

Review of National and Provincial Budgets of Pakistan 2014-2015

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**The document is and outcome of a project
“Adoption and Implementation of HBW’s Policy and Law in Punjab and Sindh”
by UN Women**

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Forward

HomeNet Pakistan is a network, comprising of membership-based organizations representing the majority of homebased workers across Pakistan. HomeNet Pakistan envisions a society in which home-based workers are ensured visibility, recognition, legal and social protection, and a decent standard of living.

HomeNet Pakistan strives to empower homebased workers across country to realize their legal economic, political, and social rights by strengthening their respective organizations, adopting fair trade practices, resulting in the improvement of their working and living conditions, thus ensuring that home-based workers have security of income and participation in governance related to their concerns.

An estimated 50 million people out of 151 million are currently living below the poverty line in Pakistan and this level is rising sharply. The capacity of the poor to improve their living conditions is constrained by their powerlessness within political and social systems and is linked to inappropriate government policies, no access to information and resources, poor quality of social services, and gender inequality.

It is also increasingly evident that women and girls in poor households bear a disproportionately high share of the burden of poverty. Their greater deprivation is due to a host of factors, including restricted mobility, lack of education and training, lower access to or ownership of resources and assets, and limited access to credit and social services. As a result, Pakistani women have limited participation in decision-making in all spheres of life – from family to state.

This is, however, a vicious circle which persists because women have no say in decisions affecting their economic and social status in the society. Pakistan has a very large informal sector in which 20% growth was recorded in 2007. According to a conservative estimate in 2007, out of \$160 billion size of country's economy, \$32 billion plus is in the informal sector.

HomeNet Pakistan as involved in the policy advocacy for the women in the informal sector has been monitoring the federal and provincial budgets over the period of 6 years with a view to have a critical analysis of the budget allocation for women in the informal sector with a gender lens highlighting the issues of women in home base economy . Based on the findings HomeNet Pakistan intends to develop policy level recommendations for the allocation of resources for the informal sector and specifically for the home based workers. The objective of the study is a critical gender analysis on the budgetary allocations and expenditures in the Federal and Provincial budgets 2014-2015 on a) General Public Services; b) Health, c) Education affairs and services; d) Social Protection and EOBI and e) Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) with special perspective of development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers.

A critical analysis of the Federal and Provincial budget 2014-2015 by Dr Qais Aslam ; informs that in federal budget there is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector,

Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services. There is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Economic Affairs, Environmental protection or Allocations for Housing and Community Amenities. There is no evidence of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health Services Allocations. Despite many initiatives for poor and vulnerable of the country at provincial level, there seems less consideration in the allocation of budget for the needs of the marginalized sectors and home based workers of informal sector are the ones amongst them.

HomeNet Pakistan

2014-2015

Introduction

As the development of Human Rights, Gender Issues as well as Labor issues in both the formal and informal sector have become the main focus of modern economic, social and political literature, it has become increasingly significant for governments to shift their paradigm from traditional ways of spending their budgetary allocations (tax payers money) towards the uplift of their people – the poor, the marginalized, the women and especially all those who are not part of the main stream labor force or the Home based workers in the informal sector.

It is of significantly importance that the standard of living of people who contribute to the GDP growth of an economy, and contribute to the national tax base through indirect taxes (which are more than 75% in Pakistan) but are not registered as labor force because modern system of ‘outsourcing’ of work to informal sector (in order to bypass the labor laws and minimum wage structures by the Industry) should be enhanced through direct measures both of policy as well as of budgetary allocations for women and home based workers in Pakistan.

This study is being conducted in collaboration with UN Women; and Home Net Pakistan. It is a Review of the National and Provincial Budgets of Pakistan for the year 2014-2015 to look into the budgetary allocations and expenditures of the Federal as well as the budgets of the Punjab and Sindh Governments in 2014-2015 as previously done in 2013-2014 for the below mentioned purpose.

Purpose of the Study

The study will be based on critical gender analysis on the budgetary allocations and expenditures in the national and provincial Budgets for the year 2014-2015 with a specific perspective of Informal sector¹, Gender issues and Home Based Workers².

A specific focus on the recommendations from the Budget Review of 2013-2014 needs to be made in order to highlight the allocations from Budgets for the women in the informal sector in the budgets.

¹Informal sector as, absorbs all those that cannot find job elsewhere; lacks proper premises; infrastructure; capital, skills etc.; and experiences low productivity, low price segment in the market, substandard working conditions and low earnings. Further he goes on to state, it can be a source of innovation, creativity, capital saving and production etc. (Jafery, 1997)

²According to ILO, “In Pakistan, out of the total working population, 80 per cent has been engaged in the informal sector of economy and out of those, 50 per cent are women. Among the working women in the informal sector, around 80 per cent are home-based workers, which make a huge proportion of economy of Pakistan. These Home-based women workers (HBWWs) usually belong to the poor, lower or lower middle income background and form various age groups and possess very little or no education at all have any social protection”. (ILO Country Office in Pakistan-SUNGI, 2010)

Objective of the study

Objective of the study are a critical gender analysis on the budgetary allocations and expenditures in the National and Provincial budgets 2014-2015 on a) General Public Services; b) Health, c) Education Affairs And Services; d) Social Protection and EOBi and e) Public Sector Development Program (PSDP); f) Vocational and Training Programs with special perspective of development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers i.e.

- 1) An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services
- 2) An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health.
- 3) An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Education Affairs And Services
- 4) An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection
- 5) An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)

Hypothesis

H1 Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services are insignificant and insufficient

H2 Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health, are insignificant and insufficient

H3 Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Education affairs and services are insignificant and insufficient

H4 Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection are insignificant and insufficient

H5 Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) are insignificant and insufficient

Note: All the above hypothesis have a null hypotheses; i.e. that the H0 Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services, Health, Education affairs and services, Social Protection & EOBI, Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) and Public Sector are significant and sufficient.

Model of the study

$$y = f(x_1; x_2; x_3 \dots a, b, c, \dots n)$$

where a, b, c, ... n are constants 0 (or limitations in the study)

and where y is the dependent variable and

x1; x2; x3 etc are independent variables

Y = Informal Sector, Gender (women) and Home Based Workers

X1 = Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for General Public Services

X2 = Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for Health,

X3 = Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for Education affairs and services,

X4 = Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for Social Protection & EOBI,

X5 = Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)

X6 = Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal and Provincial) for Public Sector Vocational and Training Programs

Methodology of the Study

- 1) The Review of the Budget 2014-2015 will be undertaken through detailed desk review of National and Provincial Budgets, Labor and Economic Surveys; Medium and Short Term Development Framework.

- 2) Focus Group Discussions with women Workers on the current situation; their economic wellbeing and livelihood, budget making process and inclusion of vulnerable groups.
- 3) Key informant interviews with key departments shall also be undertaken.

Limitation of the study

It is a 2 Months study with time restrains, and many other public policy; social and legal aspects of issues on Informal Sector, Gender (women) and Home Based Workers will not be discussed although they might have serious impact on the lives and lively hood of women and men, especially the home based workers and the informal sector in Pakistan.

