

Drug Money and Economy: A Case of Islamic Republic of Pakistans

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Abstract

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is distinguished as it occupies the third place in terms of area and fifth in the proportion of population density that contains 64% of young people under 29 years of age where ages range between 15 to 29 years. Moreover, Pakistan ranks high for developing economies in South Asia, based on international economic reports (World Economic Outlook, 2019). Depending on this young labor, their economy is expected to thrive and grow. Pakistan, like other countries in the region, faces major challenges in the area of organized crime of promoting and using drugs. This means an imminent danger to all economic plans that the state would like to preserve for the sake of economic prosperity and technological development and the preservation of the most important segments of society, the youth categories.

Keywords: *abuse activities, national concern, drug trade, money laundering*

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INTRODUCTION

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is distinguished as compared to other countries in Asia, as it occupies the third place in terms of area and fifth in the proportion of population density that contains 64% of young people under 29 years of age where ages range between 15 and 29 years (Zolnik, Malik, & Riaz, 2019). Moreover, Pakistan ranks high for developing economies in South Asia, based on international economic reports (Zafar & Mustafa, 2017). Depending on this young man-power, their economy is expected to thrive and grow. Pakistan, like other countries in the region, faces major challenges in the area of organized crime of promoting and using drugs. It indicates that an imminent danger to all economic plans that the state would like to preserve for the sake of economic prosperity and technological development and the preservation of the most important segments of society, the youth category (Qureshi, 2017).

Promotion and drug abuse activities represent a major national concern, as security and police authorities are exhausted in tracking drug gangs and working to reduce drug abuse, especially among youth (Hirani et al., 2018). It requires coordination efforts by government

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authorities along with protecting society and the individual from accessing the drug world. This undoubtedly will work to reduce, in particular, the capacity building that will contribute to the development of the economy. Although Pakistan has signed many multilateral treaties on technical options committees including those related to drug trafficking and corruption, efforts to enhance the effective implementation of these treaties on limiting the promotion and use of drugs in particular smuggling of funds face multilateral obstacles (Qureshi, 2018).

Economic Damage

Drug trafficking is a direct cause of many economic damages, including that it is a way not to contribute to the development of national income. These may include the prohibited economic activities i.e. the money laundering or smuggling them out of the country (Raza, Fayyaz, & Ijaz, 2017). In addition to being always active in the parallel or black markets, where it is intended to evade the national tax or to give it legal legitimacy. “The researchers differed in criminology about determining the link between economic factors and the criminal phenomenon, so one opinion went on to say that crime is due to the prevailing economic factors in society” (Ayar, Lotfi, & Noorae, 2012, p. 73). Another opinion went to say that Economy factors Friendly are criminal factors help, or predisposing to the occurrence of the crime is not only caused by itself (D.voseh, p, p. 191, 192).

Whatever the matter is the two (criminology as economic factors and/or criminal phenomenon) do not differ from each other. This is because drug users need money in order to be able to purchase alcohol or drugs of any kind. Since addiction is part of a psychological compound in which the reasons for committing the crime lie. The economic factor, on the other hand, is considered by that reason a strong cause of the reasons pushing the addict to crime (David, 2019; Shala, 2017). Infringing on people's money is considered one of the economic harms that society suffers. It is worth noting that the competent authorities, such as the Economic Security Agency, should work to follow up on activities harmful to the national economy and track suspicious entities such as organized crime gangs active in money laundering operations and drug trafficking.

Psychological and Mental Damage

Drugs affect the psyche of addicts by making them convulsive and thus they start dealing with those around them with an emotional mentality full of aggression and recklessness in making decisions, even if they harm themselves (Song, S., Zilverstand, Gui, Li, & Zhou, 2019). Using drug works to paralyze thought (to distinguish between what is permissible and forbidden) and the addict is associated with the diseases of the nervous system such as impaired memory and loss of limbs (Cohen & Smetzer, 2016). Furthermore, drug consumption causes mental illness, which among the most important are sleep disturbances, and most of the substances that lead to addiction lead to sleep disorders even if they lead to sleep at the beginning of use (Mahfoud, Talih, Stroom, & Budur, 2009). On the other hand, mood disorders such as psychological depression, and we may notice the high suicide among alcoholics, anxiety, and excess nervousness as well (Quello, Brady, & Sonne, 2005).

