Event Summary

1st International Symposium on
Building Economic Resilience against Pandemics

By
UNAI SDG-8 Hub
BUITEMS, Quetta

UNITED NATIONS academic impact

OCT **27**
2020

Conference Organization

Symposium Chair:	**Ahmed Farooq Bazai (SI)** **Vice Chancellor** **BUITEMS**
Symposium Secretary:	**Dr. Bushra Naeem** **BUITEMS**
Program Chair:	**Dr. Abdul Salam Lodhi** **BUITEMS**
Program Co-chair:	**Dr.Aqdas Afzal** **Professor of Economics** **Habib University Karachi**
Publication Chair:	**Dr. Munawar Shah** **BUITEMS**
Publication Co-chair:	**Dr. Aziz Ahmed** **BUITEMS**
Finance & Public Relations Chair :	**Mr. Ahsan Achakzai** **BUITEMS**
Technical Program Chair:	**Dr. Bakhtiar Kasi** **BUITEMS**
Technical Program Team:	**Mr. Attiq Jaffar, Mr. Mohammad Luqman,** **Mr. Arsalan Idris Mr.Izzat Ullah, Mr. Adnan Ali** **Mr. Aneel Amjed, Mr. Zain Nadeem**

Conference Partners

Conference Program

Time	Session	Speaker
12:00 - 12:05 p.m.	(Opening ceremony) Welcome address	Dr. Faisal Khan
12:05 - 12:10 p.m.	(Opening ceremony) Opening note	Mr.Omar Hernandez
12:10 - 12:15 p.m.	(Opening ceremony) Opening note	Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani
12:15 - 1:00 p.m.	Keynote Post-Covid-19 World: Technology, Economy and the State	*Dr. Aqdas Afzal*
1:00 - 1:15 p.m.	Estimating Female Precarious Employment Against COVID-19 Pandemic in Pakistan	Mr. Shahid Naeem
1:15 - 1:30 p.m.	Provincial-level data analyses to estimate the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on poverty indicators of Pakistan	Mr. Muhammad Baqir
1:30 - 2:15 p.m.	Keynote - How to Build Economic Resilience Against Pandemics	*Dr. Joachim von Braun*
2:15 - 2:30 p.m.	Coffee Break	
2:30 - 2:45 p.m.	Balochistan Coastal Area and Gwadar Fisheries Sector: Issues, Potential, Value Proposition and Prospects for Sustainable Development	Dr. Shaista Mumtaz
2:45 - 3:00 p.m.	Role of Household Enterprises in Employment Generation & Economic Activities: Evidence from Pakistan	Dr. Umer Khalid
3:00 - 3:15 p.m.	Exploring Competition and Compliance In The Public Procurement Of Balochistan	Mr. Syed M. Idrees
3:15 - 3:30 p.m.	Microfinance and Sustainable Livelihood of the Rural Poor: A Case Study of BRSP's Microfinance Program in District Pishin, Balochistan	Mr. Ikram Ullah
3:30 - 3:45 p.m.	An Empirical Comparison of SFA and DEA for the Apple Production in Balochistan	Miss Fozia Bibi
3:45 - 4:00 p.m.	Promoting Decent Work In Balochistan	Miss Farhat Afza
4:00 - 4:15 p.m.	The Role Of Reputation And Emotions In Economic Decision Making By Utilizing Ultimatum Game	Mr. Abdul Qahir
4:15 - 4:30 p.m.	Evidence of "Ashar" as Resilient Economic and Socio-cultural Model Against Hard Times in Pashtun Communities of Rural Balochistan	Dr. Aziz Ahmed
4:30 - 4:45 p.m.	SME'S, COVID 19, and Government Initiatives	Miss Ramma Nisar
4:45 - 5:00 p.m.	Wages and labor remuneration amid pandemics in Pakistan	Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi
5:00 - 5:45 p.m.	Keynote - Understanding the World After Coronavirus	*Dr. Adil Najam*
5:45 - 5:55 p.m.	Closing note	Dr. Syed Munawar Shah

Table of Contents

Event Summary

On October 27, 2020 BUIETMS in partnership with United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) organized the 1st International Symposium on Building Economic Resilience against Pandemics. The event was conducted in partnership with the UNDP, Govenment of Balochistan, IEEE Quetta Sub section and IEEE Women in engineering, Karachi Section. The Virtual symposium was aimed at inaugurating dialogue on building economic resilience against pandemics. There were 12 research papers presented along with 3 keynote speakers Dr. Joachim Von Braun from Germany, Dr. Adil Najam from United States of America and Dr. Aqdas Afzal Pakistan. Live participation from academia, social sector and international organizations reached above 100 on Zoom platform. The event was live streamed on Facebook, where a number of people was reached. So far, 4,400 individuals have accessed the symposium video on Facebook; where the event details have reached 12,504 individuals.