Overview of the Economy of Pakistan

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2012-2013, “The economy of Pakistan during the last five years grew on average at the rate of 2.9 percent per annum. Real GDP growth for 2012-13 has been estimated at 3.6 percent. Commodity Producing Sector comprises of agriculture and industry accounts for 42.3 percent of GDP during the outgoing fiscal year. Agriculture Sector accounts 21.4 percent of GDP. Livestock share in agriculture is 55.4 percent. The important crops account for 25.24 percent of agricultural value added and registered a growth of 2.3 percent. Cotton Ginning has a 2.91 percent share in overall agriculture sector. Industrial sector contains 20.9 percent of GDP having sub sectors: manufacturing, construction, mining & quarrying and electricity and gas distribution. Manufacturing Sector has 13.2 percent share in GDP. Small scale manufacturing growth rate is estimated at 8.2 percent. Services Sector has 57.7 percent share in GDP and has emerged as the main driver of economic growth. The Services sector has registered a growth rate of 3.7 percent in 2012-13. The per capita income in Rupee term has increased to Rs131,543 per annum” (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2013) or almost Rs. 11Thousand per month, which is Rs. 365 per day.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-2014; The Pakistan “GDP growth accelerated to 4.14 percent in 2014-2015, against the growth of 3.7 percent recorded in the same period last year”³.It further states that “the agriculture sector grew at the rate of 2.12 percent against the growth of 2.88 percent in the last year. The industrial sector expanded by 5.84 percent against the growth of 1.37 percent in last year, while large scale manufacturing posted a growth of 5.31 percent against the growth of 4.08 percent last year. The services sector grew at 4.29 percent as compared to 4.85 percent in last year”. The per capita income in 2013-2014 was US \$ 1386.2 or Rs. 138,620⁴ per annum, which is Rs. 11551.7 per month or Rs. 385.0 per day with a Consumer Price Index (CPI) / inflation growing at 7% per annum.(Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2013-2014)

³Recently as reported in the press reports suggest that the IMF has placed the growth rate of Pakistan at 3.1% rather than 4.1%.

⁴@ exchange rate of Rs. 100 to 1 US \$

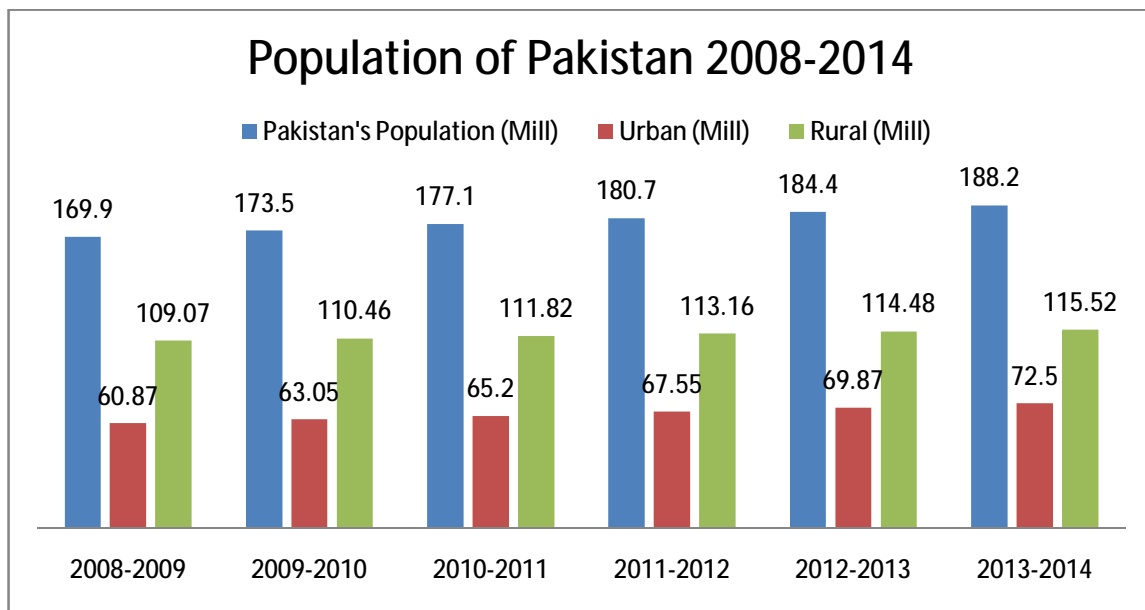
Population of Pakistan, Formal & Informal labor Force

Table 1 Pakistan's Population in Million people

	Pakistan's Population (Mill)	Urban (Mill)	Rural (Mill)
2008-2009	169.9	60.87	109.07
2009-2010	173.5	63.05	110.46
2010-2011	177.1	65.2	111.82
2011-2012	180.7	67.55	113.16
2012-2013	184.4	69.87	114.48
2013-2014	188.2	72.50	115.52

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013& 2014-2015, Economic & Social Indicators

Fig 1 Population of Pakistan 2008-2014



Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2012-2013& 2014-2015, Economic & Social Indicators

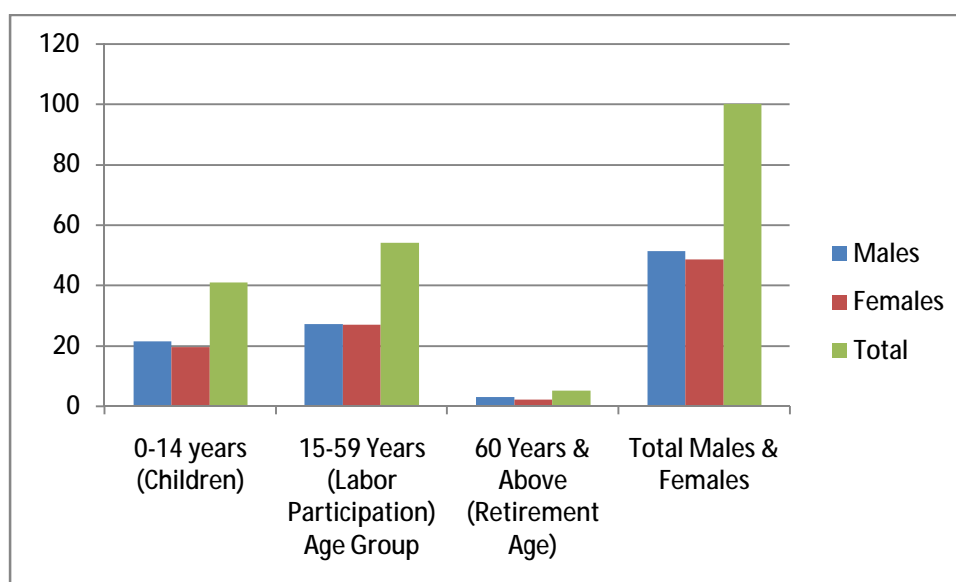
Pakistan Population has reached 188.2 million and 56 % of this population is youth as per Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-2014

Table 2 Population by age group 2012-2013 in Percentage

Population by age group 2012-2013 In Percentage	Males	Females	Total
0-14 years (Children)	21.37	19.49	40.86
15-64 Years (Labor Participation) Age Group	27.07	26.98	54.05
60 Years & Above (Retirement Age)	2.91	2.18	5.09
Total Population - Males & Females	51.35	48.65	100

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-2014 Table 12.2

Fig 2 Population by Age Group 2012-2013 in Percentage



Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2013-2014

Table 2 and Fig 2 show that in 2012-2013 51.35 % of the population of Pakistan of 188. 2 Million People were males, and 48.65 % were females. Out of this 21.37 % of males and 19.49 % of females were children below the age of 14 years and were not part of official labor force, also 2.91% males and 2.18% of females – a total of 5.09% of the population were above the age of 60 and should have retired officially; i.e. a total of almost 46% of the population is not considered labor force, while 54% of the population – almost half of which were women (27% each) were between the age of 15 and 59 are adult labor force which comes to 101.63 million people out of which 51 million males and 50.63 million are females. “According to Labor Force Surveys 2013-2014 Pakistan has 59.74 million Labor Force, out of which 56.01 are employed with unemployment of 3.73 million. Labor Force in agricultural sector decreased to 43.7 percent, while that in manufacturing sector increased to 14.1 percent. Which also shows that total unemployment has increased, so has the unemployment in rural areas to 6.2 per cent, but

unemployment in urban areas has remained stable at 8.8 percent in 2012-2013”. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2013-2014), this leaves about 42 million adult population not registered as labor force and can be assumed that in total (unregistered plus unemployed) there are 45.62 million⁵ adult people as home based workers. Economic Survey 2013-2014 also states that “Informal sector generates 73.6% of the labor force as compared to the formals sectors” in Pakistan.

