

Population, Labour Force and Employment

Population dynamics and trends play an influential role in the development and policy decisions of a country. Population size and structure impact a country's economy as well as its ability to provide social protections and access to health care, education, housing, sanitation, water, food and energy.

The population growth is one of the key factors that have a strong effect on Pakistan's performance in achieving economic development and MDGs targets. Specifically, a high population growth not only puts a country's economic resources under stress, but also increase dependency ratio of young people and thereby constrain the productivity growth in the economy. Thus, achieving the MDGs would require more efforts and resources when the population is growing at a higher rate. The government has realized these concerns and has undertaken a number of initiatives to check population growth. However, despite continuous fall, in fertility rate it is still highest among South Asian region except Afghanistan and therefore Pakistan continues to be the sixth most populous country in the world with 191.71 million projected population. More importantly, the falling population growth rate is yet to translate into lower proportion of dependent population thereby yielding productivity gains to the economy.

Demography is another important factor for the development of the country. Technically sound and well educated youth is one of the main economic assets for a country or a region and a declining proportion of children and a simultaneous increase in the share of the youth and working-age adult population lowers dependency ratios and opens a window of opportunity for economic growth as age structures mature and a larger share of the population enters the workforce. This "demographic dividend" can be reaped through sound policies, which ensure that when large waves of young people enter the labor market, they must be educated and decent jobs exist for them. Education, proper training and a well-functioning labor market are prerequisites to reap the benefits of progress through the demographic transition. Formal education as well as vocational training programs for men and women in the growing sectors of a country's economy can increase the opportunities for families to earn stable incomes and this investment in human capital contributes to macroeconomic growth and also to gender equity. Education and employment empower women to act on their fertility choices. The synergy of stable employment prospects and conscious fertility choices creates a positive dynamic that encourages families to make plans for the future.

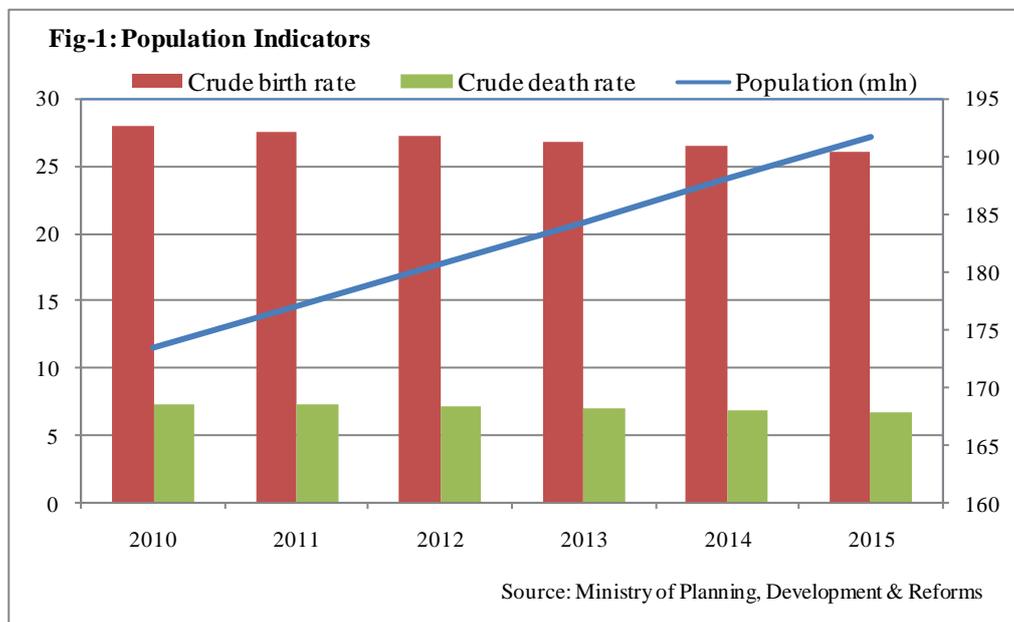
Table 12.1: Selected Demographic Indicators

	2013	2014	2015
Total Population (Million)	184.35	188.02	191.71
Urban Population (Million)	69.87	72.50	75.19
Rural Population (Million)	114.48	115.52	116.52
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.3	3.2	3.2
Crude Birth Rate (Per thousand)	26.8	26.4	26.1
Crude Death Rate (Per thousand)	7.0	6.90	6.80
Population Growth Rate (Percent)	1.97	1.95	1.92
Life Expectancy (Year)			
- Females	66.5	66.9	67.3
- Males	64.6	64.9	65.2

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms (Population Projections For the Year 2007-2030)

Table 12.1 enlists the selected demographic indicators of Pakistan. Among these indicators crude birth rate and death rate are most important measures in demography. Their importance is not limited to just demographers, but also has an effect on public policy and budgeting for education and health systems, and