Welcome addresses emphasizing on importance of academic dialogue on economic resilience against pandemics were given by BUITEMS, UNAI and UNDP, representatives. Pro-Vice Chancellor BUITEMS, Dr. Faisal Khan encouraged cooperation amongst local, national and international organizations and emphasized global solidarity and cooperation against COVID-19. Team Lead UNDP Balochistan Sub-office, Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani shared UNDP's engagements in Balochistan and emphasized on institutional partnerships for the achievement of SDGs under the lenses of lessons learned from MDGs. Finally, Public Information Officer, UNAI Mr. Hernandez highlighted the importance of economic resilience against COVID-19 and highlighted the importance of sustainability and the role of students.

The keynote speakers focused on *Post COVID 19 world: technology, economy and the state*; *How to build economic resilience against pandemics*, and *Understanding the world after corona virus*. Program Director, Social Development and Policy Habib University, Dr. Aqdas Afzal, talked about pandemic in general; its impact on Pakistan's economy; role of technology; and COVID-19 and the World Economic Order. Dr. Afzal noted that the pandemic has an urgency of its own and has affected the global supply chain and the demand—eventually pushing global economy into recession. Further, Dr. Afzal highlighted that if Pakistan debts are not written off as suggested by Prime Minister Imran Khan—Pakistan may hit debt trap; mainly due to decrease in remittances. Furthermore, Dr. Afzal highlighted that Pakistan communication infrastructure remains thin and economic and social bouncing back requires investment in Infrastructure. Finally, Dr. Afzal concluded that Pakistan cannot become an economic powerhouse until we compete in education and improve the quality and quantity of education in Pakistan.

Second keynote speaker, Director Center for Development Research Bonn University, Dr. Joachim von Braun shared short and long term strategies for building economic resilience against pandemics; along with macroeconomic impacts of COVID 19. Dr. Braun noted that resilience requires quick and targeted response. Dr. Braun suggested that in the short term government need to focus on social security programs, business support and unemployment alternatives so that public can be protected against poverty and reduced income. Further Dr. Braun added that in the long term governments need to focus strengthening the health services; science and technological with focus on research for early identification of pandemics and early response and more investment in efficiency of social protection. Furthermore, Dr. Braun added that COVID-19 impact on global economy is 3 times worse than the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 and resilience simultaneously requires global solidarity whilebeing individually isolated. Dr. Braun concluded that Balochistan is expected to be worst

hit as compared to other provinces in Pakistan and suggested that for better resilience Balochistan must be connected to more developed regions both infrastructure wise and digitally.

Third keynote speaker, Dean Pardee School of Global Studies at Boston University, Dr. Adil Najam focused his discussion on Understanding the World after Corona Virus and based on his research since COVID-19 outbreak shared 8 lessons: first, we have to live through corona and learn to adjust to the new lifestyle; second, corona accelerates the existing health condition in individuals—however, no specific pattern are noted; third, corona has challenged the global political order; fourth, global institution are missing in corona crisis and countries like Pakistan may miss the shield of international donors; fifth, corona has shaken the global economic order and economies will require up to 5 year to return to 2019 economic situation; sixth, local economic opportunities have improved in specific industries and individuals who have adapted the change in economic order quickly have benefitted from the situation; seventh, shake up in the tech industry with more opportunities in the fields of Artificial intelligence (AI) and Bio-engineering; and eighth, corona has redefined the work day and new working habits developed during corona will stay. Finally, Dr. Najam added that this is the time to think and act fast for quick economic and social recovery.

