

IS GLOBALIZATION CAUSE OF POVERTY IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Poverty in Pakistan is a wellspring of concern as a result of expanding patterns in the late decades. One of the principle reactions leveled against Government is that the advantages of the improvement are not coming to the normal individuals of the nation, because of which destitution is expanding step by step. We have to see the authentic patterns of the destitution and need to quantify poverty. This will give the huge comprehension of the amount of advancement has as of now been made, and what else to win or be accomplished. Because of globalization new advancements has come in Pakistan the vast majority of general public in Pakistan is ignorant they are not ready to get instruction about new innovations that why they are not ready to acquire chunk of bread and second significant reason is terrorism in Pakistan politically and fiscally instability in Pakistan. Enhance institutional limit and approach edge work: arranging and planning limits are most feeble, which ought to be reinforced. The organization and execution of activities ought to keep up harmony in the middle of focal and neighborhood control, and successfully include of recipients, groups and NGOs. Open administrations have generally profited the administration suppliers, and ought to arrange and embrace themselves to needs of customers. For this, staff issues (selecting propelling, preparing and regulating, outlining and accomplishing practical work projects) would should be tended to. For enhancing viability, open survives conveyance projects ought to leave approach making with government, decentralized organization to groups and NGOs, and give creation and conveyance to the private part.

KEYWORDS: Poverty, Open Administrations, Social Development

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the central and touchy issues for the whole world too. There is probably there is general understanding that the diminishment of poverty can be seen at this very moment need of any advancement strategy. Destitution in Pakistan is a wellspring of concern in view of expanding patterns in the late decades. One of the principle reactions leveled against Government is that the advantages of the improvement are not coming to the regular individuals of the nation, because of which destitution is expanding step by step. We have to see the authentic patterns of the destitution and need to gauge poverty. This will give the critical comprehension of the amount of advancement has as of now been made, and what else to win or be accomplished. There are two diverse methodologies which have been by and large used to gauge destitution line in Pakistan; one methodology is known right now approach, received by a gathering of specialists incorporating Naseem in 1977, Malik in 1992, Excel awn in 1990 and Shirazi in 1994.

In any case, there methodologies experience the ill effects of some weaknesses. For instance, a base obliged level of caloric in-take at a certain pay level does not suggest that relating non-nourishment fundamental needs are consequently

accomplished. The second approach is need based methodology. This was utilized via Researchers like Row tree (1901), corner (1892) and Orshansky (1965, 1968) to focus neediness line. In like manner Ahmed (1993) and Gazdar (1994) utilized this way to deal with assessment poverty line for Pakistan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Characterizing and Measuring Poverty: Challenges and Opportunities" by Jim Masters and Teresa Wickstrom (2004). This article has worn-out gritty examination on reasonable outline of destitution measuring methods - Rapid Growth in Economic sector. One of the greatest improvement challenges Pakistan confronts today – is the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals. One of these objectives requires Pakistan to diminish poverty from an awesome 33% to a much valid 18% by 2015. Incomprehensibly, that being said, does not say much by any stretch of the imagination; for if Pakistan does indeed, achieves to suppress the destitution rates to the previously stated percentile, it would just be accomplishing what it had done as such in the past in 1988-89. In his book, Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan: Present Scenario and Future Strategy (Lahore: Shirkat, 1997), Mohibul Haq Sahibzada has talked about different elements which influence the Poverty in Pakistan. He additionally presented some social activity projects attempted by the Government of Pakistan to Alleviate the Poverty. "Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan" composed by Dr. Akmal Hussain. This book has obliged five sections. To a limited extent three exhibits a usage method and particular proposals for action. "Corruption and its Deep Impacts on Good Governance in Pakistan." (Pakistan Economic and Social Review, Volume 47, 2010) composed by Umbreen Javaid, essentially he concentrated on the majors issues which have been primary driver of debasement in Pakistan. This article has definite dialog on the anticipation of debasement in Pakistan.

Research Methodology

The procedure of the study is qualitative in nature as in I have attempted to basically estimate the experimental work of different scientists on the issue of determination of caloric and salary Poverty line for Pakistan. The primary information sources in a large portion of the studies that I have assessed are, Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES). Study will likewise be in light of assets, for example, books, diaries, articles and Newspapers.

