percentage distributions regarding the availability of educational facilities for boys and girls

Availability of educational facilities	For Boys		For Girls	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No educational facility	74	18.5	40	10.0
Primary school	209	52.5	188	46.0
Middle school	68	17.0	116	28.0
High school	41	10.0	48	12.0
Intermediate college	08	2.0	16	4.0
Total	400	100.0	400	100.0

5.11.1 Levels of Educational Facilities available for Boys and Girls;

Table 5.22 gives the clear picture of the educational facilities for boys and girls available in the study area. According to the response of 400 respondents, there were 28.5% areas for boys and 10% areas for girls where no educational facilities were available, primary school facility is available in 52.5% areas for boys while 46% for girls, middle school facility is available in17% for boys and 28% for girls and intermediate facility is available in 2% for boys and 4% for girls in the study area. Pictorial presentation of table 5.22 is given below;

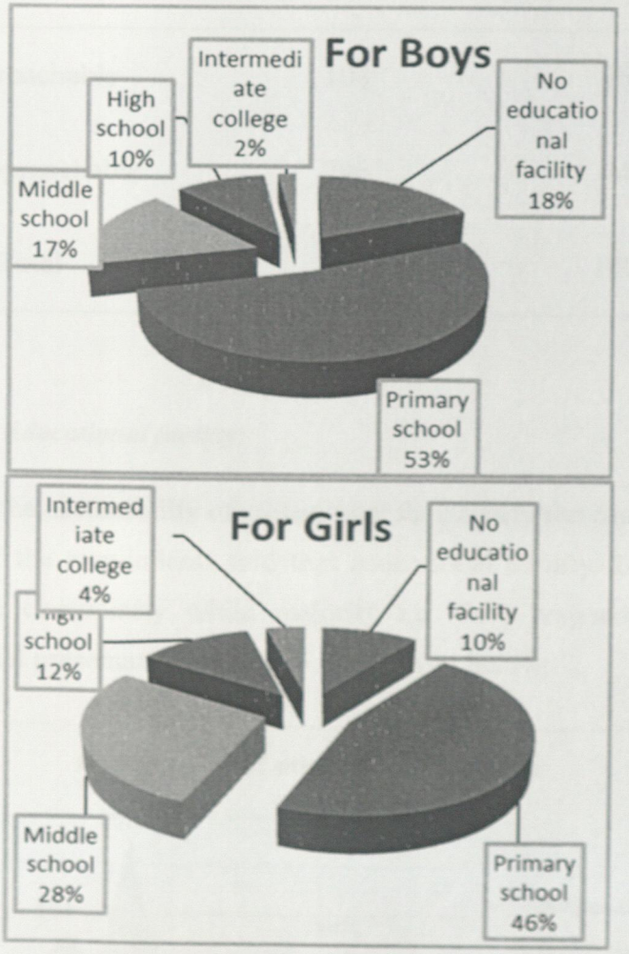


Figure: 5.27

5.12 Accessibility of Educational Facilities for the Community:

Table 5.23:

Showing frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding accessibility of educational facilities for community

Accessibility of Educational facility	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Approachable	104	26.0
Not approachable	296	74.0
Total	400	100.0

5.12.1 Accessibility of Educational facility;

Table 5.23 indicates the accessibility of educational facilities to the community. Out of 400 respondents, 26% of the respondents told that educational facility found in their area is approachable to the community while majority i.e. 74% respondents told it is not approachable. Pictorial presentation of table 5.23 is given below;

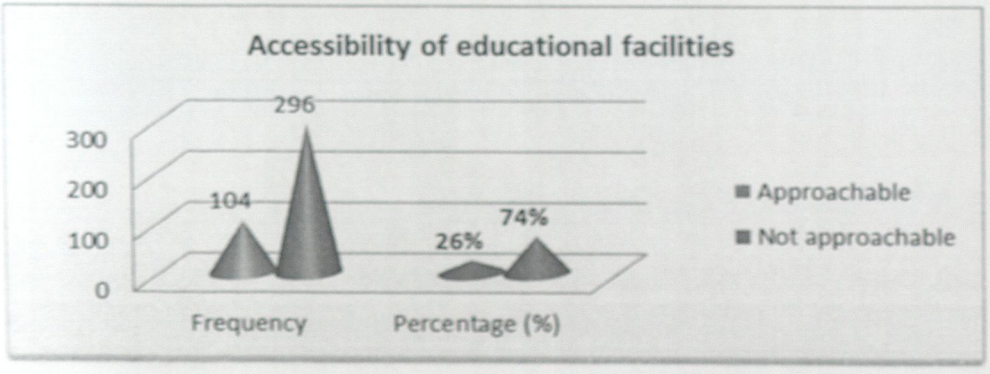


Figure: 5.28

5.13 Availability of Vocational Training Centers for the Community:

Table 5.24:

Showing the frequency and percentage distribution regarding the availability of vocational training center

Availability response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	140	35.0
No	260	65.0
Total	400	100.0

5.13.1 Availability of Vocational Training Center;

When the question was asked about the availability of vocational training center in the area, table 5.24 indicates that majority i.e. 65% of the respondents told there is no vocational training center in their area while only 35% of the respondents responded positively. Pictorial presentation of table 5.24 is given below;

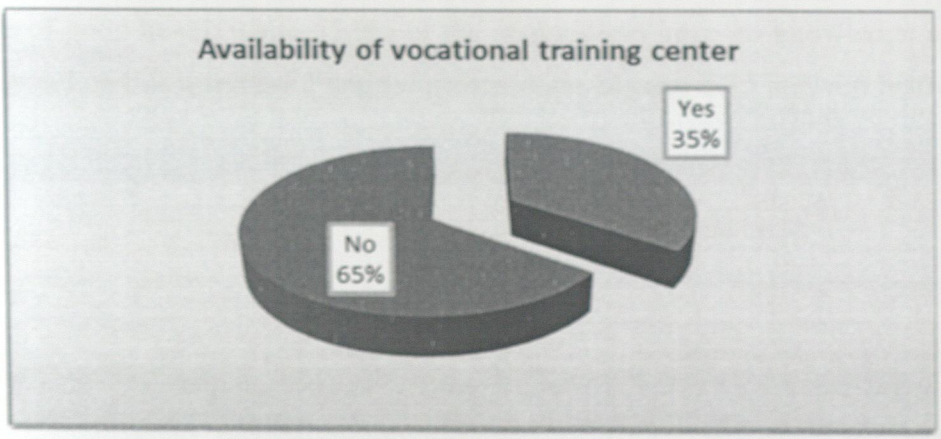


Figure: 5.29

5.14 Impacts of Health Status:

Table 5.25:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the understanding of good health (N = 400)

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	48	12
No	260	65
No response	92	23
Total	400	100.0

5.14.1 Understanding regarding the importance of Good Health;

Understanding of good health is a blessing for the communities, so when respondent were investigated about the understanding of good health, answers were not satisfactory, table 5.25 shows that only 12.0% of the respondents have understanding regarding the importance of good health while 65.0% of the respondents have no knowledge and 23.0% did not respond on this question. Pictorial presentation of table 5.25 is given below;

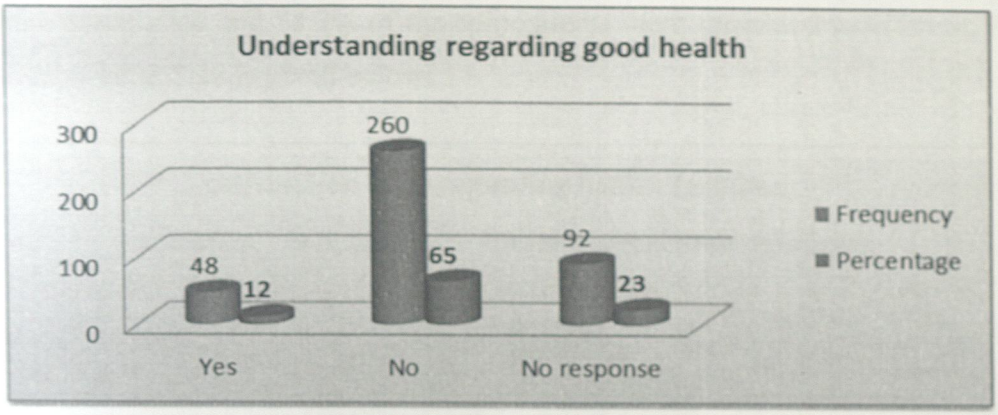


Figure: 5.30

Table 5.26:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents about the satisfaction of available health facilities (N = 400)

Levels of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Satisfied	63	15.8
Dissatisfied	104	26.0
Neither satisfied Nor dissatisfied	233	58.2
Total	400	100.0

5.14.2 Satisfaction regarding the level of available Health facilities;

As for as satisfaction level of available health facilities is concerned, table 5.26 indicates that 15.8% of the respondents were satisfied with health facilities available in their area,

26.0% were dissatisfied and 58.2% of the respondents were remained indifferent. Pictorial presentation of table 5.26 is given below;

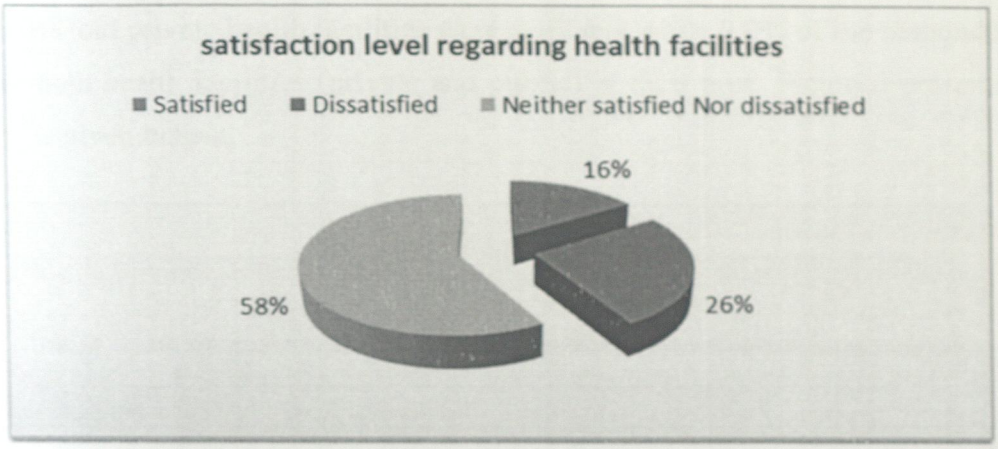


Figure: 5.31

Table 5.27:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the nature of available health facilities (N = 400)

Nature of health facilities	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Public	288	72.0
Private	76	19.0
Both	36	9.0
Total	400	100.0

5.14.3 Nature of available Health facility in the area;

Table 5.27 shows 72.0% of the respondents told public health facilities are available to them, 19.0% told private health facilities were available while 9.0% of the respondents told they have both health facilities (private and public) in their area. Pictorial presentation of table 5.27 is given below;

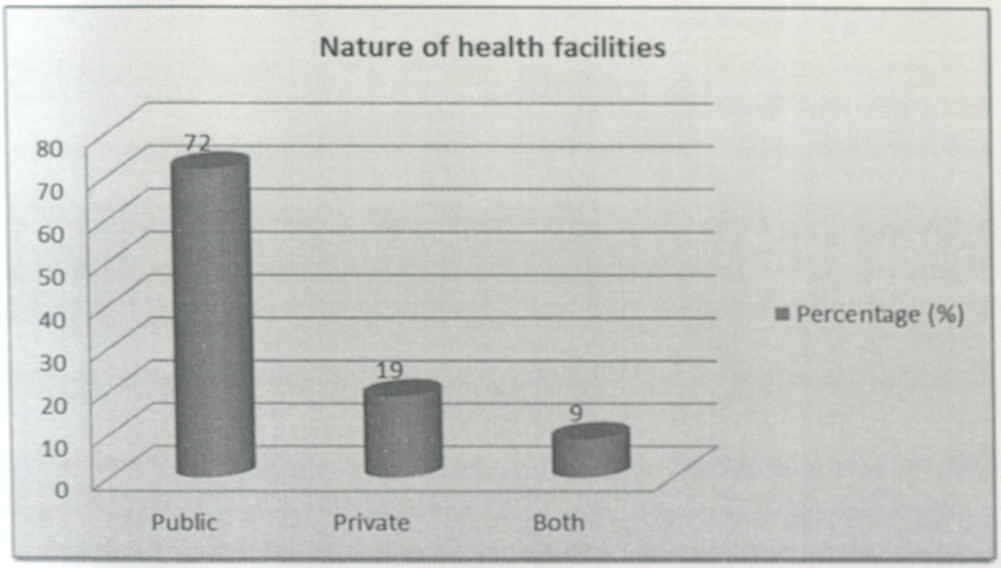


Figure: 5.32

Table 5.28:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the accessibility of government health facilities (N = 400)

Accessibility of Govt. Health facility	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Approachable	52	13.0
Not approachable	348	87.0
Total	400	100.0

5.14.4 Accessibility of Government Health facility;

Table 5.28 indicates that majority of the respondents i.e. 87.0% told government health facility is not approachable for the community while only 13.0% of respondents responded positively. Pictorial presentation of table 5.28 is given below;

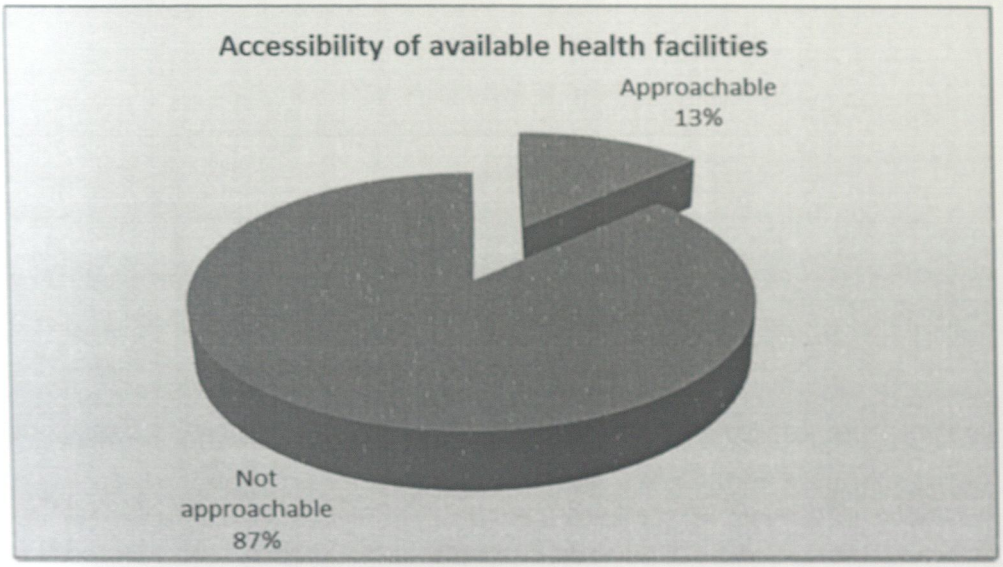


Figure: 5.33

Table 5.29:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the affordability of private health facilities

Private Health facility	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Affordable	53	13.25
Not affordable	347	86.75
Total	400	100.0

5.14.5 Affordability of Private Health facility for the Community;

Results of table 5.29 indicates that majority of the respondents i.e. 86.8% told private health facility is not affordable for the community while only 13.2% out of 400 respondents told private health facility is affordable. Pictorial presentation of table 5.29 is given below;

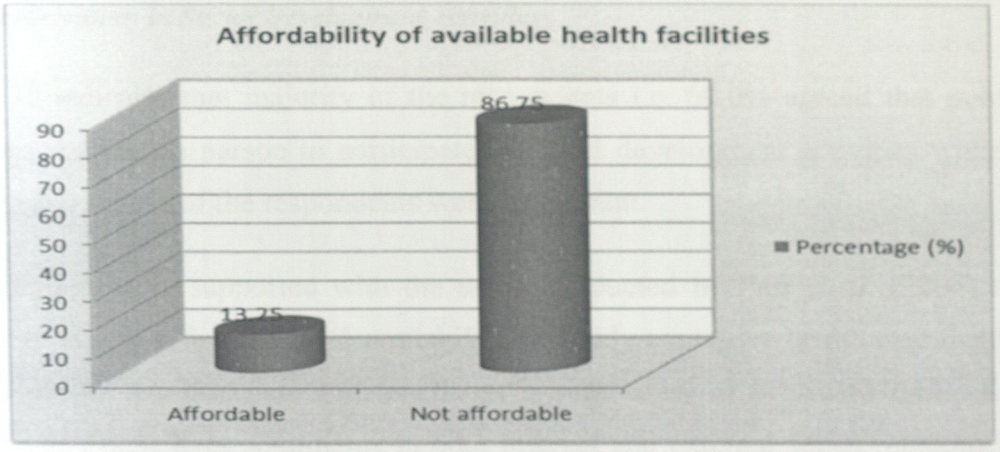


Figure: 5.34

Table 5.30:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents regarding the effects of poor health (N = 400)

Opinions of respondents regarding poor health	Agree		Disagree		Neither agree Nor disagree		Total	
	Fre.	(%)	Fre.	(%)	Fre.	(%)	Fre.	(%)
Poor health effects the earnings of the individuals	292	73.0	28	7.0	80	20.0	400	100
Poor health conditions restrict to participate in social development activities	240	60.0	56	14.0	104	26.0	400	100

5.14.6 Effects of Poor Health on earnings;

When the question was asked about the effect of poor health in earning of an individual, table 5.30 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 73.0% agreed that poor health affects the earning of an individual and only 7.0% disagreed while 20.0% of the respondents remained indifferent.

5.14.7 Participation in Social Development activities;

Table 5.30 indicates that majority of the respondents i.e. 60.0% agreed that poor health conditions restrict the parson to participate in social development activities while 14.0% disagreed and 26.0% of the respondents were indifferent.