The 1st Symposium presented 12 research papers themed around 4 specific areas. First, wages and labor remuneration amid pandemics, fiscal stability and Economic zoning for sustainable development of Balochistan. Second, Monetary and fiscal intervention, parallel economy— Balochistan economy and the impacts of PM Ehsaas Programs. Third, Balochistan economy,economic zoning of Balochistan for sustainable development and impacts of lockdowns on decent work. Four, Health & labor productivity amid economic crisis, parallel economy, wages and labor remuneration and monetary and fiscal policy interventions. The sessions were chaired by Dr. Manzoor Ahmed, Dr. Abidullah, Dr. Muhammad Jamil and Dr. Zaheer Abbas, respectively.   In the end, Dean Faculty of Management Sciences BUITEMS, Dr. Syed Munawar Shah closed the symposium—thanking all partners, keynote speakers, presenters and participants. The book of abstract of presented research papers is appended in the following section.

Book of Abstracts

"Estimating Female Precarious Employment Against COVID-19 Pandemic in Pakistan"

[a]Shahid Naeem, [b]Dr Aziz Ahmed, [c]Dr Zubaria Andlib

a: Economist, PhD candidate at Preston University, Islamabad
b: Department of Economics, BUITEMS, Quetta
c: Department of Economics, Federal Urdu University, Islamabad Campus, Pakistan

Abstract

In the recent backdrop of COVID-19 the present study is a first ever attempt to highlight the case of precarious employees to highlight the snapshot of Decent Work (SDG-8) for Pakistan. The study uses the latest available data of labor force survey for the year 2017-18. The study aims to highlight the important factors that are associated with the incidence of precarious employment among employed women. The empirical results reveal more probability of employed women belong to younger age groups, as compared to 46 and higher age group, that are engaged in precarious employment in different industry groups across Pakistan. In addition, women, with no formal education, engaged in agriculture sector activities and residing in rural areas are more likely to be engaged in precarious employment in case of Pakistan. The study provides few important policy insights for the policymakers to improve mitigate the incidence of precarious employment for women against pandemic like COVID-19 shocks and to enhance the targets of 2030 agenda of SDG-8 for Decent Work.

Keywords

Precarious employment, Female employment, Decent Work (SDG-8), COVID-19
pandemic

"Provincial-level Data Analyses to Estimate the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Poverty Indicators of Pakistan"

[a]Muhammad Baqir, [b]Gu Biao

a: Shanghai University, China
b: Shanghai University, China

Abstract

This study uses Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2018-19 to calculate the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2018-19 and Poverty Headcount Ratio. Moreover, the national level indicators as well as the South Asian region's data has been extracted from The World Bank's PovcalNet and World Bank Development Indicators. We have also incorporated Sumner et al., (2020) estimation of 5%, 10%, and 20% decline in the per capita consumption due to slight, medium, and worse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. We estimate the severely hit, mildly hit, and softly hit quintiles and areas through the PSLM's Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES), the method used is the modification of the Ren et al., (2018) which itself is the modification of the model used by Clark et al., (1981). It is to be noted that due to the unavailability of data in some analyses Federally Administered Tribal Ares (FATA), Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK), and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) are dropped while in some we use FATA Development Indicators Household Survey specifically for data analyses in case of FATA.

Keywords

COVID-19, Poverty Headcount, Per Capita Income, Provincial, Pakistan

"Evidence of "Ashar" as Resilient Economic and Socio-cultural Model against Hard Times in Pashtun Communities of Rural Balochistan"

[a]Dr. Aziz Ahmed, [b]Miss Zeenat Razzaq, [c]Dr. Nageena Gul, [d]Mr. Wali Muhammad

a: Department of Economics, BUITEMS, Quetta
b: Government Girls Degree college, Pishin
c: Department of Public Administration, BUITEMS, Quetta
d: Faculty of Arts & Basic Sciences, BUITEMS, Quetta

Abstract

"Ashar" is one of the socio-cultural attributes of Pashtuns code of life (i.e. Pashtunwali) and provides collective and participatory form of socio-economic and cultural tradition to solve social and economic issues and it is normally practiced in Pashtun communities across Pakistan and Afghanistan. The contemporary pandemic has havoc most of the economic activities due to economic lockdowns and meanwhile the empirical evidence of "Asher" in rural Balochistan has provided an alternate and resilient economic and socio-cultural model for solving the village life economic issues related to works like, house building, agriculture harvesting, fuel and wood collection for daily energy use and other forms of economic and social needs of the rural Pashtun communities. A field survey and data collected with 15 "Ashar" participants through informal discussion about functional "Ashar" activities and interviews with ten elderly people reveal that it is one of the most resilient and sustainable socio-economic models that is based on community participatory approach, very less costly in financial terms, culturally assimilated with "Pashtunwali", alternate to market based economic system, indigenous economic system, need and season based form of socio-economic model and possesses resilience against the economic hard-times like contemporary pandemics and proved so over the centuries.

