



THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE BANKS AND NGOS, TO REDUCE
THE POVERTY IN SOCIETY (A CASE STUDY OF JALALABAD CITY
NANGRAHAR AFGHANISTAN)

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Abstract

Since poverty is a major problem in the world, the percentage of crimes in society is increasing day by day due to poverty, violence, murder, theft and various other human crimes. Economic factors such as lack of education, unemployment, and systematic and social inequality in property and violence contribute to criminal behavior. This study is important in determining the percentage of poverty and crime in the society. the purpose of this study is to find financial solutions to poverty and the crimes that occur in the society due to poverty in Afghanistan. Encourage NGOs, charitable organizations, and private banks to help the poor in accordance with the strategic plan to eradicate poverty and deprivation in society. Although the problem of poverty in the world cannot be permanently eliminated, their cooperation plays an important role in poverty reduction and analytical research methods. Many sources are reliable and trustworthy textbooks, published and unpublished academic Journal articles, law reports, charity studies on poverty, and online websites related to the research area are associated with a reduction in crime and, with it, a decrease in poverty rates.

Keywords: Poverty, Government, NGO's, Crime, Reduction

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Poverty

The term poverty refers to a state or condition in which people or communities lack the financial resources and other essentials to live a minimum standard of living. Thus, they are unable to meet their basic human needs. Poverty is an individual concern as well as a broader social problem. Poverty refers to the lack of sufficient financial resources such that individuals, families, and communities as a whole lack the means to obtain the basic necessities of life or to live a comfortable life. This lack of means can result in a struggle to obtain food, clothing, shelter, and medicine. Poverty is both an individual concern and a broader social problem. At the individual or household level, the inability to make ends meet can lead to a range of social, physical, and psychological problems. At the societal level, high levels of poverty inhibit economic growth and are associated with problems such as crime, unemployment, urban sprawl, poor education, and poor public health.

Although, the concept of poverty has evolved over the past half a century, there is little resemblance of definitional consensus amongst stakeholders. Since its recognition and dominance in international and national discussions, different writers, researchers and international organizations have provided different definitions to the concept of poverty (Pillari & Newsome, 1998; Sen, 2000; Townsend, 1979). As a result, even academic interest has become fashionable with scholars actively engaged in the challenging task of defining the concept of 'poverty' (Sen, 2000; Vollmer, 2010). The burgeoning interests and the proliferation of poverty interpretations which use several terms (e.g. income, human development) to define and measure the concept coupled with a lack of universally agreed definition have resulted in a great deal of confusion among stakeholders, regarding the true meaning of the concept. This section reviews the definitions of poverty that depict and address its multidimensional character in relation to the situation in the developing countries. As Pillari and Newsome (1998) claim, poverty can be defined as a structural problem causing homelessness, unemployment, and oppression. Sen (2000, p.3), being challenged with the multidimensional nature of the concept, indicates that "poverty must be seen in terms of poor living, rather than just as lowness of incomes and nothing else". Poverty is basically about inadequate or lack of resources which makes participation in political processes and socio-economic activities impossible (Whelan, 2007). This definition of the concept is encapsulated in a broader definition given by Townsend (1979): "... individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they lack the resources to obtain the type of diet, participate in activities and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or are at least widely encouraged or approved, in the society to which they belong. Their resources are seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are, in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns and activities" (p. 31). Townsend's (1979) definition of poverty broadens the scope of poverty as deprivation indicating its relativity and the dualistic nature of human beings as both physical and social beings. In congruence, the European Commission (2007) defines poverty as individuals and groups of persons whose limited resources have excluded them from enjoying life at the minimum acceptable level considered by the Member State they belong.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Poverty levels are rising globally, posing a serious threat to social order and moral conduct in local communities. The many dimensions of poverty create a cycle of deprivation that affects individuals and families from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds as the world's

population grows and resources become increasingly limited. In addition to hindering economic growth, it is also increasing widespread poverty levels. Crime and insecurity. Desperation often leads people to commit illegal and immoral crimes such as theft, drug trafficking, and violence in communities when they are unable to meet their basic needs. Therefore, it is essential to understand the complex relationship between poverty and crime in order to develop policies that effectively address the social and Economic aspects of poverty.

1.3 Research Questions

- 1: What is the main Cause of Poverty among the people of Nangarhar, Afghanistan?
- 2: What is the suggestion of people for Reduce of Poverty?
- 3: What is the role of Charitable Institutions to support people for Poverty causes?