As per Economic Survey 2013-2014, “the Government has started a number of schemes for creating livelihood opportunities for unemployed youth in the country. The programs include Interest Free Loan Scheme, Business Loan Scheme, Youth Training Scheme, Youth Skill Development, Provision of Laptop, Scheme, Fee Re-imbursement Scheme for the students from the less develop areas”.(Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2013-2014)

Interviews of a Few Home Based Workers

The researcher conducted interviews of nine home based female workers in respect to the current study and as per mandate of the study objectives. Following are the particulars of these respondents and their answers to the queries by the researcher:

Sr. No	Name of the Respondent	Age of the Respondent (in years)	Type of Work of the Home Based Worker	Per Day Earning of The Home Based Worker (in Rupees)	Per Day Expenditure on Work (in Rupees)
1.	Asmat Kareem	31	Tailoring	300-500	200
2.	Noor Afshan	35	Tailoring	200	100
3.	Kishwar Bano	37	Jewelry and Tailoring – Finishing Touches to ready Made Garments	150-200	40-50
4.	Razia Nasar	46	What Ever (Different) work that is available that day	50-100	(NIL) Paid by Middlemen
5.	Munazaha Ashak	30	Tailoring	150-200	50-80
6.	Samina Farooque	48	Tailoring	85-100	(Nil) Paid by Middlemen
7.	Zia-ul-Qamar	45	Finishing Touches to Ready Made Garments	200	65
8.	Koon	21	Finishing Touches to Ready Made Garments	100-150	50-80
9.	Mariam Bibi	60	Seasonal Worker	200-250	40

⁵101.63 - 59.74 + 3.73 = 45.62

To the Question: How are the family expenses met?

The answer by all nine respondents was that parents and other family members contribute to the monthly household expenditure;

To the Question: What happens to the home-based worker's income?

The answer by all the nine respondents was that it is added to the family's income;

To the Question: What are the problems faced by them in regards to their being home-based workers?

They collectively answered that all of them are in debt and at the beginning of each pay day they pay back their previous debts and then till the end of the month they accumulate new ones;

To the Question: What other problems they face in their professional capacity?

All of them answered that the biggest problem that they face was lack of electricity and frequent (almost after every hour) load management (load shedding) when power is switched off by the grid and their work suffers; also all of them answered that while power supply is interrupted and they get less and less electricity, the power tariffs and subsequently their monthly electricity bills and increasing and they do get inflated bills which tend to reduce their monthly income and household expenditure on food and life style of the poor family. They did add that they eat meat only once a month as food items and items of daily usage are getting more and more expensive by the day while their incomes and payments are either stagnant or tend to reduce as they do not have bargaining powers over the middlemen who bring them work.

To the Question: Did they send their children to school?

They all responded with a yes and added that their children want to government schools which lacked facilities and teachers but were cheap comparative to private schools (with relatively better educational facilities).

To the Question: Did they get any support from BISF (Benazir Income Support Fund)?

The collective answer was in the negative (No);

To the Question: Did they get any support from *Aisyana* Housing Scheme of the Government?

The collective answer was in the negative (No);

To the Question: Did they get any support as food subsidy from the government or had any ration cards support?

The collective answer was in a negative (No);

To the Question: Did they get any subsidy or support from the Utility Stores in Pakistan?

The collective answer was in a negative;

To the Question: Did they get any help or support from Government hospitals or dispensaries?

The answer by the respondents was that they only got free medicines from government medical system and that also half the medicines that the doctor prescribed and never the more expensive ones, but only common cold or headache medicines etc. were available for them free of costs at the government health care system.

To the Question: What (if any) support or help did they get or expect from the Federal and Provincial Budgets?

The answers were that they only found increase in prices during to budgetary allocations and revenues; there were no quality public transport and to catch a Metro bus from different areas of Lahore and its suburbs, they had to pay more on different forms of public transport where fares were increasing rapidly; there was no financial help for them in the budgetary allocations that had influenced their lifestyles directly or indirectly and no other help from the government in legal or institutional terms what so ever.

To the Question: Any suggestions for the government, its policy makers and the budget in particular?

Respondents No. 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 replied that the government should help bring down inflation and prices of daily usages in particular and wanted their purchasing power of their income to increase rather than decrease over time.

Respondent No. 2 wanted the electricity tariffs and load shedding to be reduced and added that the government should built more dams for water storage and electricity generation.

Respondent No. 3 stressed that there is no justice in the system and the government policy should concentrate on both economic as well as legal justice through its enforcement machinery.

Respondent No. 6 wanted that travel fares for their daily commuting should be reduced;

While Respondent No. 9 suggested that a minimum food package on subsidized rates should be given against some ration cards for the poor on the utility stores in order to cut down on the basic expenses of the working community which cannot make their two ends meet under the present circumstances.

The Researcher interviewed Director Punjab Social Welfare Department, Lahore relating to the issue at hand who was very cooperative and supportive and got the following response:

According to the Director, the Social Welfare Department has a supportive Role towards the government and the society in the Province of the Punjab.

The Director responded that “No gender based responsive distinction is made in the Budgetary call letters irrespective in both the Federal as well as the Provincial Budgets therefore exact analysis cannot be made in respect to the gender sensitivity of the budget expenditure”. The Director however added that ‘in 2007-2008 an attempt was made to make Gender sensitivity as part of the budgetary documents but this exercise was not realized to date”. The Director also stressed that “no distinction can be made in the current expenditure side, but only on the development side expenditure can be seen as more gender sensitive or labor sensitive”. The Director further added that “interventions for both men and women are in place in all Punjab Departments” He added that relating to the particular issues the women Welfare Department, the labor Department as well as the Finance Department can shed better (figurative) light on the issue”. Further The Director Social Welfare concluded that “his department has envisaged interventions in three *Tasils* called *Mini-Sanat Zar* which have been approved in the current fiscal year for the Punjab as supplementary initiatives for home based workers with the help of HOMENET, Pakistan and after evaluation of these initiatives the Provincial Government would then carry forward such projects in the entire province

Federal Budget 2014-2015

According to the Federal Budget of Pakistan 204-2015, the budget has the following salient features: “The total outlay of budget 2014-15 is Rs 4,302 billion which is 7.9 percent higher than the 2013-2014 Budget. The overall expenditure during 2014-15 has been estimated at Rs 4,302 billion, out of which the current expenditure is Rs 3,463 billion and development expenditure is Rs 839 billion. Current expenditure has been estimated to be higher than the revised estimates for 2014-2015 by 8.3%, while development expenditure lower by 2.4%.The share of current expenditure in total budgetary outlay for 2014-15 is 80.5%. The expenditure on General Public Services is estimated at Rs 2,543 billion which is 73.4% of the current expenditure. The size of Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) for 2014-15 is Rs 1,175 billion. The other development expenditure outside PSDP for 2014-15 has been estimated at Rs 162 billion”. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

