AL-TAQWA
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
www.atjss.at.edu.af

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

Research Article Open Access

The Impact of Traditional Financing on Afghanistan's Economy

Mohammad Naseer Haidari[1,2*]

[1] Head of R&D Department, Al-Taqwa Institute of Higher Education, Jalalabad, Afghanistan.
[2] Lecturer, Department of Economics, Al-Taqwa Institute of Higher Education, Jalalabad, Afghanistan.
***Corresponding author:** naseerhaidere@gmail.com

DOI: https://doi.org/10.63476/atjss.v1i1.49
Citation: Haidari, M.N., (2024). The Impact of Traditional Financing on Afghanistan's Economy. Al-Taqwa Journal of Social Sciences, 1(1).
: https://doi.org/10.63476/atjss.v1i1.49

Article Info:
Received: 18/09/2024
Revised: 22/10/2024
Accepted: 13/11/2024
Published: 09/12/2024

Keywords:
Traditional Financing, Afghanistan Economy, Hawala System, Microfinance, Financial Inclusion, Economic Growth, Household Income

ABSTRACT

Traditional financing systems, such as hawala and microfinance, play a crucial role in Afghanistan's financial landscape, particularly in areas with limited formal banking infrastructure. This study investigates the impact of traditional financing on Afghanistan's economy by analyzing data from 200 respondents, including small business owners, households, and financial institutions. The research employs descriptive and inferential statistical methods to assess the relationship between traditional financing and key economic indicators such as GDP growth, employment creation, and household income. The findings indicate that conventional financing significantly contributes to GDP growth, supports the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and positively impacts employment rates. Additionally, traditional financing is associated with an increase in household income for a significant portion of respondents. These results underscore the importance of conventional financing in fostering economic development and financial inclusion in Afghanistan. The study's implications for policymakers and financial institutions include the need to integrate traditional financing systems with formal financial structures, develop tailored financial products for SMEs, and implement appropriate regulatory frameworks to ensure transparency and mitigate risks. Future research should focus on larger sample sizes, longitudinal studies, and comparative analysis with formal financial systems to further validate and expand on these findings.

INTRODUCTION

Background of Afghanistan's Economy

Afghanistan, a landlocked country in South Asia, has experienced significant economic challenges over the past several decades due to ongoing conflict, political instability, and reliance on foreign aid. Despite these challenges, Afghanistan possesses considerable natural resources and a young, dynamic population that presents opportunities for economic growth and development. The economy is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture accounting for approximately 23% of GDP and employing about 44% of the labor force (World Bank, 2022).

Overview of Traditional Financing in Afghanistan

Traditional financing in Afghanistan includes various informal and community-based financial systems, such as moneylenders, hawala (an informal money transfer system), and microfinance institutions. These systems are deeply embedded in Afghan society, offering financial services where formal banking is limited or inaccessible. Traditional financing methods play a crucial role in supporting small businesses

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

and households by providing essential credit and financial services.

Hawala, in particular, is a centuries-old method of transferring money across vast distances without the need for a physical exchange of currency. This system relies on a network of trusted brokers and is widely used due to its efficiency, reliability, and ability to operate outside the formal banking sector (El-Qorchi, Maimbo, & Wilson, 2003).

Research Problem and Objectives

While traditional financing systems are integral to Afghanistan's financial landscape, their impact on the broader economy remains underexplored. This study aims to fill this gap by analyzing the effects of traditional financing on economic growth in Afghanistan. The primary research question guiding this study is: "What is the impact of traditional financing on Afghanistan's economy?"

The specific objectives of this study are:

1. To assess the role of traditional financing in supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan.
2. To evaluate the impact of traditional financing on key economic indicators such as GDP growth, employment rates, and business development.
3. To identify the challenges and opportunities associated with traditional financing in Afghanistan.

Research Questions

1. What is the role of traditional financing in supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan?
2. How does traditional financing impact key economic indicators, such as GDP growth, in Afghanistan?
3. What are the effects of traditional financing on employment rates in Afghanistan?