These findings were supported with the study conducted by Parr et al. (2004) that non availability of health facilities and availability of highly expensive health care facilities put the poor people into darkness's of loneliness in rural areas of Scottish Highlands and he illustrates that their lives sentiments in both internal and external social relations, and the slippery ways among insider and outsider position. Moreover, above findings are in line to the findings of Wilkinson's (1996) studied the effects of social stratification in the analysis of health results. He has concentrated on developed countries and gave two main propositions, like: the most classless system has the highest rate of better health facilities and has low rate of health discrimination and vulnerability as compared to the world's rich countries. The second proposition explains that health and economic differences are psychosocial in nature. Pictorial presentation of table 5.30 is given below;

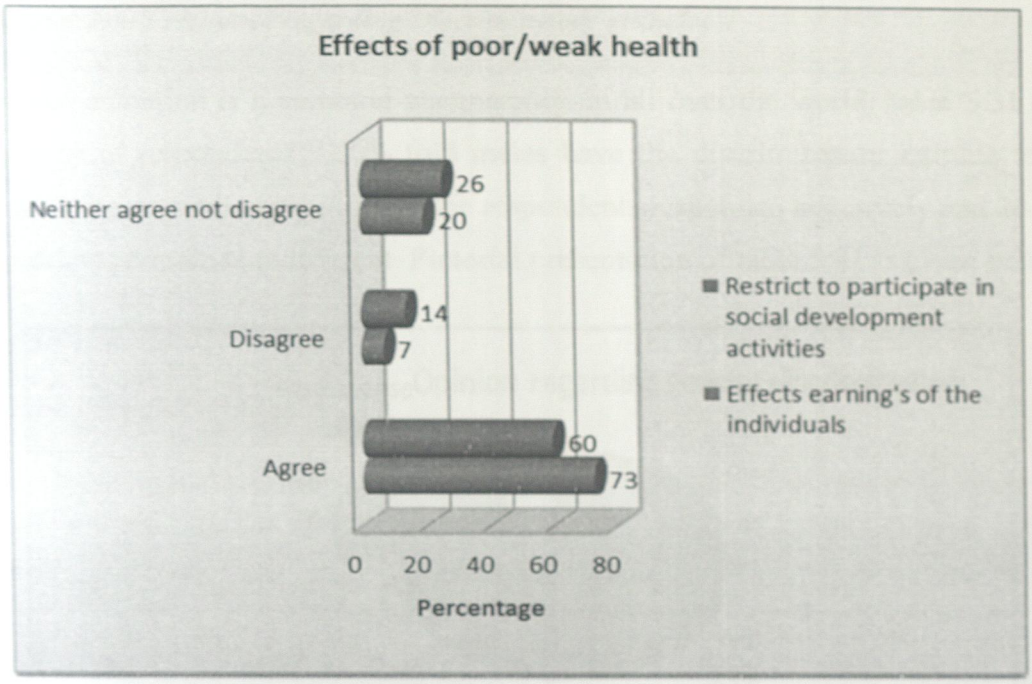


Figure: 5.35

5.15 Impacts of Gender Discrimination:

Table 5.31:

Showing the respondent's opinions regarding the discriminatory attitude towards female

Opinions regarding discriminatory attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	292	73.0
No	28	7.0
No response	80	20.0
Total	400	100.0

5.15.1 Respondent's response regarding Discriminatory attitude;

Gender discrimination is a common phenomenon in all over the world, table 5.31 shows that majority of respondents 73.0% told males have the discriminatory attitude towards female in their area while only 7.0% of the respondents responded negatively and 20.0% of the respondents remained indifferent. Pictorial presentation of table 5.31 is given below;

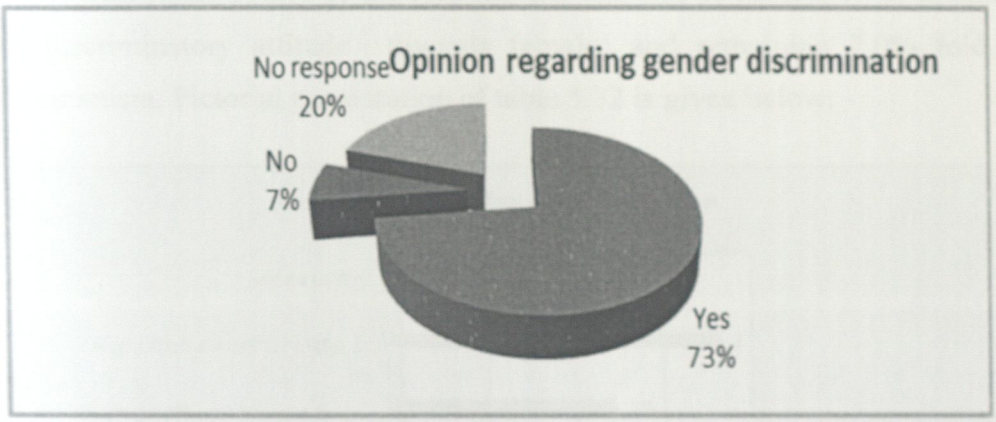


Figure: 5.36

Table 5.32:

Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents regarding the reason of discrimination towards females

Reasons of discrimination towards females	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of education	80	20.0
Social and cultural constraints	100	25.0
Rigid behaviors of elders	148	37.0
Insecurity	44	11.0
Religious extremism	28	7.0
Total	400	100.0

5.15.2 Reasons of discrimination towards Females;

When the question was asked to the respondents regarding the discriminatory attitude of males towards females, table 5.32 shows the causes of discrimination towards female .20.0% of the respondents told due to lack of education, 25.0% of the respondents told due to social and cultural constraints, majority i.e. 37.0 % of the respondents told due to rigid behavior of elders while 11.0% of the respondents told due to insecurity of females leads to male's discriminatory attitude towards females and remaining 7.0% told due to religious extremism. Pictorial presentation of table 5.32 is given below;

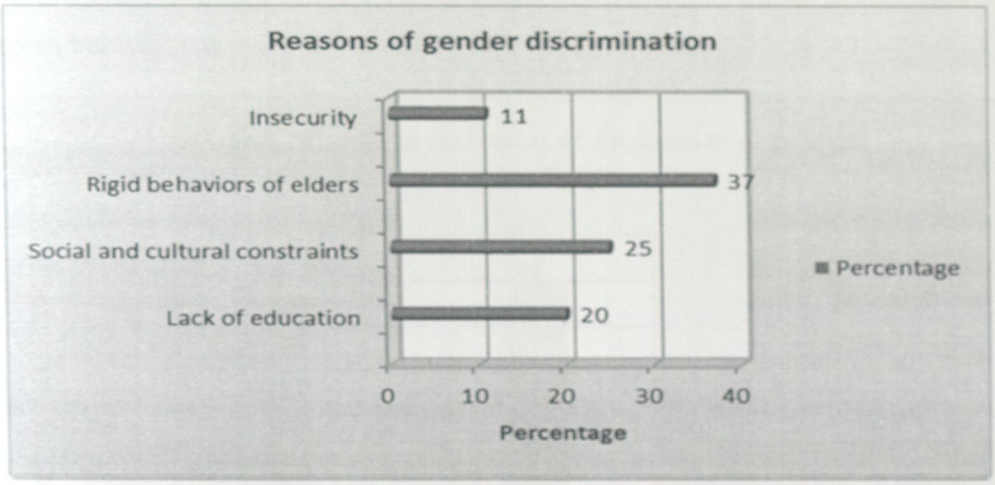


Figure: 5.37

Table 5.33:

Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents regarding exclusion of females and women empowerment (N = 400)

Exclusion of females and women empowerment	Agree		Disagree		Neither agree Nor disagree	
	Fre.	(%)	Fre.	(%)	Fre.	(%)
Woman are more excluded than man	284	71.0	72	18.0	44	11.0
Women empowerment accelerates the social development	312	78.0	56	14.0	32	8.0

5.15.3 Females are more excluded than Males;

Table 5.33 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 71.0% told that females are more excluded than man due to their gender while 18.0% respondents disagreed and 11.0% respondents were neutral.

5.15.4 Women Empowerment accelerates the Social Development;

Regarding the female empowerment, table 5.31 reveals that majority of the respondents i.e. 78.0% agreed that women empowerment accelerates the social development while 14.0% of the respondents disagreed and 8.0 % remained indifferent. Pictorial presentation of table 5.32 is given below;

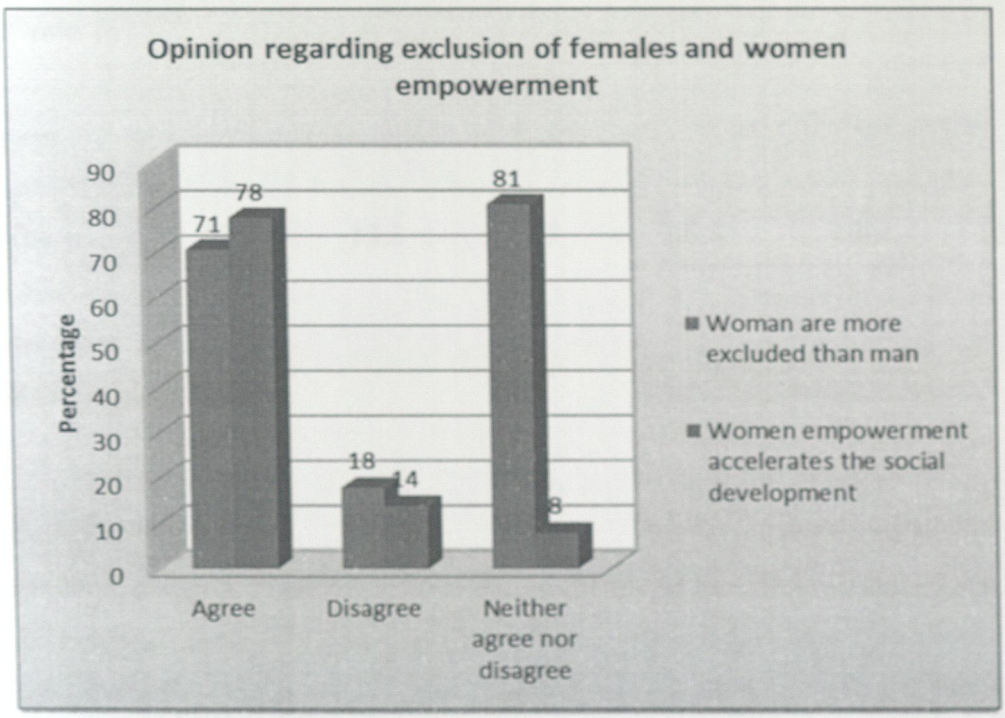


Figure: 5.38

5.16 Impact of SDOs/NGOs Participation:

Table 5.34:

Frequency and percentage distributions of the respondent's responses regarding the Involvement in SDOs/NGOs (N = 400)

Involvement of SDOs/NGOs	Yes		No		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
SDOs/NGOs play vital role in social development	320	80.0	80	20.0	400	100
Got benefits from any NGO/ programme other than BISP	53	13.3	347	86.8	400	100.0
Membership of any SDO/NGO	40	10.0	360	90.0	400	100.0

5.16.1 Participation of SDOs/NGOs;

Table 5.34 results show that majority i.e. 80.0% of the respondents responded positively that SDOs/NGOs play vital role to accelerate social development and only 20.0% of the total respondents responded negatively.

5.16.2 Got benefits from any NGO/ Programme other than BISP;

Table 5.34 shows that majority of the respondents 86.8% told they have never been benefited from any NGO other than BISP and 13.2% of the respondents responded positively.

5.16.3 Membership of SDO/NGO;

Table 5.34 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 90.0% told they did not have any membership with any SDO/NGO and 13.3% respondents told they have memberships.

Above findings are in line to the findings of De Beer and Swanepoel (1988) that participation of the poor people and their co-operation in development efforts as well as mobilization of community for the implementation of the project plan initiated by different community based organization are helpful to reduce the exclusion and increase the social development. This thinking is based on the idea that community development organizations are loyal regarding future of the state as well as local people. Participatory approach utilizes the native point of view and decision making and elaborates the state of intervention. Participatory approach also focuses on sharing of authority, responsibility and empowerment among people (Dennis cited in Fitamo, 2003). Pictorial presentation of table 5.33 is given below;

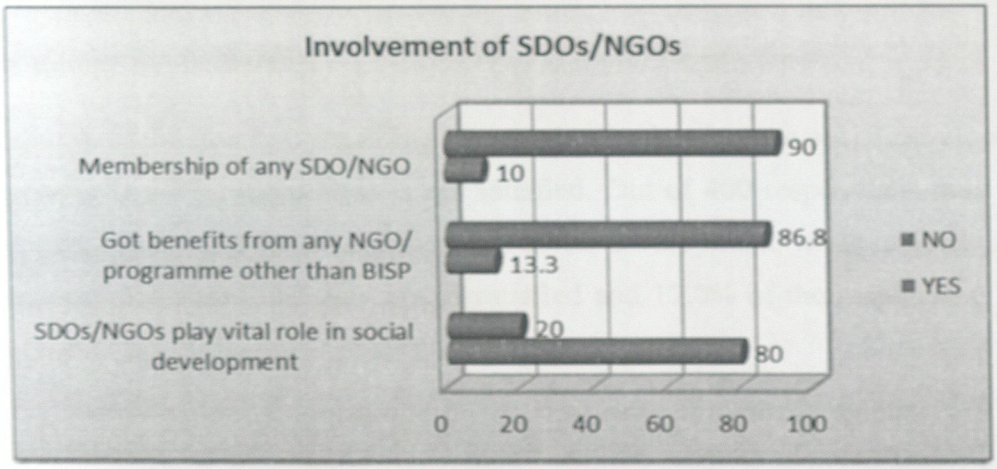


Figure: 5.39

5.17 Impact and Effect of Existing Level of Social Development:

Table 5.35:

Frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding the impact and effect of existing level of social development (N = 400)

Indirect impact	Agree		Disagree		Neither agree Nor disagree	
	Fre.	(%)	Fre.	(%)	Fre.	(%)
Existing level of social development is up to satisfactory level	40	10.0	292	73.0	68	17.0
People are excluded due to their poor social status	300	75.0	24	6.0	76	19.0
Poor people are more excluded than richer one	312	78.0	44	11.0	44	11.0
Exclusion is the big hurdle in the way of social development	336	84.0	24	6.0	40	10.0

5.17.1 Satisfaction level regarding the existing level of Social Development;

In the response of the question regarding the satisfaction level of the social development in the area, majority of the respondent is not satisfied. Out of 400 respondents only 10.0 % respondent are happy with the existing level of social development, while majority i.e. 73.0 % of the respondents told that they are dissatisfied and 17.0% of the respondents did not give any response.

5.17.2 People are excluded due to their poor Social Status;

Table 5.35 indicates that 75.0% respondents agreed that people are excluded due to their poor social status and only 6.0% respondents disagreed while 19.0% of the respondents did not responded.

5.17.3 Exclusion is the big hurdle in the way of Social Development;

When the question was asked about the exclusion and the social development, table 5.35 indicates that 84.0% of the respondents agreed that exclusion is the big hurdle in the way of development and only 6.0% respondents disagreed while 10.0% respondents did not respond about the notion that exclusion is the big hurdle in the way of development.

5.17.4 Poor people are more excluded than richer one;

Table 5.35 indicates that 78.0% of the respondents agreed that poor people are more excluded than richer and only 11.0% respondents disagreed while 11.0% respondents did not respond.

Pictorial presentation of table 5.35 is given below;

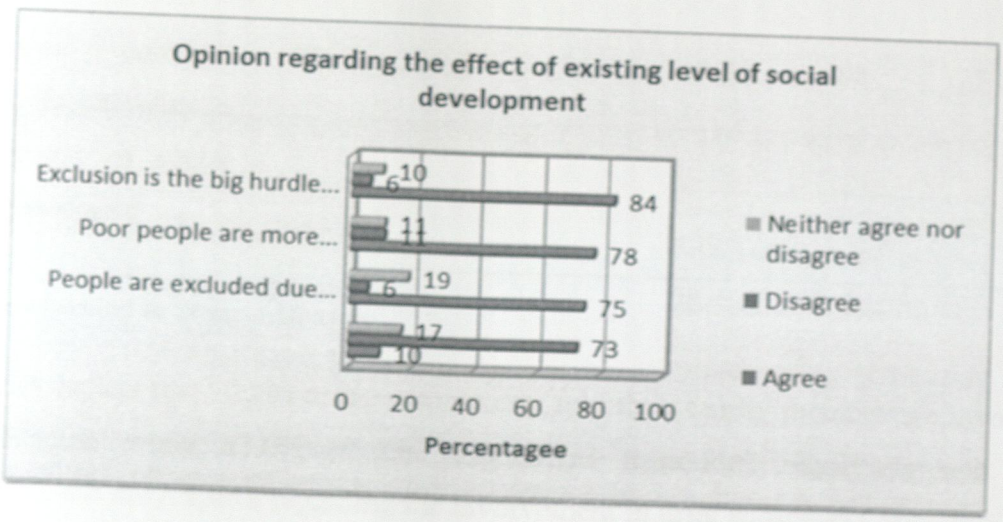


Figure: 5.40

Table 5.36:

Frequency and percentage distributions of respondents regarding the impact of other social problems on development (N = 400)

Direct/indirect impacts on social development	Yes		No		No response	
	F.	%	F.	%	F.	%
Involvement in drug addiction	40	10.0	252	63.0	108	27.0
Strong relationships lift up the social development	332	83.0	68	17.0	-	-
Family involved in any kind of internal conflicts	224	56.0	176	44.0	-	-
Internal conflicts are the obstacles in the way of social development	276	69.0	36	9.0	88	22.0

5.17.5 Involvement in Drug Addiction;

Table 5.36 depicts that 10.0% of the respondents told their family member are involved in drug addiction while 63.0% of the respondents responded negatively and 27.0% respondents did not respond regarding the involvement in drug addiction.

5.17.6 Strong Relationships lift up the Social Development;

When the question was asked regarding the link of strong relationships among the community with social development, table 5.36 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 83.0 % told strong relationship uplift the social development and 17.0% respondents responded negatively.

5.17.7 Family Internal Conflicts;

Involvement of the family internal conflicts were also probing during the interview; table 5.36 explores that majority of the respondents i.e. 56.0% told their family is involved in internal conflicts, 44.0% respondents told there is no conflict among their families.

5.17.8 Internal Conflicts are the obstacles for Social Development;

Table 5.36 indicates that majority of the respondents i.e. 69.0% told internal conflicts are the obstacles in the way of social development and 9.0% of the respondents responded negatively while 22.0% of the respondents remained answerless.

Above results are very similar to the results concluded by Sen (2000) that elaborates powerful exclusionary phenomenon, created by projected policy result or prejudiced action including, economic, political, and human rights maintenance of migrant people or conscious favoritism on the basis of caste, age, gender; and inactive exclusionary procedures, in other way which arise when trading strategies breakdown and create unemployment in the state. Exclusionary process either it is active or passive works on a number of levels such as villages, cities and households, national and international levels. Pictorial presentation of table 5.36 is given below;

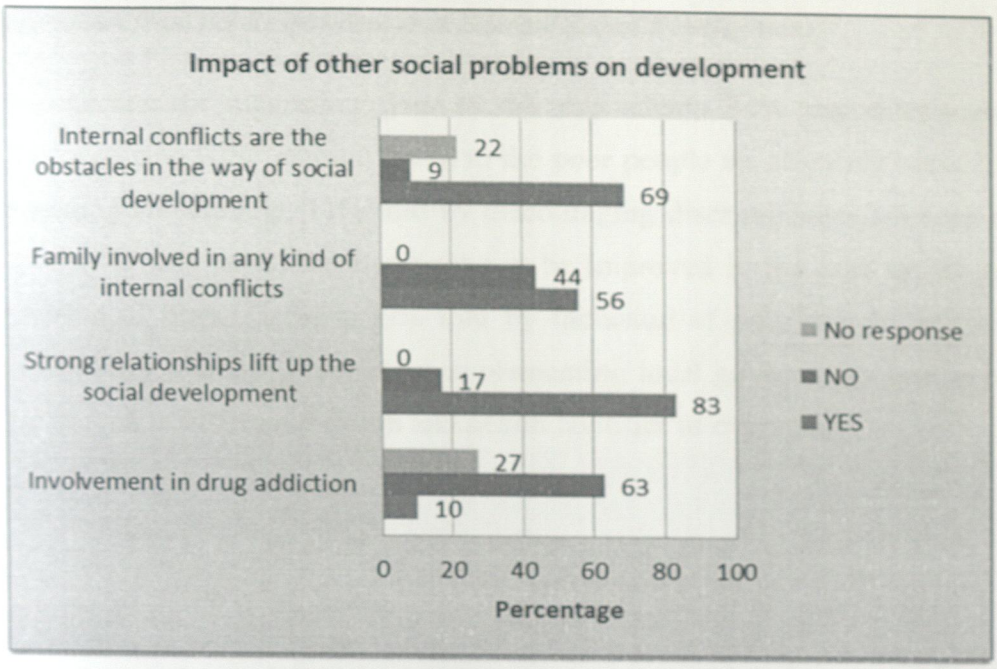


Figure: 5.41

5.18 Suggestions for Improving Social Development:

Table 5.37:

Frequency and percentage distributions regarding the different suggestions of the respondents

Suggestions to improve social development	Frequency	Percentage (%)
By increasing BISP amount	136	34.0
Law should be implemented equally	92	23.0
By avoiding discrimination between the poor and the rich	44	11.0
Frequent and equal provision of basic facilities	56	14.0
Inclusion of the poor in community development decision and policy decision	36	9.0
By implementing local government system (LGS)	16	4.0
Provision of free education and health facilities	20	5.0
Total	400	100.0

5.18.1 Suggestions from the Respondent to accelerate Social Development;

Table 5.37 indicates the suggestion given by the respondents, 34% respondents told it can be done by increasing BISP amount given to the poor people on quarterly basis, 23% told by implementing law equally, 11% told by discouraging discrimination between rich and poor people, 14% told social development can be improved in the area by frequent and equal provision of basic facilities, 9% told by inclusion of poor people in community decision and policy making, 4% told by implementing local government system and only 5% told by provision of free education and health facilities to everyone.