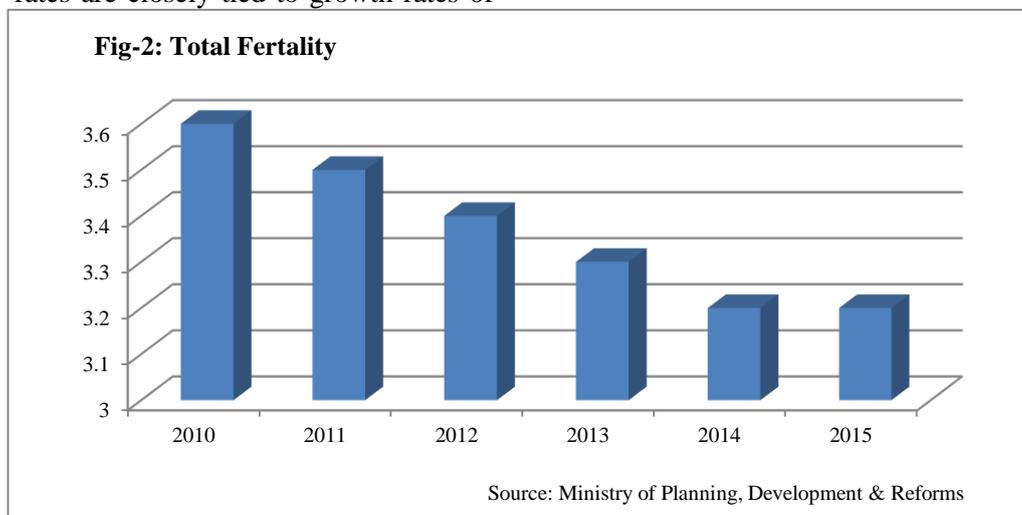
can have major impacts on the well-being of a country's population. Crude birth rate in Pakistan has been marginally improved from 26.4 per thousands in 2014 to 26.1 per thousand in 2015 while the crude death rate has declined from 6.90 per thousand in 2014 to 6.80 per thousand in 2015.



Total Fertility Rate

The term “total fertility rate” is used to describe the total number of children an average women in a population is likely to have, based on current birth rates throughout her life. Total fertility rates are closely tied to growth rates of

the countries and are key indicators of the future population growth rate. Figure given below illustrates the trends in fertility during 2010-2015 in Pakistan. The total fertility rate has dropped off from 3.6 percent in 2010 to 3.2 percent in 2015.



Population Growth

Population growth plays a crucial role in achieving access to reproductive health,

including basic health services such as antenatal care, skilled healthcare at child birth, contraceptive method information, counselling and supplies. In Pakistan population growth rate

has shown improvement and it decreased from 1.95 percent in 2014 to 1.92 percent in 2015.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is mostly used to describe population health and it reflects the overall mortality level of a population. Globally, women can expect to live four years longer than men and this range varies with the development status of countries. In Pakistan, the life expectancy for both male and female improved considerably during last couple of years, mainly due to better health facilities and awareness campaigns regarding prevention of poor health. The average life expectancy for males has improved from 64.9 year in 2014 to 65.2 year in 2015 whereas for females it has improved from 66.9 year in 2014 to 67.3 years in 2015.

Mortality Rate

Mortality rate is an important indicator to judge the health situation in the country. It includes infant mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality. Infant mortality refers to number of death of children less than one year of age per one thousand live births. In the past, Pakistan had a very high infant mortality rate. However, due to continuous improvement in health facilities and introduction of vaccination programme regarding fatal diseases for new born and children and its promotion with effective mass media campaign, contributed significantly in controlling infant and child mortality. As a result, it is decreasing continuously. The current estimates show that the infant mortality rate declined from 73 per thousand infants in 2010 to 69 per thousand infants in 2013 while the child mortality rate has decreased from 92 per thousand children in 2010 to 86 per thousand children in 2013 as shown in the Table 12.2.

Maternal mortality refers to deaths due to complications during pregnancy or childbirth. According to UN inter-agency estimates globally, this ratio declined by 45 percent from 380 deaths to 210 deaths per 100,000 live births between 1990 and 2013. Some developing countries like (Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Nepal) have made remarkable progress, whereas many countries have not yet met the UN target for Millennium Development Goal 5 which is : to reduce, by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the number of maternal deaths. In Pakistan maternal mortality rate has improved

from 190 in 2010 to 170 in 2013 due to elimination of epidemic diseases, expansion of public health services and the increased proportion of births attended by Skilled Birth Attendants. The decline in maternal mortality rate is slow as compared to neighboring countries and further efforts are needed to end these preventable maternal deaths.

Table 12.2: Mortality Rate

Mortality Rate	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maternal mortality	190	-	-	170
Infant mortality	73	72	71	69
Child mortality rate	92	90	88	86

Source: World Bank Indicator 2013

- :Not available

Age Composition of Population

Age composition of a country's population has significant implication on the current and future development of the country and it determines the potential for future growth of specific age groups. Therefore, the most important demographic characteristic of a population is its age structure or the proportion of people at each age, by sex. Population of any country can be categorized into three broad groups. These are children, young and senior citizen. The population in the group of children between 0 to 14 years of age is economically unproductive and need family care, paly grounds, education and medical care. They depend upon working population for their necessities. Countries with young population need to invest more in schools colleges and technical institutes.