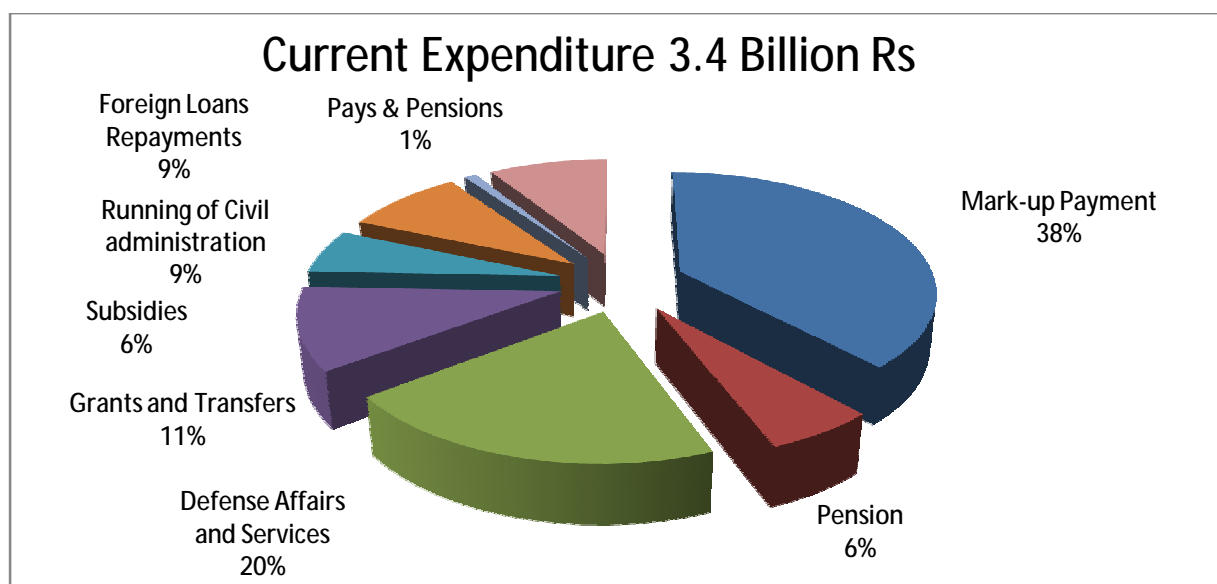
Summary of the Federal Current Expenditure is as following:

Table 3Summary of Federal Current Expenditure2014-2015

	Summary of Federal Current Expenditure2014-2015	In Billion Rs	%-age of the Current Expenditure
I.	Mark-up Payment	1.3	38%
II.	Pension	0.2	6%
III.	Defense Affairs and Services	0.7	20%
IV.	Grants and Transfers	0.37	11%
V.	Subsidies	0.2	6%
VI.	Running of Civil administration	0.3	9%
VII.	Pays &Pensions	0.03	1%
VIII.	Foreign Loans Repayments	0.3	9%
	Total Current Expenditure	3.4	100%

Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Fig 3 Breakup in percentages the Current accounts of the Federal Budget 2014-2015



Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

The above table 3 and figure 3 shows that 38% of the Current Federal Budgetary Expenditure 2014-2015 will be spent on Markup payments of Federal Government Debt; 20 % on Defense Affairs and Services; 11 % on Grants and Transfers to Provinces; 9 % each on Repayments of Foreign Loans and Running of civil administration: 7 % (6% plus 1 %) on civil and military pensions and 6% on subsidies.

According to the Budgetary Document 2014-2015, “The bulk of expenditure falls under General Public Service. The expenditure against this head has been budgeted at Rs 2,543,334 million for 2014-15, which is 73.4% of current expenditure; whereas 20.2% has allocated for Defense Affairs and Services, and 2.5% for Public Order and Safety Affairs”. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

The breakup of the current expenditure of the Federal Government is as follows:

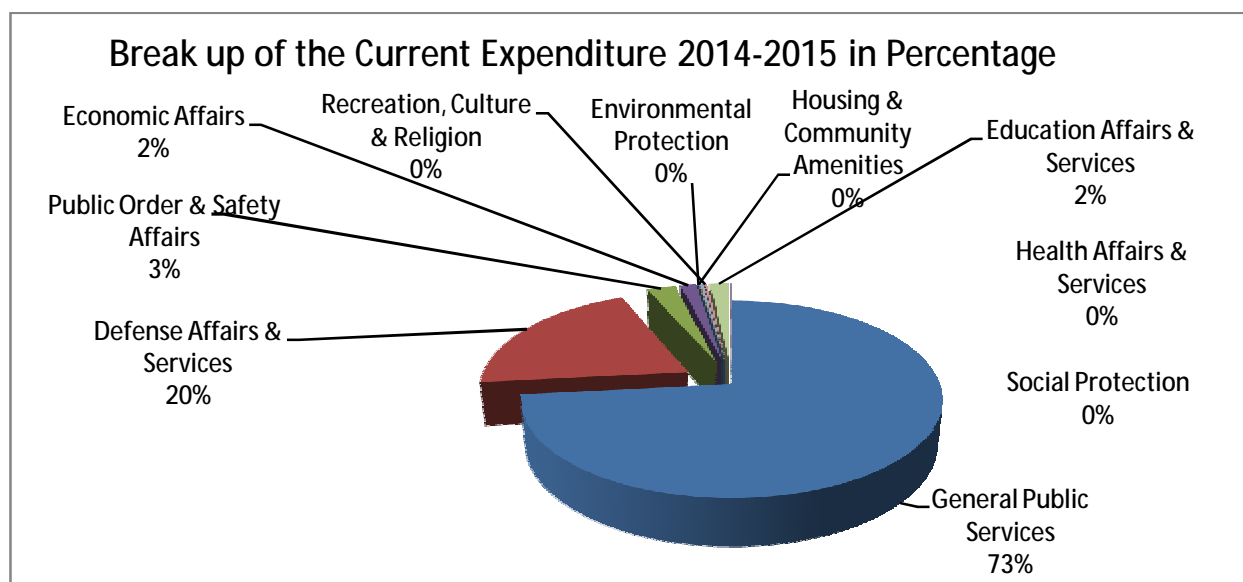
Table 4 Breakup of Federal Current expenditure 2013-2014 Rs in billion

	Current Expenditure in Federal Budget 2014-2015.	in Billion Rs	In %-age to the Current Expenditure
1.	General Public Services	2.54	73%
2.	Defense Affairs & Services	0.7	20%
3.	Public Order & Safety Affairs	0.09	3%

4.	Education Affairs & Services	0.06	2%
5.	Economic Affairs	0.05	2%
6.	Health Affairs & Services	0.01	0%
7.	Recreation, Culture & Religion	0.01	0%
8.	Housing & Community Amenities	0.002	0%
9.	Social Protection	0.0016	0%
10.	Environmental Protection	0.001	0%
	Total Current Expenditure 2014-2015	3.4646	100

Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Fig 4 Breakup of Federal Current expenditure 2013-2014 Rs in percentage



Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

As per Table 4 and Fig. 4 the bulk of the Current expenditure (Rs. 2.54 billion or 73%) will be spent upon General Public Services, followed by Defense Affairs and Services (Rs. 0.7 Billion or 20%) or a total of 93% of the Current Account allocations. Another 3% (Rs. 0.9 billion) would be spent on Public Order and Safety and 2% each on Education Affairs (Rs. 0.6 Billion) and Services as well as on Economic Affairs (Rs. 0.5 Billion). The above heads and services would have an allocation to almost 100% of the Current accounts in 2014-2015. Health Affairs & Services (Rs. 0.01 Billion); Recreation, Culture & Religion (Rs. 0.01 Billion); Housing & Community Amenities (Rs. 0.002 Billion); Social Protection (Rs. 0.0016 Billion) and

Environmental Protection (Rs. 0.001 Billion) would have allocations of almost near zero percent (an insignificant amount) each of the current expenditures.