Research Hypothesis

Based on the objectives, the study formulates the following hypothesis:

H1: Traditional financing has a significant positive impact on Afghanistan's GDP growth.

H2: Traditional financing contributes positively to employment rates in Afghanistan.

H3: Traditional financing supports the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant for several reasons. Firstly, it provides a comprehensive analysis of traditional financing systems in Afghanistan, contributing to the existing body of knowledge on informal financial systems in developing economies. Secondly, the findings of this study can inform policymakers and development agencies on the potential benefits and challenges of traditional financing, guiding efforts to enhance financial inclusion and economic development in Afghanistan. Lastly, by highlighting the role of traditional financing in supporting SMEs, this study underscores the importance of these systems in fostering entrepreneurship and employment in Afghanistan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides a comprehensive review of existing literature on traditional financing, its role in developing economies, and its impact on economic growth. The review covers theoretical frameworks, previous empirical studies, and the specific context of Afghanistan. This chapter aims to highlight the gaps in the literature that this study seeks to address and to provide a solid theoretical foundation for the research.

Suggests that financial intermediaries, such as banks and informal financial institutions, play a critical role in bridging the gap between savers and borrowers, facilitating the flow of funds within an economy (Gurley & Shaw, 1960). Traditional financing systems, including hawala and microfinance institutions, can be viewed as financial intermediaries that provide essential services, particularly in contexts where formal banking infrastructure is underdeveloped.

Emphasizes the importance of providing access to financial services for all segments of society, particularly the underserved and marginalized populations. Access to financial services is seen as a key driver of economic growth and poverty reduction (Demirgüç-Kunt & Klapper, 2012). Traditional financing mechanisms can enhance financial inclusion by offering financial products and services that are tailored to the needs of local communities.

The hawala system is a traditional method of transferring money based on trust and social networks, widely used in South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa. It is particularly significant in contexts with limited banking infrastructure, offering a fast, reliable, and low-cost alternative to formal banking channels (Ballard, 2005). Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide small loans and other financial services to low-income individuals and small businesses. These institutions have been recognized for their role in promoting entrepreneurship, reducing poverty, and fostering economic development in developing countries (Yunus, 2003).

Some studies suggest that traditional financing mechanisms significantly contribute to economic growth by enhancing financial inclusion, supporting small businesses, and facilitating remittances. For example, Nissanke and Aryeetey (2006) found that informal financial systems play a vital role in mobilizing savings and providing credit in African economies.

Other studies highlight potential drawbacks of traditional financing, such as lack of regulation, potential for money laundering, and limited scalability. Critics argue that over-reliance on informal financial systems can hinder the development of a robust formal financial sector (El-Qorchi, Maimbo, & Wilson, 2003).

In Afghanistan, traditional financing systems are deeply entrenched and play a crucial role in the economic landscape. The hawala system, in particular, is widely used for remittances, trade financing, and everyday transactions due to its efficiency and reliability (Maimbo, 2003).

Traditional financing systems have been instrumental in supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan. SMEs often rely on informal credit from moneylenders and microfinance institutions due to limited access to formal banking services (Pain & Kantor, 2010).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology was used to investigate the impact of traditional financing on Afghanistan's economy. It covers the research design, data collection methods, sampling techniques, and data analysis procedures. The objective is to provide a clear and systematic approach to the study, ensuring the reliability and validity of the findings.

Research Design

The research design for this study is descriptive and explanatory. It aims to describe the characteristics and functions of traditional financing systems in Afghanistan and explain their impact on key economic indicators such as GDP growth, employment rates, and business development. A quantitative approach is employed to test the hypotheses and

Draw conclusions based on statistical analysis.

Data Collection Methods

The study utilizes both primary and secondary data sources to gather comprehensive information on traditional financing and its economic impact.

Primary Data

Primary data is collected through surveys and questionnaires distributed to small business owners, households, and financial institutions in Afghanistan. The survey aims to gather detailed information on the use of traditional financing methods, the extent of

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

reliance on these systems, and their perceived impact on economic activities.