Section-B

TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

5.19 Index Variable Construction:

In order to examine the collective effect of entire variables in forecasting the response variable, all the statements in matrix questions are combined together to form a single prime or main variables which is called "index variable". It is pre-requisite to confirm the reliability in element between the items in the matrix question, before the development of "index variable". So, a reliability check is applied and the value of "Cronbatch Alpha" is determined.

To identify Cronbatch Alpha values, "Statistical Package for Social Sciences" (SPSS) was used. At the time of reliability check, if the value of Alpha lies in the range of 0.8 to 1.0, because all items or statements or matrix questions are highly correlated and represent one idea. This enables the study of combine effect otherwise it is not possible.

After authentication of element of consistency, score on all the items in a matrix questions is summed up. The lowest and highest value is found by sub-menu descriptive statistics followed by frequencies. Then highest and the remainder is divided by the number of described level or categories in index variable.

Example:

Above method is described with the help of example. The objective is to study the effect on "Social Development" asked at field survey, included a set of three statements with three response categories. To find combine effect of all the three dimensions of Social Development, an index variable is needed to be assembled after certifying the element of consistency between all the three dimensions through reliability analysis.

For creating "index variable", scores on all the items in the matrix question representing "Social Development" will be summed up and minimum and maximum score, mean score and value of standard deviation are found. Subtract lowest score from highest score and by

divide the remainder with the required levels or categories (which are three). The answering digit will be used to determine the range of score at each category of "index variable". This value is added to the lowest level of category and likewise the other levels or categories of index variable are assembled.

For example, the index variable "Social Development" has highest score "9" and lowest score "4" and calculated difference is "5". It is desired to have three categories or levels of index variable "Social Development". 5 is divided by 3 (the level of categories) yielding the class interval of each category which is almost 2. So, categories of Social Development as Index Variable are as, 1st category ranging from 4-5 showing low level, 2nd category ranging from 6-7 indicating medium level and 3rd category ranging from 8-9 reflecting high level of Social Development Index Variable.

By adopting the principle as discussed above, the index variables were subsequently used during bivariate analysis.

Table 5.38 ***Index Variables used during Bi-Variate Analysis***

Variables	No. of items in Matrix Questions	No. of categories in Index variable	Min. Score	Max. Score	Mean Score	Standard Dev.	Alpha value
Social Development	3	3	4	9	7.33	1.06	0.8201
Economic Status	5	2	4	9	8.45	0.95	0.8175
Governance	7	3	7	19	13.16	1.61	0.7617
Social Integration	5	2	6	10	7.95	0.94	0.8290
Health Status	2	3	2	6	3.36	0.95	0.8175
Gender Discrimination	3	3	4	9	7.83	1.35	0.7595

BI-VARIATE ANALYSIS

Hypothesis 1: Strong Social Integration Positively affects the Social Development

Table 5.39: *Association between Social Integration and Social Development*

Social Integration	Social Development			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	19	39	50	108
	17.6%	36.1%	46.3%	100.0%
Medium	14	63	86	163
	8.6%	38.6%	52.8%	100.0%
High	5	42	82	129
	3.9%	32.5%	63.6%	100.0%
Total	38	144	218	400
	9.5%	36.0%	54.5%	100.0%

*Chi-square = 21.56 (P-value = .000**) Gamma = .262 (P-value = .000**)*

** = *Highly-significant*

5.19.1 Significant Association between Social Integration and Social Development

Table 5.39 presents the significance association between social integration and social development. Chi-square value (21.56) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between social integration and social development. Gamma value shows a strong positive relation between the variables. It means social integration is positively associated with the social development. Above table also shows that if the respondents had low social integration then they had low (17.6%), medium (36.1%) and high (46.3%) social development, while if the respondents belonged to medium level social integration then they had low (8.6%), medium (38.6%) and high (52.8%) level social development, whereas if the respondents belonged to high level social integration then they had low (3.9%), medium (32.5%) and high (63.6%) level social development. So the hypothesis "*Strong social integration positively affects the social development*" is accepted.

development, and though they have rigid attitude towards females but they have the sense that social development increases at large scale with the participation of females. Moreover, people of district Lodhran understand that SDOs/NGOs can play vital role in accelerating social development but they have just the membership of running organizations and do not get any benefit from any other organization other than BISP. It was concluded that strong relationships among the community lift up the social development but the situation in district Lodhran opposes this statement. People are involved in internal family conflicts and everyone understands that these internal conflicts are the major obstacle in the way of social development in their area.

Furthermore, people were unhappy with the existing level of social development in district Lodhran because of exclusion of poor people due to the poor social status. Moreover, people understand that exclusion is the big hurdle in the way of development.

Different suggestions were made by the people of district Lodhran to improve the social development by decelerating exclusion and these suggestion were by increasing BISP installment to reasonable amount on monthly basis instead of quarterly basis, by implementing law equally, by discouraging discrimination between rich and poor people, by frequent and equal provision of basic facilities, by inclusion of poor people in community development decisions and policy making, by implementing local government system and by provision of free education and health facilities to everyone.

7.6 Conclusion of Hypotheses Results:

It was concluded that Chi-square value (21.56) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between social integration and social development. Gamma value (*21.56*) shows a strong positive relation between the two variables. So the hypothesis "Strong social integration positively affects the social development" is positively accepted. It means inclusion of people in the stream line will discourage the exclusion which increases the social development in district Lodhran. Similarly, "poor economic condition adversely affects the social development. Chi-square value (26.44) tells a highly significant (P=.000) association between monthly income and social development. Gamma value (26.44) shows a strong positive relation between the two different variables. All this reflects that monthly

The significance association between social integration and social development was seen very close to the findings of Swann and Morgan (2002), they argued that it is difficult to analyze relationships among the people at community level and the 'life' of communities and networks'. But they concluded if the rate of integration is high then they are socially developed and have strong vision and they are enjoying their social, economic, political and civic rights. Moreover, analysis of study done by Barry (2002) is very supporting towards the above hypothesis. He told that excluders have the close relationship with the excluded but they have never been integrated. But if excluders feel the power of integration and have strong networking among them then this integration become the way of social development. Result of above hypothesis showing that excluded people have weak relationships with the excluders which ultimately weak the social development. Pictorial presentation of above table is shown below in figure 5.42;

Graph showing the significance of association between social integration and social development

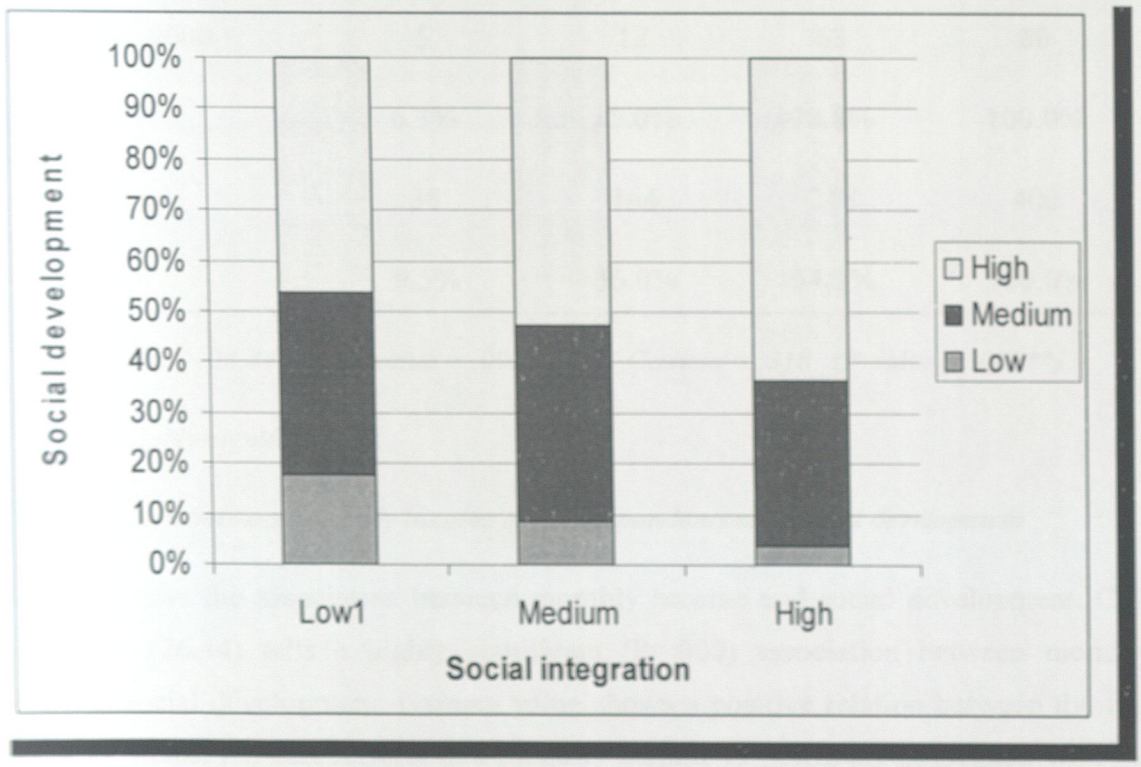


Figure: 5.42

Hypothesis 2: Poor Economic Conditions adversely affect the Social Development

Table 5.40: *Association between monthly income of the respondents and their social development*

Approximate monthly income of the respondent (Rs.)	Social Development			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
5000-7000	16	49	55	120
	13.3%	40.8%	45.8%	100.0%
7001-9000	17	83	100	200
	8.5%	41.5%	50.0%	100.0%
Above 9000	5	12	63	80
	6.3%	15.0%	78.8%	100.0%
Total	38	144	218	400
	9.5%	36.0%	54.5%	100.0%

*Chi-square = 26.44 (P-value = .000**) Gamma = .318 (P-value = .000**)*

** = *Highly-significant*

5.19.2 Association between monthly income of the respondents and social development

Table 5.40 shows the association between monthly income and social development. Chi-square value (26.44) tells a highly significant (P=.000) association between monthly income and social development. Gamma value shows a positive relation between the two different variables. All this reflects that monthly income is positively associated with the social development. Above table also shows that if the respondents had low monthly

income then they had low (13.3%), medium (40.8%) and high (45.8%) social development, while if the respondents belonged to medium level monthly income then they had low (8.5%), medium (41.5%) and high (50.0%) level social development, whereas if the respondents belonged to high level monthly income then they had low (6.3%), medium (15.0%) and high (78.8%) level social development. So the hypothesis "Poor Economic Conditions adversely affects the Social Development" is accepted.

Results of the above hypothesis are giving the strong compliment about the findings of Mughees (1999), he argued "Exclusion is a persistent social problem which creates the big hole between 'haves' and 'have not's. Social structure has a close relationship with economic, social, political and physical domain of every individual; the scarcity of any individual from these spheres of daily needs leads towards social exclusion and this situation has a negative relationship with poverty, good governance and social development in rural Pakistan". These explanations are also supporting the above hypothesis that there is adverse relationship between income and social development. Pictorial presentation of above table is shown below in figure 5.43;

Graph showing adverse association between monthly income and social development

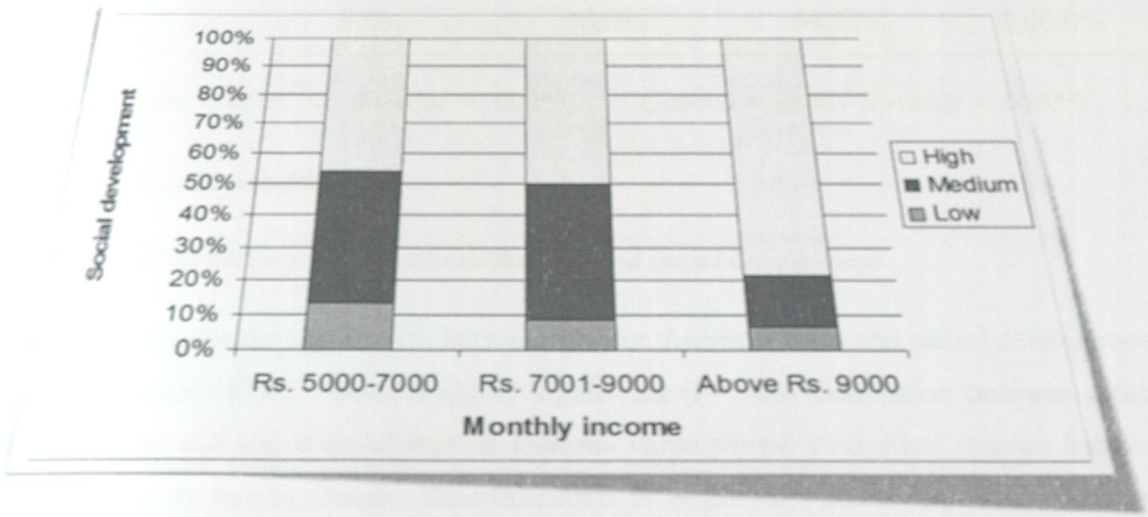


Figure: 5.43

Hypothesis 3: Lesser the Gender Discrimination, more would be the Social Development

Table 5.41: *Association between gender discrimination and social development*

Gender Discrimination	Social Development			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	5	7	30	42
	11.9%	16.7%	71.4%	100.0%
Medium	6	16	80	102
	5.9%	15.7%	78.4%	100.0%
High	27	121	108	256
	10.5%	47.3%	42.2%	100.0%
Total	38	144	218	400
	9.5%	36.0%	54.5%	100.0%

*Chi-square = 47.08 (P-value = .000**) Gamma = -0.489 (P-value = .000**)*

*** = Highly-significant*

5.19.3 Association between gender discrimination and social development

Table 5.41 presents the association between gender discrimination and social development. Chi-square value (47.08) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between gender discrimination and social development. Gamma value shows a negative relation between the variables. It means Gender Discrimination is negatively associated with the social development. Above table also shows that if the respondents had low gender discrimination then they had low (11.9%), medium (16.7%) and high (71.4%) social

development, while if the respondents belonged to medium level gender discrimination then they had low (5.9%), medium (15.7%) and high (78.4%) level social development, whereas if the respondents belonged to high level gender discrimination then they had low (10.5%), medium (47.3%) and high (42.2%) level social development. So the hypothesis *"Lesser the Gender Discrimination, more would be the Social Development"* is accepted.

These findings are in line to the findings of Ravaud and Stiker (2001) that he told women are the most marginalized and discriminated part of the society and inclusion of women in the sphere of development boosted the speed of social development. The same are the results of the above hypothesis that negative association was found between gender discrimination and social development in district Lodhran. Pictorial presentation of above table is shown below in figure 5.44;

Showing association between gender discrimination and social development

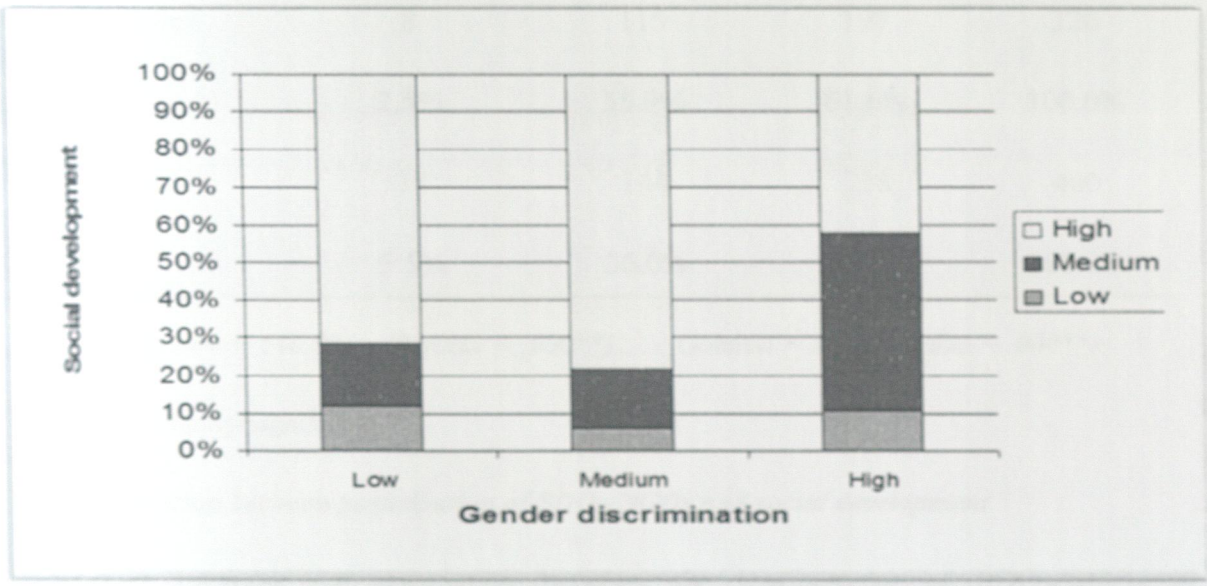


Figure: 5.44

Hypothesis 4: Greater the involvement of SDOs/NGOs in Community Development activities, more will be the Social Development

Table 5.42: *Association between participation of SDOs/NGOs and social development*

Participation of SDOs/NGOs play vital role to accelerate social development	Social Development			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Disagree	25	14	5	44
	56.8%	31.8%	11.4%	100.0%
Neither agree Nor disagree	5	15	16	36
	13.9%	41.7%	44.4%	100.0%
Agree	8	115	197	320
	2.5%	35.9%	61.6%	100.0%
Total	38	144	218	400
	9.5%	36.0%	54.5%	100.0%

*Chi-square = 140.09 (P-value = .000**) Gamma = .687 (P-value = .000**)*

** = Highly-significant

5.19.4 Association between participation of SDOs/NGOs and social development

Table 5.42 presents the association between the involvement of SDOs/NGOs in development activities and social development. Chi-square value (140.09) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between involvement of SDOs/NGOs in development activities and social development. Gamma value shows a strong positive relation between the variables. So the hypothesis *"greater the involvement of SDOs/NGOs on development activities positively affects the social development"* is accepted.