1. An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services

According to the Budgetary document 2014-2015, “Under the head of General Public Service, the major portion goes to executive & legislative organs, financial, fiscal and external affairs. At Rs 2,119,013 million, this component forms 83.3% of the allocation for General Public Service. The main heads of expenses are Servicing of Domestic Debt, Foreign Loans Repayment and Others. Transfer payments constitute another important item”. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

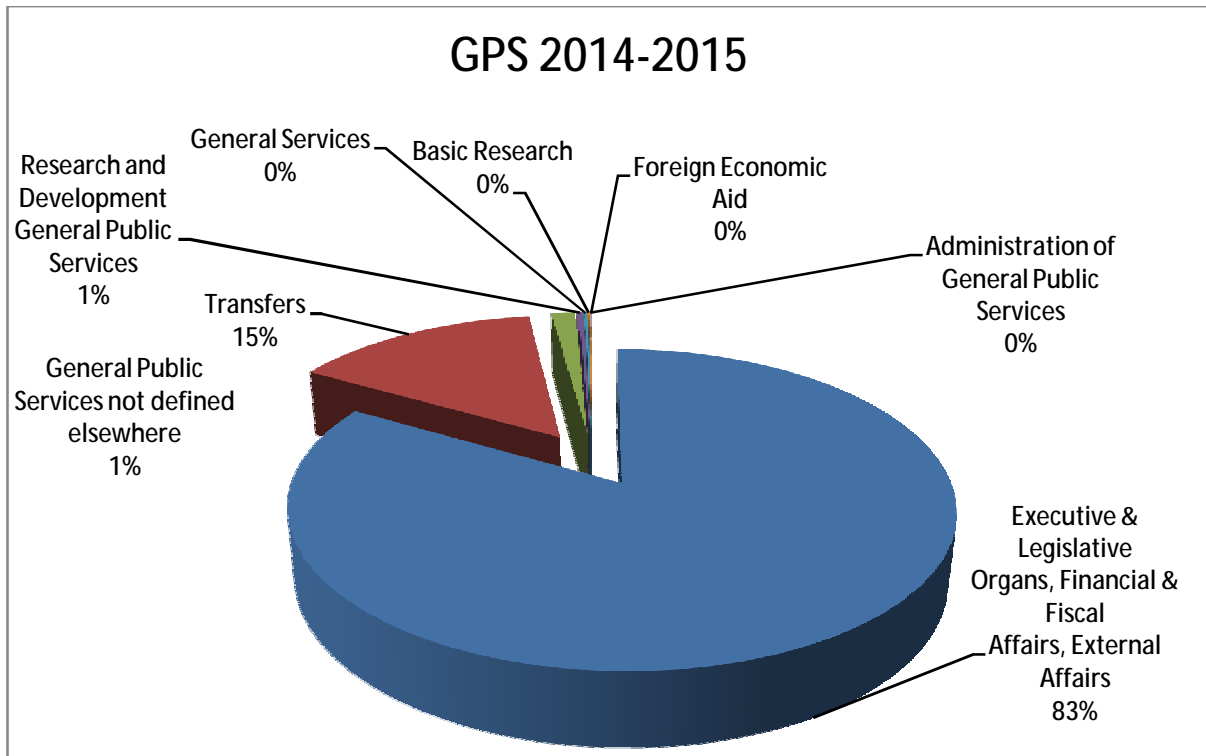
The breakup of the GPS is as follows:

Table 5 Breakup of GPS in Federal Budget 2014-2015 in Million Rs

	GPS in Federal Budget 2013-2014 in Million Rs.	2,543.3	100%
1	Executive & Legislative Organs, Financial & Fiscal Affairs, External Affairs	2,119.0	83%
2	Transfers	370.8	15%
3	General Public Services not defined elsewhere	34.3	1%
4	Research and Development General Public Services	9.0	1%
5	General Services	5.1	0%
6	Basic Research	3.0	0%
7	Administration of General Public Services	2.0	0%
8	Foreign Economic Aid	0.1	0%

Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Fig 5 Breakup of GPS in Federal Budget 2014-2015 in percentage



Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Table 5 and Fig 5 show that 83% of the GPS will be spent on Executive & Legislative Organs, financial & Fiscal Affairs as well as External affairs (Rs. 2119.0Million) another 15 % will be spent on Transfers (Rs. 370.8Million) which amounts to 98% of the GPS in 2014-2015. 1% each would be spent upon General Public Services not defined elsewhere (Rs. 34.3 Million) and Research & Development in General public Services (Rs. 9.0 Million) all of which would amount to near 100% of the GSP. Almost near zero percent (an insignificant amount) would be spent upon General Services(Rs. 5.1 Million); Basic Research(Rs. 3.0 Million); Administration of General Public Services(Rs. 2.0 Million); and on Foreign Economic Aid(Rs. 1.0 Million).The rest are insignificantly placed. There is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services

Major share of Rs. 20,523 million or 43.1% of the allocations for Economic Affairs (Rs. 47,585 million which is only 1.37% of the Current expenditure) goes to Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry and Foods and Fisheries. Rs. 10,692 million (22.5%) is allocated for General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs. Rs. 10,530 million (22.1%) are for Construction and Transport. Rs. 2,502 million (5.3%) are for Communications. Rs. 1,276 million (2.7%) are for Mining and Manufacturing, and Rs 671 million (1.3%) for Fuel and Energy. Another Rs. 1391 million (3.0%) are for other economic purposes not mentioned. Allocations for Environment Protection are Rs 936 million (0.027% of the current expenditure), all of which would be spent on water

waste management. Allocations for Rs 2012 million (0.058% of the current expenditure) are for Housing and community amenities, all of which would be spent on Community Development. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015) There is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Economic Affairs, Environmental protection or Allocations for Housing and Community Amenities.

2. An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health.

Total of Rs. Rs 10,017 million (0.23% of the Federal Budgetary outlay and 0.29% of the current expenditures allocations) have been allocated for Health services, out of which Rs. 8,306 Million (83%) are for Hospital Services. Rs 1,255 million (12.5%) are for Health Administration, Rs 356 million (3.5%) for Public Health Services and another Rs. 100 million (almost 1%) for Medical Products, Appliances and Equipment. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015) There is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health Services Allocations

3. An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Education Affairs and Services

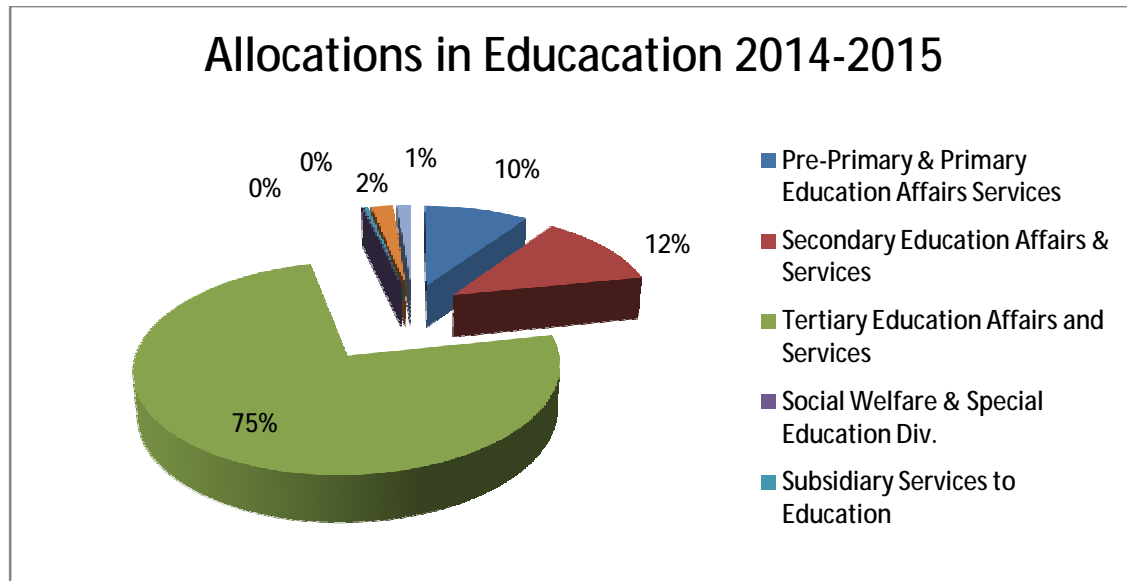
A total of Rs. 64,014 million (1.48% of the Federal Budgetary outlay & 1.84% of the Current expenditures allocations) have been allocated for Educational services in 2014-2015. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Table 6 Allocations in Education Services Federal Budget 2014-2015 in Million Rs.