The young population is considered an asset of a nation. This age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. These people are economically productive and they comprise the working population. Nevertheless, the rapid growth in this group can become problematic, if they are unable to find employment. However, the government with appropriate polices can utilize this youth bulge for the development of the economy. The senior citizens also belong to dependent group and needs medical facilities and old age benefit system.

It is apparent from the Table 12.3 that 33 percent population is under the age group of 15 years and 7 percent population is in the age group of 60 years and above in 2015. This 40 percent

population is economically dependent and needs food, and medical facilities. Pakistan has a remarkable young age structure and it can be observed from the table that 60 percent population belongs to the age group of working class that is 15-59 years. This dynamic group is

the main source to raise the economic growth and can create an opportunity for the country to boost its productive capacity. However, this demographic dividend is dependent on the investment being made in the human development, education, training and health.

Table 12.3: Population by Age Groups (Millions)

Age Group	1998	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030
00-04	19.59	22.59	22.76	23.28	22.44	20.35
05-09	20.72	21.10	21.33	22.35	22.95	22.18
10-14	17.14	19.82	20.07	21.24	22.98	22.88
15-19	13.73	20.42	20.12	20.01	21.19	22.24
20-24	11.88	19.31	19.8	20.05	19.95	21.14
25-29	9.76	16.64	17.13	19.71	19.98	19.89
30-34	8.24	14.28	14.72	17.04	19.62	19.91
35-39	6.32	11.97	12.4	14.62	16.94	19.53
40-44	5.89	10.03	10.36	12.27	14.49	16.81
45-49	4.68	8.16	8.49	10.2	12.01	14.31
50-54	4.26	6.65	6.88	8.26	9.95	11.84
55-59	2.86	5.34	5.53	6.57	7.93	9.60
60-64	2.72	4.17	4.31	5.13	6.14	7.45
65+	4.64	7.54	7.82	9.39	11.39	13.93
Total	132.43	188.02	191.72	210.12	227.26	242.06

Source: National Institute of Population Studies, Planning & Development Division, June 2010

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is the ability of women to recognize their rights and the role in economic and social development by fully participation in the decisions that brings a change in their lives and societies as well. Women empowerment can play very effective role in socio-economic development through participation in economic system of the country and at the same time can contribute in health and productivity of the families and communities.

The government is committed to ensure empowerment of women as their participation in all walks of life is necessary for sustainable development. Women representation in the government ensures that work is done for the overall good of both genders. The political representation of women in Pakistan is higher than neighboring countries like India, Sri Lanka and Iran. Pakistan is listed as 64th in the Inter Parliamentary Union's (IPU) list of women in national parliaments and stood ahead of several developed democracies. In Pakistan, representation of women in the National Assembly, the Senate and Provincial Assemblies is relatively higher in comparison to other neighbouring countries. Of the 342 seats in the National Assembly, women now comprise 70

seats. In the Senate, women make up 17 percent of the parliamentary seats.

The government being a state party to the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is committed to implement its provisions in true spirit and has taken many steps to ensure women's rights as envisaged in the CEDAW. In continuation to the efforts of empowering women, government has allocated 50 percent share for women in the Prime Minister Youth Loan Scheme, which reflects the government's dedication and commitment to provide maximum opportunities to the women.

Government has focused on gender equality and women's empowerment not only as human rights, but also because they are a pathway in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development. The main objective of the government is to ensure that women have a real voice in all governance institutions, from the judiciary to the civil service, as well as in the private sector and civil society, so that they can participate equally with men in public dialogue and decision-making and influence the decisions that will determine the future of their families and Pakistan.

Reproductive Health and Family Planning

Reproductive health is a state of complete mental, physical, and social well-being and does not mean the mere absence of disease or infirmity. It implies that people are able to have safe sex life, capability of reproduction and freedom of decision about reproduction. It is an important component of general health and central future of human development.

Family planning is also vital to gender equality and women's empowerment. Every human being has the right to access safe, voluntary family planning programmes and make their own choices about their sexual and reproductive health. To maintain the reproductive health, people need access to accurate information and the safe, effective, affordable and acceptable contraception method of their choice. They must be informed and empowered to protect themselves from sexually transmitted infections and when they decide to have children, women must have access to services that can help them to have a fit pregnancy, safe delivery and healthy baby.

Almost 225 million women in the world who intend to use safe and effective family planning methods are unable to do so because they lack access to information, services, or the support of their partners or communities. Most of these women with an unmet need for contraceptives live in 69 of the poorest countries of the world.

The Government of Pakistan is well aware of the importance of family planning and its significant contribution in achieving MDGs. Currently the government with the corporation of United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) is working to support family planning by: advocating for family planning, ensuring a steady, reliable supply of quality contraceptives, strengthening national health systems, and gathering data to support this work. To overcome financial constraints in the way of implementing different family planning related programs, the government has allocated considerable funds under PSDP 2014-15. The detail of funds is given in Box-1.