Hypothesis testing results are in the line to Coetzee (2001) that social development is a form of social change that will lead to progress, the process of enlarging people's choices, acquiring knowledge and having access to resources for a decent standard of living and a condition of moving from worse to better and all these make sure the inclusion of all people of the society in the process. Pictorial presentation of above table is shown below in figure 5.45:

Graph showing association between participation of SDOs/NGOs and social development

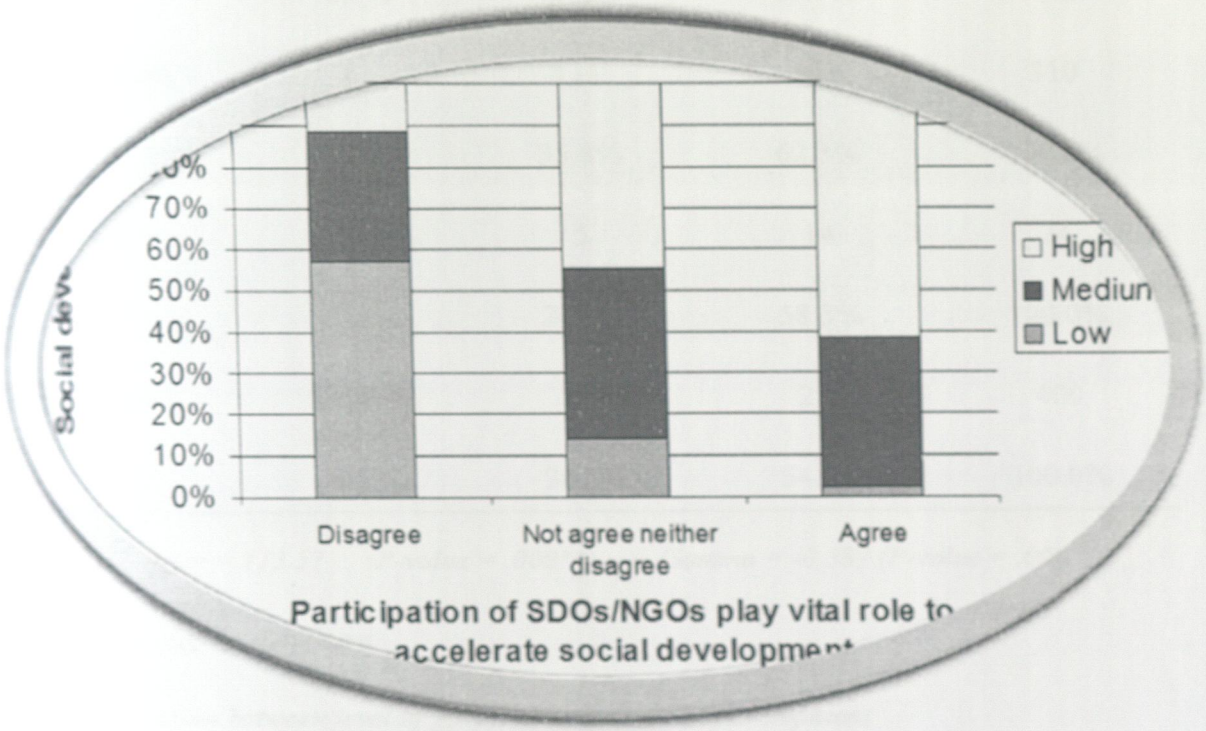


Figure: 5.45

Hypothesis 5: Bad Governance negatively affects the Social Development

Table 5.43: *Association between level of governance and social development*

Levels of governance	Social Development			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Low	27	28	11	66
	40.9%	42.4%	16.7%	100.0%
Medium	6	111	193	310
	1.9%	35.8%	62.3%	100.0%
High	5	5	14	24
	20.8%	20.8%	58.3%	100.0%
Total	38	144	218	400
	9.5%	36.0%	54.5%	100.0%

*Chi-square = 113.57 (P-value = .000**) Gamma = -0.589 (P-value = .000**)*

*** = Highly-significant*

5.19.5 Association between level of governance and social development

Table 5.43 presents the association between bad governance and social development. Chi-square value (113.57) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between bad governance and social development. Gamma value shows a negative relation between the variables. It means bad governance is negatively associated with the social development. Above table also shows that if the respondents had low bad governance then they had low (40.9%), medium (42.4%) and high (16.7%) social development, while if the respondents belonged to medium level bad governance then they had low (1.9%), medium (35.8%) and

high (62.3%) level social development, whereas if the respondents belonged to high level bad governance then they had low (20.8%), medium (20.8%) and high (58.4.2%) level social development. So the hypothesis *"bad governance negatively affects the social development"* is accepted.

Testing results of above hypothesis is very similar to findings of Goran Hyden (2006) that special attention is needed to convey better transparency to the model of governance. He introduces the approach of comparative politics to rise up the good governance: a way that fulfills logical flaws vomited by others. Therefor the negative association was observed among good governance and social development. Pictorial presentation of above table is shown below in figure 5.46:

Graph showing association between level of governance and social development

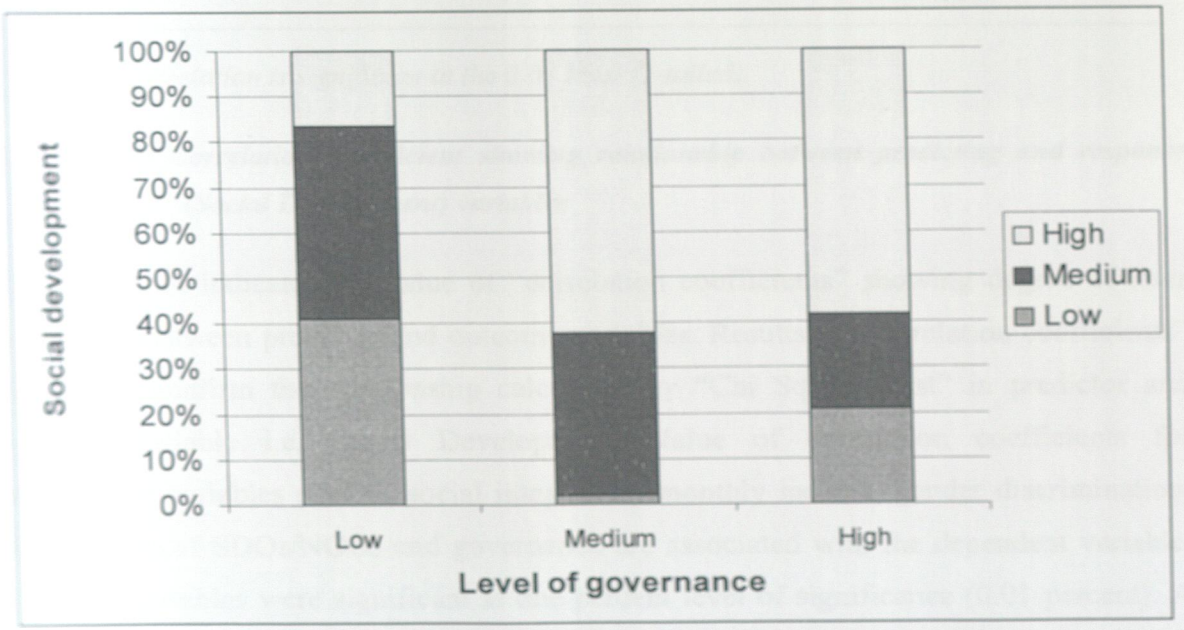


Figure: 5.46

PEARSON CORRELATION TEST

Table 5.44: ***Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values showing relationship between predicting and response (Social Development) variables***

Variables	Social Development
Social integration	.200**
Monthly income	.200**
Satisfaction with health status	.059**
Gender discrimination	-.225**
Participation of SDOs/NGOs	.487**
Governance	.359**

** *Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

5.20 Pearson Correlation Coefficient showing relationship between predicting and response (Social Development) variables

The table 5.44 indicates the value of "correlation coefficients" showing degree of inter correlation between predictor and outcome variables. Results of "correlation coefficients" assisted to confirm the relationship calculated by "Chi Square Test" in predictor and outcome variable i.e. Social Development. Value of correlation coefficients for independent variables such as social integration, monthly income, gender discrimination, participation of SDOs/NGOs and governance are associated with the dependent variable. All these variables were significant at one percent level of significance (0.01 percent). A similar type of relationship had been identified in "Bivariate Analysis". Commonly it is argued that descriptive and bivariate analyses are appropriate as basic analysis to understand problem being investigated. But, at bivariate analysis, it is difficult to identify the confounding effect of different explanatory variables in predicting the response variable. This deals with multivariate analysis which identifies relative importance of each

and every independent variable in explaining the dependent variable (Social Development).

5.21 Summary of the Chapter:

Uni-variate and Bi-variate data analysis has been done along in this chapter. Quantitative data analysis along with their tables, descriptive explanations and pictorial presentation s were discussed in this chapter. Some of important results of the current study were also interpreted in the light of different theories of exclusion and development. Results of the previous studied conducted by various researchers were also evaluated by comparing them with the current study results. To verify quantitative data analysis results, researcher conducted quantitative data also which were analyzed and interpreted in chapter 6.

Chapter 6

QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

6.1 Introduction:

In this section qualitative data analysis and interpretations were made through detailed content themes analysis. Qualitative approaches permit the evaluator to study selected issues in detail and in depth. A focus group interview comprises a discussion with a small group of people on a specific topic. Groups are generally 8-12 members having the interest to participate in a discussion for one and half to two hours. In qualitative approach focus group discussion research methodology is the best in collection of qualitative data and there are some principles of recruiting the participants and of conducting a focus group discussion and quantitative and qualitative data should be collected to complement each other.

6.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):

The focus group discussion is generally contented and pleasant for the participants. They share their feelings, comments outside their personal answers as they hear what other participants have to say. The session normally takes the start with arising of a particular question in order to focus the discussion. It is essential for the moderator to play an impartial role in the session. There are few prerequisites on the part of moderator for the smooth running of discussion e.g. maintaining the situation and having the ability to collect maximum information. In addition, moderator must have ability to give equal space and time to each member of the focus group to avoid the dominance of one or two participants. The data from participants are their words and views. It is much necessary to be sure what a person means when he is using a common language, because sometimes same words have different meanings in different cultures. With small group of people in an hour, it is typically not possible to ask more than four to five major issues.

6.2.1 Advantages of Focus Group Discussion;

Focus group discussion has several advantages. It is a highly efficient qualitative data collection technique. In limited time moderator can collect the maximum information from group of people instead of one person. Focus group discussion also provides some quality controls on data information as participants tend to provide check and balance on information provided by each other, weeding out false or extreme views. The group of people typically contributes in focus group discussion by targeting on the most important topics and issues in discussion. Focus group discussion, when conducted properly and used carefully, promise to provide a rich and new way of gathering qualitative information (Krueger, 1988; AED, 1989).

6.2.2 Selection Process of Participants and Locations;

Different questions arise at the time of selection of the participants. How should the members be involved in discussion? How different groups of discussion are conducted? At first, which one should be invited? Composition of the group should be considered and the conductor should be careful about the size of the group and number of the groups. Normally, focus group is of four to twelve members but researcher can enhance the number of participant to check the maximum variation in responses. As for as the location of conduct the discussion is concerned, a room of any house is the best place. Before selecting the location, it should be ensured that the place is neutral for every one and reachable for all participants. All was done accordingly. Sitting arrangement was around a table and all participants were in eye contacts with each other. Moderator selected conspicuous space to have an overview of all participants.

6.2.3 Precession of Focus Group Discussion;

First of all, assistant moderator received the entire participants with good gesture. He introduced all the participants with each other. Before starting the discussion small talk was encouraged by the moderator to create an excited, comfortable and friendly environment and keep the participants on ease. Precession of focus group discussion helped to understand the feeling of the participants to avoid the controversy.

6.2.4 Beginning the of Focus Group Discussion;

Following points were considered for the beginning of focus group discussion, an overview of the topic, ethics of discussion and first question. In start the purpose of the discussion was made clear to all participants so they can easily comprehend the concept and express their views freely. The participants were told that they were selected randomly on the basis of some certain things which are common to have a particular interest. It was made clear to all members that there was no opinion to be wrong and they were allowed to express their views either for or against the topic. They were told to feel free and have some instructions in their mind.

- This is just a research study.
- Speak but merely one at a time.
- During dialogue, try not to mention name of any particular person, place and ask etc. that is going to be attached with any issue.
- During conversation kindly keep in mind that responses are going to be recorded on tape due to fear of missing the important responses.
- The session will continue about an hour and a half and there will be no formal break. General to specific approach (funnel approach) was established to explore the participants' views starting from general discussion leading towards specific topic.

6.2.5 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Checklist/Guide;

The following questions/queries were asked by the researcher in conduction of FGDs:

Major question/queries for focus group discussions (FGDs) are:

1. How does the exclusion affect social development in the prevailing picture of weak social integration, low income, poor health, low education and gender discrimination?
2. How does exclusion promote the inequality, disparity, discrimination and unaccountability which automatically endorse the less social development?

3. How does bad governance in social, economic, political, gendered and physical spheres affect the social development?
4. How do you understand the relationship between exclusion and social development with respect to social, economic, health, education, political & governmental and gender spheres?
5. As a service provider do you think that poor people are alienated from the basic facilities because of their poor economic status?
6. Would you think poor people are not enjoying the educational and health facilities because they are excluded from the society?
7. Is organizational gap exist between you and a common man?
8. Do you think gender discrimination is being exercised in the area even in this era of modernization?
9. Is government is responsible for slowing down the speed of social development by increasing exclusion.
10. Do community development organizations can improve the social development by condemning exclusion of poor people?
11. In your opinion does exclusion of poor affect the social development?

6.2.6 Recording the Focus Group Discussion and Written Notes;

Focus group discussion was mainly recorded by the moderator in two ways (i) taking notes and (ii) tape recording. Notes consist primarily of key phrases; lists of major points made by the participants were noted down on the paper. Key terms or words, shown in quotation mark capture the participant's own language. The researcher interview aims at collecting data and not at changing the human mind setup. The main purpose of the written notes is to collect high quality data. Moderator tries to make short notes quickly without intervening the ongoing discussion. Notes are taken depending upon the nature of the study. Tape recorder is the part of the essential equipment of researcher using qualitative methods. Tape recorder does not tune out conservations change what has been told of interpretation or record words more slowly than they are spoken. In addition to increasing the accuracy of data collection, the use of tape recorder permits the interviewer to be more attentive to the participant. However most evaluation interviews are arranged in such a way that tape

recorders are appropriate if properly explained to the interviewee. The use of tape recorder does not eliminate the need for taking notes. Notes in writings have at least two purposes. Notes taking during interview helps the moderator to formulate new questions as the interview moves along. Taking notes is necessary to check the observation from the taped quotations.

6.2.7 Measures Adopted to Improve the Quality of Data;

The following steps were adopted to collect the enriched information from the participants;

- The researcher himself acted as a moderator.
- The comfortable and neutral places were selected for female participation in group discussion. The selected places were peaceful.
- The chairs were arranged in U shape pattern with equal distance around the table.
- The participants were able to maintain eye contact and listen to each other.
- During tape recording prior tests were conducted to check the performance of instrument. In addition through rewinding and listening respondents were provided a check to listen whether he/she was speaking distinctly. In vice versa condition they were asked to improve their conversation.
- A mechanism was developed for indicating interpretations, thought and ideas that may come to mind during interview.
- The questions were arranged in a sequence and were kept on track.
- Open ended questions were asked in order to allow the participants to answer from a variety of dimensions. Close ended question were avoided as such questions against the essence of qualitative study.
- Before starting the questions a purposeful small talk was conducted in order to create an excited, comfortable and conducive environment.
- Sound background knowledge to each participant about the purpose of the study was provided to minimize strategy assumptions.
- The effort was made to control the discussion group with proper techniques. Aggressive and dominants participants were also controlled and introverted participants were encouraged to participate in the discussion.

- After discussion tape recorder was turned off and a word of thanks was given to the participants. Then it was again asked if something was missing in the discussion, once it was satisfactory in the view of participants, moderator thanked once again for co-operation.

6.2.8 Analysis of Focus Group Discussion;

Content analysis generally called as "Thematic Analysis Technique" was used for focus group discussion analysis. It is defined as "*a research technique for the systematic, objective, and quantitative description of overt content of communications*" (Berlson, 1974). It is a research tool used to estimate the occurrence of certain concept or views within texts or sets of texts. Then conclusions are made about the messages within the texts. Texts of analysis can be defined as books, chapters, interviews, conversations, essays, discussions, articles, newspaper headlines, advertising, speeches, theater, informal conversation, historical documents and any communicative language. The analysis is completed in systematic verifiable way. All sentences were arranged and filtered. Abbreviated topics were written directly from the data. Full labels in parenthesis were the designations for separate files, which serve to organize the data as the initial step in cutting and pasting. The processing of labeling the various kinds of data and establishing a data index was the first step of content analysis. At the next step data is classified, simplifying the complexity of reality to some manageable classification scheme (Sands, 1986). Another moderator was also involved to code the data into classification and results of coding were compared and discussed. Both moderators may have also different opinions inside the data. Each discussion was coded twice by two moderators and these codes were explained into passages for the discussion. A complete comprehensive summary after the discussion was prepared. This summary was also compared with brief notes taken during the focus group interview. At the end summary discussion, examples statements and explanation were prepared.

So for qualitative data collection researcher designed three focus group discussions to take the instance of other three major stakeholders.

6.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Taken in the Field:

6.3.1 First Focus Group Discussion;

First FGD was conducted with the government executives (public officials) of district Lodhran to take information regarding their work, existing level of social development, community involvement in different social development activities. The total participants in first Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were 10 Government officials.

6.3.2 Second Focus Group Discussion;

Total participants engaged in second Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were 5. This FGD was managed with local political leaders which are elected in general elections 2008 to take their instances regarding the increase of exclusion and almost trucked situation of social development in district Lodhran.

6.3.3 Third Focus Group Discussion;

Third Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was arranged with the heads of Non-Governmental Organizations/Social Development Organizations (NGOs/SDOs) which are very active and trying to up lift the community status in district Lodhran. They were asked to share their efforts regarding different corner of community development like community involvement in organizational programmes, identification of social issues; development programmes decisions and the membership of organization. Total numbers of participants in third Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were 11 which were the heads of development organizations.

6.4 Methodology for Qualitative Data Collection:

To gain in-depth understanding, researcher divided the questions in nine major themes which were (i) Governance and social development (ii) Decision making and social development (iii) Social integration and social development (iv) Social relationships and social development (v) Economic status and social development (vi) Educational status and social development (vii) Health status and social development (viii) Gender discrimination and social development (ix) Participation of organizations and social

development. A total of 03 focus group discussions (FGDs) were being conducted and total 27 participants were involved in this process. All three FGDs were conducted at different places and in different times because the participants engaged for these FGDs belong to different departments. Government executives/officials, political leaders and heads of social development organizations/NGOs were the participants.

6.5 Execution of First Focus Group Discussion (FGD):

First Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with 10 government executives belonging to different scales. This focus group discussion was conducted at District Coordination Officer office with kind permission of honorable DCO Lodhran, who was also the part of this discussion. Before this, researcher took two meetings with him and shared the objectives and aims of this research; he took interest in this discussion and helped the researcher to conduct the discussion with all requirements. District Police Officer (DPO), one advocate and 7 Executive District Officers (EDOs) of different departments were also the part of this discussion. All the officers expressed their views politely and discussed all dimensions of the community development in depth.

6.5.1 Results of First FGD;

It was a very meaningful debate with the government executives. During the discussion, all the participants took interest and shared their clear opinions regarding every aspect of the discussion. Collectively, they all agreed upon that people are more excluded in district Lodhran than the other districts of Punjab Province. They highlighted the different reasons of this exclusion, like poverty, feudalism, low education, gender discrimination, rigid social and cultural constraints and poor interest of local political leaders.

When moderator asked about the governance of the district and the functioning of the government machinery, they became silent in the beginning except the DCO and DPO. DCO Lodhran very openly accepted the poor grip of the government functioning machinery, and told,

"As a head of the district I always tried to meet common public, whenever I get free from official meetings/duty. But as an authority I directed my all officers to attend the common

man on priority basis. As for as the life status of the community in district Lodhran is concerned, we are not responsible to improve their status we can just facilitate the community according to our authority, and we are doing this. He told I totally agree that people are excluded and which have negative effect on social development. The main reason of this situation is the non-existence of local political representatives. Even as a government official, he put all the responsibilities on the government by criticizing its poor political grip. He told, government should held local bodies election to avoid such situations because in the absence of local political members this situation of exclusion becomes worse more and more."

District Police Officer (DPO) shared his views as:

"District Police Officer (DPO) was very happy with discussion and expressed his views by explaining the security details, but security was not the issue focused by the researcher, so researcher tackled the situation very carefully and made the DPO express his feeling about the main issue of our discussion,

"DPO told, as a chief security officer, I am very satisfied with the security situation of district Lodhran. All the in-charges of police stations are performing their duties very honestly and they pay full attention to everyone without any discrimination. He totally denied the inequality exercised for the poor and the rich by the police officers and told that every citizen is respectful for us, so we are dealing everyone equally. He told exclusion is due to lake of education and gender discrimination in District Lodhran. He told I do not agree that bad governance in social, economic, political and physical spheres affect the social development. All government departments are putting their best efforts to engage the community at every level of community development. As a security officer he accepted that there is a gap between the departments and the public".