1.4 Research Objective

- 1-To examine the main factors for reducing poverty in Afghanistan
- 2-To examine the suggestion of people for reducing poverty.
- 3- To examine the impact of charitable institution on reducing poverty in Afghanistan

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

-Toye, J. (2007) stated that the poverty reduction is possible through NGO's supports and Government subsidize, more there are some charitable organizations which word for reduction of poverty, according to this study which highlighted every one is the responsible to reduce the poverty, wheatear private or government sector.- Haushofer, E Fehr - science, 2014.

Poverty remains one of the most pressing problems facing the world; the mechanisms through which poverty arises and perpetuates itself, however, are not well understood. Here, we examine the evidence for the hypothesis that poverty may have particular psychological consequences that can lead to economic behaviors that make it difficult to escape poverty.

To achieve poverty reduction, there was a gradual shift of focus in the 1970s from physical capital infrastructure development to health and education (Domfeh & Bawole, 2009). The World Development Report 1980 (World Bank, 1980) articulated this understanding and argued "that improvements in health and education were important not only in their own right, but also to promote growth in the incomes of poor people" (World Bank, 2000, p. 6). However, Fukuda-Parr (2006) believes that strategies to alleviate poverty should not be limited to only economic growth and redistribution, but should incorporate interventions in areas such as expansion of education, combating discrimination and achieving social justice. During the 1980s, another shift of emphasis of poverty reduction occurred following the debt crisis and global recession and the contrasting experiences of East Asia and Latin America, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank, 2000). Greater emphasis was placed on improving economic management while allowing greater interplay for market forces (World Bank, 2000). The World Development Report, 1990 states that the period of 1980s saw a two-part strategy of promoting labor-intensive growth through economic openness and investment in infrastructure, and providing basic services to poor people in health and education (World Bank, 2000). However, overconcentration on economic growth and development to the neglect of socio-political factor simpered this poverty reduction strategy (World Bank, 2000).

2.1 Kind of Poverty

2.1.1 Absolute Poverty

At this stage of poverty, people are considered completely poor and lack the resources necessary to meet their basic needs. Such as shelter, food, clean water, and health care, among other basic necessities of life.

2.1.2 Relative Poverty

Some experts believe that measuring the number of people living below the poverty line and being relatively poor is about comparing their income to a set poverty line. For example, If the poverty line is set at an annual income of \$360, a person with an annual income of \$350 and another person with an annual income of \$300 are both considered poor. However, the person with an annual income of \$350 is relatively poorer than the other, because they live below the relative poverty line. (Wahdat, 2022)

2.2 How to end Poverty and Hunger in Afghanistan?

How to end poverty and hunger in Afghanistan is a question that has not been resolved in the country for years, and the people of Afghanistan are struggling with this poverty. Although Afghanistan is a rich country with more than \$6 trillion in natural resources, such as iron ore, oil, emeralds, copper, etc.) that have not yet been extracted. Decades of war and unstable politics have caused suffering to the people of Afghanistan. However, many INGOs and NGOs have worked and are working in this country to support and intervene in the areas of poverty and hunger of Afghans, but this institution has not been able to sufficiently eliminate poverty and hunger.

A comprehensive long-term strategy must be developed to eradicate poverty and hunger in Afghanistan. As individuals, how can we play a constructive role in preventing poverty and hunger in Afghanistan? Because to bring about change, we must work together. Although we cannot eliminate poverty 100 percent, we can try our best to reduce the percentage of poverty and hunger. Because this country has been devastated by decades of war. If we all commit and commit to making changes in our daily lives, there are many small things and simple ways to implement that can help prevent poverty. Small behavioral changes and financial assistance can make all the difference for someone in need.

Before government agencies and other NGOs can help us, we need to do the following to maintain a balance in our lives and help others with it.

- We should avoid wasting food and avoid unnecessary expenses.
- We should feel accountable for everything we do.
- We should pay our zakat and give charity every year
- We should sponsor a needy family and/or sponsor at least one child or orphan
- We should donate our surplus items such as clothes to the needy

Research Problem:

2.3 Poverty and Hunger Statistics in Afghanistan

Poverty and hunger have plagued Afghanistan for decades and are now at record levels. The most common causes of poverty and hunger in the country are the economic crisis, decades of conflict, and drought. This has destroyed the country's economic growth, limited opportunities, and exacerbated poverty.

According to the WFP, about 19 million Afghans are facing a hunger crisis (nearly half the population now needs emergency food assistance and lives below the poverty line), 6 million are on the brink of famine and 2 million are already facing starvation.