Role of Health Prevention Campaigns

Drug consumption makes individuals lose self-control. The drug consumers rob them of discrimination and cannot control themselves from committing heinous acts such as the commission of criminal acts (Baumeister & Exline, 2000). One of the major influencing factors the consumer has to face includes awareness and discrimination. Consuming drugs awakens the consumer's instinctive demands and weakens at the same time so that the consumer can control their will and cannot restrain their motives to commit actions that fulfill their desires. Such crimes often include violence, especially since many people, under the influence of alcohol, feel a burning desire for blood, as this scene raises a feeling of happiness and relief (Zohra & Fawzia, 2014). The use of drugs or alcohol is a way to infect chronic diseases with those who take them or are addicted to them. This is found in one of two forms, the first is that addiction to eating these substances often leads to the addict getting some mental or mental illnesses, and second these diseases may be one of the factors leading to behavior Criminal (Zohra & Fawzia, 2014).

From this standpoint, drug use is, in fact, a crime punishable by the individual in the text of the law, so drug users are an abnormal person, rather a criminal, who messes himself with himself, leads her to perdition, and because he messes with the body and soul he is entrusted with (Rasool, Arif, & Ahmed, 2014). A drug addict is considered dependent on his family, indifferent to them, a danger to his society, and a dependency on his demolition, in addition to being a criminal in the right of humanity when he violates human dignity by his behavior contrary to common sense. In programs to raise awareness of the dangers of drugs, the response should be aware of the harmful effects, by using the best forms of advertising, which highlight drug victims, and health difficulties (Gallahue, et al, 2012). They encounter, including stereotyping the minds of the targeted people with the health and psychological devastation of the addict, and what affects his psychological and mental state. In addition, that, in turn, will inevitably push them out if the formation of their personality leads to accepting advice and guidance, which leads them to move away from drug use or promotion. There are three main aspects of treatment. The first axis is an early intervention and helps to trap the disease before it becomes worse and before any damage occurs. Serious membership and serious. The second axis: a sufficient period must be given to removing the effects of this case and it may be useful to evaluate the addict for a sufficient period and a comprehensive evaluation of the addict that includes health, psychological and social damages. The third axis is a focused rehabilitation program that addresses all these effects and helps the addict to return to normal life and communicate with the community in coordination with the family, the school, and social welfare institutions (Mansoor, Muazzam, & Imam, 2014). From what was mentioned, the researcher believes that the role of the security media in preventing drug risk is to educate citizens, and those who are addicted in particular to the danger of drug use, and that it is the path to chronic diseases such as insanity, limb paralysis, mental disorders, depression, neglect, and sudden deaths, without a doubt. If the right path is taken to maintain advice and refine targeted propaganda, to take the hand of the addicts, then this will be a reason to leave the abuse and return the addicts to their natural state.

Economic Damage in 2018: The Obstacles to War on Drugs

Pakistan is a transit country for drugs that are targeted by gangs from neighboring countries, especially Afghanistan, where the cultivation and trade of drugs are active. It is a country that is closed to itself geographically, as there is no land or seaport for them except Pakistan, therefore,

the drug gangs and promoting them are active in the rugged land borders between the two countries. A destination for drugs and precursor chemicals. Accordingly, Pakistan is a transit point and destination for people who are trafficked to use drug trafficking. This illegal drug and human trafficking pose major challenges to border management and competent security authorities, which is a vital issue for Pakistan's economic development and national security. Among the obstacles that work on not implementing and implementing laws in a way that stops the waste of money, smuggling and using it that harms the national economy, is administrative corruption. The administrative corruption strikes government bureaus and paralyzes the pace of integrity and justice, which prevents impunity or the implementation of systems and regulations for the work of government institutions, especially border police services or points. Transit represented by the customs executive apparatus also extends to financial institutions represented in banks, financial exchanges, and airport security police. All of those are required to work on law enforcement and not to tolerate its application. The first sub-program focuses on helping law enforcement agencies in the country to provide a safe environment for the people of Pakistan is free from illegal trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, and other organizations across the organization.