	Allocations in Education Services Federal Budget 2013-2014	Rs. In Mill
	EDUCATION AFFAIRS AND SERVICES	64,014
1	Pre-Primary & Primary Education Affairs Services	6,079
2	Secondary Education Affairs & Services	7,873
3	Tertiary Education Affairs and Services	47,693
4	Social Welfare & Special Education Div.	75
5	Subsidiary Services to Education	232
6	Administration	1,275
7	Education Affairs, Services not elsewhere classified	787

Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Fig 6 Allocations in Education Services Federal Budget 2014-2015



Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Table 6 & Fig 6 show that 75% (Rs.64,014 million) of the Federal Budget allocations on Educational services are for Higher (Tertiary) education in the country; 12% for Secondary education and another 10% for Pre-primary education; while 2% are for administration in education and 1% Education services not elsewhere specified. Social Welfare & Special Education Division and Subsidiary Services to Education have near zero percent (insignificant) allocations of Rs. 75 million and Rs. 232 million respectively. How much of these allocations are specifically for women and for men is not specified in the budget allocations.

4. An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 (Federal) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection

Social protection has been allocated Rs 1,691 million in the budget 2014-2015 (0.04% of the Federal Budgetary outlay & 0.05% of the current expenditures allocations) out of which Rs. 1,210 million 71.6% are allocated for administration and only Rs. 481 million 28.4% are allocated for other unspecified purposes in the social protection program and can be assumed that the discretion of the administrator is in favor of the needy and the helpless which might include poor women and home based workers, **which comes to 0.01% of the Federal Budget 2014-2015.** (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

5. An analysis of Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 (Federal) for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)

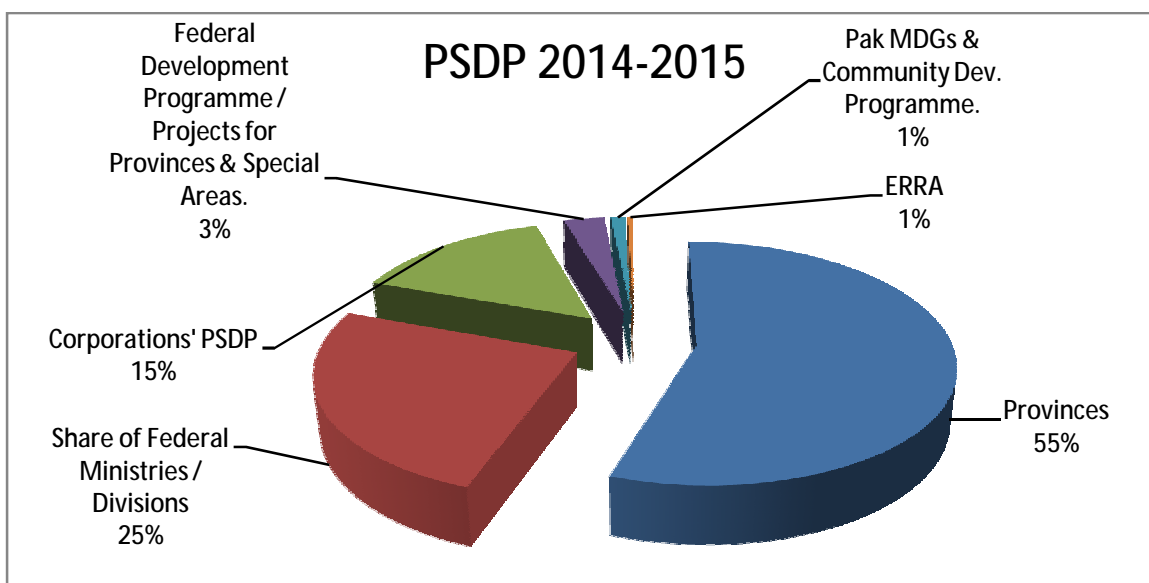
Federal Budgetary expenditure on Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) are envisaged at Rs 1,175 billion, which is 27.3% of the Federal Budget 2014-2015. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Table 7 PSDP 2014-2015 Rs. In Million

	Total National PSDP 2014-2015	1,175,000
I.	Provinces	650,000
II.	Share of Federal Ministries / Divisions	296,324
III.	Corporations' PSDP	175,176
IV.	Federal Development Programme / Projects for Provinces & Special Areas.	36,000
V.	Pak MDGs & Community Dev. Programme.	12,500
VI.	ERRA	5000
VII.	Special Programmes.	0.0
VIII.	New Development Initiatives	0.0
IX.	Estimated Operational Shortfall	0.0

Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Fig 7 PSDP of Federal Government of Pakistan 2014-2015



Source: (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015)

Table 7 and Fig 7 shows that Rs. 650 billion or 55% of the PSDP is allocated for the Provinces; Rs. 296.3 billion or 25% is allocated for Federal Ministries & Divisions; Rs. 175.2 or 15% for Corporations; Rs. 36.0 billion or 3% of Federal Programs in Provinces and Special areas; and only Rs.12.5 billion or 1% for Pakistan Millennium Development Goals and Community Development Programmes and also only Rs 0.5billion or 0.04% for ERRA. There is no allocation in PSDP 2014-2015 for Special Programmes; New Development Initiatives or Estimated Operational Shortfall etc. There is no mention of development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) of the Federal Budget 2014-2015.

Other development expenditure comprises development expenditure of the Federal Government outside the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) would be Rs 161,813 or 0.37% of the Federal Budget 2014-2015. This would be spent on Benazir Income Support Programme Rs. 97,150 million; Rs 21,000 million for Prime Minister's Schemes like Prime Minister's Interest Free Loan Scheme Prime Minister's Business Loan Scheme Prime Minister's Fee Reimbursement Scheme for Less Developed Areas Prime Minister's Youth Training Scheme Prime Minister's Youth Skill Development Scheme Prime Minister's Scheme for Provision of Laptops Prime Minister's Housing Scheme, SME Business Support Fund Strategic Trade Policy Framework Textile Policy 2009-14 Prime Minister's Interest Free Loan Scheme Crop Loan Insurance Scheme Relief, Rehabilitation Reconstruction and Security of IDPs Provision for Misc. Dev. Exp. outside PSDP Provision for New Budgetary Measures Subsidy to TCP for Import of Urea Fertilizer Pakistan Development Fund Citizen Damage Compensation Programme Grants for Reconstruction of Afghanistan Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) etc. (Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, 2014-2015) But there is no mention of development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Other development expenditure comprises development expenditure of the Federal Government outside the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).