Box-1: Federal PSDP 2014-15, Releases As On 15-May-2015 (Million Rupees)

Name of Project	Cost		Expenditure Up to June 2014	Allocation 2014-15			Releases (Rupee Component Only)
	Total	Foreign Aid		Rupees	Foreign Aid	Total	
National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care	53,405.9	0.0	15,602.0	11,000.0	0.00	11000.0	11000.0
Population Welfare Program AJK (2010-15)	1,245.3	0.0	558.6	223.356	0.00	223.356	223.356
Population Welfare Program Balochistan (2010-15)	5,330.0	0.0	1,330.6	805.736	0.00	805.736	805.736
Population Welfare Program FATA (2010-15)	997.3	0.0	139.4	78.841	0.00	78.841	78.841
Population Welfare Program GB (2010-15)	663.1	0.0	175.7	118.722	0.00	118.722	118.722
Population Welfare Program Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (201-15)	5,946.5	0.0	3,738.5	1,283.447	0.00	1283.447	1283.447
Population Welfare Program Punjab (2010-15)	18,745.6	0.0	9,935.5	3,633.589	0.00	3633.589	3633.589
Population Welfare Program Sindh (2010-15)	13,336.0	0.0	6,414.3	2,082.373	0.00	2082.373	2082.373

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms

Family Welfare Centres

The Family Welfare Centers (FWCs) are crucial part of successful family planning program and are the keystone of Pakistan's Population Welfare Programme. These centers constitute the most wide-ranging institutional network in the country for promoting and delivering family planning services in both urban and rural areas.

It serves a population of about 7000, while operating through its satellites clinics and outreach facility, an FWC covers almost 12000 people.

Reproductive Health Services Centers

The Reproductive Health Service (RHS) Centers are the major clinical component of the

Pakistan's Population Welfare Programme. They provide services through RHS A Centers and RHS B Centers. The RHS A and RHS B centers are hospital -based service delivery units. They provide contraceptive surgery facilities for women and men with safe and effective backup medical support. Well - established hospitals and clinics with fully-equipped operating facilities (operation theatre facilities, beds for admission, post operative care, sterilization and emergency resuscitation equipment, etc.) and trained work force.

Mobile Service Units

The Mobile Service Units (MSUs) are the flagship of the Population Welfare Programme. These provide a package of quality Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH) services

to the people of those remote villages and rural communities where no other health facility exists. The MSUs operate from specially designed vehicles which carry all the facilities of a mini clinic ensuring complete privacy for simple gynecological procedures.

Regional Training Institutes

Regional Training Institutes (RTIs) provide skill based training in Family Planning/Reproductive Health for all categories of health care providers i.e. Doctors, medical students, nurses, student nurses, lady health visitors and other paramedics. The RTIs also undertake activities focused on raising the awareness level of hakims, homeopaths, community health workers, teachers and college students.

Table-12.4: Physical and Contraceptive Users Targets

(Cumulative Number) Name of Service Outlet / Unit	2013-14 (Target)	2013-14 (Achievement)	2014-15 (Target)
Public Sector			
Family Welfare Centers (FWCs)	3,427	2,891	3,500
Reproductive Health-A Centers	269	207	300
Mobile Service Units (MSUs)	300	292	350
Private Sector			
RHS-B Centers	184	133	184
Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs)	27,576	9,297	27,576
Hakeems and Homeopaths	14,009	8,071	14,009

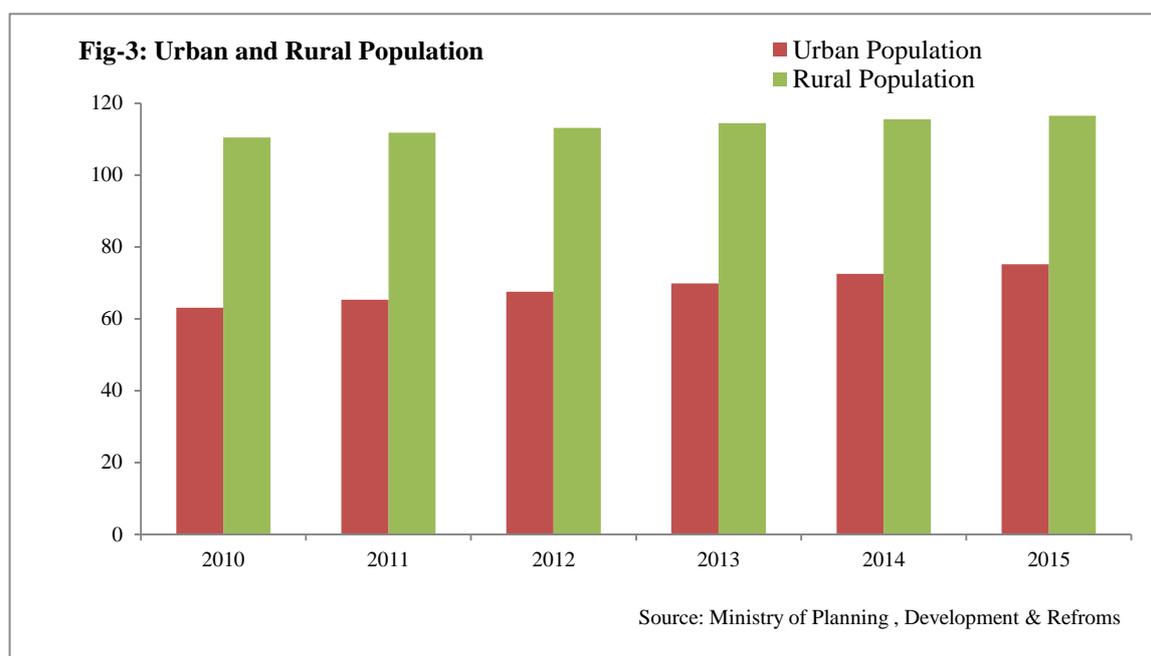
Source: Ministry of Planning and Development Reforms.