With poverty levels rising, about 70 percent of households are unable to meet basic food and non-food needs, with a particularly devastating impact on the homes of widows, the

elderly, the disabled, and children. An estimated 3 million children are at risk of malnutrition and are vulnerable to diseases such as acute watery diarrhea and measles due to weakened immunity and many people have taken to the streets and started begging as the prices of essential goods are rising day by day with the deteriorating economy and increasing poverty.

2.4 How Poverty and Hunger Affect Children and Orphans in Afghanistan

Poverty and drought have led to a surge in hunger. The near collapse of the health system and the collapse of household incomes have led to a large number of children going hungry. As hunger spreads, 22.8 million people, including women, children, and displaced people Returnees, including female-headed households, the disabled, and the poor, face potentially life-threatening levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Health clinics are filled with malnourished children under 5 years of age with symptoms such as pneumonia, severe diarrhea, and rashes.

According to a report by Save the Children, Afghanistan is among the countries with the highest number of children affected by conflict. Sadly, millions of Afghan children are growing up in conflict-torn areas, forcing many families to flee. More than half of the world's refugees come from three countries – Afghanistan is in second place.

In September 2021, the poverty rate in Afghanistan reached 72%. According to the United Nations, it is estimated that 97 percent of the Afghan population will be in poverty by mid-2022. Increasing poverty and ongoing conflict will cause more families to be displaced from their homes.

2.5 Until Poverty and Hunger Force Parents to Sell their Children

Would you sell one of your children so that others would not starve to death? This is a question that cannot be thought of to answer. It is unthinkable for a parent to be forced to decide between their children which one to sacrifice for the life of the other.

David Beasley, executive director of the United Nations World Food Programmed (WFP), appealed to world and business leaders on BBC News to step up and donate.

He Said the world leaders, to the billionaires: Imagine if it was your little girl or your little boy, or your grandchildren, dying of hunger," he said. "You would do everything you possibly could, and when there is \$400 trillion in the world today, "We have wealth, we are ashamed." "We allow every child to die of hunger. We are ashamed. I don't care where that child is," he adds.

It is a matter of donations for most of us, but for Afghan parents it is a choice to sell a child and sacrifice it for food. It is estimated that by 2022 years 8.7 million Afghan children and adults will face hunger. If that happens, countless children will be beggars, marry into violent households, be forced into dangerous and abusive jobs, and be excluded from school.

If every billionaire in the world donated 2% of their income to help the world's poor, hunger and poverty would end in the world. If every billionaire in the world donated 2% of their income to help the world's poor, or provided small and medium-sized businesses to people and provided loans for these businesses, poverty would be eliminated or reduced

2.6 How to Reduce or End Poverty by the Small and Medium-Sized Businesses Help the Afghan Economy?

There is no doubt that starting businesses in the country, creating jobs, and providing services and products contribute to economic growth. Given this situation, it can be said that small and medium-sized businesses are essential for economic growth and this need is

also necessary for self-sufficiency, economic independence, and competitiveness with others. There is a global consensus and it has been proven that small and medium-sized businesses are important for economic development, job creation, stability, improving people's living standards, reducing poverty, and achieving self-reliance

Afghanistan has the potential to strengthen small and medium-sized businesses because the rapid establishment of large companies and the lack of financial capacity at the national level have led to the creation of small and medium-sized businesses to meet their needs. This story is presented for developing countries.

Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in economic growth, social prosperity, social security and political stability. The effectiveness of these businesses depends on how efficiently they operate and organize their affairs.

3.1 Research Methodology of the Study

The qualitative methodology will be used in these research investigations. Inferential statistics and descriptive analysis are examples of quantitative approaches. This study will employ regression analysis, Pearson correlation, analysis of variance, frequency distribution, standard deviation, and mean to determine the exact relationship between the dependent and independent variables. AMOS will be used to test the study model to determine its exact relationship and quality of fit. To test the model and get the standardized estimates of the variables, structural equation modeling (SEM) will be used. To determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaires, various statistics such as face validity, convergent validity, and discriminate validity will be used. Questionnaires will be used in this study.

3.2 Research Design

A cross-sectional research design will be employed in this study because data will be collected from society members to learn about their perceptions regarding variables. Although the researcher's goal is to collect data only once, cross-sectional and descriptive study designs are preferable.

3.3 Research Approach

The data will be collected and analyzed using a quantitative manner in this study. The using its adapted questionnaire and all data will be acquired using other adapted questionnaires.