Punjab Budget 2014-2015 and the allocations for informal sector

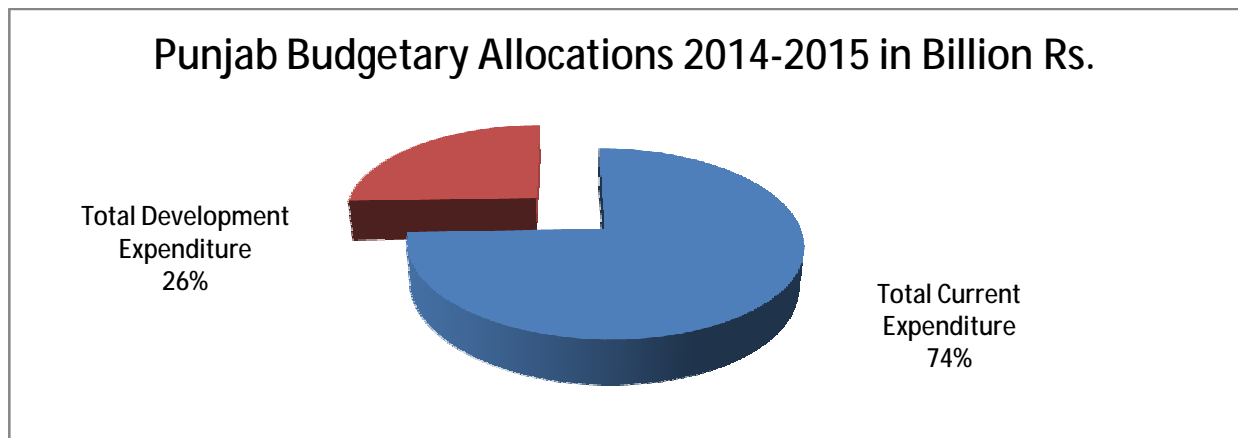
In 2014-2015, total financial outlay of the government of the Punjab has been estimated at Rs. 1349.4 billion; Out of which current expenditure is Rs.1004.4 billion (74%); and development expenditure at Rs. 345.0 Billion. (26%)(Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Table8 Punjab Budget 2014-15 in Billion Rs

Punjab Budget 2014-2015	Billion Rs.
Current Revenue Expenditure	699.95
Current Capital Expenditure	304.45
Total Current Expenditure	1004.4
Total Development Expenditure	345.0
Total Punjab Budgetary Allocations	1349.4

Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Fig 8 Punjab Budget 2014-15 in Billion Rs



Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

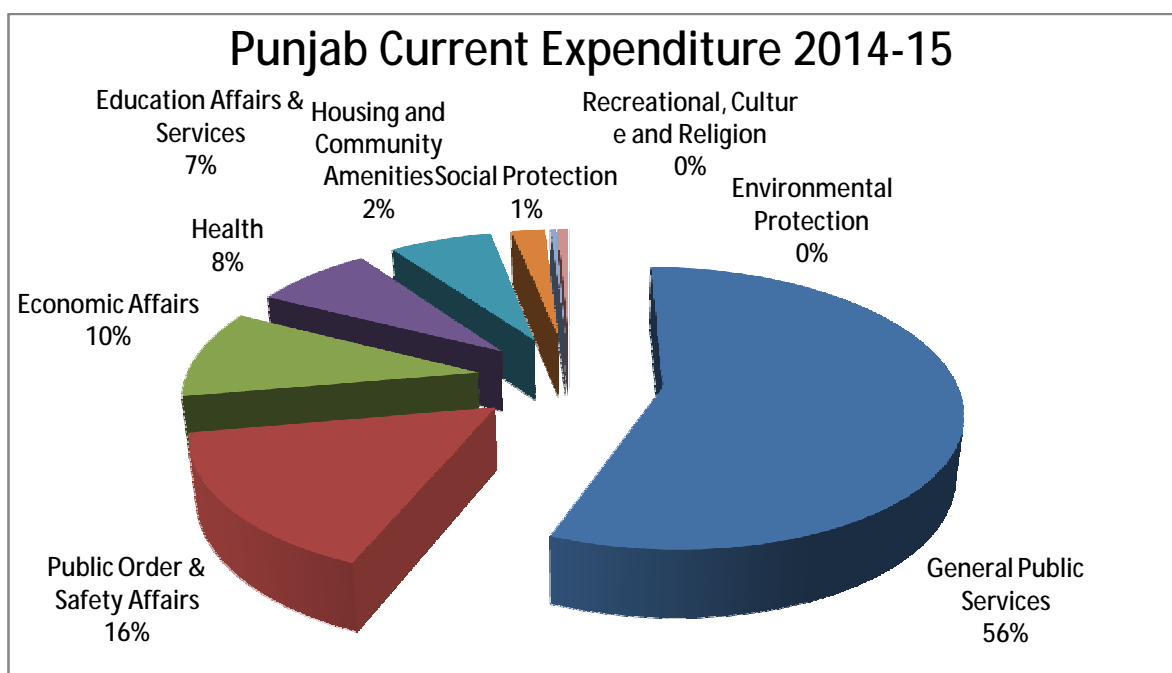
Table 9 Current Expenditure of Punjab Budget 2014-2015 in Rs. Billion

Punjab Budget 2014-2015	Rs. In Billion	Percentage of Current Expenditure
Current Revenue Expenditure (Gross)	699.95	100%
General Public Services	392.45	56.0
Public Order & Safety Affairs	113.21	16.0
Economic Affairs	71.76	10.0
Health	53.75	8.0
Education Affairs & Services	46.71	7.0

Housing and Community Amenities	15.13	2.0
Social Protection	4.47	1.0
Recreational, Culture and Religion	2.33	0.3
Environmental Protection	0.14	0.02

Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Fig 9 Current Revenue Expenditure (Gross) of Punjab Budget 2014-2015 in Percentage



Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

The Table 9 & fig 9 shows that Question can be asked as to how would the provincial government of the Punjab with the largest population in Pakistan implement its welfare programs for the population when it will spend a total of Rs. 122.55 billion or a mere 17.5 percent of the current Revenue Expenditure on Education, Health, Culture, Social and Environmental protection. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014) Some of it might be spent on women, but not specifically on Gender Issues, or Home Based Workers.

1) An analysis of Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services

Out of Rs. 392.45 billion on General Public Services - Rs. 261.22 billion (66.56 %) on Transfers; Rs. 128.74 billion (32.8 %) have been allocated to Executive & Legislative Organs, Financial & Fiscal Affairs; Rs. 2.5 billion (0.64%) on General services. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Therefore, Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services which is 56 % of the Current Expenditure in The Punjab is zero.

It should also be pointed out that in the Punjab - Rs. 0.16 billion would be spent on Local Government and Community Development Department; - Rs. 42 million on Government Contribution to Group Insurance; - Rs. 236.3 would be allocated to District Governments; - Rs. 6.5 million would be spent on the implementation of *Jinnah Abadis*; - Rs 24.1 million to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; - Rs. 2.0 million for expenditure on Maintenance Allowance to Ex-Rulers as well as for tribes in D G Khan and Rajanpur; - Rs. 0.87 billion on Child Protection Bureau; - Rs. 0.41 on General Economic, Commercial & Labor Affairs; Rs. 0.17 billion on General Labor Affairs which would include Administration of Labor and Human Resource Department (Rs.30.2 million); Directorate of Labor Welfare (Rs.115.0 million) and minimum wage board (RS. 8.1 million). (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

In the Punjab Budget 2014-2015 - Rs. 0.15 billion were allocated to Housing and Community Amenities, out of which 0.45 billion are for Housing Development and Rs 0.23 billion for low cost housing. Rs 4.6 billion are for community development all of which would be spent on Rural Works Program. It should be noted that the major amount -almost Rs. 4 billion) is for Provincial Directorate; Rs 0.3 billion for District Staff and only Rs 0.4 billion for Directorate of *Katchi Abadis*. Also Rs. 1.2 billion is allocated for Public Health Administration. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

2) An analysis of Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health.