Keywords

Resilient Economic model, Socio-cultural tradition, Ashar, Pashtunwali

"Balochistan Coastal Area and Gwadar Fisheries Sector: Issues, Potential, Value Proposition and Prospects for Sustainable Development"

[a]Shaista Mumtaza, [b]Ahsan Abbas, [c]Muqarab Abbas

a: Researcher, Ministry of Commerce, Islamabad.
b: Senior Research Fellow, Centre of Excellence for CPEC, Islamabad.
c: Ph.D. Scholar and adjunct faculty, International Institute of Islamic Economics, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

Abstract

The study highlights the potential and value proposition of Baluchistan Coastal Area and Gwadar region with the special focus on Gwadar Fisheries Sector. The critical issues and bottlenecks hindering the socioeconomic development of the region are precisely discussed and the prospects of sustainable growth are descriptively analyzed. The region has great significance with respect to fisheries sector which is the key economic activity. Gwadar among all holds greater prospects for the fisheries being the largest commercial port. The development of the area is undoubtedly hinged upon and linked with the development fisheries sector. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the project of regional integration and economic cooperation, envisages Gwadar as the integral part of this project of shared destiny. The multidimensional investment under CPEC and targeted government policies can uplift socioeconomic condition of indigenous people.

Keywords

Balochistan, Coastal Area, Gwadar, Fisheries, Sustainable Growth, CPEC

"Role of Household Enterprises in Employment Generation and Economic Activities: Evidence from Pakistan"

[a]Dr. Umer Khalid and Dr. Lubna Shahnaz

a: The authors are Director Research and Labour Economist, respectively, at Policy Research Innovation Development and Education (PRIDE), Islamabad.

Abstract

In developing countries like Pakistan, household-owned micro-enterprises act as integral part in uplifting the livelihoods. This paper attempts to estimate the role of these enterprises in Pakistan by employing Household Integrated Economic Survey data for 2018-19, with businesses operating in mobile form or a fixed location. A total of 8.54 million household businesses are seen to be operating in the country, with a marginally higher share of such businesses operating in urban areas (51 percent). The province-wise distribution shows that most of these enterprises are actively working in Punjab, while the sectoral distribution indicates that almost half of these establishments are engaged in the wholesale & retail trade sector, which is followed by transport & storage and manufacturing sectors, respectively. To better understand the socio-economic characteristics influencing the self-employment of individuals in household (HH) enterprises, the study also carries out multivariate analysis by estimating a logistic regression model. The results indicate that middle-aged and older individuals have a higher probability of being self-employed in a HH compared to paid employment. Similarly, owners of household enterprises tend to have relatively lower trends of educational attainment compared to individuals marking as paid employees. Sector-wise, the analysis indicates a higher likelihood of self-employment in HH enterprises across all economic sectors, except education. Province-wise, the probability of self-employment in HH enterprises is higher in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Keywords

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"Exploring Competition and Compliance in the Public Procurement of Balochistan"

[a]Dr Syed Munawar Shah, [b]Syed Muhammad Idrees

a: Associate Professor, Department of Economics, BUITEMS, City Campus, Jinnah Town Quetta, Balochistan

b: MS Scholar, Economics, BUITEMS & Office Secretary in Balochistan Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (B-PPRA), Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan

Abstract

Public procurement rules have been introduced to inline and regulate public procurement practices. This paper presents the standard of compliance and competition of the construction works in public procurement in Balochistan, based on six divisions. For this purpose, 2539 projects data of three fiscal years 2007-2019 have been collected from the Balochistan Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (BPPRA) official website. To analyze the effect of the number of bidder's participations on the estimated and awarded prices, scatter plot with regression line have been used. In results, the competition and compliance of procurement rules have positive correlation and may increase in parallel. There was positive correlation between number of bidders and rate of reduction in the construction cost but varied across six divisions. Interviews have been conducted from thirteen executives, 8 bidders and procurement specialist and made different nodes with distinct themes, word trees and exploring diagrams from information of interviews. It was concluded that the rate bidder's participation was higher in Quetta, Zhob and Sibi divisions as compare to Kalat, Naseerabad and Makran divisions. The interview results conclude that establishment of specialized helpdesks with divisional offices, introduction of electronic procurement and joint venture can increase the quality and completions of public procurement in Balochistan.