Urbanization

Urbanization plays a key role in the development process of any country. It is the expansion of cities due to natural increase in general population and due to social, economic and demographic aspects, which include internal migration, mergers of adjoining areas in the city and by the excess of birth rates over death rates. Internal migration is caused due to the attractive opportunities in city life for the rural people along with better living standards and better wages.

Pakistan is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in South Asia and the share of urban

population is increasing significantly. The population in rural areas decreased from 61.4 percent in 2014 to 60.8 percent in 2015 whereas the population in urban areas increased from 38.5 percent in 2014 to 39.2 percent in 2015. In Pakistan, rural population is moving towards cities due to reduction in the work opportunities in agriculture sector because of modern technology used in the sector and to search better work openings especially in informal sector in cities. For these reasons, small and medium sized cities of Pakistan are growing at a higher rate and are serving as hubs of business and trade. Fig.3 presents the details of urban and rural population.



Urbanization in Pakistan is producing both positive and negative impacts on the social and economic conditions of the country. Positive impacts include expansion of industries service sector and thereby more work opportunities and

better economic growth. Major negative impacts are congestion, pollution, high crime rate and sanitation problems. Proper and long term planning is therefore required to make the urban centers more productive for the country.

Special Box.

The population census is the principal source of records and is used as a sampling frame for the household surveys during the years between censuses. Since population size and characteristics influence socio-economic indicators. It provides important data for the analysis and appraisal of the changing patterns of rural/urban movement and concentration. Thus there is need that new information about population must be gathered. In case of Pakistan, the last census of population was done in 1998 and only estimated values were used wherever required. The information cannot be used accurately for designing appropriate economic policies related to economic problems faced by the country. The government has decided to hold general census of population and housing units from March, 2016 and will be completed within 3 months. For this purpose the government has allocated Rs.14.5 billion. The population census would greatly help to identify the migrants secretly living in Pakistan under fake identities. It will also help in rephrasing the government's policies in light of the population in each province. Moreover, following the census, different segments of the society would be able to attract attention of the policymakers as per their numbers. The census will provide basic data on demographic, social and economic variables about each person and each housing unit. It will serve as benchmark for all socio-economic development plans, administrative activities, demographic research and projection of population to meet future needs.

Employment Scenario

Pakistan has the 10th largest labour force in the world. According to the Labour Force Survey 2013-14, the total labour force in the country is 60.09 million. Out of this, 3.58 million people are unemployed and 56.52 million people are employed. Pakistan being the 6th most populous country in the world, with population growth

rate of around 1.92 percent per annum, is adding a large number of people to the labour force. Youth employment has remained one of the major concerns of the government. Youth in Pakistan face various disadvantages including limited job search expertise, a mismatch between education, aspirations and employers' requirements and a lack of mobility, among other factors. The government envisions long-

term investment in human capital through formal and informal education as well as strategically strengthening the links between education and the labor market. Furthermore, entrepreneurial activities among youth shall be increased by providing business wisdom, inspiration and motivation by stressing on the importance of business opportunities. Demand-driven technical education along with entrepreneurial education in curriculum shall address the youth unemployment.

The government is fully committed to improve the employment level in the country. For this purpose many programmes and projects for youth's employment has been introduced. As a result, the unemployment rate has decreased from 6.24 percent in 2012-13 to 6.0 percent in 2013-14. The detail of labour force and unemployment status is presented in the following Table. 12.5.

Year	2012-13	2013-14
Labour Force	60.34	60.09
Employed	56.58	56.52
Unemployed	3.76	3.58
Unemployment rate (%)	6.24	6.0

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force Surveys)

Youth Development Program is one of the major initiatives taken by the government to generate employment opportunities among youth through different modes of business operations. It aims to provide various opportunities to the youth including micro interest free loans, small business loans for entrepreneurial activities, youth training and skill development facilities. In addition, the government is also providing fee assistance to students of less developed areas and laptops to the talented youth to encourage for higher studies.