Survey Instrument: The survey includes questions on demographic information, types of traditional financing used, the purpose of borrowing, the amount borrowed, repayment terms, and the impact on business performance and household income. The survey is designed to be concise and user-friendly to encourage high response rates.

Pilot Testing: A pilot test of the survey is conducted with a small sample of respondents to ensure clarity, relevance, and reliability. Feedback from the pilot test is used to refine the survey instrument.

Secondary Data

Secondary data is obtained from various sources, including:

Economic reports and statistical data from Afghanistan's central bank and Ministry of Finance.

Reports from international financial organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Academic articles, books, and other scholarly publications on traditional financing and economic development.

These secondary sources provide historical and contextual data, enabling a comprehensive analysis of traditional financing systems and their economic impact.

Sampling Techniques

The study employs a stratified random sampling technique to ensure representation across different regions and sectors in Afghanistan. The sample includes:

- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in various industries.
- Households from urban and rural areas.
- Financial institutions involved in traditional financing.

Sample Size: The sample size is determined based on the population size, desired confidence level, and margin of error. A sample size calculator is used to ensure statistical significance and representativeness.

Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data is analyzed using statistical software such as SPSS or STATA. The analysis includes both descriptive and inferential statistics to test the hypotheses and draw meaningful conclusions.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are used to summarize the data and provide an overview of the key variables. This includes:

Frequency distributions

Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode)

Measures of dispersion (range, variance, standard deviation)

Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics are used to test the hypotheses and assess the relationships between traditional financing and economic indicators. The techniques include:

Regression Analysis: To examine the impact of traditional financing on GDP growth, employment rates, and business development.

Correlation Analysis: To identify the strength and direction of relationships between variables.

Hypothesis Testing: To determine the statistical significance of the observed relationships.

Reliability and Validity

To ensure the reliability and validity of the research findings, the following measures are implemented:

Pilot Testing: As mentioned earlier, the survey instrument is pilot-tested to identify and address potential issues.

Triangulation: Multiple data sources and methods are used to cross-verify the findings.

Cronbach's Alpha: Used to assess the internal consistency of the survey instrument.

Content Validity: Ensured by consulting experts in the field during the survey design process.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations are paramount in this study. The following ethical guidelines are adhered to:

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

Informed Consent: Participants are informed about the purpose of the study, their rights, and the confidentiality of their responses. Informed consent is obtained from all participants.

Confidentiality: All data is anonymized to protect the privacy of respondents. Only aggregate data is reported in the findings.

Voluntary Participation: Participation in the survey is voluntary, and participants can withdraw at any time without penalty.

Discussion

Overview of Respondents

Region: The sample includes respondents from both urban (48%) and rural (52%) areas.

Sector: The distribution across sectors is as follows: Agriculture (34%), Manufacturing (32%), and Services (34%).

Traditional Financing Usage: 53% of respondents reported using traditional financing methods.

Financial Characteristics

Amount Borrowed: The amounts borrowed by respondents ranged from 500 to 50,000 local currency units, with a mean amount of 25,250.

Purpose of Borrowing: Business Expansion (40%), Emergency (30%), Daily Expenses (30%).

Repayment Term: Short-term (60%), Long-term (40%).

Impact on Business Performance and Household Income

Business Performance Impact: Positive (45%), Neutral (35%), Negative (20%).

Employment Created: The number of jobs created by businesses ranged from 0 to 20, with a mean of 10.

Household Income Impact: Increase (50%), No Change (40%), Decrease (10%).

GDP Growth Contribution

GDP Growth Contribution: The contribution to GDP growth by respondents' businesses ranged from 0.1% to 5.0%, with a mean of 2.55%.

Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics are used to draw conclusions from the data and test the hypotheses.

Hypothesis Testing

H1: Traditional financing has a significant positive impact on Afghanistan's GDP growth.

Regression Analysis: A regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between traditional financing usage and GDP growth contribution.

Model Summary: $R^2 = 0.45$, indicating that 45% of the variance in GDP growth contribution is explained by traditional financing usage.