Executive District Officers (EDOs) participated also and expressed their views as:

"They are consuming almost 15 to 18 hours in their offices or visiting their respective fields. Similarly the lower staff members are also giving the same time to their respective offices to attend the community and trying to provide relief to everyone as they can. They

shared their field experiences and told majority of the population in district Lodhran is very poor. They cannot afford education, and health facilities. There are many reasons such as government educational and health facilities are not available and if available these are not approachable for the poor people, because of the non-availability of conveyance. In case of private facility, poor's do not even think about to visit them. They are struggling for their survival so how can they afford the private education and health care. The same has been exercised in education sector. They also told that people are uneducated so they do not understand the importance of education and they are reluctant to send their children for education. They suggested that government should launch the educational and health programmes to the gross root level and also increase the human resources in both departments because currently less number of employees are working as in education and health departments as compared to the population.

6.6 Execution of Second Focus Group Discussion:

Second Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was managed with 6 participants, 5 elected political leaders and one former political leader of district Lodhran, because political leaders are also one of the major stakeholders of social development of any state. It was very difficult to bring all these members at one forum together, because of their own different types of assignments at different locations. This focus group discussion was arranged at District Council Hall ([6]Kanjo Hall) with the permission of honorable DCO Lodhran. In this group discussion eight participants were invited but only six were present at the time of discussion. There were two Members of National Assembly (MNAs), three Members of Provincial Assembly (MPAs), (including two presently working assembly members and one is the former member of Punjab assembly). All the leaders expressed their views politely and discussed all dimensions of the community in depth.

6.6.1 Results of Second FGD;

In the beginning it was very difficult to convince the political leaders on the topic of discussion because they totally denied about the exclusion of poor communities from the main sphere. But the moderator described the purpose of the research and explained all the

[6] Local Caste in Pakistan

shared their field experiences and told majority of the population in district Lodhran is very poor. They cannot afford education, and health facilities. There are many reasons such as government educational and health facilities are not available and if available these are not approachable for the poor people, because of the non-availability of conveyance. In case of private facility, poor's do not even think about to visit them. They are struggling for their survival so how can they afford the private education and health care. The same has been exercised in education sector. They also told that people are uneducated so they do not understand the importance of education and they are reluctant to send their children for education. They suggested that government should launch the educational and health programmes to the gross root level and also increase the human resources in both departments because currently less number of employees are working as in education and health departments as compared to the population.

6.6 Execution of Second Focus Group Discussion:

Second Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was managed with 6 participants, 5 elected political leaders and one former political leader of district Lodhran, because political leaders are also one of the major stakeholders of social development of any state. It was very difficult to bring all these members at one forum together, because of their own different types of assignments at different locations. This focus group discussion was arranged at District Council Hall ([6]Kanjo Hall) with the permission of honorable DCO Lodhran. In this group discussion eight participants were invited but only six were present at the time of discussion. There were two Members of National Assembly (MNAs), three Members of Provincial Assembly (MPAs), (including two presently working assembly members and one is the former member of Punjab assembly). All the leaders expressed their views politely and discussed all dimensions of the community in depth.

6.6.1 Results of Second FGD;

In the beginning it was very difficult to convince the political leaders on the topic of discussion because they totally denied about the exclusion of poor communities from the main sphere. But the moderator described the purpose of the research and explained all the

[6] Local Caste in Pakistan

aspects to them. So, after a long debate they were convinced and decided to participate in the discussion. During the discussion, all the participants took interest and shared their opinions regarding every point of the discussion. All questions regarding the topic were asked one by one and all participants shared the opinions and through light on every trait.

One of the National Assembly Member (MNA) told;

"I agree that rate of social development is very slow in district Lodhran. I admit the economic situation of the people is very poor. The major reasons of slow development in district Lodhran are low education and poor economic status of the people. It is not the duty of government to provide each and everything; even then government is trying to provide the relief to the community. The poor are not ready to develop themselves, so they are continuously suffering from different problems. Main reason of low social development in Lodhran is inequality of law implementation., The poor always pay the penalty of this inequality, while the richer exercise the laws according to their own will. [7]Thana" culture should be humanized and it is responsibility Punjab Government to ensure law and order situation. I think cultural rigidity, low education and limited exposure are main reasons of gender discrimination in our areas.

One of the sitting Member Provincial Assembly (MPA) told that,

Local government system which was implemented and exercised by Ex-president General Pervaiz Musharraf was very practical system to reduce the exclusion in the area. In that system people from the gross root level participated in policy making of the government automatically which increased the inclusion of common man and this process accelerated the social development. So until and unless that local government system would not have launched, it is impossible to get rid of the social problems. People would have been continuously facing different health, educational, water and sanitation and law inequality issues."

[7] Police Station

Another Member Provincial Assembly (MPA) told;

"I indorse the opinion of my fellow MPA that local government system should be implemented again, which will be successful in reducing poverty by involving the poor in all stages and levels of community development. If we compare the period of local government system to this period, one can see the difference, you will find that more people are excluded than the local government system period. There is need of awareness regarding education in district Lodhran because people do not understand the real meaning of education, they just think that education is only the tool of earning"

Former Member Provincial Assembly (MPA) participated and shared his views;

"He told there is need of changes in law at larger scale; The law which is exercised in our country is very old and reflects the situations of Europe, while the situation in Pakistan is totally different, so it must be updated and changed in the light of Pakistan's social structures. He also added that Pakistani public is innocent and always becomes the puppet in the hands of landlords, traders and industrialists. So to protect the people from this cruelty it is the need of time to change the law and implementing policies".

At the end a senior Member National Assembly (MNA) shared his views;

"He told, he is very disappointed with both government and public. He told it is misfortune that in our country public does not want to take responsibility; they think that provision of every facility to the public is the responsibility of government. These types of thinking make the people reckless. But the reality is that government has not enough resources to provide all facilities to everyone. He told no doubts in district Lodhran, people are excluded and this exclusion stopped the social development, but it is the need of time that people should feel their responsibility and start self-efforts to participate in social development process. He summarized the discussion and told this is the time of participatory approach, so everyone should participate in one form or another. If we wait for the government, we will lose more and this exclusion will be increased which leads towards low social development.

6.7 Execution of Third Focus Group Discussion:

Third and last Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the heads of Non-Governmental Organizations and Social Development Organizations working in district Lodhran. Total 129 development organizations are registered under the welfare department act, but only 16 among them are working and active currently. So out of 16 heads, 12 were approached for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) by the researcher and 11 heads were present at the time of execution. The office of Public Welfare Organization (PWO), one of the leading NGO in district Lodhran was decided as the venue.

6.7.1 Results of Third FGD;

All the heads of organizations participated in the discussion with full energy and shared their views in the light of different development projects and highlighted the existing situation of the people of district Lodhran.

Head of one of the active NGO told;

"I am doing projects on awareness since 1999, but I am still failed to convince and mobilize the community of this district. He added the reason behind this is the rigid behavior and low education of elders. Many times, I feel myself successful but whenever, I need the volunteers for some welfare causes, no one is ready to support me. Another reason of this situation is the space between the landlords and landless peoples. Poor people can not avail themselves the educational and health facilities, because of their poor economic conditions. It is true that people are much excluded in district Lodhran"

Head of Public Welfare Organization(PWO) shared his views;

"He told the reason of low development in district Lodhran is the lack of connection between government officials and the common man. Common man is fearful and cannot demand even basic rights because of the non-cooperative behavior of the concerned officers. This alienation increases the exclusion which slows down the social development in district Lodhran. He gave the simple solution to increase the social development and told awareness is key of social development so people should be aware regarding their

basic human rights. People should struggle for their rights and should demand their rights by themselves.

Chief Head of Lodhran Pilot Project (LPP) told;

"Participatory development approach is the best solution to engage the public in development programmes. So in this regard it is necessary to re implement the local government system in the state by adopting the codes of participatory development approach. He also explained that international donors are focusing to implement their projects where local government takes the responsibility of ownership. He admitted that education is very low in the area due to feudalism."

A lady, the head of Women Development Organization (WDO) told;

"Women are more suppressed in this field, because District Lodhran is a patriarchal society. She told gender discrimination is more common here and put the references of some researches done by international organizations. People are very rigid in their behavior and the strong follower of old and primitive customs. She told her organization faces very hard time in promotion of women rights, and sometime faces the life threats also. But my strong believe always pushes me to go ahead.

Another head of local NGO told;

"District Lodhran is located between two main cities of Punjab, Multan and Bahawalpur, so one major reason of low social development in district Lodhran is to be the sandwich city. Because main focus of the politicians is on the major cities i.e. Multan and Bahawalpur". No one thinks about the small district and this situation creates unemployment, criminality, lawlessness, disparity and discrimination among the community. Public officials also show negative attitude towards the public because there is no accountability at all.

Head of a Public Democratic Forum (PDF) told;

"No efficient officer wants to stay in Lodhran, because of lack of facilities of health and education. There is a need of honest and loyal officer to promote the facilities and to

equalize these facilities for everyone. There should be a strong liaison between the government and social development organization. Continuous promotion regarding the need and importance of education should be done through seminars and awareness campaigns. Head of organization should try to convince the donors to launch their development and welfare projects in this remote area".

6.8 Summary of the Chapter:

Data collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were analyzed in this chapter. To verify the community respondent regarding social exclusion and social development, different stakeholders were also involved in this research. Focus Group Discussions with government executives, political leaders and heads of Social Development Organizations/Non-Governmental organizations (SDOs/NGOs) were held and analysis has been done in chapter 6. Through thematic analysis ten themes were constructed by the researcher and discussed in relation to the quantitative results and previous studies results here in this chapter. Findings, conclusions and suggestions from the researcher on the basis of data analysis will discuss in forthcoming chapter.

Chapter 7

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMONDATIONS

7.1 Introduction:

This chapter is represents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations. Detail of each section is given below;

7.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

7.2.1 Findings of Uni-variate & Bi-variate (Quantitative Data Analysis);

Following are the major findings derived from the data analysis;

7.2.1.1 Uni-variate Analysis Findings;

- Gender divisions of the respondents involved in this research study which were interviewed in the ratio of 76.8% were males and 23.2% were females. The respondent's age is classified into six categories. 23.3% respondents were in the age group of 18-28 years, 15.2% respondents were29-38 years,23.3% respondents were 30-48 years, 22.8% respondents were 49-58 years and remaining 15.4% respondents were in the age of 69 years and above.
- As far as the language of the respondents is concerned, 38.5% respondents speak Saraiki language, 31% speak Punjabi, 15.5% speak Urdu and 15% respondents speak Rajpoti as a mother tongue.
- It was calculated from the analysis, 38.5% respondents were illiterate, 38.2% were primary, 8% respondents having middle level while the remaining 15.5% respondents were having matriculation. It is clear from the data that majority of the respondent have the low education, which directly or indirectly affects the lives of the people.
- Joint family system was observed as a dominant family structure with large number of family size. Only 15.4% respondents belonged to nuclear family, 61.8% belonged to joint family system and 22.8% respondents belonged to extended

family type. Similarly, 30.5% respondents have family size of 4-5 members, 46.5% respondents have 6-7 members, 15.2% respondents have 8-9 members and 7.8% respondents have 10-11 members.

- Professions of the respondents were also evaluated during the analysis, out of 400 respondents 30.8% respondents were busy in weekly labor, 31% respondents were involved in agriculture profession, and 15% of the respondents were doing jobs, 7.7% meeting their needs by doing hard work on daily wages and 15.5% respondents were busy in their domestic works.
- Regarding monthly income of the respondents, they specified, 23.3% respondents having income PRs. 5000-6000 per month, 7.8% having PRs. 6001-7000, 15.2% having PRs. 7001-8000, 23.3% having PRs. 8001-9000, 15.4% having PRs. 9001-10,000 and 15% respondents having income equal to PRs.10, 0001 & above. Similarly, monthly expenses of the respondents were also evaluated, 54.2% out of 400 respondents having the approximately monthly expenses in the range of PRs. 8000-10,000, 23% respondents having PRS. 10,001-12,000, 15.5% respondents having PRs. 12.001-14,000 and only 7.3% respondents having in the range of PRs.14, 001-16,000.
- Respondents shared multiple answers when they were asked about how they manage the monthly budget, 38.4% respondents told they balance their budget by taking loans, 46% respondents told by borrowing money from their relatives, 7.8% respondents told by utilizing BISP installment and 7.8% respondents told by putting their children in child labor to overcome the difference between their monthly income and expenses.
- Regarding the ownership of the houses, majority i.e. 87.2% respondents have their own houses while only 12.8% respondents told that they are living on rented houses. It was asked about the availability of sufficient number of rooms, just 30.5% respondents told that they have enough number of rooms according to their family members while the other 69.5% respondents responded negatively. Similarly, personal transportation is necessary to cater emergencies, it was calculated that most of the respondents i.e. 65.3% have no conveyance, 20.5% have bicycle, 8% respondents have motorbike while the others 6.3% have different kinds

of transportation means which is the source of income too for them, these are rickshaw, motor cycle rickshaw etc.

- Calculation of the results reflects the existing level of governance and provision of basic necessities to poor's: majority i.e. 86% of the respondents were not satisfied with the existing level of governance and 86.3% of the respondents were not happy with the provision of basic facilities by the government.
- Majority i.e. 85.5% were not satisfied with the government policies on the other hand only 6.5% respondents were satisfied while 8% respondents remained indifferent.
- Implementation of law is the key to maintain discipline and development, so regarding implementation of law in the study area, majority of the respondents i.e. 85.5% were not satisfied, only 20.5% were satisfied, while the remaining 6% respondents were neutral and gave no response. Similarly, Most of the respondents i.e. 89.8% agreed that exclusion of common man from policy making stopped the social development.
- Mostly 91% respondents told bad governance is the cause of discrimination between the poor and rich people as well as 75.5% agreed that bad governance slows down the speed of social development and only 15.5% disagreed, while 9% were answerless.
- It was very interesting when the respondents were investigated about the tax, majority have no idea even. Only 33% respondents agreed that they will pay the taxes if applicable on them, while 31.5% respondents denied while 60.2% remained indifferent. Majority i.e. 84% respondents cast their votes in election and remaining 16% do not cast.
- Majority i.e. 91% respondents told that they have no involvement in making of development policies and in decision making of community development projects by the political leaders; Only 15.2% respondents told they are invited by the political leaders during the formation of decision of community development projects, while majority 84.8% denied.

- When the question was asked to the respondents that have they ever been called upon by the NGOs/SDOs in different community development programmes, only 15.8% respondents replied positively while majority i.e. 84.2% respondents denied.
- Only 12.2% respondents told, help and support is available to them from their social networks when they are in need, while majority i.e. 87.8.5% respondents responded negatively. Regarding the political and civic activities engagement only 10% respondents told they are involved in political and civic activities, while majority i.e. 90% respondents told they are not involve in such kind of activities. Similarly, out of 400 respondents only 22.8% respondents told that they have familiarity with the people and places where they are living while majority i.e. 77.2% respondent's denied.
- The results show that majority i.e. 65.5% of the respondents agreed that the integration among them is weak due to low social status. 67% told social status negatively affects social development, while 33% told there is no negative effect of low status on social development.
- Majority of respondents i.e. 56% of the respondent told that poor socialization is the reason of low integration in the area while 44% of the respondents responded negatively. Likewise, 67% respondents told low integration in the area is due to economic inequality and 61.0% of the respondents replied that self-interest is cause of low integration, while 64% respondents believe that poor governance is the reason of low integration
- Results about the nature of different relationships of the respondents with relatives indicated as, only 10% told strong, 67.0% told weak and 23% told mixed, with friends, 8.0 % told strong, 76.0% told weak and 16.0% told mixed, with neighbors, 10.0% told strong, while 38.0% told weak and 52.0% told mixed, with colleagues, 6.5 % told strong, 80.0% told weak and 23% told mixed, similarly, with public officers, only 9.3% told strong, 75.7% told weak and 15% told mixed relationship.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 69.0% agreed that the people are disintegrated with society due to their low economic status and only 12.0% disagreed while 19.0% of the respondents remained indifferent regarding disintegration in the society due to low economic status.

- Income is the major pillar for the survival of all human beings. Only 12% of the respondents are having adequate income to enjoy the basic needs while the majority of the respondents 88% are not having adequate income for enjoying the basic needs.
- 78.0 % of the respondents told BISP has changed the life standard of BISP beneficiaries and 22.0% told there is no change. 88% of the respondents told they are facilitated by BISP due to poverty and 12% told due to low social status. Moreover, the reason behind no change in life standard even with the support of BISP, 24% of the respondent told installment is too long and 24.0% told due to complex delivery system and 52% told the amount is not sufficient.
- Majority of the respondents 80.0% agreed that exclusion of people is the result of low economic status while only 9.0% respondents disagreed that exclusion of people is due to low economic status and 11.0% remained indifferent.
- Poverty is strongly linked with the Social Development, majority of the respondents i.e.46% agreed that social development is negatively affected by the poverty and 23% disagreed, while 31% respondents remained indifferent.
- Response of the respondents regarding the formal education, 29.0 % of respondents agreed that formal education should be compulsory for everyone, while 28.0% disagreed and 43.0 % remained indifferent. Similarly, 54% respondents agreed that parents' lower education affects the children's education and 25% disagreed while 21% remained indifferent.
- Majority 81% of the respondents told low education negatively affects the individual's social and economic life and majority 71.8% of the respondents agreed that this is true that low education affects the social development.
- There were 28.5% areas for boys and 10% areas for girls where no educational facilities is available, Primary school facility is available in 52.5% areas for boys, while 46% for girls, Middle school facility is available in 17% areas for boys and 28% areas for girls and intermediate facility is available in 2% areas for boys and 4% areas for girls in the research study area. Out of 400 respondents, 26% respondents told that educational facility found in their area is approachable, while majority 74% respondents that told it is not approachable. Majority 65%

respondents told there is no vocational training Center while only 35% respondents replied positively.

- Only 12% of the respondents have understanding regarding the importance of good health, while 65% have no knowledge and 23 did not respond on this question. As for as satisfaction level of health facilities is concerned, 15.8% of the respondents were satisfied with health facilities available in their area, 26.0% were dissatisfied and 58.2% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.
- 72.0% of the respondents told public health facilities and 19.0% told private health facilities are available in their area while 9.0% of the respondents told both public and private facilities are available in the area. 87.0% respondents told government health facility is not approachable and 86.8% told private health facility is not affordable for the community. 73.0% agreed that poor health affects the earning of the individuals and 60.0% of the respondents agreed that poor health conditions restrict the people to participate in social development activities.
- Gender discrimination is common phenomena in all over the world; majority of respondents 73.0% told males have the discriminatory attitude towards females. There are number of reasons behind this discriminatory attitude, 20% respondents told due to lack of education, 25% told due to social and cultural constraints, 37% told due to rigid behavior of elders, 11% told due to insecurity of female and 7% told due to religious extremism.
- Majority of the respondents 71% agreed that females are more excluded than males due to their gender, while 18% disagreed and 11.0% respondents were neither agreed nor disagreed. Moreover, 78.0% of the respondents agreed that females empowerment accelerates the social development while 14.0% respondents disagreed and 8.0 % were indifferent.
- 80% respondents responded positively that SDOs / NGOs play vital role to accelerate social development and only 20% responded negatively. Similarly, majority of the respondents i.e. 86.8% did not get benefits from any NGOs other than BISP and 13.2% respondents got benefit from other NGOs.
- Only 10% respondents told their family member are involved in drug addiction, while 63.0% of the respondents responded negatively Majority of the respondents

i.e. 83.0 % told strong relationships uplift the social development and 17% respondents responded negatively.