3.4 Statistical Analysis

To test the model and get the standardized estimates of the variables, structural equation modeling (SEM) will be used. To determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaires, various statistics such as face validity, convergent validity, and discriminant validity will be used. Questionnaires will be used in this study by adopting from their original sources.

3.5 Population

The population of this study will be the society public in eastern zone of Afghanistan (Nangarhar). Data will be taken from all these society through simple random sampling techniques. Data will be collected from common people of society.

3.6 Sample Size

The most important task for social sciences research is to get access to final respondents for collection of research data (Steyn & Van, 1999). Data for this study was collected from the people of society. Sample size was taken by using sample size formula developed by Anthonia (2011). For this purpose, stratified random sampling technique will be used for data collection. As mentioned by Anthonia (2011), that stratified random sampling is used

for more accurate numerical accuracy and analysis. Stratified random sampling enables the researches to collect data from each stratum and all the participants from society are well presented and participated in the research process.

3.7 Instruments

Data will be collected for this research with the help of established questionnaire. The questionnaire will consist of two major parts the demographic section and the questionnaire section. In demographic section all basic information of society members will be collected. These include education, gender, age, experience, language and income of all respondents. The second portion of questionnaire will consist item regarding study variables. Questionnaires will be used in this study by adapting from their original sources. five items instrument will be used which will consist 23 questions regarding servant leadership. Five-point Likert scale will be used to collect data and will consist 5 strongly disagree and 1 strongly agree.

3.8 Data Analysis

This study was employing regression analysis, Pearson correlation, analysis of variance, frequency distribution, standard deviation, and mean to determine the exact relationship between the dependent and independent variables. AMOS will be used to test the study model to determine its exact relationship and quality of fit. To test the model and get the standardized estimates of the variables, structural equation modeling (SEM) will be used. To determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaires, various statistics such as face validity, convergent validity, and discriminant validity will be used. Different model fit statistics will also used such as CFI, RMR, RMSEA, GFI, NFI. To check the hypotheses CMIN value will be identified with degree of freedom. The normality of data will also be check with the help of kurtosis. To check the relationship between all variables regression and Pearson correlation will also be used to properly analyze data and to find the model fit.

4.o RESULTS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Results

The following are some important recommendations for the effectiveness of small and medium-sized businesses in the Afghan economy:

4.1.1 Job Creation

Small and medium-sized businesses play a significant role in economic growth because they create jobs, which in turn leads to economic growth and people earn income, and increased income directly contributes to economic growth.

4.1.2 Local and Regional Markets are Becoming Saturated

Small and medium-sized businesses are very important for economic growth and development because they provide products and services that people need, meet their needs, move the country towards self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on others. Accordingly, local markets are saturated and necessary goods are obtained domestically.

4.1.3 Internal Resources are Used

Small and medium-sized businesses use domestic resources, which is what strengthens the national economy. Proper use and good management of domestic resources leads to the economic strength and development of a country.

4.1.4 Improving People's Technical and Professional Skills

When businesses are established in a country, its citizens are encouraged to become skilled, professional, and technical people. Accordingly, businesses and organizations strive to provide opportunities for the development of technical and professional skills and strive to

have a professional and technical workforce. The more professional and technical people there are in a country, the greater its economic strength.

5: Regular Competition is Created

The creation of small and medium-sized businesses creates a competitive and healthy competitive mentality in the country. Entrepreneurs and workers compete with each other in a healthy way to find a place for themselves in the market and in this way, everyone strives to improve their professional abilities and skills, to provide better services and products, which in turn helps a country's economy and creates a flow for the well-being and demand of the people.

4.1.5 Improving Quality and Improving Production Processes

As we mentioned earlier, competition forces businesses to improve the quality of their products and services, and this opens up choices for people in terms of price and quality, allowing businesses to maintain high quality in line with customer needs and keep prices under control through healthy competition. So, when policies and management are monitored for quality and price, businesses grow and people receive quality services, which improves the economic situation.

4.1.6 Increase in Government Revenue

There is no doubt that increasing government revenue is important for a country's economy, and where new businesses are established, domestic resources are utilized, jobs are created, quality is maintained, and facilities are provided, government revenue will increase and the government will use it for the welfare, care, and development of its people.

4.1.7 Improved General Mindset

When new businesses are created every day in a country, people make investments, jobs are created from domestic products, government revenues increase, and conveniences are created for the people. This will improve the current and general situation and mentality of the people and present a good image of a country for stability, which is very much needed at this time, so that a good image of Afghanistan can be presented to other people and other people are encouraged to make big investments and large investments can be made.