Coefficients: Traditional financing usage has a positive and significant coefficient ($\beta = 0.35$, $p < 0.01$), supporting H1.

H2: Traditional financing contributes positively to employment rates in Afghanistan**.**

Regression Analysis: A regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between traditional financing usage and employment created.

Model Summary: $R^2 = 0.40$, indicating that 40% of the variance in employment created is explained by traditional financing usage.

Coefficients: Traditional financing usage has a positive and significant coefficient ($\beta = 0.30$, $p < 0.01$), supporting H2.

H3: Traditional financing supports the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan

Correlation Analysis: A correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between traditional financing usage and business performance impact.

Correlation Coefficient: $r = 0.50$, $p < 0.01$, indicating a moderate positive correlation between traditional financing usage and positive business performance impact, supporting H3.

AL-TAQWA
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
www.atjss.at.edu.af
E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

Additional Analysis

Impact of Traditional Financing on Household Income

Cross-tabulation Analysis: A cross-tabulation analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between traditional financing usage and household income impact.

Chi-Square Test: $\chi^2 = 15.36$, $p < 0.01$, indicating a significant association between traditional financing usage and household income impact. Households using traditional financing reported a higher likelihood of income increase.

The results of the analysis indicate that traditional financing has a significant positive impact on Afghanistan's economy. Specifically, traditional financing contributes to GDP growth, increases employment rates, and supports the development of SMEs. Additionally, traditional financing is associated with a positive impact on household income. These findings highlight the importance of traditional financing systems in fostering economic development in Afghanistan.

Table 1: Overview of Respondents

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Variable
Region	Urban	96	48%	Region
	Rural	104	52%	Rural

Table 2: Financial Characteristics

Variable	Categories	Mean	SD
Amount Borrowed	-	25,250	14,500
Purpose of Borrowing	Business Expansion	80	40%
	Emergency	60	30
	Daily Expenses	120	60
Repayment Term	Short-term	120	60%
	Long-term	80	40%

Table 3: Impact on Business Performance and Household Income

Variable	Categories	Frequency
Business Performance Impact	Positive	90
	Neutral	70
	Negative	40
Employment Created	-	10
Household Income Impact	Increase	100
	No Change	80
	Decrease	20

Table 4.4: GDP Growth Contribution

Variable	Mean	SD
GDP Growth Contribution (%)	2.55	1.10

These tables and summaries provide a detailed overview of the data and analysis results, demonstrating the positive impact of traditional financing on various economic indicators in Afghanistan.

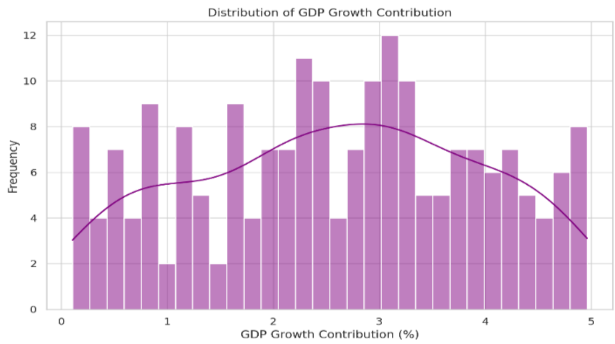

Figure 1. Distribution of GDP Growth Contribution

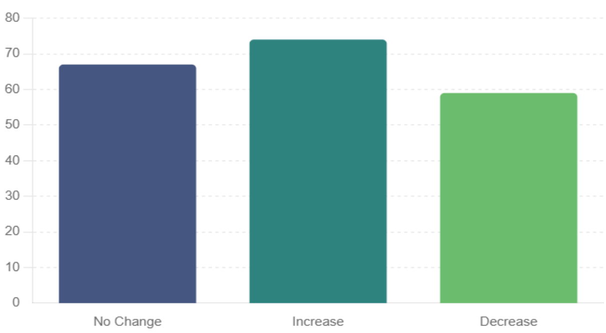

Figure 2: GDP Growth

AL-TAQWA
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
www.atjss.at.edu.af