Employment by Sectors

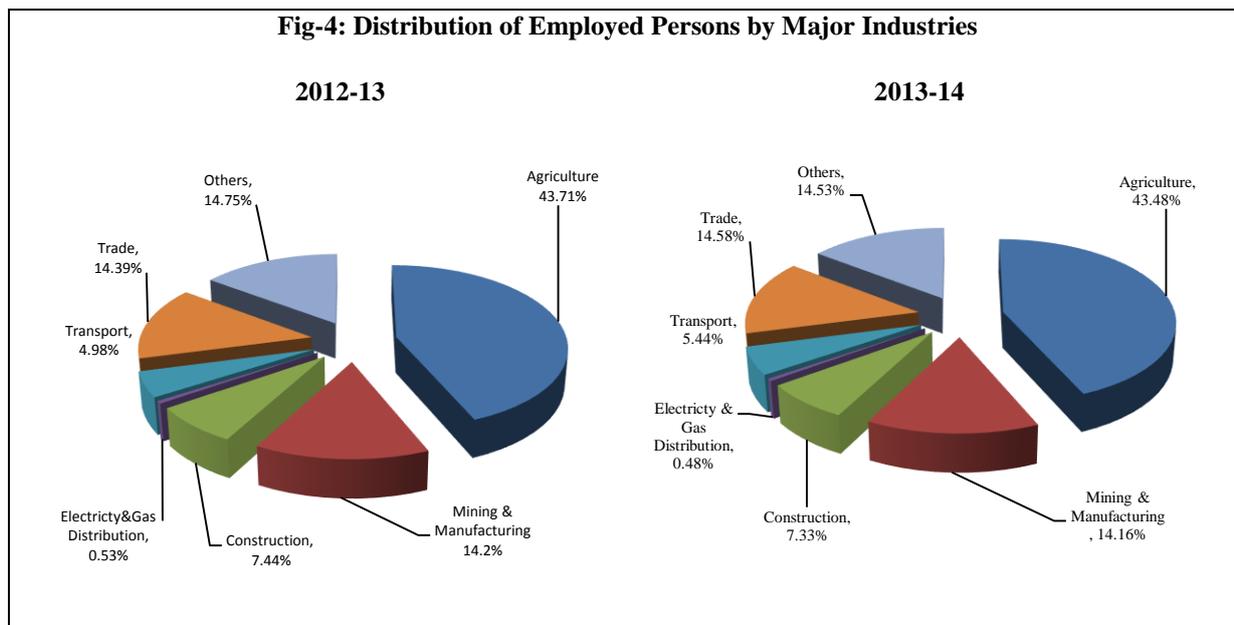
Agricultural sector is the most significant sector of the economy and is major source of inputs for agro based industry. It provides employment to 43.5 percent of the population. However, share

of agriculture sector in total employment reduced marginally from 43.7 percent in 2012-13 to 43.5 percent in 2013-14. The main reason of this change is due to technical transformation, labour is being replaced by machines, thus limiting work opportunities in agricultural sector and this coupled with natural calamities in the form of droughts and floods have led reduction in the income levels and thereby has led to decline in its employment. On the other hand, services sector showed improvement in economic activity and provided more employment opportunities, due to which the share of employed labour force in transport and trade sectors increased to 5.4 percent and 14.6 percent respectively, in 2013-14. The share of employed labour force in manufacturing and mining sectors is stagnant during the period under review.

Table 12.6: Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry (Percentage)

Year	Agriculture	Mining & Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Transport	Trade	Others
2012-13	43.71	14.20	7.44	0.53	4.98	14.39	14.75
2013-14	43.48	14.16	7.33	0.48	5.44	14.58	14.53

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Fig-4: Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industries

Strategy for Employment Generation

The employment generation relies upon either employment expansion strategy or employment activation strategy. The employment expansion strategy focuses on sustainable growth and development through increasing productivity, supporting innovative entrepreneurship, private sector development, increasing energy generation to meet demand, gender equality, regional connectivity, developing the cities as engine of growth, promoting small scale industries, and micro entrepreneurship. The employment activation strategy emphasizes to improve labour skills endowment in general, paying particular attention to identify specific skill gaps and taking effective steps to fill them. The employment expansion policies are helpful for generating demand for labor, while employment policies are a main source of improving the supply side of labor force.

Keeping in view the thrust of labour supply in the country, the government strategizes to utilize the potential of young labor force by offering different schemes which comes under the umbrella of Youth Development Programme. Another approach by the government to produce capable labour force is the skill development programmes through which new training areas are being introduced under existing training institutes.

Government's Initiatives for Youth

Prime Minister of Pakistan has launched a

Youth Development Program in September 2013 with the aim to provide various opportunities to the youth including skilled education, trainings, employment and scholarships so that they could contribute positively in their fields. Under this program, six schemes have been announced which include Micro Interest Free Loans, Small Business Loans, Youth Training, Youth Skill Development, Fee Assistance and PM's Scheme for Laptops Provision.

The details of employment generation schemes are given below:

Small Business Loans Scheme: This scheme has focused on unemployed youth, especially skilled trained looking for establishing new enterprises. These are generally interest free loans and are offered to all skilled youth interested in establishing themselves as entrepreneurs. Table 12.7 shows the detail of amount distributed among youth for their business.

Interest Free Loan Scheme: The government is determined to provide opportunities to the people so that they could play their effective role in national development. For this purpose, government has provided an option to the youth to set up their own enterprises through Prime Minister's Interest-Free Loan Scheme. The detail of applicants and amount distributed among youth is given below in Table 12.7.