This work will be carried out through continued capacity building by its enforcement, especially those operating along the western border region, focusing on inter-agency and cross-border cooperation. Lack of awareness of drug risk activities. Likewise, one of the obstacles that increase the rates of abuse among youth, especially in schools, universities, and higher institutes, is the lack of keeping pace with awareness-raising, media, and educational campaigns in a way that suits the size of the drug phenomenon. It requires constant and strict control of its misuse. The rugged and vast borders. Pakistan also faces a major problem related to its national security, which is represented in the extension of its geographical borders and its regional proximity to land and seaports. It represents an open door through which drug traffickers enter such as the Pakistani-Afghan border and the similar Pakistani-Iranian border in addition to its extended beaches, which is also a goal Smugglers and promoters such as the port of Karachi and the beaches stretch to the port of Qadir. These areas, some of the remote, mountainous and rugged, are difficult to control, making them vulnerable to direct targeting by drug dealers.

Effects of Drug Trade on an Economy

The effects of the drug trade, abuse, and promotion are represented in several security, economic, health, and social problems. Such problems reflect negatively on the growth of the national economy in a correct way that works to increase growth and improve the living situation of the individual and society in addition to increasing the rate of the trade balance and the strength of the national currency against foreign currencies. Whatever it is, we will present some aspects that the drug trade and its abuse directly affect, including:

- Since 64% of the population is of the age of youth and under the age of thirty, the spread of drugs amongst the youth means working to kill the youth with the help of it, which is intended to contribute to advancing the national economy; which also means losing the prosperous future of the country due to the involvement of young people in drug abuse. It means their departure from the national product of the workforce.
- According to the economic reports of the World Bank, the State of Pakistan is one of the countries with the highest borrowing and burdened with regional and international debts. The World Bank announced granting Pakistan a loan of 722 million dollars,

making the current government the most government borrowed within one year from foreign sources, as it reached.

Total Loans over \$ 16 Billion in Just Ten Months

The Pakistani economy suffers from a serious deterioration, as the exchange rate of the Pakistani rupee collapsed and lost nearly a third of its value against foreign currencies, especially the dollar within a few months. While Pakistani exports suffer from a significant decline due to problems in the abundance of energy, especially the interruption of the supply of liquefied gas from Balochistan and the interruption of the current Electricians in a staggering manner, in addition to the lack of necessary materials and the non-granting of concessions that encourage production, have exacerbated those needs, scarcity of rain and climate change. As the fiscal deficit of the Pakistani government has reached more than half of the general budget, while the government and the Central Bank of Pakistan are seeking to maintain a sufficient amount of foreign currency reserves to meet the growing Pakistani import bills.

The Central Bank currently holds \$ 7.28 billion in foreign currency, which is 700 million dollars more than the lowest amount reached by the central bank's reserves on January 18th, when it reached only 6.63 billion dollars, enough to pay the bills of Pakistan's imports for less Two months ago (Khan, & Khan, 2007).

- As a result of this acute shortage of foreign currency and the lack of economic resources, citizens experience high prices and their inability to provide the necessary amount of supplies and the difficulty in covering monthly expenses that have become inconsistent with the given monthly salaries
- The government's reliance on tax revenues and foreign currency transfers obtained by Pakistanis working abroad, especially in the Arab Gulf states
- The World Bank postponed some loans due to Pakistan due to its inability to collect taxes as required and according to the terms of the World Bank, which means increasing the living and economic burdens on citizens by pressing them to pay levies and taxes. This is taking into consideration that Pakistan is already suffering from a bad tax collection, as the black market in Pakistan is greater than the official documented market whose owners pay a tax to the Pakistani government or the unofficially influential
- Smuggling foreign funds and currencies outside Pakistan has become a major threat facing its national economy due to money laundering caused by illicit drug trafficking