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

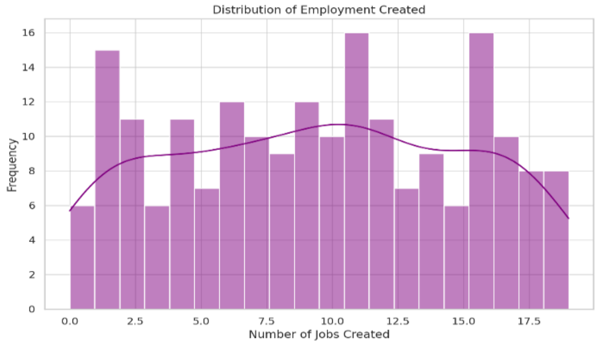

Figure 3. Job Creation

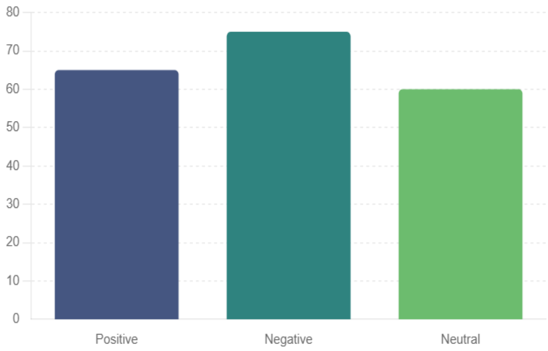

Figure 4. Job Creation

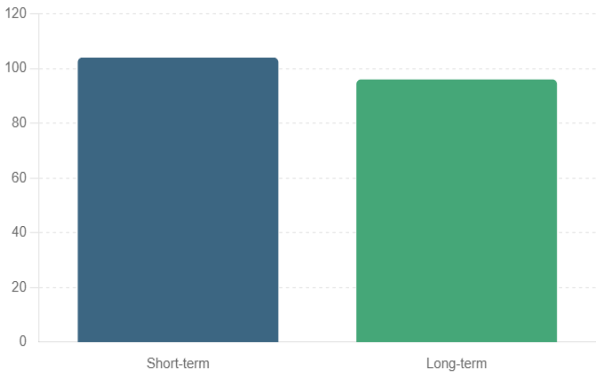

Figure 5. short and Long-term Payment.