Table 12.7: Prime Minister's Loan Schemes

Prime Ministers' Schemes	No of Applications received.	No of loans approved	Total amount disbursed
i) Small business loan schemes	66,732	15,487	4,408.094 million
ii) Interest free loan scheme	43,967	35,545	729.37 million

Source: Finance Division (ii) Poverty Alleviation Fund

Youth Training Scheme: Under this scheme, young individuals with 16 years of education from recognized institutions will be provided on job training/internships at private and public sector offices.

National internship programme Office placed 3349 interns in phase-V (2012). The last batch has completed internship in April 2015. In 2014-15 Rs. 70 million were allocated for stipend to interns of National Internship Programme. Nearly a sum of Rs. 3,146,710/- expenditure incurred as of April 2015.

Youth Skill Development Scheme: The present government is paying greater attention for the empowerment of youth in the country and launched Prime Minister's youth skill development programme, 2014, which is being implemented by NAVTTC. This programme focuses to produce 25,000 skilled work force to commensurate with needs of local and international market. The duration of this programme is 3 to 6 months and 21,934 trainees have completed their training. In order to achieve the target of 25,000 trainees, further training programmes have been initiated in March, 2015.

Fee Reimbursement Scheme for Students from Less Developed Areas: This scheme was successfully executed and is continued for 2014-15. Reimbursement of fee to around 50,000 students of less developed areas is being carried out this year.

Provision of Laptop Scheme: The aim of this scheme is to enhance the scope of research and quality education in the country and increase the access to information technology. For this purpose the government has distributed 55,697 laptops as of April 2015 among students studying in public sector universities to enhance their research capabilities.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

Skill development is an important area to be focused upon in order to train young people to

meet the needs of emerging market dynamics. Only 64 out of every 1000 citizens in Pakistan have acquired some vocational skill formally or informally. To promote skill development 08 TVET institutes has been developed and upgraded to Centre of Excellence at Lahore, Karachi, Multan, Peshawar and Islamabad.

National Vocational & Technical Training Commission (NAVTTC)

The government has accorded high priority to skill development, acknowledging supply of skilled labour force as a mandatory input in the growth process. The Commission is establishing and promoting linkages among various stakeholders at national as well as International level. NAVTTC is currently finalizing the work-plan for imparting training to 100,000 youth under the TVET Reforms Support Programme in collaboration with GIZ (German Society for International Cooperation). Similarly around 12,500 youth will be trained annually under the Prime Minister's Hunermand Pakistan Programme and President Fanni Maharat Programme in priority areas i.e. Construction, Agriculture (livestock & Dairies), Information Technology and Telecommunication, Hospitality, Paramedics, Services, Light Engineering and Traditional Trades (Cottage Craft).

Prime Minister s Hunermand Pakistan Programme

In the light of Prime Minister s' directions, NAVTTC initiated short term skill development programmes of mostly up to six months duration courses in collaboration with public and private sector training institutes. It covers four priority sectors including: Construction, Agricultural, Information Technology and Telecommunication and Skills for Women. Under this programme 116,294 trainees are trained of which 1,782 trainees were trained during 2013-14.

President s “Fanni Maharat Programme”

Under Presidential directive NAVTTC established 130 vocational training centres in 79 tehsils of Sindh, Punjab, Khber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. Under this programme 37,521 people have been trained till date.

National Training Bureau (NTB)

National Training Bureau (NTB) is implementing some important interventions to expand the TVET Sector through active participation of Skill Development Councils (SDCs), affiliated institutes, NGOs, expanding the base of Trade Testing & Certification/Informal Training through Public-Private Partnership. NTB has entered into agreements with the following foreign companies on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis for setting up the infrastructure and to arrange Training courses in various skills at its Campus in Islamabad.

- a. M/s. Ali Hazza Company- (Saudi Arabia Based Company) for the establishment of additional training facilities at NTB Campus at a cost of Rs. 1.258 billion being invested by the Company for the period of fifteen years. Six Workshops are near completion to train 2,200 trainees annually with facilitates of employment abroad.
- b. M/s MAKCO- (U.K based Company) for training, testing & certification of skilled workers on Public – Private Partnership basis. The Company will establish training workshops and provide machinery/equipment for (i) Carpentry (ii) Masonry (iii) Steel Fixing (iv) Scaffolding and (v) Plumber trades at NTB Campus. Through this program, about 12,000 persons will be trained annually. Testing & Certification will jointly be done by the NTB and the Company. The cost of the project is Rs.195.800 million (total investment by the Company) and its duration is 10 years.

Export of Manpower

Migration process across the globe is interlinked with the international economic and political environment. International migration witnessed several waves of migrant flows resulting from economic development. At present, almost half of the worldwide migrants are economically active in the global economy and playing a

significant role in the development activities of the country.

Presently, Pakistan has a huge and diverse Diaspora sprinkled all over the world. They are either the Pakistani citizens or are Pakistani by origin. The globalization has created a huge opportunity for qualified, trained and technical workers as they are in great demand in almost every continent. Therefore, Pakistani doctors, engineers, pharmacists, nurses, construction workers, urban planners and environmentalists are needed by every country.