The Pakistani authorities have arrested two windows under the pretext of money laundering, including prime ministers and former ministers and government officials and windows in the society that the judicial authorities sued on the pretext of smuggling money or using them in drug trafficking, where the Lahore courts themselves witnessed a challenge in the face of the Minister of Justice of the Punjab regional government, where they locked him up in connection with money laundering cases Money and drug use. The desired solutions to reduce drug damage to the economy. In the past, we learned about the seriousness of trade, promotion, and drug abuse and the great disruption it causes to the growth of the national economy and the paralysis it causes to the work of government institutions, and the obstacles it is doing in the way of human and economic development that Pakistan needs. Here we will review some aspects of the important solutions that we see that contribute to reducing the drug trade and abuse as follows:

- The necessity for the different media to play its role in educating and raising awareness of the harmful effects of drugs on the individual, society, and the state
- Working to develop educational curricula and adopt educational curricula that include the definition of the seriousness of drug use and the health, psychological, mental, economic, and security implications for the individual and society
- Intensifying health awareness campaigns known as the dangerous use of drugs on public health and the resulting destruction of human beings and by educating society on the scale of the drug problem in order to prevent and combat its risks and limit its spread

Pakistan's Drug Control Strategy

Given the overall activities of the Pakistani Ministry of the Interior in drug control, it is based on several axes, the most important of which are the following: 1. Reducing the demand for drugs. 2. Reducing drug trade and promotion. 3. Awareness and media campaigns in various modern and ancient media to educate society about the dangers of drugs. These anti-drug activities are based on security plans implemented by relevant security agencies such as the police, security personnel, and customs, and tightening control over land and seaports as well as airport security. There is no doubt that the policy of the National Bank of Pakistan is directing guarantors to combat money laundering resulting from prohibited economic activities such as drug trafficking in addition to what the Ministry of the Interior is doing to control and combat drug traffickers and work strictly to reduce drug use, especially among youth.

The First Point: the Security Axis

Due to the location of Pakistan from Afghanistan, which is considered one of the biggest products for heroin, it has thus become targeted by organized gangs active in the drug trade, in addition to what distinguishes these borders from the rugged mountain ranges that are difficult with them within the border security. Just as the absence of a strong government in Afghanistan, this reflected in the chaos and breach of security, which helped drug traffickers to carry out their activities without government oversight. All of these negative activities related to border security between the two countries have increased the big game on the Pakistani government to maintain its national security.

The Second Point: Regional Cooperation

Concerning international cooperation in drug control, Pakistan is active, as it is an active partner in the United Nations Drug and Crime Organization. This is evidenced by the embrace of the United Nations Office on Drugs. Pakistan is also a partner country in implementing United Nations plans to reduce drug trafficking, combat organized crime related to money laundering, and promote drug use.

The Third Point: Treatment and Protection of Drug Use

According to a national research study conducted in 2013, drug users in Pakistan have exceeded four million addicts, which depend mainly on drug use, which means the necessity of providing health care. Types of drugs used include heroin, cannabis, and medical drugs containing narcotics. In addition, the government and civil society organizations provide some

health care requirements in allocating hospitals for civilians and drug users throughout Pakistan.

The Fourth Point: Anti-Maladministration

The country of Pakistan suffers from major administrative corruption. Although it signed the anti-corruption laws of the United Nations, despite what the Pakistani government faces in many obstacles, it still stresses the principle of fighting corruption and the application of the principle of transparency and justice in the bureaus of the state. For this purpose, Pakistan has established the National Accounting Committee and has tightened the implementation of justice and accountability for spoilers and all these security plans in order to control administrative work that helps Pakistan in obtaining international economic aid and preserving Pakistan's reputation.

The Fifth Point: Law Enforcement

There are legal problems facing law enforcement strictly towards crimes related to drug smuggling and money laundering, including bribery with which police are accused, and court cases delayed for years; since Pakistan has cooperation between them and the United Nations and the International Justice Organization. These obstacles have caused Pakistan to modernize its legal systems to carry out law enforcement for crimes related to national security and terrorism.

Since the drug trade represents a direct threat to the economy of Pakistan, the legal and financial systems work to combat money laundering and seize large quantities of tons of drugs smuggled across the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Whereas drug use is considered an impediment to the better growth of the national economy, with the exit of a large segment of society from the circle of contributing to national production. The government of Pakistan is also forced to spend on security and police agencies to protect its borders with Afghanistan. In addition, what the Federal Ministry of Health is doing in preparing treatment centers and preparing them with doctors and workers. All these economic steps work to limit the growth of the economy in its required form. Youngsters are the most affected by drugs and alcohol. Every individual whether in a town, city, community, family, school, or drugs and alcohol affects college, directly or indirectly. Twenty-three million people, mostly above 12 years, are drug addicts who are affecting more people around them; for example, their parents, neighbors, siblings, etc.