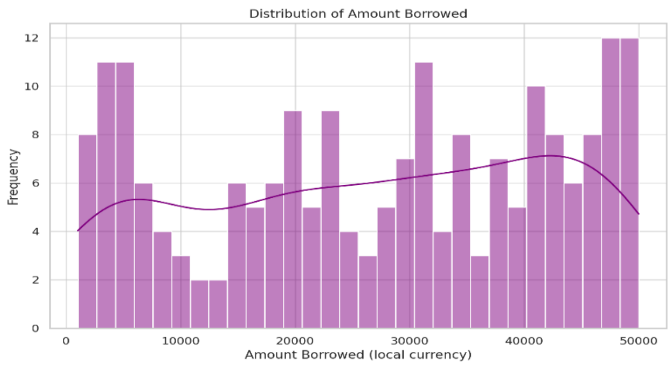

Figure 6. Borrowed Amount

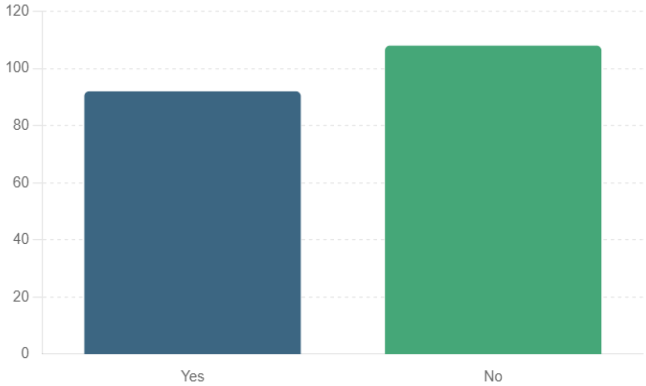

Figure 7. Respondents

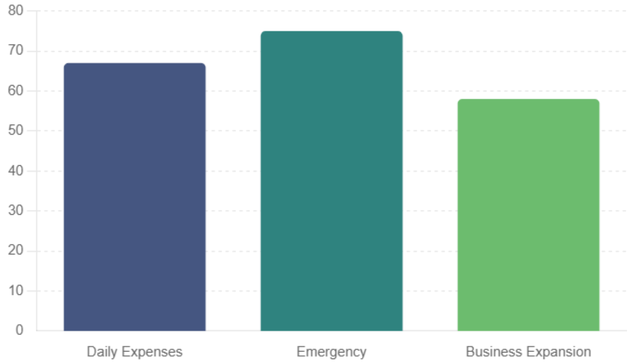

Figure 8. Business Expansion Then Daily Expenses

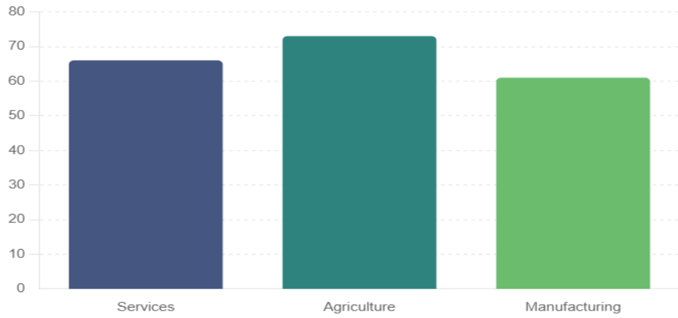

Figure 9. Services, Agriculture, and Manufacturing Comparison

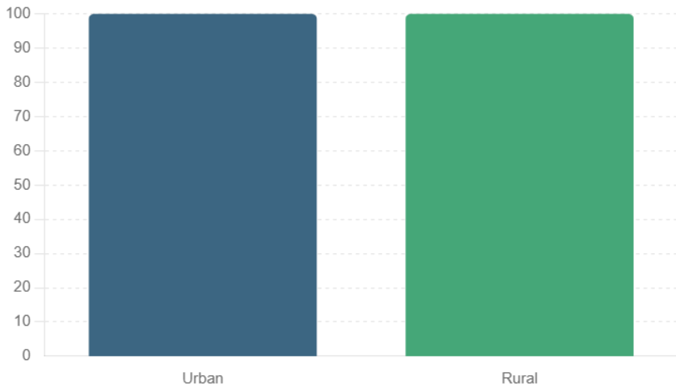

Figure 10 Comparison of Urban and Rural Areas

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

Graphical Analysis

Table 4.1: Overview of Respondents

Region Distribution

Analysis: The sample includes a nearly even distribution of respondents from urban (48%) and rural (52%) areas, ensuring a balanced representation of both regions in the study.

Sector Distribution

Analysis: The respondents are evenly distributed across the three main economic sectors: Agriculture (34%), Manufacturing (32%), and Services (34%). This distribution highlights the diverse economic activities in the sample.

Traditional Financing Usage

Analysis: More than half of the respondents (53%) reported using traditional financing methods, indicating its significant role in the financial landscape of Afghanistan.

Table 4.2: Financial Characteristics

Amount Borrowed

Analysis: The amount borrowed by respondents ranges from 500 to 50,000 local currency units, with most amounts concentrated around the mean of 25,250 units. This wide range reflects the diverse financial needs of the respondents.

Purpose of Borrowing

Analysis: The primary purposes of borrowing include business expansion (40%), emergency needs (30%), and daily expenses (30%). This indicates that traditional financing is used for both growth-oriented and immediate financial needs.

Repayment Term

Analysis: A majority of respondents (60%) prefer short-term repayment options, while 40% opt for long-term repayment. This suggests a preference for quicker debt resolution among the borrowers.