The Real Facts of Poverty

As of late there has been much contention over the degree of neediness in Pakistan, with some autonomous experts guaranteeing that the enormous number of individuals living underneath One dollar-a day has ascended to presently 40 for every penny of the populace and the administration saying that the genuine figure is much lower. Presently, the legislature has dispatched another study to accumulate precise information on poverty. In a frenzied endeavor to decentralize, or deconcentrate its essential organization foundation, Pakistan has taken up activities, for example, new chose nearby bodies, and have allowed them more self-sufficiency. This stipends them the opportunity to settle on their own choice in regards to monetary matters, and trusts. However – this is a not fitting solution for all issues. On paper, these nearby bodies are truly self-ruling, however – this is not allow them straight-out tariff powers fundamentally. It has been accounted for that expense incomes advance toward common and governments. This strengths those supposed independent bodies to thump on the administration's entryways for monetary guide. In spite of the fact that debasement in this nation at abnormal amounts of the administration has been forcefully decreased in the most recent two years, regardless it stays at tremendous issue at lower levels-that is, the levels which influence destitute individuals the most given this, strides should be desperately taken to weigh the defilement in nearby and commonplace organizations to

guarantee great government as well as to guarantee that supports implied for neediness lessening plans are not siphoned off by dishonest neighborhood and common authorities or neighborhood legislators. An approximated \$300 billion is given to the creating nations every year EU, and the US.(Ravallian M.G,2012)

Poverty Yardstick of a Dollar-A –Day Income Per Person Misleads

Many creating nations utilize the dollar-a-day salary per presently measuring stick to quantify destitution and figure out if neediness in a nation is on the ascent or on the decay. While yes it has useful application in different cases, this yard measure is misleading if there should be an occurrence of Pakistan. The most recent ten years have seen a sharp decrease in the rupee's worth when remained against the dollar. Pretty much 10 years or somewhere in the vicinity, a dollar was evaluated around thirty rupees. Presently the tables have turned, at this very moment adds up to an estimated one hundred and five rupees. So when we run over a philosophy of one dollar a day, it is stating a risible, negligible pay of one hundred and five rupees a day. Basing our figuring's on an enumeration figure of a normal 6.7 individuals for each family unit in Pakistan, this figure can be extended to a wage of a family unit to a measly Rs. 735 for every day or 22,050 for each month. Keeping as a top priority this expanding pattern of movement to the refers to, a smothering sixty-five percent of Pakistan's people still stays in country areas. The vast majority of these individuals can be seen dealing with their own produce: alongside dealing with their animals, they develop vegetables, grains, organic products, et cetera. Once more, in light of previously stated enumeration, a pitiful month to month Rs. 22,050 is basically a confirmation of neediness instead of an intends to live. Additionally – a family unit salary of Rs. 22,050, is accepted to have a much higher purchasing force than what is maybe the dollar equivalent in creating nations. When we are talking in connection of nourishment things, and other staple needs, in Pakistan the purchasing force equality of the dollar is approximated three times higher than in other creating nations. This implies – on the off chance that we ascertain effectively, that 22,050 for each month mean Rs. 51, 210 in other creating nations. (Business Finance Review, Rising Poverty: a major concern, The News International, Monday, (December1,2012.) Taking after are the three essential sorts of Poverty

Relative Poverty

A declaration of the neediness of one element in connection to another substance. Case in point if there should be an occurrence of connection to South Africa, Lesotho is poor, in connection to America, South Africa is poor. It is normal in created nation.

Total Poverty

Situation where month to month salaries are so close to the ground that even a base standard of nourishment, sanctuary and individual necessities can't be kept up in creating nations.

The Equilibrium of Poverty

Attempts at killing neediness may bring some alleviation yet soon the parity or harmony returns and the poor stay poor at this very moment. The increments in assets are soon adjusted off with expanded conception rate.(Townsend,2012).

Measurement of Poverty in Pakistan

There are two diverse methodologies which have been for the most part used to gauge destitution line in Pakistan; one methodology is known right now approach, embraced by a gathering of specialists incorporating by Naseem in 1977, Malik in 1992, Excelawn in1990 and Shirazi in 1994. In any case, these methodologies additionally experience the ill

effects of few weaknesses. For instance, a base obliged level of caloric in-take at a certain salary level does not infer that comparing non-nourishment fundamental needs are consequently accomplished. The second approach is a need based methodology. This was utilized via Researchers like Rowntree (1901), corner (1892) and Orshansky (1965, 1968) to focus destitution line. In like manner, Ahmed (1993) and Gazdar (1994) utilized this way to deal with evaluation destitution line for Pakistan.

The poverty line, thus, estimated by Ahmed in 1993, was accepted by the World Bank with certain adjustments. I have adopted the basic needs approach which was given by Gazdar in 1994. However, I have deflated the poverty line to the 1990-91 and 1987-88 prices by using the GDP deflator. Hence, the balanced per capita every month lines in light of essential needs approaches. Headcount spoke to by Hc, Poverty crevice spoke to by Pg, Foster Grear and Torbecke destitution are the regular strategies which are utilized to quantify the neediness. These neediness measures are clarified underneath: Headcount= q/n , q indicates families that are under the neediness line. N images the whole measure of family units. What this estimation does is, it gives us an exact proportion of burdened family units among the aggregate extent. This measure gives the extent of denied family units among the aggregate families. Z speak to is the destitution line and Yp remains for the monetary benefits of the penniless families, while pg speaks to the hole of neediness, which as a result, advises the degree to what number of family units lie well cry the poverty line. The FGT destitution measure is right now: Higher the estimation of P2 the more prominent will be wage disparity among the poor and severer will be the neediness.