Pakistan is one of the largest labour exporting country in the region and huge remittances from the overseas workforce is one of major source of income not only for their families but also for the development of the mother land as well. To further enhance the number and quantity of emigration, Bureau of emigration with other stakeholders is providing technical support to the workers and is making sincere efforts to tap the potential employment opportunities abroad by promoting safe migration along with protecting the rights of emigrants.

During 1971 - 2014 periods, almost 7.8 million Pakistanis proceeded abroad for employment through the Bureau of Emigration. The main concentration of Overseas Pakistanis is in the Middle East 49 percent, Europe 28.2 percent and United States of America 16 percent. More than two thousand licensed Overseas Employment Promoters are perpetually working to procure more and more manpower demands from manpower importing countries. Resultantly, manpower export has increased from 0.622 million in 2013 to 0.752 million in 2014. First six months of 2014-15 has shown much productive in enhancing the manpower abroad. Saudi Arabia being an Islamic state has been an attractive place to work for millions of Pakistani job seekers aiming for employment abroad. The number of workers registered for Saudi Arab has increased from 0.2 million in 2013 to 0.3 million in 2014. Similarly, in 2014 UAE and Malaysia has hired more people as compared to the last year. Table 12.8 presents the detail of workers listed in different countries of the world. It can be observed that UAE and Saudi Arabia are the top most markets for Pakistani manpower. About 50 percent manpower export is towards UAE while more than 37 percent of total manpower export is towards Saudi Arabia. The

majority of workers proceeded abroad are unskilled and semi-skilled.

Table 12.8: Number of Pakistani workers registered abroad.

S.NO	Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	UAE	113,312	156,353	182,630	273,234	350,522
2	Bahrain	5,877	10,641	10,530	9,600	9,226
3	Malaysia	3,287	2,092	1,309	2,031	20,577
4	Oman	37,878	53,525	69,407	47,794	39,793
5	Qatar	3,039	5,121	7,320	8,119	10,042
6	Saudi Arabia	189,888	222,247	358,560	270,502	312,489
7	UK	430	308	183	158	250

Source: Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

These workers are contributing in the development of the economy by sending remittances which is the second largest source of foreign exchange after exports. The increase in the flow of remittances is due to the UAE, Gulf Countries, Saudi Arabian governments' helpful policies to retain all the Pakistani manpower working there. Inflows from Saudi Arabia are the largest source of remittances during 2014-15. This amounted to over \$4.56 billion in July-

April and remittances received in July-April from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) reached at \$3.38 billion. Inflows from the UAE registered the largest increase from any major remittance-sending country during the last ten months. Remittances from the GCC countries and the United Kingdom reached at \$1.75 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, in July-April 2014-15.

Table 12.9: Workers Registered for Overseas Employment During the period 2010-2014 Province Wise

Year	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	Azad Kashmir	N/Area	Tribal Area	Total
2010	1,90,547	31,814	98,222	3,130	22,535	458	16,198	3,62,904
2011	2,28,707	40,171	1,30,119	5,262	33,133	732	18,769	4,56,893
2012	3,41,874	46,607	1,76,349	5,122	38,833	780	29,022	6,38,587
2013	3,33,121	55,608	1,50,418	9,293	40,038	1,190	33,046	6,22,714
2014	3,92,476	89,703	1,67,424	7,258	52,120	2,073	41,412	7,52,466

Source: Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

The comparison among provinces shows that the manpower export is higher from Punjab as compared to other provinces. During 2014, the highest number of workers went abroad was from Punjab 3, 92,476 followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) 1, 67, 424. The situation in other areas of the country is improved as compared to the last year.

However, the government is expecting good opportunities of manpower export during the events of Expo 2020 in Dubai and the FIFA World Cup in Qatar. Moreover, massive new construction plans in Saudi Arabia will also provide opportunities for Pakistani man power. This will decrease not only unemployment rate in the country but also boost up the remittances. The government has established a Grievance Commissioner Cell for Overseas Pakistanis in the Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman)'s

Secretariat. The main objective of this cell is to address the individual and systematic issues of the overseas related to the Federal Government Ministries, Departments, Organizations and Agencies.

Conclusion:

The country has made some progress in the health sector and as a result, health related demographic indicators showed improvement but with slower rate as compared to other neighbouring developing countries. Due to lower progress rate, the country can face food security, energy and environment problem and urban congestion. However, government is well aware of these issues and is making sincere efforts to manage the population growth rate through various population welfare programmes like Family Welfare Centre, Mobile Service Units and Training Centres and through

awareness campaigns. At the same time the government is highly committed to reduce unemployment and has introduced youth schemes to make them efficient entrepreneurs. The employment level in the country has improved and unemployment rate has decreased from 6.2 percent in 2012-13 to 6.0 percent in

2013-14. Further to make the youth of the country more productive, the government has initiated many programmes for their skill development and also is exploring overseas employment opportunities which will not only reduce the unemployment burden in the economy but will also enhance remittances.