- About involvement of the family in internal conflicts, 56% told that their family is involved in internal conflicts, 44% respondents told not at all. 69.0% told internal conflicts are the obstacles in the way of social development and 9.0% respondents told there is no link between internal conflicts and social development, while 22.0% respondents did not respond.
- It is clear from the results, out of 400 respondents only 10% respondents were happy with the existing level of social development, while 73.0 % respondents were dissatisfied and 17.0% respondents were indifferent. 75.0% respondents agreed that people are excluded due to their poor social status and only 6.0% disagreed, while 19.0% respondents not respond.
- 84% of the respondents agreed that exclusion is the big hurdle in the way of development and only 6% respondents disagreed, while 10% respondents remained indifferent.
- Discriminatory attitude is observed in the area, majority i.e. 78.0% respondents agreed that poor people are excluded than richer and only 11.0% respondents disagreed, while 11.0% respondents did not respond about the question that more poor people are excluded than rich.
- Different suggestions were extended by respondents for ensuring high social development to reduce exclusion in the area, 34% respondents mentioned that if BISP amount is raised for the poor people on quarterly basis, 23% told by implementing law equally, 11% told by discouraging discrimination between rich and poor people, 14% told social development can be improved in the area by frequent and equal provision of basic facilities, 9% told by inclusion of poor people in community decision and policy making, 4% told by implementing local government system and only 5% told by provision of free education and health facilities to everyone.

7.2.1.2 Bi-variate Analysis Findings;

- Significant association between social integration and social development were found. Chi-square value (21.56) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between social integration and social development. Gamma value (*21.56*) shows a strong positive relation between the variables. So the hypothesis "Strong social integration positively affects the social development" is accepted.
- Poor economic condition adversely affects the social development. Chi-square value (26.44) show a highly significant (P=.000) association between monthly income and social development. Gamma value (26.44) depicts a negative association between the two different variables.
- Strong association between gender discrimination and social development was seen. Chi-square value (47.08) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between gender discrimination and social development. Gamma value (47.08) shows a negative relation between the variables. So the hypothesis "Lesser the Gender Discrimination, more would be the Social Development" is accepted.
- Association between the involvement of SDOs/NGOs in development activities and social development was seen positive also. Chi-square value (140.09) highlights a highly significant (P=.000) association between involvement of SDOs/NGOs in development activities and social development. Gamma value (140.9) shows a strong positive relation between the variables.
- Chi-square value (113.57) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between bad governance and social development. Gamma value (113.57) shows a negative relation between the variables. It means bad governance is negatively associated with the social development.
- The value of correlation coefficients for independent variables such as social integration, monthly income, gender discrimination, participation of SDOs/NGOs and governance are associated with the dependent variable. All these variables were significant at one percent level of significance (0.01 percent).

7.3 Findings of Focus Group Discussions (Qualitative Data Analysis):

To enhance the quantitative data collected from the beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in district Lodhran, three group discussions were rearranged with the other three stakeholders (government executives, political leaders and heads of SDOs/NGOs) who are indicated as part of the survey process.

Three Focus Group Discussions involving a total of 26 participants were held in a three meetings in different locations and in different times. In first FGD, participants represented a wide range of ranks according to their roles and status. The upper rank officer was DCO and the lower EDOs and the researcher failed to take the gender biased instance about the research because there was no female official in the government governing body in district Lodhran. On the other hand, in second FGD, participants were members of democratic leadership of district Lodhran represented by MNAs and MPAs belonging to different political parties. In last and third FGD was managed with head of SDO/NGO because development organizations have the close link with social development of the states. Participants represented a both gender in this discussion. In general, they conveyed their views about the exclusion of poor people, reasons of exclusion and poverty and also shared the best solutions to avoid exclusion to improve social development. They discussed slow social development in district Lodhran.

Ten major themes relating to the impact of exclusion on social development were formulated by the researcher by grouping the information picked from the three discussions;

- Governance and social development
- Decision and Policy making
- Social integration and Social relationship
- Economic status and social development
- Education and social development
- Health status and social development
- Gender discrimination and social development

- Participation of development organizations and social development

These themes are discussed in more detail below;

7.3.1 Perceptions of Exclusion;

Bad governance and poor economic status are the main indicators along with other related social issues like low education, poor health, lack of integration and relationships, gender discrimination and less involvement of political leaders and heads of SDO/NGO.

Resentment was expressed towards these indicators and some participants believed that the stereotypes generated by these indicators have influenced government policies in district Lodhran. Most participants shared the views in the favor that majority in district Lodhran were excluded and cannot participate in the process of development. People had to struggle to get ahead but they are pushed back from different edges. Answers directed that participants hated the stigmatization of exclusion, which they regarded as hindering people's capacity to 'get ahead'. Most tended to be unsure regarding suggestions that the indigenous economy was improving.

It is common consent that the area is "very productive" and "struggling town", participants picked out differences among poor and rich people. For example, poor's were identified as being more deprived and exploited by the feudal and landlords and were suffering greater exclusion. It was also identified that some specific people face more challenges than others in being included in the life of their communities.

7.3.2 Governance;

Poor grip of governance by the local governing authorities was identified by the greater number of participants. Especially poor law implementation, non-provision of basic needs, protection of human rights were identified as the major flaws which reflect the poor governance of the local governing body of district Lodhran. Poor governance was pointed out by many participants as big problem that supported exclusion in district Lodhran particularly for people who are dependent on BISP. Bad governance in social, economic,

political, gender and physical spheres promote the inequality, disparity. Discrimination and unaccountability affect the social development of the people in the target area.

7.3.3 Social Integration and Relationships;

Critically it is important to link up a society with the development bridge. The bridging of social integration and relationships among the community and state agencies is always very important for the social development of the area. So this link was found very weak among the poor communities and state barriers. Poor people are even alienated with their relatives, neighbors, colleagues and friends and nobody attend to any one at the time of emergency. According to above three discussions, it was easy to say that there was no networking between the government executives, political leaders and even social development activists. All the participant of all stakeholders of community development agreed that there was no strong relationship in the area.

7.3.4 Development and Policy Making Decisions;

It was concluded from three discussions that all the participants of all stakeholders of community development agreed that there was no strong involvement of poor people in development and policy decisions. So because of lack of participation of actual actors, how the development is possible? All the participants focused on the local government system and told this is the only system which involves the poor community in decision making and policy decisions at root level.

7.3.5 Economic Status;

All the participants from the three discussions agreed about the existing poverty in district Lodhran. Government executive added very important information "Government of Punjab declared the district Lodhran as non-skillful district in Punjab along with districts Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur and Mazaffargarh in Punjab" and launched a special vocational program "Punjab Skill Development Fund" to improve the vocational skill in these districts.

Different issues raised poverty was pointed out by number of participants as subsidizing to exclusion in Pakistan specifically in South Punjab. Poverty ratio was higher in the South Punjab region than elsewhere in Punjab. Participants admitted that people in district Lodhran were less skilled than workers elsewhere and when jobs are available they were filled by outsiders. Some participants indicated that they were working in the trades and apprenticeships but these resources are limited and do not provide adequate wages of labor.

7.3.6 The Educational and Health Status;

Some participants shared that they believed most of children did not ended their education because their parents could not pay for their education. Education and health status of the people in Southern Punjab were seen poor which are not meeting the needs of prosperous and healthy life. Schools were not providing those basic skills and some participants blamed the parents for failing to provide discipline and guidance because of their low education. Many participants agreed that educational and health facilities in district Lodhran were not found adequate. In case of government facilities, these are very low in numbers and present at long distances for residents while private educational and health facilities are too costly which are not affordable for the poor people. So this situation creates the educational deficiency and poor health in district Lodhran.

7.3.7 Gender Discrimination and Cultural Diversity;

Participants pointed that District Lodhran is a multicultural community. District Lodhran is combination of two types of people, the natives and the migrants. Because of this diversity people of this area are very rigid and low education increases the intensity of this rigidness. People are having discriminatory attitude towards each other and even after passing 65 years of migration they do not accept each other. This situation creates high gender discrimination and people do not allow their females to go outside for education and jobs.

7.3.8 Participation of Development Organizations:

Participants agreed that development organizations failed are to engage the community of district Lodhran in participatory projects. Low education and less awareness of the poor residents of district Lodhran keep them away from participatory movements. Even, a number of organizations worked in this district along with the collaboration of various famous international donor organizations, but they are failed to engage the community in social development process. No one is ready to work as a volunteer with any organization, even for the cause of his/her own area development.

7.4 Conclusion of the Summary of Findings:

Current research was formulated with the help of 8 Millennium Development Goals (MGDs), which describes the "Impact of Exclusion of Poor Communities on Social Development in District Lodhran". Main objectives of the study are, To examine the relationship between exclusion and social development with respect to social, economic, health, education, political & governmental and gender spheres, to measure the effects of exclusion of poor people generated by poverty to measure the effects of exclusion of poor people on education and health domains, to analyze the organizational gap among people and gender discrimination in the area, to analyze the role of government to slow down the exclusion to accelerate social development, to evaluate the role of community development organizations to improve the social development by condemning exclusion of poor communities in the area.

Major questions of this study are; How does the exclusion affect social development in the prevailing picture of weak social integration, low income, poor health, low education and gender discrimination in the target area?, How does exclusion promote the inequality, disparity, discrimination and unaccountability which automatically endorse the less social development?, Whether exclusion/deprivation from social, economic, political, gendered and physical spheres operates in link between poverty and bad governance which affect the social development?.

Qualitative data strengthen quantitative research results and opened the window to discover problems in richer detail. Findings related to impact of exclusion on social development have been supported by focus group discussions. The findings of discussions indicated that people have no strong relationships with relatives, friends and neighbors and have poor civic engagements. Strong relationships and integration are the fundamentals from which strategies can shape for future to break stigma of "exclusion" by involving people to uphold social inclusion.

Participants communicated a strong concern with the impact of gender discrimination which was as apparent in quantitative findings. Gender discrimination was seen as contributing to exclusion by making people selfish. Majority were aware that human networks conversed benefits that opposed exclusion and referred to processes, which are described in the literature as *"bonding social capital" and "bridging social capital"*. Less involvement in games, forums and associations is the evident in our quantitative data. It was related by discussion group participants to having an origin in the needs of communities of migrants with lower than average incomes. Involvement in community development interventions do not helps young generation to make interaction with others to made human friendly associations.

It is concluded from the quantitative and qualitative data analysis that rigidity, lack of education, social disintegration, discrimination and exclusion block the youth's participation in social development mechanism and thus hinders the attainment of better living standards.

7.5 Conclusions:

7.5.1 Conclusion of Uni-Variate & Bi-Variate (Quantitative Data) Analysis;

Keeping in view the objectives of the study, a conceptual framework was developed to collect data of the key variables of exclusion. Conclusion of the quantitative data analysis of the study is given below;

As education is concerned, majority in district Lodhran is illiterate or have low education among the respondents, even they cannot speak the National language because majority

among them were speak Saraiki and Punjabi language as their mother tongue. People have low monthly income as compared to their monthly expenses so they have to borrow money to balance their budget and these circumstances forced them to put their children in darkness's of child labor. Family structure and size in the less developed areas has significant impact on the social development. Balance is needed in family size and the resources in the area where people prefer to live in joint family system due to rigidity and hard behaviors and it is necessary for speedy social development. Large family sizes put the household head into different socio-psychological issues because he/she have to bear all the expenses of whole family. Human beings contain different professions to run the society smoothly; agriculture is the largest profession for the people of district Lodhran because of productive nature of land and they love to work in fields who have own land and those who have not work as peasants. People of district Lodhran have their own houses but with very small spaces and even they have not sufficient number of rooms according to the size of family to live peacefully. Bicycle and motor cycle are the only personal transportation means to move and even to cater emergencies.

Governance in the study area remained poor since last decade and everyone is annoyed and dissatisfied by the governing bodies. Everyone is expressing unhappiness regarding the governing hold of government and its institutional poor policies. Provision of basic facilities is the responsibility of the government in every democratic country but for district Lodhran the picture is going reverse and people not happy with provision of basic facilities like food, clothing, water and shelter.

In developed countries equal application of law plays the major role to keep them as developed countries but worse situation was found in study area. Application of law and law implementing agencies is playing in the hands of rich people while the poor people face this cruelty and are paying the penalties of their poverty. So due to this lawlessness people can not avail themselves the facilities because they are suffering from different kinds of social problems and are continuously struggling to get rid of different social problems. It is a common exercise in developing countries that all the decisions and policies are made by those people, who never face the problems of poverty in their lives and same was exercised in district Lodhran. So these decision and policies remained

fruitless and are not according to the requirements of the area and this makes the poor people excluded from the main sphere of progress. In district Lodhran, there was no involvement of poor people in the decisions of community development projects, policies and plans.

Bad governance creates the difference between rich and poor people and it becomes the cause of discrimination between them. Everyone in the favor that balanced governance discourages the discrimination and bad governance as it slows down the speed of social development. Taxes collect the huge revenue for the government so if the public is sincere with the state they pay the tax regularly while in the present study area it was observed that people were not aware about importance of the tax revenue and its proper utilization. It was found very positive thing from the present study that maximum people cast their votes in last general election according to their own will.

It is very painful that people have never been called upon by NGOs/SDOs or government departments in community development programmes. This is contradictory with the response taken in qualitative part by the heads of NGOs/SDOs and they told they tried to involve them but people are so rigid that they do not participate. More interestingly, in time of help, support from the friends and relatives is very important to avoid the long term problems. But the situation in district Lodhran is very alarming that everyone is busy in their task and nobody bothers about the issues and problems of others. Everyone have to manage by oneself when they need the help of others. Political and civic engagements of the respondents are very limited because people have no time for such kind of activities; they are worried and busy all the time to fulfill their basic needs. Similarly, they have no time for the pleasure activities, so they are not having familiarity with the key figures and famous places in their area.

Social status has the significant impact on the personality of the individual. Weak integration is observed due to their unbalanced social status. Rich people do not want to make relationships with the people having low status so economic level directly creates the discrimination among poor and richer. People with high economic level have high social status while those with lower economic status have low social status. Moreover, such

social status is directly linked with social development and it negatively affects social development. It is shocking that in the study area, the rich do not want to have social links with poor. Along with economic differences, numbers of reasons were identified about low integration among people in district Lodhran like poor socialization, inequality, self-interest and poor governance. In district Lodhran, People have weak relationships with relatives, friends, neighbors, colleagues and public officers. Throughout the study it was observed that people are disintegrated with society due to their low economic status and they are not enjoying the basic facilities and they are supported by the government through BISP programme. But people were still unhappy with BISP due to some reasons like BISP amount is not sufficient, installments are too long and its complex delivery system. No change was seen in lives of BISP beneficiaries. They are just spending their lives hand to mouth. With the passage of time they become psycho patients and they feel that they are supported by BISP because they poor and are excluded from the main stream of life due to their low economic status which negatively affects the social development of the people of area.

Generally, people of the study area are still unaware regarding the importance of formal education and good health which directly affects their children's education and health. People of the study area shared if they were well aware about the importance of the education and good health, situation of their children's education and health would be different. Numbers of reasons are behind this low literacy rate and poor health in district Lodhran like no access of educational and health facilities and long distances from available educational and health facilities. Moreover, people agreed that low education negatively affects the individual's social and economic life too which indirectly affects social development of the area. No vocational training institute in the area is another cause of non-engagement of unskilled people in the loop of social development processes.

Gender discrimination is common phenomena in all over the world. Males of the district Lodhran have the discriminatory attitude towards female because of different reasons like, lack of education, social and cultural constraints and rigid behavior of elders. So, it was concluded from the findings that females are more excluded than man due to their gender. On contrary, majority agreed that women empowerment accelerates the social

income is positively associated with the social development; This gives the strong argue to accept the hypothesis "poor economic conditions adversely affect the social development". Negative association is observed between gender discrimination and social development. Chi-square value (47.08) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between gender discrimination and social development. Gamma value (47.08) shows a negative relation between the variables. So the hypothesis "Lesser the gender discrimination, more would be the Social Development". Association between the involvement of SDOs/NGOs in development activities and social development was also seen positively in the area. Chi-square value (140.09) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between involvement of SDOs/NGOs in development activities and social development. Gamma value (140.9) shows a strong positive relation between the variables. So the greater the involvement of SDOs/NGOs on development activities positively affects the social development" in the area. Chi-square value (113.57) shows a highly significant (P=.000) association between bad governance and social development. Gamma value (113.57) shows a negative relation between the variables. It means bad governance is negatively associated with the social development.

Value of correlation coefficients for independent variables such as social integration, monthly income, gender discrimination, participation of SDOs/NGOs and governance are associated with the dependent variable. All these variables were significant at one percent level of significance (0.01 percent). A similar type of relationship had been identified in "Bivariate Analysis" too.

Commonly it is argued that descriptive and bivariate analyses are appropriate as basic analysis to understand problem being investigated. But, at bivariate analysis, it is difficult to identify the confounding effect of different explanatory variables in predicting the response variable. The bivariate analysis does not tell anything above the explanatory powers of independent variables. This can only possible to determine with multivariate analysis. The next part deals with multivariate analysis which identifies relative importance of each and every independent variable in explaining the dependent variable (Social Development).

7.7 Conclusion of FGDs (Qualitative Data) Analysis:

To enhance the quantitative data collected from the beneficiaries of BISP programme in district Lodhran, three discussion groups were arranged with the other three stakeholders, government executives, political leaders and heads of NGOs. Poor/bad governance and poor economic status were the main indicators of low social development along with other related social issues like low education, poor health, lack of integration and relationships, gender discrimination and less involvement of political leaders and NGO heads.

There was anger regarding these indicators and some participants believe that the stereotypes produced by these indicators have influenced governmental strategies in district Lodhran. Most participants shared the views in the favor that people in district Lodhran were excluded and due to this, they cannot participate in the process of social development. Poor people do hard struggle to get ahead but they are pushed back from different edges. It was a consensus that the area is "very productive" and "struggling town", and participants indicated spaces among poor and rich people. For example, poor's were identified as being more deprived and exploited by the feudal and landlords and were suffering from greater exclusion.

Poor grip of governance by the local governing authorities was identified as barrier in the way of social development, especially poor law implementation, non-provision of basic needs. Exploitation of human rights was the major flaws in poor governance which made the people away from the loop and created exclusion in district Lodhran, particularly for people who are dependent on BISP. Bad governance in social, economic, political, gendered and physical spheres promotes the inequality, disparity, discrimination and unaccountability in the area which affects the social development directly.

Critically it is important to link up a society with the development bridge, so for this bridging social integration among the community and state agencies is always very important for the social development of the area. Weak integration is shared among neighbors, colleagues and friends and even nobody is attended by any other one, at the time of emergency. According to these three discussions, it was easy to say that there was no networking between the government executives, political leaders and even social

development activists. It was concluded that there were no strong involvement of poor people in development and policy decisions. So because of lack of unity the state barriers do not bother and they never called common people in decision or policy making. Focus on the implementing of local government system was strongly seen and verdict was expressed that this is the only system which can demote exclusion and promote social development in district Lodhran.

Poverty was the major contributing agent in promoting exclusion in Pakistan especially in South Punjab. Poverty ratio is higher in the South Punjab region than elsewhere in Punjab. This situation rose in relation to fewer facilities of education and health. Participants believed that people in district Lodhran were less qualified than elsewhere and when jobs are available in district Lodhran, these were filled by candidates of foreign distinct.

Education and health facilities in Southern Punjab were seen poor and basic skills were not taught to the children in the schools. Parents are directly responsible for this situation too due to their low education. They are unable to guide and train their children and fail in developing sense of responsibility. Educational and health facilities in district Lodhran were not found adequate and approachable.

District Lodhran is combination of two types of people, the natives and the migrants. Because of this diversity people of this area are very rigid and low education increases the intensity of this rigidity. People are having discriminatory attitude towards each other and after passing 65 years of migration they do not accept the presence of each other. This situation creates the discrimination among the people. Development organization are failed to engage the community of district Lodhran in participatory projects. Even number of organization worked along with the collaboration of various famous donor organization but they are failed to engage the community still. No one is ready to work as a volunteer with any organization, even for the cause of his/her own area development.