Poverty in Absolute Terms and Relative Terms

There are two methods through which we can assess poverty in Pakistan; Firstly, poverty in relative terms and secondly, poverty in absolute terms. In relative terms, we actual measure income inequalities in a society assessing by total income received by the individual person or group of people. For measuring relative Poverty, economist and statisticians organize all individuals by ascending personal income and divide the total number of population into groups or sizes like quintiles or deciles. Various well-known techniques are used to measure relative income inequalities. Which include Kuznets Ration, Lornez Curve and Gin Coefficients? The most commonly measure is Gini Coefficient. In absolute terms, we actually measure the magnitude of poverty. Absolute Poverty is defined as the minimum calorie intake for food need and minimum non-food allowance for human needs required for daily activities and physical functioning. There are various techniques to measure the absolute poverty, which include measuring it simply in number, Headcount Index and the Foster-Greer- Torbecke Measure. The most common method used is Headcount Index, which is defined as H/N , where N is total population. If studied closely, it is seen that Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty – are quite the inverse, and move in different or opposite directions. For example, if we somehow managed to decreased the gap, between say, the upper quadrant, and lower quarter-circle of population, in effect, decline the well-being of individuals, upper population, while simultaneously additional households sink below thaw absolute poverty line-it will seen that – when Absolute Poverty rise, Relative Poverty will, in fact- and hence proving their contradictory directions. Perceived in a relative manner- it would appear that poverty was simplya feature, a characteristic if you may, of inequality rather than anything else. However- this pproach is not preferred in countries less developed as average levels of income are relatively lower, Policy planner prioritizes on the reduction of absolute poverty due to the critical nature of starvation, and malnutrition. So- in countries less developed, it is best, that poverty reduction efforts are judged on the impact they have on welfare, rather than just the reduction of inequality or disparity.(Salman,1994)

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Difference in Methodologies to Fine the Poverty Line in Pakistan

There is difference in poverty incidence in the work of different researcher; similarly there is substantial amount of difference on the issue of determination of national poverty line. The table below shows this difference.

**Table 2: Estimated Poverty Line by Haroon
Jamal Rupees Per Capita Per Month**

Year	Rural	Urban
1987-88	225	201
1996-97	528	618
1998-99	580	686

Household Income Expenditure Survey (related issues)

**Table 3: Estimated Poverty Line by Qureshi and
Arif Rupees Per Capita Per Month**

Year	Rural	Urban
1998-99	353	378
1996-97	202	216

Pakistan Socio-Economic Survey 1998-99 and HIES 1993-94

Both the tables (2 & 3) show the various poverty lines estimated by two different researchers namely Haroon Jamal and Sarfaz K. Qurishi respectively. According to Haroon Jamal, Poverty line range from 225 to 686 Rupees per capita per month from 1987-1999. While the range from 202.2 to 278.77 Rupees per capita per month as estimated by

Sarfaz K. Qurishi and G.M. Arif in 2001. If we compare the both studies, we see a lot of difference. There could be many reasons for the huge differences in poverty line estimated in two different studies, like difference in methodologies and calorie-consumption function.. (Mushtaq, 1993)

The Human Poverty Index for Developing Countries (HPI-1)

While the HDI measures average achievement, the HPI-1 measures deprivations in the three basic dimensions of human development captured in the HDI:

- A long and healthy life-vulnerability to death at a relative early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40.

Calculating the HPI-1

- **Measuring Deprivation in a Decent Standard of Living**

An unweighted average of two indicators is used to measure deprivation in a decent standard of living

- Unweighted average = $\frac{1}{2}$ (population without sustainable access to an improved water source) + $\frac{1}{2}$ (children under weight for age)

- **Calculation the HPI-1**

The formula for calculating the GHPI-1 is as follows:

$$\text{HPI-1} = \{1/3(P1^\alpha + P2^\alpha + P3^\alpha)\}^{1/\alpha}$$

Where:

P1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (time 100)

P2 = Adult illiteracy rate

P3 = Unweighted average of population without sustainable access to an improved water source and children under weight for age

$$\alpha = 3$$

The Human Poverty Index for Selected OECD Countries

The HPI-2 measures deprivations in the same dimensions as the HPI-1 and also captures social exclusion. Thus it reflects deprivations in four dimensions:

- A long and healthy life- vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60.
- Knowledge- exclusion from the world of reading and communication, as measured by the percentage of adults (age 16-65) lacking functional literacy skills.(pasha& Ahmed,2004)
- **Calculation the HPI-1**