Keywords

Public Procurement, Compliance of rules, Competition, Rate of reduction

"Microfinance and Sustainable Livelihood of the Rural Poor: A Case Study of BRSP's Microfinance Program in District Pishin, Balochistan"

[a]Ikram Ullah, [b]Sidra Nazir, [c]Dr. Nasrullah

a: Department of Economics, BUITEMS, Quetta
b: Department of Economics, BUITEMS, Quetta
c: Center for Peace and Development, Baluchistan

Abstract

The role of microfinance is vital in uplifting the rural livelihood across the world. It not only helps in alleviating extreme poverty but also creates equal opportunity for the recipients to expand their businesses and improve their livelihoods. This paper attempts at assessing the role of Balochistan Rural Support Program's Microfinance Program – Prime Minister Interest Free Loans – in construing the essence of sustainable livelihood of rural populous of Balochistan, Pakistan. This study is undertaken in district Pishin, Balochistan, with the support of loan disbursement centers. The data was collected with the help of a survey questionnaire using multistage sampling techniques with the sample size of 370 households. The data variables were taken from 'Sustainable Livelihood Index Framework'. The indices are further analyzed with the help of a non-parametric test, chi-square using SPSS. The study found highly significant and positive change in the household livelihood status of the rural recipients of Balochistan and concludes that the overall effect of this microfinance program is attempting to ensure sustainable livelihood of the rural populace of Balochistan.

Keywords

Microfinance, Rural Livelihood, Sustainable Livelihood, Sustainable Livelihood Framework/Index, Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP), Prime Minister Interest Free Loans, Balochistan, Pakistan

"An Empirical Comparison of SFA and DEA for the Apple Production in a Drought Prone Area of Balochistan"

[a]Fozia Bibi, [b]Dr. Syed Haider Shah, [c]Dr. Ghulam Murtaza, [d]Dr. Syed Munawar Shah

a: M.Phil. scholar, Department of Statistics, University of Balochistan, Quetta.
b: Professor, Department of Statistics, University of Balochistan, Quetta.
c: Assistant Professor, Department of Disaster Management and Development Studies, University of Balochistan, Quetta.
d: Associate Professor, Department of Economics, BUITEMS, Quetta

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to compare non-parametric (Data Envelopment Analysis) and parametric technique (Stochastic Frontier Analysis) to assess the technical efficiency of apple farms in Balochsiatn, province of Pakistan. Previous studies on agricultural efficiency have dealt with either one of them and less of both. The data was collected from 200 apple producers from district Mastung, using multistage random sampling. We found consistency between the approaches in terms that there was room for efficiency improvements in apple production of the study area, but the magnitudes depend on the model applied. The average efficiency score was; TECCR (0.61) < TEBCC (0.74) < TESFA (0.85). The variation across apple farms' efficiency scores produced by the SFA model was lower than those of the two DEA models. The Kruskal-Wallis test showed high significance (p-value< 0.001) indicating that the efficiency measures from three techniques were statistically significant. While Mann-Whitney U-test also indicated high significance among pair-wise efficiency measures between all possible pairs. The strongest positive Spearman rank correlation coefficient was found between DEACCR and DEABCC (0.81) while the weakest correlation was between DEABCC and SFA models (0.19). The study concludes that selection of technique influences the estimation of technical efficiency, therefore, the researchers should be more careful in choosing between models for assessing technical efficiency in case of agricultural data when there is vast variation among inputs/outputs.

Keywords

Technical Efficiency, Parametric Frontiers, Linear Programming, Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA), Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), Apple Yield

"Promoting Decent Work in Balochistan"

[a]Farhat Afza, [b]Dr Aziz Ahmed

a: Senior Research Officer at Policy, Research, Innovation, Development and Education (PRIDE), Islamabad.
b: Department of Economics, BUITEMS, Quetta

Abstract

How much decent is work? Everyone who is economically active, employed or seeking any form of work, irrespective of his/her geographical location, profession or ability, has a basic understanding of what "Decent Work' means. Pakistan is making efforts to promote Decent Work. Among all provinces, Balochistan province has the lowest level of growth and development with its feeble levels of employment opportunities as compared to other provinces. Unluckily, the labor force survey (LFS-2017-18) for Balochistan, despite having natural resources, shows lower levels of labor markets outcomes due to inadequate and ineffective human resource development policies for its labor force. This paper looks at estimating main determinants of paid employment in the province, using discrete choice model, to see factors that are accounted for this relatively better and more secure form of employment. The minimal gap between self-employment and paid employment shows the shortage of adequate employment opportunities, unsatisfactory social protection and deprivation of labour rights in the province