7.8 Recommendations:

There are a number of recommendations/suggestion which were explored while the conduction of the study in hand. Such as;

- To keep away the poor people from different social evils like taking loans, borrowing money and putting the children in child labor, some loans schemes should be initiated by the government.
- Government should think for jobless people and try to create maximum number of job opportunities for non-skilled persons too.
- More than half respondents have not sufficient rooms to live according to the family members, so government and social development organizations should take initiatives and construct the houses for the poor communities free of cost and there should be welfare housing schemes for the poor communities.
- Free local conveyance should be provided to the poor people, so that they can move easily and can cater their emergencies.
- It is the need of time in the target area that government should involve the poor people at all stages of the community development.
- As a democratic state, it should be the responsibility of government to provide the basic facilities like shelter, education, health, job opportunities, pure water and sanitation to the public.
- It should be the responsibility of Social Development Organizations (SDOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) too to arrange such events where poor can participate and enjoy along with their children.
- Access and familiarity of the poor people to the government officials and political community representatives should be easy so that they can share their issues and problems in time. Awareness of law of accountability should be provided to the liberate people.

- Integration among the people should be increased by decreasing exclusion so that social development may accelerate.

- Law and order situation should be improved so that economic inequality should be discouraged.

- Public offices and public officials should be approachable and friendly to the poor people so that they can put their issues in time and without fear. Moreover, there should be opportunities for the poor people to increase their income to meet their daily needs and to make bonding with the society.

- Emerging inferiority complex among BISP beneficiaries should be uprooted they are considering themselves poor and this thinking leads them towards begging. Amount given to the poor people under BISP should be increased and delivery system should be easier because beneficiaries have low education and they cannot operate ATM machines. Similarly, amount should be given every month instead of after three month.

- Awareness campaigns aiming at exploring of education should be launched. Boys and girls schools should be constructed in the communities which are approachable for them, so that economic and social status of the community could be improved. Furthermore, vocational training centers should also be established to make the poor people skillful so that the burden may become the asset for the families and for the country also.

- Awareness should be provided to the people about importance of health. Government hospitals should be constructed for the communities which are approachable and affordable for poor people. Awareness campaigns should be launched for the awareness of the innocent people that how poor health affects the earning of the individuals so that they become careful in future.

- Discriminatory attitude towards female should be discouraged by increasing different campaigns and in this regard development organizations should play vital

role. Similarly, females should involve in different social activities to increase their inclusion. SDOs/NGOs should play vital role to accelerate social development in the area by involving the local people in different projects.

- Exclusion of poor people should be reduced by increasing the inclusion of poor people in different community development projects and organizations can play important roles in this regard. Therefore, social development should be accelerated by reducing the exclusion.

- Different suggestions given from the respondents should be followed to reduce the exclusion and to improve social development.

7.8 Summary of the Chapter:

Summary of Uni-variate, Bi-variate and Focus Group Discussions findings were expressed in detail in chapter 7. Conclusions of the whole research and policy recommendations given by the researcher on the basis of data analysis were discussed in this chapter. List comprehensive references, interview schedule, FGD check list and map of district Lodhran and Pakistan are attached as Annexures after this chapter.

REFERENCES

Adam, (1998). *Knowledge of societies:* information technology for sustainable development: United Nations Publications.

Adato, M., Carter, M. R., & May, J. (2006). Exploring poverty traps and social exclusion in South Africa using qualitative and quantitative data. *The Journal of Development Studies, 42*(2), 226-247.

AFDB, (2003). *Poverty and Climate Change*: Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor. United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank, Eds., DFID, UK, 43 pp.

Alcock, P. (2003). *Work to welfare: How men become detached from the labour market*: Cambridge University Press.

Alvin, Y. (1953). Social change and development: modernization, dependency, and world-system theories. London: SAGE Publications.

Amartya, S. (2002). Rationality and Freedom, Harvard, Harvard Belknap Press.

Amrosio & Gradin (2000). Disentangling Area Based Effects: Evidence from Deprived and Non-Deprived Neighborhoods. *Paper presented at the ENHR conference*.

Andersen, H. T., & Van Kempen, R. (2002). New trends in urban policies in Europe: evidence from the Netherlands and Denmark. *Cities, 20*(2), 77-86.

Appasamy, P. P. (1996). *Social exclusion from a welfare rights perspective in India*: International Labour Office.

Aspalter, C. & Singh, S. (Eds) (2008). *Debating Social Development*. Taoyuan, Taiwan: Casa Verdi Publishing.

Atkinson, A. B., & Hills, J. (1998). Exclusion, employment and opportunity.

Atkinson, R., & Kintrea, K. (2001). Disentangling area effects: evidence from deprived and non-deprived neighbourhoods. *Urban studies, 38*(12), 2277-2298.

Bane, M.J. and Ellwood D. (1994). *Welfare Realities: From Rhetoric to Reform.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

Bank, A. D. (2003). *Poverty and climate change: reducing the vulnerability of the poor through adaptation*: World Bank.

DUNCAN, S. (1994): Success and Failure in Housing Provision: European Systems Compared: Pergamon. Oxford.

Barnes, (2005). The Wealth and Poverty of Networks: *Tackling Social Exclusion*, Demos Collection 12, London, Demos.

Barnes, M. (2005). *Social Exclusion in Great Britain An Empirical Investigation and Comparison with the EU*. Aldershot: Avebury.

Barry, B. (2002). Social exclusion, social isolation, and the distribution of income.In Hills, J., Le Grand, J., & Piachaud, D. (eds.) Understanding social exclusion. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Beall, J (2000). "From the culture of poverty to inclusive cities: reframing urban policy and politics", *Journal of International Development,12*(6),843-856.

Bell, D., & Jayne, M. (2006). *Small cities: urban experience beyond the metropolis*: Routledge.

Berlson, (1974). Pursuing rural sustainability at the regional level: Key lessons from the literature on institutions, integration, and the environment. *Journal of Planning Literature, 21*(2), 143-152.

Bolderson, H., & Mabbett, D. (1995). Mongrels or thoroughbreds: A cross-national look at social security systems. *European Journal of Political Research, 28*(1), 119-139.

Bourdieu, P., Accardo, A., Balazs, G., & Ferguson, P. P. (1999). *The weight of the world: Social suffering in contemporary society*: Stanford University Press Stanford.

Brondizio, E. S., Ostrom, E., & Young, O. R. (2009). Connectivity and the governance of multilevel social-ecological systems: The role of social capital. *Annual review of environment and resources, 34*, 253-278.

Burchardt (2001). "Social exclusion: concepts and evidence." In: Gordon D and Townsend P (eds), *Breadline Europe. The measurement of poverty.* Bristol: The Policy Press.

Burchardt, T., Le Grand, J., & Piachaud, D. (2002). Social exclusion in Britain 1991—1995. *Social Policy & Administration, 33*(3), 227-244.

Burkey, S. (1993). People First. *A guide to self-reliant, participatory rural development*, New York Inc.

Byrne, (1999). *Rural development*: Putting the last first, Prentice Hall, New Jerssy.

Castel, R. (1997). *Las metamorfosis de la cuestión social. Unacrónicadelsalariado*. Buenos Aires: Paidós.

Castel, R. (1998). *La lógica de la exclusión*. In Bustelo, E. & Minujin, A. (eds.) Todosentran. Propuestaparasociedadesincluyentes. Bogotá: UNICEF, Santillana: 119-160.

Castel, R. (2004). *La inseguridad social*. Quéesestarprotegido? Buenos Aires: Manantial.

Durkheim, E. (1895). The rules of the sociological methods.

Collins, (1974). *Social cohesion, social exclusion and social quality.* Paper presented at the ESPAnet Conference, Copenhagen.

Coetzee, J. K. (2001). *Development: Theory, policy and practice*: Oxford University Press Southern Africa.

Curran, C., Burchardt, T., Knapp, M., McDaid, D. &Bingqin, L. (2007). Challenges in multidisciplinary systematic reviewing: a study on social exclusion and mental health policy. *Social policy and administration*, 41(3): 289-312

Davison, J. (1998). "Without Land We Are Nothing": The Effect of Land Tenure Policies and Practices upon Rural Women in Kenya. *Rural Africana, 27*(19.33).

De Beer, F., & Swanepoel, H. (1998). *Community development and beyond: Issues, structures and procedures*: Van Schaik Publishers.

Demos, L. (1997). *Escaping poverty From safety nets to networks of opportunity*.

Dietz, H. (1997). *Urban Poverty, Political Participation, and the State: Lima, 1970–1990*: University of Pittsburgh Pre.

Dillinger, W. R. (1995). *Better urban services: Finding the right incentives*: World Bank Publications.

Dirven, (2001), *Income Poverty and Social Exclusion in the European Member States; First European Social Report*, Eurostat.

Dube, (1998). *Long-term unemployment and the threat of social exclusion: a cross-national analysis of the position of long-term unemployed people in Germany, Sweden and Britain*: Policy Press Bristol.

Duffy, H. (2003). *Competitive cities: succeeding in the global economy*: Routledge.

Durlauf, S. (2001). The memberships theory of poverty: the role of group affiliations in determining socioeconomic outcomes. In Danziger, S. and Haveman, R. (eds), *Understanding Poverty*. New York: Russell Sage and Harvard University Press, 392-411.

Epstein, M. J., & Roy, M.-J. (2003). Making the business case for sustainability. *Journal of Corporate Citizenship, 2003*(9), 79-96.

Esping-Andersen, G. (2000). *Fundamentossociales de laseconomiaspostindustriales*. Barcelona: Ariel.

Estivill, J. (2003). *Concepts and strategies for combating social exclusion: an overview*: International Labour Organization.

European Commission, (2006). *Portfolio of overarching indicators and streamlined social inclusion, pensions and health portfolios.* Brussels.

Ferrinho, H. (1980). Towards the theory of community development.Juta& comp. Ltd

Fischer, C. S. (1975). Toward a subcultural theory of urbanism. *American journal of Sociology*, 1319-1341.

Fitamo, (2003). *Migration and the search for a better way of life*: a critical exploration of lifestyle migration. *The Sociological Review, 57*(4), 608-625.

Fitamo, M. (2003). *Community based organizations (CBO) and development in Ethiopia.* Thesis, MA. University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.

Fleury, S. (1998). Política social, exclusión y equidad en América Latina en los años noventa. *Nueva Sociedad N°, 156.*

Flotten et al. (2001). *New paths to democratic development in Latin America: the rise of NGO- municipal collaboration*: Rienner.

Fraser, N. (1997). Redistribución y reconocimiento. En: Fraser, N. IustitiaInterrupta. Reflexionescríticasdesde la posición 'postsocialista'. Bogotá: Siglodel Hombre, Universidad de los Andes: 15-54.

Fukuyama, F. (1996). *Trust: The social virtues and the creation of prosperity* (Vol. 457): Free press New York.

Gallie, D., & Paugam, S. (2000). *Welfare regimes and the experience of unemployment in Europe*: Oxford University Press.

Gilbert, (1980). Lending practices and policies affecting the American metropolitan system,

Giddens, A. (2000). The Third Way. The Renewal of Social Democracy. Cambridge: Polity Press.

European Commission, (2006). *Portfolio of overarching indicators and streamlined social inclusion, pensions and health portfolios.* Brussels.

Ferrinho, H. (1980). Towards the theory of community development.Juta& comp. Ltd

Fischer, C. S. (1975). Toward a subcultural theory of urbanism. *American journal of Sociology*, 1319-1341.

Fitamo, (2003). *Migration and the search for a better way of life*: a critical exploration of lifestyle migration. *The Sociological Review, 57*(4), 608-625.

Fitamo, M. (2003). *Community based organizations (CBO) and development in Ethiopia.* Thesis, MA. University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.

Fleury, S. (1998). Política social, exclusión y equidad en América Latina en los años noventa. *Nueva Sociedad Nº, 156.*

Flotten et al. (2001). *New paths to democratic development in Latin America: the rise of NGO- municipal collaboration*: Rienner.

Fraser, N. (1997). Redistribución y reconocimiento. En: Fraser, N. IustitiaInterrupta. Reflexionescríticasdesde la posición 'postsocialista'. Bogotá: Siglodel Hombre, Universidad de los Andes: 15-54.

Fukuyama, F. (1996). *Trust: The social virtues and the creation of prosperity* (Vol. 457): Free press New York.

Gallie, D., & Paugam, S. (2000). *Welfare regimes and the experience of unemployment in Europe*: Oxford University Press.

Gilbert, (1980). Lending practices and policies affecting the American metropolitan system,

Giddens, A. (2000). The Third Way. The Renewal of Social Democracy. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Glen & Pelto. (1979). *The myth of marginality: Urban poverty and politics in Rio de Janeiro*: Univ of California Press.

Goldsmith, W.W. & Blakely, J. (1992). Separate Societies. Poverty and Inequality in U.S. Cities.Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Goran Hyden (2006). The Urban Experience. Oxford: B. Blackwell.

Gore, C., & Figueiredo, J. B. (1997). *Social exclusion and anti-poverty policy: A debate* (Vol. 110): International Labour Office.

Gough, J. & Eisenschitz A, & McCulloch A. (2006). Spaces of social exclusion. London: Routledge.

Graaf & Venter (2001). Climate Change and development links. Gatekeeper Series 123. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London, UK, P 24

HDI, (2013). *Human Development Report*. Any society committed to improving the lives of its people must also be committed to fully equal right for all. Washington D.C.

Hilary, (1994). Social exclusion and social solidarity: Three Paradigms. *International Labour Review,* 133(5-6):531-578

Hills, J., Le Grand, J., & Piachaud, D. (2002). Understanding social exclusion.

Howarth, C., Kenway, P., Palmer, G., & Street, C. (1998). *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion: Labour's inheritance*: Joseph Rowntree Foundation York.

Johen, D. (1997). *The greening of city hall: managerial experiences with municipal financing in four Asian cities Regional Development Dialogue*.

John, (eds.) (1998). *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Johnson, D., & Walck, C. (2004). Certified success: integrating sustainability into corporate management systems. *Journal of Forestry, 102*(5), 32-39.

Kerlinger, (2003). Tackling sampling in Research health: what canwe learn from what has been tried? Working paper prepared for the King'sFund International Seminar, Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire. London:

Klein et. al. (2007). The Unknown Icon. The Guardian Weekend, March 3 2001

Layte, (1994). Gentrification in London and New York: an atlantic gap? *Housing Studies, 9*(2), 199-217.

Layte, R. and Maitre, B. (2002). Multiple deprivation and persistent poverty in the European Union.*Journal of European Social Policy*, 12(2);

Leisering, L. (1998). Sozialstaat und Individualisierung *Die Individualisierungs-These* (pp. 65-78): Springer.

Levitas, R. (1998). "The concept of social exclusion and the new Durkheimian hegemony". *Critical Social Policy*, 16, 1(46)5-20.

Levitas, R., Pantazis, C., Fahmy, E., Gordon, D., Lloyd, E., & Patsios, D. (2007). The multi- dimensional analysis of social exclusion.

Linn, F. & Johannes (1987). *Success and Failure in Urban Management*: Some Lessons from the East Asian Experience in Roland J. Fuchs, Gavin W. Jones and Ernesto M. Pernia, eds. Urbanization and Urban Policies in Pacific Asia.

Mann, M. (1986).*The Sources of Social Power*: Vol. I: A history of power from the beginning to A.D. 1760. Cambridge: *Cambridge University Press*.

Midgley, J. (1995). *Social Development: The Developmental Perspective in Social Welfare*. London: Sage.

M. J., & Roy, M.-J. (2003). Making the business case for sustainability. *Journal of Corporate Citizenship, 2003*(9), 79-96.

Mike, D. (2006). *Planet of Slums:* The American Earthquake – Mike Davis and the Politics of Disaster

Mughees, (1999). People First. *A guide to self-reliant, participatory rural development*, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Munasinghe, M., & Swart, R. (2005). *Primer on climate change and sustainable development: facts, policy analysis, and applications* (Vol. 3): Cambridge University Press.

Narayan, D., Patel, R., Schafft, K., Rademacher, A. and Koch-Schulte, S. (1999). *Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us?* New York: Oxford University Press for the World Bank.

Oakley, P. (1991). *Projects with people: The practice of participation in rural development*: International Labour Organization.

Onimode, B. (1992). The African responses: Adjustment or transformation: United Kingdom: The institute for African Alternative.

Parkin, F. (ed.) (1974). The Social Analysis of Class Structure (Explorations in Sociology, 5). London: Tavistock.

Paugam, S. (1999). Poverty and social disqualification: a comparative analysis of cumulative social disadvantage in Europe. *Journal of European Social Policy, 6*(4), 287-303.

Paugam, S. (eds) (1999). *Welfare Regimes and the Experience of Unemployment in Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Perr, (2004). *Escaping poverty.From safety nets to network of opportunity*. London: Demos.

Pearce, D., Barbier, E., Markandya, A. (1990). Sustainable Development: Economics and Environment in the Third World, Edward Elgar Publishing/Earthscan Publications.

Popay, J., & Network, S. E. K. (2008). *Understanding and tackling social exclusion: final report to the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health from the Social*

Mughees, (1999). People First. *A guide to self-reliant, participatory rural development*, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Munasinghe, M., & Swart, R. (2005). *Primer on climate change and sustainable development: facts, policy analysis, and applications* (Vol. 3): Cambridge University Press.

Narayan, D., Patel, R., Schafft, K., Rademacher, A. and Koch-Schulte, S. (1999). *Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us?* New York: Oxford University Press for the World Bank.

Oakley, P. (1991). *Projects with people: The practice of participation in rural development*: International Labour Organization.

Onimode, B. (1992). The African responses: Adjustment or transformation: United Kingdom: The institute for African Alternative.

Parkin, F. (ed.) (1974). The Social Analysis of Class Structure (Explorations in Sociology, 5). London: Tavistock.

Paugam, S. (1999). Poverty and social disqualification: a comparative analysis of cumulative social disadvantage in Europe. *Journal of European Social Policy, 6*(4), 287-303.

Paugam, S. (eds) (1999). *Welfare Regimes and the Experience of Unemployment in Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Perr, (2004). *Escaping poverty.From safety nets to network of opportunity*. London: Demos.

Pearce, D., Barbier, E., Markandya, A. (1990). Sustainable Development: Economics and Environment in the Third World, Edward Elgar Publishing/Earthscan Publications.

Popay, J., & Network, S. E. K. (2008). *Understanding and tackling social exclusion: final report to the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health from the Social*

Exclusion Knowledge Network: WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health.

Ravaud, J.-F.andStiker, H.-J. (2001). Inclusion/exclusion: an analysis of historical and cultural meanings. In Albrecht, G., K. Seelman and Bury, M. (eds), *Handbook of Disability*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 490-514.

Room, G. (2006). Trajectories of social exclusion: the wider context for the third and first worlds. *Breadline Europe: The measurement of poverty*, 407-440.

Roca, (1998). *Urban management in development assistance*. An elusive concept Cities (May), 125-38.

Rosanvallon, Castel and Coelho, Espin Andersen (1995). *Urban Research in Brazil and Venezuela*: Towards an Agenda for the 1990 in Richard Stren, ed. Urban Research in the Developing World. Volume 3. Latin America (Toronto: Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto) 45-142.

Rosanvallon, P. (1995). *La nuevacuestión social. Repensar el Estado providencia*. Buenos Aires: Manantial.

Ruth, (1998). Social exclusion, solidarity and the challenge of globalization. *International journal of social welfare, 8*(3), 166-174.

Saith, R. (2001). Social exclusion; the concept and application to developing countries. *Working paper number 72*.Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford.

Salvaris, (2000). Universalism and social policy: a Nordic-feminist revaluation. *NORA: Nordic Journal of Women's Studies, 10*(2), 71-80.