4.1.8 Networking with Other Organization

Connections are established with local and regional business institutions and networking is established. With the creation of small and medium-sized businesses, business relations are initiated in the country, business institutions maintain relations with each other, and joint activities are carried out and in creating a spirit of cooperation, there is mutual reliance, a chain of supportive activities is created, learning from each other, with which businesses help each other, who will provide raw materials, who will process them and how much will be packaged, who will be responsible for transportation, and who will manage and sell it? These are all economic activities, and economic growth is achieved through the creation of economic activities.

4.1.9 The Trade Balance is Maintained

One of the advantages of small and medium-sized businesses is that they respond to domestic needs, thereby reducing imports. Once domestic needs are met and businesses develop well, it is not far off that they can export to other countries and with this, the main secret of economic strength, namely the dream of a country becoming an exporter, also comes true, which reduces imports, and this is very necessary and worth seeing for the trade balance.

4.1.10 Providing Bank Loans, Establishing a Business Advisory Center

- The first step in starting a medium-sized business is to have capital, which unfortunately is a problem in Afghanistan the government or private banks should create a lending system for the public and provide loans to people for medium-sized businesses.
- Afghanistan is considered the last country in the world in terms of facilitating investment. Whenever we talk about economic development, attracting investment and creating business jobs are the first things we look at to support businesses in Afghanistan, it is essential to develop infrastructure, implement laws well, facilitate investment, and provide advice and training to entrepreneurs

4.2 Suggestion

To increase efficiency, Afghan small and medium-sized businesses should use innovation, international standards, and expand customer relationships, improve quality, and implement better management and leadership. These businesses should pay special attention to their financial and operational affairs for sustainable growth and take advantage of available government assistance and resources, as well as support for small and medium-sized businesses at the government level and help this important sector by providing a better environment Small and medium-sized businesses must increase their importance and value in society so that they can enjoy the support of society, which is the secret to success and the cause of development The conclusion is that the effectiveness of small and medium-sized businesses requires good management, appropriate marketing strategies, and quality improvement processes. If these businesses are planned and managed systematically, they can play an important role in Afghanistan's economic growth and provide employment opportunities for a large number of people in society, ultimately leading to economic empowerment

If every billionaire in the world donated 2% of their income to help the world's poor, or provided small and medium-sized businesses to people and provided loans for these businesses, poverty would be eliminated or reduced

4.3 Conclusion

Poverty is a complex and serious problem in the world that requires practical steps to eliminate it is a complex problem that calls for careful consideration and action. Because they frequently lack access to basic resources and opportunities, people in poverty are more vulnerable and may resort to criminal activity as a last resort. Poverty and crime have a cyclical link; as crime rates grow in regions with lower incomes, communities experience greater deterioration, leading to a compounding effect that is hard to undo. A rise in violent crimes, theft, and other criminal activity as people try to meet their fundamental needs—such as food, shelter, and security—are just a few of the ways that poverty affects criminality. Additionally, the psychological effects of poverty might result in mental health problems, which raise the risk of criminal activity. People may turn to crime as a coping strategy for their difficult circumstances as well as a means of survival due to the emotional discomfort brought on by financial uncertainty. To effectively address poverty and its implications on criminality, a comprehensive and holistic approach is essential. This approach should focus on improving access to quality education and vocational training, which empowers individuals with the skills needed to secure stable employment. Creating job opportunities, particularly in areas that are economically disadvantaged, can significantly reduce reliance on illegal activities as a means of income. Additionally, implementing effective social support systems, such as food assistance programs,

affordable housing initiatives, and mental health services, can provide a safety net for those at risk of falling into the cycle of poverty and crime

4.4 Recommendations

By implementing the recommendations below, various stakeholders, including government agencies, charities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), can work to break the cycle of poverty and crime, and create safer and more equitable societies for all.

-The government is recommended to significantly increase its efforts to combat poverty. They should implement various projects to address the root causes of poverty, which can lead to its eradication in society. This includes creating job creation programs, providing vocational training.

-comprehensive social safety nets that include food assistance, housing support, and access to health care. These programs should target vulnerable populations to help meet their basic needs and reduce the stress that can lead to criminal behavior.

- Non-governmental organizations are recommended to implement effective programs in poverty reduction and crime prevention.

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 - One in 16 children dies before the age of 5, 3 times more than in the United State
 - 19.7 million Children and adults – nearly 50% of the population are hungry
 - 5 million children are one step away from famine
 - 27% of children are engaged in child labor instead of education
 - 55% of people live in poverty