Keywords

Precarious employment, Female employment, Decent Work (SDG-8), COVID-19 pandemic

"The Role of Reputation and Emotions in economic Decision Making by Utilizing Ultimatum Game"

[a]Dr.Syed Munawar Shah, [b]Mr.Abdul Qahir

a: Associate Professor, Economics, BUITEMS, Baluchistan, Pakistan.
b: MS Scholar, Economics, BUITEMS, Baluchistan, Pakistan.

Abstract

This paper identifies the role of emotions in economic decision making and examines the role of fairness in ultimatum game by conducting laboratory experiments on 96 students from different faculties at BUITEMS. This paper uses binary logit model for exploring the relationship between proposer's offer and responder's decision. This paper covers two experiments. Reputation experiments showed that majority of offers were fair and were accepted by respondents but majority of offers were unfair in without reputation experiments and were rejected by respondents. Respondents who rejected the unfair offers often selected anger emojis to show angers. This paper found that higher the offers from proposers, higher will be the acceptance rate and vice versa. It has been found that a person is more emotional like anger when they faced less or an unfair offer from proposer and rejecting those unfair offers to demanded fair offers.

Keywords

Ultimatum Game, Emotions (emojis), Fairness, Reputation

"SMEs, Central Bank, COVID-19 and Government Measures in Pakistan"

[a]Ramma Nisar

a: Department of Economics, Lahore College for Women University, Pakistan

Abstract

Since the inception of COVID 19, the world's economy has to undergo drastic economic challenges. Pakistan's economy shrinks by $15 billion as a result of the pandemic, country GDP and GNP declined, and COVID19 also affected small size enterprise. SME is a crucial factor to increase GDP for every country either they are developed or developing. SME plays a major role to increase employment and GDP for a country. It helps to increase the living hood and create economic opportunities. This study is conducted to study the impact of COVID 19 on SMEs and steps taken by the government of Pakistan to combat this challenge. Data has been taken from research journals, newspapers, and opinion papers. State Bank of Pakistan to provide loans to individuals according to the capacity they bear the burden of debt the government has announced an SME relief package. The central bank has also come forward to relieve some of the funding and finance-related concerns of private enterprises.

Keywords

COVID-19, Economy, Pakistan, SMEs

"Wages and Labor Remuneration amid Contemporary Pandemic of COVID-19 in Pakistan"

[a]Dr. Hussan Ara Magsi

a: Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Baluchistan, Quetta

Abstract

COVID-9 has disrupted global economy. The Pakistan's economy is also affected and labourers are sufferers during the contemporary pandemics in terms of jobs losses and lower remunerations in labor markets. The labourers had lost their jobs and daily work due to market and economic lockdowns across the country. According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, one in two (56%) Pakistani labourers is employed in vulnerable jobs and this segment of labor force is badly hit by economic slowdoen. The share of vulnerable workers is the highest in agriculture (88%) but is also significant in sectors such as wholesale and retail trade (70%). The objectives of public policies are aimed at overcoming these types of challenges during COVID-19 to reduce the economic losses of the labor force. Apart from this, what type of strategies can be adopted to provide the panacea to existing economic ills and problems of labourers in Pakistan. The qualitative methodology is applied encompassing the purposive sampling method and case-study approach by taking the interviews of labourers working in different sectors of the economy of Pakistan. The socio-graphical and medical approach is applied to gauge the social circumstances in which labourers are suffering. The paper also deals with Labor Laws of Pakistan and international labour Laws if these laws are compliance with this present situation. In the end, the findings are extracted in the light of data analysis about the plight of labourers during COVID-9 in Pakistan.

Keywords

COVID-19, Labourers Problems, Pakistan's Shaking Economy, Labour Laws, ILO Charter

Picture Gallery

1ˢᵗ International Symposium on Building Economic Resilience against Pandemics

October 27ᵗʰ, 2020

A virtual symposium hosted by BUITEMS, Quetta

Symposium Banner

Panelists Group Photo

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Picture Gallery

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Arrangements for Online Session