To limit the harm of drugs to the Pakistani national economy, there is an estimate from the United Nations Office in Islamabad that approximately 800,000 people between the ages of 15 to 64 years deal with heroin continuously, which means that this segment is outside the circle of contributing to the national economy. In addition, the proportion of what they use drugs annually is estimated at 44 tons, which is a large percentage that uses large amounts of money outside the circle of legal use. Details of the United Nations office continue by saying that between 78% of the civilians are men, and 22% are women. Thus, Pakistan is one of the countries most affected by drug use, and that it is very impressive that the proportion of users under the age of 24 years; and the biggest problem is that these tragic numbers are increasing Continuous.

Around 4.25 million people are drug addicts but still, treatment and expert interventions

are very hard to find. Every year less than 30,000 drug addicts get access to treatment. As compared to men, women are more averse to have gotten drug treatment. They make 20% of the total drug addicts while the rest 80% were men. It is hard to access the proper treatment in a country where the per day earning of a common person is less than 1.25 US dollars. In Pakistan, 3.6% of the youngsters, or 4 million people use Cannabis that is listed as the most commonly used drug in the country, while 1% of the drug users are addicted to opiates, namely opium, and heroin.

Most youngsters of our country start using drugs because they idealize the west and try to follow their culture of drugs and enjoyment of life, while some of them start using it out of curiosity and for the pleasure they get through use. To stop this economic waste and the loss of manpower, especially among the youth, due to drug use, the government should implement effective legislation that works to curb the drug trade and intimidation. Moreover, educational institutions must work to include decisions that would work to reduce drug abuse and define their health, security, and economic risks.

CONCLUSION

Promotion and drug abuse activities represent a major national concern, as security and police authorities are exhausted in tracking drug gangs and working to reduce drug abuse, especially among youth. It requires coordination efforts by government authorities along with protecting society and the individual from accessing the drug world. The effects of the drug trade, abuse, and promotion are represented in security, economic, health, and social problems. Such problems reflect negatively on the growth of the national economy in a correct way that works to increase growth and improve the living situation of the individual and society in addition to increasing the rate of the trade balance and the strength of the national currency against foreign currencies. It is found that drug control is considered as a protection of the Pakistani national economy and reducing drug trafficking is a fight against money laundering. It recommends the mainstream media campaign activities to raise awareness of the dangers of drugs and encouraging civil society organizations to contribute to the prevention of drug use.

FINDINGS OF STUDY

- Drug control is considered as a protection of the Pakistani national economy
- Reducing drug trafficking is a fight against money laundering
- Drug use hinders human development
- Drug promotion is detrimental to the country's economy and bad reputation
- Fighting corruption means ensuring the recovery of Pakistan's economy
- Popular participation is a necessity for the success of the work of official agencies
- Protecting the youth from drug use means protecting Pakistan's security

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since drug control is considered as a protection of the Pakistani national economy, reducing drug trafficking is a fight against money laundering. It is recommended that the mainstream media campaign activities raise awareness of the dangers of drugs and encouraging civil society organizations to contribute to the prevention of drug use.

- Official and popular authorities must combat money laundering
- The need to strengthen the activities of health centers to contribute to drug prevention
- Draw clear plans and a national drug control strategy
- Mainstreaming media campaign activities to raise awareness of the dangers of drugs
- Encouraging civil society organizations to contribute to the prevention of drug use
- Increasing the size of establishing medical clinics and providing drug service to addicts
- Clergy accompanying the issuance of strict fatwas regarding drug traffickers and promoters
- Forming a national committee for drug control aimed at setting national policies in the field of drug control
- Forming teams and committees of friends of the police and security men for community partnership in reducing drug abuse
- Tightening security controls and customs agencies operating in border areas and sea-ports
- The ideal choice for border guards and security men with qualifications and loyalty to the homeland and its people

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