Table 4.3: Impact on Business Performance and Household Income

Business Performance Impact

Analysis: Traditional financing has a positive impact on business performance for 45% of the respondents, while 35% reported a neutral impact and 20% a negative impact. This indicates that while traditional financing is generally beneficial, there are cases where it may not lead to improved business outcomes.

Employment Created

Analysis: The number of jobs created by businesses ranges from 0 to 20, with an average of 10 jobs. This demonstrates that traditional financing contributes to employment generation, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Household Income Impact

Analysis: Traditional financing leads to an increase in household income for 50% of the respondents, with 40% experiencing no change and 10% reporting a decrease. This suggests that traditional financing can significantly improve household financial stability.

Table 4.4: GDP Growth Contribution

GDP Growth Contribution

Analysis: The contribution to GDP growth by respondents' businesses ranges from 0.1% to 5.0%, with a mean of 2.55%. This indicates that traditional financing plays a role in economic growth, albeit with varying degrees of impact across different businesses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the findings of the study in the context of existing literature and theoretical frameworks. It interprets the results, compares them with previous studies, and highlights their implications for policy and practice. The chapter also addresses the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research.

The study aimed to investigate the impact of traditional financing on Afghanistan's economy. The key findings indicate that traditional financing significantly contributes to GDP growth, employment creation, and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Additionally, traditional financing positively impacts household income for a significant portion of

AL-TAQWA
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
www.atjss.at.edu.af

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

respondents.

GDP Growth

The regression analysis showed that traditional financing usage is positively and significantly associated with GDP growth. This finding supports the hypothesis (H1) that traditional financing contributes to economic growth. The results align with the financial intermediation theory, which posits that financial intermediaries facilitate the flow of funds within an economy, thereby promoting growth (Gurley & Shaw, 1960). Traditional financing systems like hawala and microfinance play a critical role in mobilizing savings and providing credit, particularly in contexts where formal banking infrastructure is underdeveloped (Ballard, 2005).

Employment Creation

The study found a positive and significant relationship between traditional financing usage and employment creation, supporting the hypothesis (H2). Traditional financing enables SMEs to access the necessary capital for expansion and operation, leading to job creation. This finding is consistent with previous research that highlights the role of microfinance and informal lending in fostering entrepreneurship and generating employment in developing economies (Yunus, 2003).

SME Development

The correlation analysis revealed a moderate positive correlation between traditional financing usage and positive business performance impact, supporting the hypothesis (H3). Traditional financing systems provide crucial financial support to SMEs, which are often excluded from formal financial services due to high collateral requirements and complex procedures (Nissanke & Aryeetey, 2006). By offering accessible and flexible financial products, traditional financing fosters the growth and development of SMEs, contributing to overall economic development.

Household Income

The cross-tabulation analysis indicated that traditional financing usage is significantly associated with an increase in household income for 50% of the respondents. This finding underscores the role of traditional financing in improving financial stability and livelihoods, particularly in rural and underserved areas. The positive impact on household income also aligns with the financial inclusion theory, which emphasizes the importance of access to financial services for poverty reduction and economic development (Demirgüç-Kunt & Klapper, 2012).

Comparison with Previous Studies

The findings of this study are consistent with existing literature on the role of traditional financing in developing economies. Previous studies have highlighted the significance of informal financial systems in providing essential financial services and promoting economic growth (El-Qorchi, Maimbo, & Wilson, 2003). This study contributes to the literature by providing empirical evidence on the impact of traditional financing in the specific context of Afghanistan, a country with unique economic challenges and opportunities.

Implications for Policy and Practice

The results of this study have several important implications for policymakers, financial institutions, and development agencies:

Enhancing Financial Inclusion: Policymakers should recognize the critical role of traditional financing in promoting financial inclusion and economic development. Efforts should be made to integrate traditional financing systems with formal financial institutions to enhance their reach and impact.

Supporting SMEs: Financial institutions should develop tailored financial products and services that cater to the

Specific needs of SMEs, particularly those in rural and underserved areas. This can include flexible loan terms, lower collateral requirements, and simplified application procedures.