Sands, (1986). Reporting on social exclusion: standard of living and social participation in Hungary, Spain, and Germany: Veröffentlichungen der Abteilung Sozialstruktur und Sozialberichterstattung des Forschungsschwerpunktes Sozialer Wandel, Institutionen und Vermittlungsprozesse des Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin für Sozialforschung.

Saraceno, C. (2002). *Social assistance dynamics in Europe: national and local poverty regimes*: Policy Press.

Schaerfer, (2001). *Socoial Devrivation and Exclusion in Europe*: evidence from the Netherlands and Denmark. *Cities, 20*(2), 77-86.

Sen, A. (2000). Social exclusion: concept, application and scrutiny. *Social Development Paper no. 1*. Manila: Asian Development Bank.

Silver, H. (1994). Social Exclusion and Social Solidarity: *Three Paradigms, International Labor Review*, 19, 2, 133-63.

Silver, H. (2007). 'The Process of Social Exclusion: T*he Dynamics of an Evolving Concept', Chronic Poverty Research Centre*, Manchester.

Smith, D. (1993). Social capital, income inequality and mortality. American Journal of Public Health. 87:1491-8

Smit, B. (1994). Adaptation to climatic variability and change. Report of the task force on climate adaptation: Guelph Univ., ON (Canada). Dept. of Geography.

Smith, J. (2006). *Policy responses to social exclusion: towards inclusion?* : McGraw-Hill International.

Stren, R. E., & White, R. R. (1989). *African cities in crisis: managing rapid urban growth* (Vol. 5): Westview Pr.

Stren, R. (1995). Urban Research in the Developing World (4 volumes). *Center for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto*.

Stren, R. E. (2000). New approaches to urban governance in Latin America.

Stewart, Thorp and Heyer (2007). Alternative Realities*? Different Concepts of Poverty, their Empirical Consequences and Policy Implications' in Stewart, F., Saith, R. and Harriss-White*, B., 'Defining Poverty in the Developing World', Palgrave Macmillan

Sullivan, A., & Sheffrin, S. M. (2003). Economics: Principles in action. *Upper Saddle River,* New Jersey 07458: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Sverko, B., Galic, Z. and Sersic, D. (2006). Unemployment and social exclusion: A longitudinal study. *RevijazaSocijalnuPolitiku*, 13/1: 1-14.

Swann & Morgan,(2002). Social capital for health: issues of definition, measurement and links to health. London: Health Development Agency.

Tilly, C. (1998). Durable inequalities: Berkeley: University of California Press.

Tilly, C. (2004). Social boundary mechanisms.*Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 34/2: 211-236.

The Chronic Poverty report (2008-09). Escaping poverty traps. *Chronic Poverty Research Centre*. Belmont press Ltd, Northampton.

The World Bank, (2009). *The Challenges of growth and poverty Reduction,* Washington D.C

Thorp, R., Stewart, F., & Heyer, A. (2005). When and how far is group formation a route out of chronic poverty? *World development, 33*(6), 907-920.

Tsakloglou, P. and Papadopoulos, F. (2002). Aggregate level and determining factors of social exclusion in twelve European countries.*Journal of European Social Policy*, 12(3); 211- 225.

UNDP, (1997). *Governance for Sustainable Human Development*.United Nations Development Programme.

United Nation,s Economic and Social Council (2008). *World Urbanization Prospects*. The 1996 Revision.(Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division). (New York: United Nations).

Verner, D., & Alda, E. (2004). *Youth at risk, social exclusion, and intergenerational poverty dynamics: a new survey instrument with application to Brazil* (Vol. 3296): World Bank Publications.

Watkins, K. (2007). Human Development Report 2007/2008: fighting climate change.

Wallestein, I. (1974). The modern world system, Capitalist agriculture and the origins of the European world economy in the sixteen century.Academic Press.

Wilkinson & Pickett, K.E. (1996). *Income inequality and population health*: a review and explanation of the evidence. Social Science and Medicine 62 1768-84

Wimmer, A. and Lamont, M. (2006). Toward a sociology of boundary making. Paper presented to the American Sociological Association, Montreal, August.

World Bank (1999). *Entering the 21st Century. World Development Report 1999/2000*(Washington: The World Bank).

World Bank Conference, (1999). *Evaluation and Poverty Reduction*, Washington, D.C., June 14-15, 1999.

World Bank, (2010). *Globalization's Impact on Gender Equality*: What's happened and what's needed', in World Development Report, Washington DC, ch. 6

Work1ng, A., & Exclus1on, S. A. (2002). Degrees of exclusion: developing a dynamic, multidimensional measure. *Understanding social exclusion*, 30.

Yohe, (2007). Perspectives on Climate Change and Sustainability. Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 811-841

Young, (2002). Social Development: Which Way Now? *Economic Journal,* Vol. 93 Issue 372. pp. 745–762.

ANNEXTURES

Annexure-I

Section-A (Community's response)

Date: _____

Impact of Exclusion of Poor Communities on Social Development: A Study of District Lodhran in Southern Punjab (Pakistan)

This research survey is the part of the award of PhD degree which focuses on "Impact of Exclusion of Poor Communities on Social Development: A Study of District Lodhran in Southern Punjab (Pakistan)".

I hereby certify that this interview is being conducted for my academic research only.(Muhammad Shabbir Ch.)

Tehsil: _____ UC No. _____Village: _____

Ward No: _____ HHNo. _____

Name of the respondent: _____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

(A) DEMPGRAPHIC PROFILE:

Q.1Sex of the respondent **(SORS)**

a) Male ( ) Male =1

b) Female ( ) Female=2

Q.2Age of the respondent **(AORS)**

a) 18-28 years ( ) =1

b) 29- 38 years ( ) =2

c) 39-48 years ( ) =3

d) 49-58 years ( ) =4

e) 59-68 years ( ) =5

f) 69& above ( ) =6

Q.3 Language of the respondent **(LORS)**

a) Saraik ( ) =1

b) Punjabi ( ) =2

c) Harayanvi ( ) =3

d) Urdu ( ) =4

e) Rajpiti ( ) =5

f) Any Other ( ) =6

Q.4 Educational status of the respondent **(EORS)**

(a) Illiterate ( ) =1

(b) Primary ( ) =2

(c) Middle ( ) =3

(d) Matric ( ) =4

(e) Intermediate ( ) =5

(f) Graduate ( ) =6

(g) Post Graduate ( ) =7

(h) Any other ( ) =8

Q.5 Family structure of the respondent **(FSRS)**

(a) Nuclear Family ( ) =1

(b) Joint Family ( ) =2

(c) Extended Family ( ) =3

Q.6 Household size of the respondent **(HHRS)**

(a) Total member ( ) =1

(b) Male member ( ) =2

(c) Female member ( ) =3

Q.7 Profession of the respondent **(PRRS)**

(a) Job` ( ) =1

(b) Labor ( ) =2

(c) Agriculture ( ) =3

(d) Business ( ) =4

(e) Daily wage ( ) =5

(f) Any other ( ) =6

Q.8 Approximate monthly income of the respondent from all sources **(MIRS)**

Rs/= _____

Q.9 Approximate monthly expenses of the respondent **(MERS)**

Rs/= _____

Q. 10 How you maintain the monthly budget when your expenses exceeds from your income? **(MBEE)**

(a) Taking loans ( ) =1

(b) Borrowing from relatives ( ) =2

(c) BISP Installment ( ) =3

(d) Putting children in labor ( ) =4

Q.11 Ownership of the house **(OWOH)**

(d) Owned ( ) =1

(e) Rented ( ) =2

(f) Any other ( ) =3

Q. 12 Sufficient number of rooms available to live peacefully **(SRFL)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.13 Have you personal transportation means to move? **(PTMM)**

(a) Not any ( ) =1

(b) Bicycle ( ) =2

(c) Motorbike ( ) =3

(d) Any other ( ) =4

(B) IMPACT OF BAD GOVERNANCE:

Q.14 Governance is a process where common people are involved to govern the process of social development; Are you satisfied with exiting level of governance in your area? **(SLSD)**

(a) Satisfied ( ) =1

(b) Dissatisfied ( ) =2

(c) Not satisfied neither dissatisfied ( ) =3

Q.15 In a democratic country it is the responsibility of the government to provide basic facilities to the public, Are you satisfied with the provision of basic facilities by the existing government?**(SPBF)**

(a) Satisfied ( ) =1

(b) Dissatisfied ( ) =2

(c) Not satisfied neither dissatisfied ( ) =3

Q.16 Would you agree, people cannot avail facilities because of suffering from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.**(FSSP)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.17 Are you satisfied with the governance policies by the existing government? **(SGPE)**

(a) Satisfied ( ) =1

(b) Dissatisfied ( ) =2

(c) Not satisfied neither dissatisfied ( ) =3

Q.18 Do you agree that exclusion of common man from policy making stopped social development? **(ECSD)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.19 Do you agree that bad governance is the cause of discrimination between the rich and poor people? **(GDRP)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.20 Do you agree that bad governance slows down the speed of social development? **(GSDS)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.21Are you agree that there is equal application of law in your area? **(EALA)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.22 Do you agree that poor economic status of the individual is the result of weaker policies of the government? **(PEWP)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.23 Are you agree to pay tax, if applicable? **(RTPT)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

(B) IMPACT OF DECISION MAKING:

Q.24 Have you participated in last election to cast your vote? **(PLEC)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.25 Ever you called upon by the government officials to become the part of any development policy? **(GODP)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.26 Ever you called upon by the political leaders for any decision of community development? **(PLDC)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.27 Ever you called upon by NGOs/social development organization regarding social development programs? **(CNOD)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

(D) IMPACT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION:

Q.28 In developed or developing countries, integration measures stirring at peaks which accelerate the social development, please answer regarding the nature of different measures of integration between you to the society?

(1) Participation in common social activities, **(PRSA)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

(2) The help and support available when needed,**(HAWN)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

(3)Engagement in political and civic activities,**(EPCA)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

(4) Familiarity with people and places,**(FWPP)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.29 Integration of every person with the society defines his/her social status; do you think that people are disintegrated with the society due to their low social status? **(WILS)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.30 Do you agree that low social status negatively affects the social development process of a community? **(LSSD)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.31 In your opinion, poor socialization is the reason of low integration in your area? **(PSLI)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.32 In your opinion, economic inequality is the reason of low integration in your area? **(EILI)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.33 In your opinion, self-interests is the reason of low integration in your area? **(SILI)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.34 In your opinion, poor governance is the reason of low integration in your area? **(PGLI)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

(E) IMPACT OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS:

Q.35 What is the nature of your relationship with your relatives?**(NRWR)**

(a) Strong relationship ( ) =1
(b) Weak relationship ( ) =2
(c) Mixed ( ) =3

Q.36 What is the

(a

(b

(c

Q.37 What is the

(a

(b

(c

Q.38 What is the

(a

(b

(c

Q.39What is the

(

(

(

(F) IMPAC

Q.40 Wealth de

you agre

status? (

(

(

Q.45 Do you agree that low economic status is the result of exclusion of peoples? **(LEEP)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

Q.46 Do you agree that poverty always affects the social development negatively?**(PADN)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

(F) EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

Q.47 Do you agree that formal education should be compulsory for everyone? **(CFEE)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

Q.48 Do you agree that parent's lower education effects his/her children's education? **(PECE)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

Q.59 What is the level of the educational facility available for boys in the area **(EFAB)**

(a) Primary school	( )	=1
(b) Middle school	( )	=2
(c) High school	( )	=3
(d) Intermediate college	( )	=4
(e) Graduate college	( )	=5
(f) Post Graduate college	( )	=6

Q.50 Level of the educational facility available for girls in the area **(EFAG)**

(a) No educational facility	( )	=1

Q.45 Do you agree that low economic status is the result of exclusion of peoples? **(LEEP)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

Q.46 Do you agree that poverty always affects the social development negatively?**(PADN)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

(F) EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

Q.47 Do you agree that formal education should be compulsory for everyone? **(CFEE)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

Q.48 Do you agree that parent's lower education effects his/her children's education? **(PECE)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

Q.59 What is the level of the educational facility available for boys in the area **(EFAB)**

(a) Primary school	( )	=1
(b) Middle school	( )	=2
(c) High school	( )	=3
(d) Intermediate college	( )	=4
(e) Graduate college	( )	=5
(f) Post Graduate college	( )	=6

Q.50 Level of the educational facility available for girls in the area **(EFAG)**

(a) No educational facility	( )	=1

(b) Primary school ( ) =2

(c) Middle school ( ) =3

(d) High school ( ) =4

(e) Intermediate college ( ) =5

(f) Graduate college ( ) =6

(f) Post Graduate college ( ) =7

Q.53 Are the government educational facilities available in your area approachable to the community? **(GEAC)**

(a) Approachable ( ) =1

(b) Not approach ( ) =2

Q.54 Do you agree that low education negatively affects the individual's social & economic status? **(LEAS)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.55 Do you agree that low education negatively affect the social development? **(LESD)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.56 Do any vocational training center existed in your area to produce skillful persons? **(VTCE)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

(G) IMPACT OF HEALTH STATUS:

Q.57 Do you have understanding regarding the importance of good health? **(UIGH)**

(a) YES ( ) =1

(b) NO ( ) =2

(c) No response ( ) =3

Q.58 Are you satisfied with the level of available health facilities in your area? **(SLHF)**

(a) Satisfied ( ) =1

(b) Dissatisfied ( ) =2

(c) Not satisfied neither dissatisfied ( ) =3

Q.59 What is the nature of available health facilities in the area? **(NAHA)**

(a) Public/government ( ) =1

(b) Private ( ) =2

(c) Both ( ) =3

Q.60 In case of Public/government health facility, do it approachable? **(GHFA)**

(a) Approachable ( ) =1

(b) Not approachable ( ) =2

Q.61 In case of Private health facility in the area, do the expenses affordable? **(PHFA)**

(a) Affordable ( ) =1

(b) Not affordable ( ) =2

Q.62 Do you agree, poor health disturb the professional life that ultimately affects the earning of individual? **(PHPL)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.63 Are you agree, poor health conditions restrict to participate in social development activities? **(PHPD)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

(H) GENDER DISCRIMINATION:

Q.64 Do you think that, males have discriminatory attitude towards females in your area? **(PDAF)**

(a) YES	( )	=1
(b) NO	( )	=2
(c) No response	( )	=3

Q.65 In case of discrimination towards females, what is the reason of this discrimination? **(WROD)**

(a)	Lack of education	( )	=1
(b)	Social & cultural constraints	( )	=2
(c)	Rigid behaviors of elders	( )	=3
(d)	Insecurity	( )	=4
(e)	Religious extremism	( )	=5
(f)	Any Other	( )	=6

Q.66 Are you agree that females are more excluded then man in your area because of their gender? **(FMEM)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

Q.67 Do you agree that women empowerment accelerate the social development? **(FEAD)**

(a)	Agree	( )	=1
(b)	Disagree	( )	=2
(c)	Not agree neither disagree	( )	=3

(I) PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS:

Q.68 Do you agree that participation of social development organizations/NGOs can play pivotal role to accelerate the social development? **(OASD)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.69 Ever you got benefit from any NGO/programme other than BISP? **(GBFN)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

Q.70 Are you a member of social development organization/NGO? **(MADO)**

(a) YES ( ) (b) NO ( ) (YES=1, NO=2)

(J) EXCLUSION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Q.71 Are you satisfied with the existing level of development of your area? **(SELD)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.72. Do you agree that people are excluded due to their poor social status? **(PEPS)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

Q.74 Do you agree that poor people are more excluded than the richer one? **(PMER)**

(a) Agree ( ) =1

(b) Disagree ( ) =2

(c) Not agree neither disagree ( ) =3

(L) SUGGESTIONS:

Q.79 What are your suggestions to decrease exclusion and increase inclusion of poor people to accelerate social development? **(DEAD)**

1. ----------

2. ----------

3. ----------

4. ----------

(L) SUGGESTIONS:

Q.79 What are your suggestions to decrease exclusion and increase inclusion of poor people to accelerate social development? **(DEAD)**

1. ----------

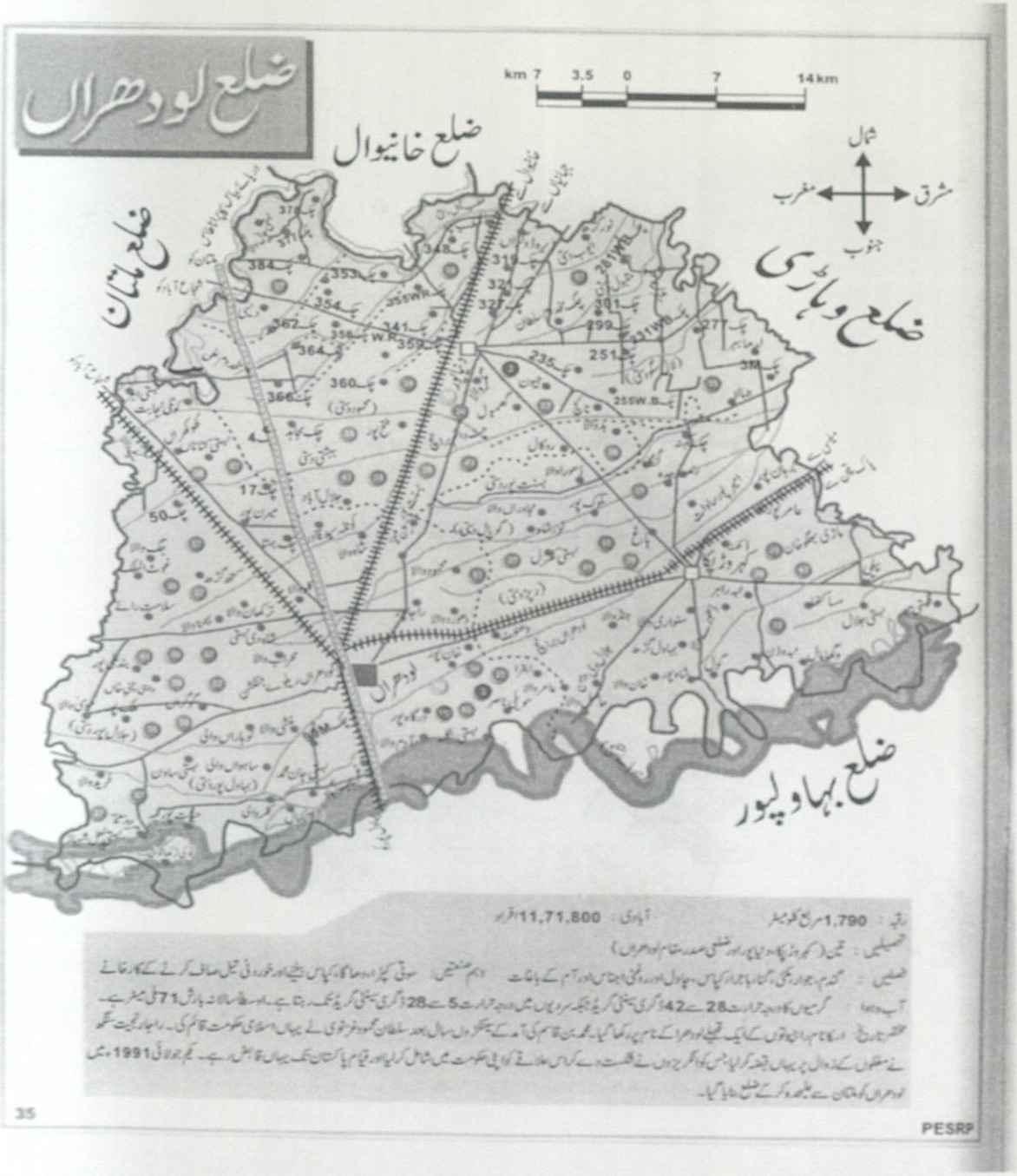
2. ----------

3. ----------

4. ----------

Annexure-III

MAP OF DISTRICT LODHRAN-PAKISTAN





Annexure-IV

MAP OF PAKISTAN