The formula for calculating the HPI-2 is as follows:

$$\text{HPI-1} = \{1/4(P1\alpha + P2\alpha + P3\alpha + P4\alpha)\}^{1/\alpha}$$

Where:

P1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 (time 100)

P2 = Adult lacking functional literacy skills

P3 = Population below the income poverty line (50% of adjusted household disposable income)

P4 = Rate of long-term unemployment (lasting 12 month or more)

$$\alpha = 3$$

Official Poverty Line for Pakistan

The Use of different poverty lines by diverse specialists are in light of the caloric standard, the official destitution line of Pakistan is situated at an enduring 2350 calories for every individual a day – as settled by the Planning Commission of Pakistan in 2001. This approximates up to Rs. 748.56 for every month for every individual. In the wake of taking into the inflationary changes the destitution line at the costs of 2003-04, Official neediness line is assessed at Rs.848.79 per grown-up every month. Yet diverse free analysts have their own particular reservations about the official neediness line and are utilizing distinctive approaches to measuring the destitution. SPDC in its report distributed in 2004 has proposed its own particular destitution line in 2001-02 costs at RS 646 for each capita every month. Taking after table demonstrates the destitution lines in verifiable point of view.

Table 4: Estimated Poverty Lines in Pakistan

Years	Calories Require a Adult /Day		Rupees Per Capita Per Month	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1987-88	2100	1862	225	201
1996-97	2090	1863	528	618
1998-99	2099	1873	580	686
2000-01	2105	1885	632	723
2004-05	2155	1903	765	878
2005-06	2234	1955	876	948

Economic Survey of Pakistan, Planning and development Ministry, 2009-10

Issues in the Determination of Poverty Line (Yp)

To help chart advance on a flat out level after some time, the line of destitution is situated at a steady level and that as well, in genuine terms. The issue of deciding least level of genuine pay (Yp) is critical and remains a territory of debate. It is hard to interpret least levels of fundamental needs into a destitution model. For the most part – studies for less created nations – use sustenance adequacy as a measure to focus poverty related issues. This methodology is ordinarily alluded to as calorie-based methodology. There is likewise another methodology. The poverty line is taken as the expense of procuring an insignificant heap of essential local or family unit things. This wicker container or group comprises of apparel, sustenance, training, wellbeing, transportation, etc.\$1 a day for each individual, globally, is the measuring stick for measuring, or assessing neediness in LDCs. The benchmark – was built up – through studies done in the 80s in thirty-five nations, including Morocco, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Pakistan, and Tanzania - communicated

exclusively in PPP, have that specific line set to around a dollar a day. Caloric-based methodology and Basic-need methodology next to these methodologies, other broadly utilized methodologies are Human Development Approach or Human Development Index spoke to by HDI. These are two sorts of Human Development Index, clench hand one is spoken to by HDI-I and second is spoken to by HDI-II, were utilized as a part of creating nations and created nations separately to assess the neediness. In 1990, UNDP initially utilized the term Human Development Index in its report. As indicated by the report – the Human Development Index relies on upon three components: future, instruction and salary. Be that as it may, the present study concentrated on calorie-based and essential need methodologies for the meeting neediness in Pakistan.. (Walee, 2010)

CONCLUSIONS

Regardless of the distinction in strategies and information investigations systems there is agreement that destitution is on an ascent in Pakistan. Pakistan didn't have official destitution line as of not long ago. Pakistan Economic Survey, surprisingly, has think of authority figures as far as calorie admission for poor and poverty line yet numerous still there is parcel of distinction on outright destitution in the middle of official and free specialists. In Pakistan there are two diverse methodologies which have been for the most part used to gauge poverty line, the clench hand one methodology is known as caloric-consumption approach, which was utilized by Naseem as a part of 1977, Malik in 1992, Excelawn in 1990 and Shirazi in 1994, which has some deficiencies. Case in point, a base obliged level of calorie in-take at a certain pay level does not suggest that comparing non-nourishment fundamental needs are naturally accomplished. Thusly, there is more prominent requirement for agreement on the determination of poverty and destitution line in Pakistan. The perspectives of the administration and the free specialist additionally vary regarding the matter of the technique to battle poverty. There is a need to expand the extent of income for common own asset specifically there us an in number need to build the commonplace assessments and client charges for fundamental administrations. Enhance institutional limit and approach edge work: arranging and planning limits are most feeble, which ought to be reinforced. The organization and execution of activities ought to keep up harmony in the middle of focal and neighborhood control, and successfully include of recipients, groups and NGOs. Open administrations have generally profited the administration suppliers, and ought to arrange and embrace themselves to needs of customers. For this, staff issues (selecting propelling, preparing and regulating, outlining and accomplishing practical work projects) would should be tended to. For enhancing viability, open survives conveyance projects ought to leave approach making with government, decentralized organization to groups and NGOs, and give creation and conveyance to the private part.

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