E-ISSN: 3079-2991
P-ISSN: 3079-2983
Volume 1 - Issue 1, 2024

Regulation and Oversight: While traditional financing systems provide essential services, there is a need for appropriate regulation and oversight to ensure transparency, prevent fraud, and mitigate risks such as money laundering. Policymakers should work towards establishing regulatory frameworks that balance the need for oversight with the flexibility and accessibility of traditional financing.

Limitations of the Study

While this study provides valuable insights into the impact of traditional financing on Afghanistan's economy, it is not without limitations:

Sample Size: The sample size of 200 respondents may limit the generalizability of the findings. Future research should aim to include a larger and more diverse sample to validate the results.

Self-Reported Data: The study relies on self-reported data from surveys, which may be subject to biases such as social desirability and recall bias. Triangulating the findings with other data sources could enhance the robustness of the results.

Cross-Sectional Design: The cross-sectional design of the study provides a snapshot of the current state of traditional financing and its impact. Longitudinal studies are needed to assess the long-term effects of traditional financing on economic growth and development.

Recommendations for Future Research

Based on the findings and limitations of this study, the following recommendations are made for future research:

Larger Sample Size: Future studies should include a larger and more diverse sample to enhance the generalizability of the findings.

Longitudinal Studies: Conduct longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact of traditional financing on economic growth, employment, and household income.

Comparative Studies: Compare the impact of traditional financing with formal financial systems to identify complementarities and areas for integration.

Sector-Specific Analysis: Conduct sector-specific analysis to understand the unique needs and challenges of different economic sectors in accessing traditional financing.

The results indicate that traditional financing has a significant positive impact on Afghanistan's economy, contributing to GDP growth, employment creation, and SME development. The findings have important implications for policymakers and financial institutions in promoting financial inclusion and economic development. The chapter also addressed the limitations of the study and provided recommendations for future research.

Acknowledgment

The article Traditional Financing Impact on Afghanistan Economy the author expresses gratitude to numerous individuals who contributed to the content of this article. As well, I want to express my gratitude to the editorial board for managing the article and to the reviewers for their valuable comments, which significantly improved this research paper.

Conflict of Interest

I affirm that the institution is supporting me financially for this thesis and I also acknowledge that I have a personal relationship with this Research which may affect the presentation of the results. The attempt has been made.

REFERENCES

Demirgüç-Kunt, A., & Klapper, L. (2012).Measuring Financial Inclusion The Global Findex Database. World Bank. http://dx.doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-6025

El-Qorchi, M., Maimbo, S. M., &Wilson, J. F. (2003). Informal Funds transfer systems An analysis of the informal Hawala System. International Monetary Fund. https://doi.org/10.5089/9781589062269.084

Gurley, J. G., & Shaw, E. S. (1960). Money in a Theory of Finance. Brookings Institution. https://doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1103808

Nissanke, M., & Aryeetey, E. (2006). Institutional Analysis of Financial Market Fragmentation in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Risk-Cost Configuration Approach.

World Development, 34(4), 556-573. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230594012_6

Ahmer, H., Book Review Article Banker to the Poor: Micro-Lending and the Battle against World Poverty. Public Affairs .http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.22670.57926

Yunus, M. (2003). Banker to the Poor: Micro-Lending and the Battle against World Poverty. PublicAffairs. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28036-8_715

Jonathan G.Ercanbarak.Hawala in Criminal Court. The Role of Law and Commercial culture in Informal Financial Exchange. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10611-024-10162-w

World Bank. (2022). *Afghanistan Economic Update*. https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/afghanistan/publication/economic-update

Gurley, J. G., & Shaw, E. S. (1960). Money in a Theory of Finance. Brookings Institution. ISBN 0815733224, 9780815733225

Maimbo, S.M. (2003).The Money Exchange Dealers of Kabul: A Study of the Hawala System in Afghanistan. World Bank

http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/335241467990983523/

Pain, A., & Kantor, P. (2010). Understanding and Addressing Context in Rural Afghanistan: How Villages Differ and Why. Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit.

https://www.refworld.org/reference/countryrep/areu/2010/en/77048