In 2014-2015 Government of The Punjab would spend Rs. 53.75 Billion on Health Services. Out of which Rs. 48.05 billion would be spent on Hospital Services – almost all Rs 47.45 billion (88.28%) on General Hospital Services and Rs.0.6 billion (1.1%) on Special Hospital services in the Punjab; Rs. 0.54 billion (1.0%) would be spent on Population Welfare measures General administration; Rs. 5.7 Billion (10.6%) on Health Department's Administration; . (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014). Therefore, Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health Services which is 8 % of the Current Expenditure **is zero**.

3) An analysis of Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Education affairs and services

In the Punjab 2014-2015 Rs. 46.71 billion are envisaged for Education services, which is 6.7% of the Current Revenue Expenditure and 3.5% of the entire Budget of the Punjab 2014-2015. Out of this 46.71 billion for education services, 1.0 billion (2.1%) is for Pre.& Primary Education

Affair Services; Rs. 19.0 billion (40.7%) for Secondary Education Affairs and Services; Rs. 4.8 billion (10.3%) for Higher Education; Rs. 23.0 billion (49.2%) for Tertiary Education Affairs and Services; Rs. 4.1 billion (8.8%) for Professional Education; and another Rs. 1.4 billion (3%) for Higher Education in the Punjab. Also Rs. 4.5 billion (9.6%) would be spent on Social Protection in Education Rs 3.2 billion (6.8%) are for administrative purposes and only Rs. 0.4 billion (0.85%) for relief Measures. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014) No money in the Punjab education expenditure has been specifically allocated for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Education Affairs and Services, although it is assumed that a part of the expenditure spent on schools and colleges as well as on teachers would be on women education in the province, but has not been specifically defined in the document.

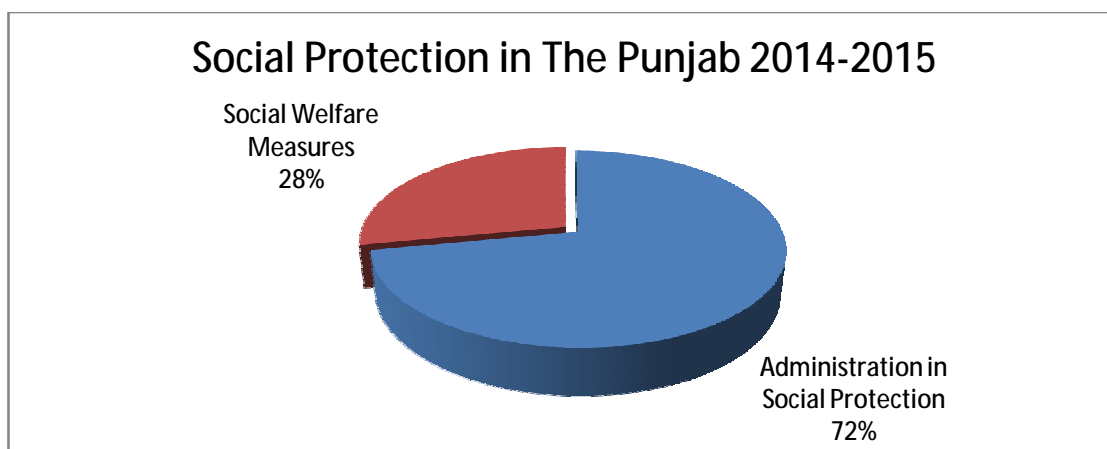
4) An analysis of Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection

**Table 10 Social Protection in The Punjab Current Revenue Expenditure 2014-2015
Rs. in Billion**

Social Protection Rs. in Billion	4.47
Administration in Social Protection (72%)	3.22
Social Welfare Measures (28%)	1.25

Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

**Fig 10 Social Protection in the Punjab Current Revenue Expenditure 2014-2015
in Rs Billion**



Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

In the Punjab Budget Current Expenditures 2014-2015 Rs. 4.5 billion are envisaged for Social Protection which is 0.64% of the Current Revenue Expenditure and 3.3% of the entire Budget of

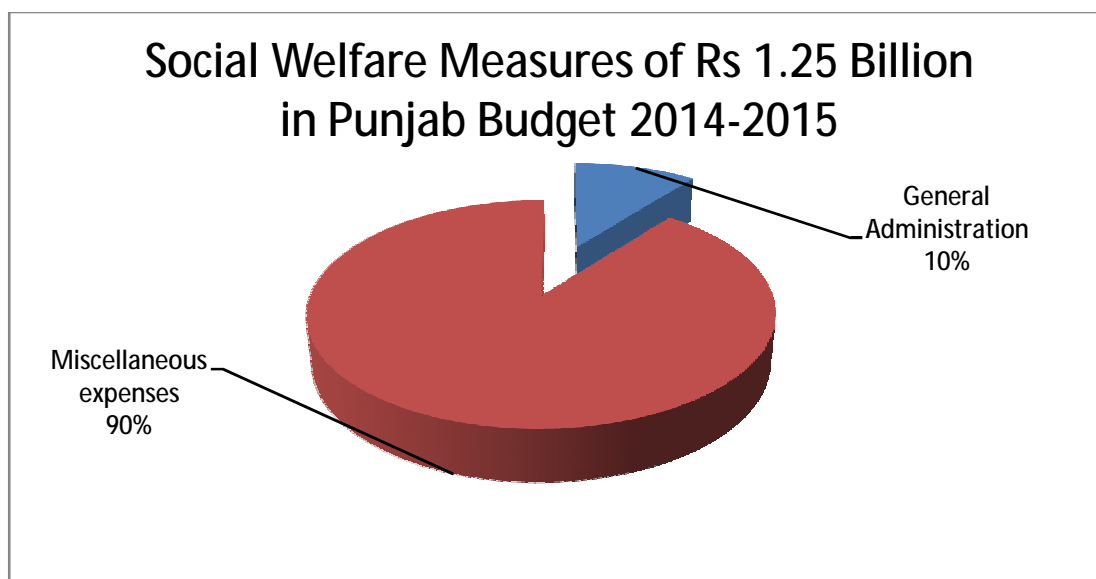
the Punjab 2014-2015. Almost Also Rs. 1.25 billion are envisaged for Social Welfare Measures (which is 0.18% of the Current Revenue Expenditure and 0.01% of the entire Budget of the Punjab 2014-2015 and 28% of the Social Protection allocations and the rest 72% on Administration of Social Protection); Out of the Social Protection of Rs. 4.5 billion- Rs 0.06 billion (1.4%) will be spent on the administration of Directorate of Social Welfare, Women Development and *Bait-ul-Maal* and nil on Directorate of Women Development Punjab. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Table 11 Social Welfare Measures in the Punjab 2014-2015 in Billion Rs

	Social Welfare Measures in The Punjab 2014-2015 in Billion Rs.	1.25	100%
I	General Administration (10%)	0.13	
1	Social Welfare Women Development & <i>Bait-ul-Mal</i> Department;	0.02	1.6%
2	<i>Zakat and Ushr</i> Department	0.02	1.6%
3	Women Development in the Punjab	0.09	7.2%
II	Miscellaneous expenses (90%)	1.12	
4	Social Services & Community Development	0.55	44%
5	D.G. Women Development Punjab	0.55	44%
6	Punjab Social Services Board, Lahore	0.02	1.6%

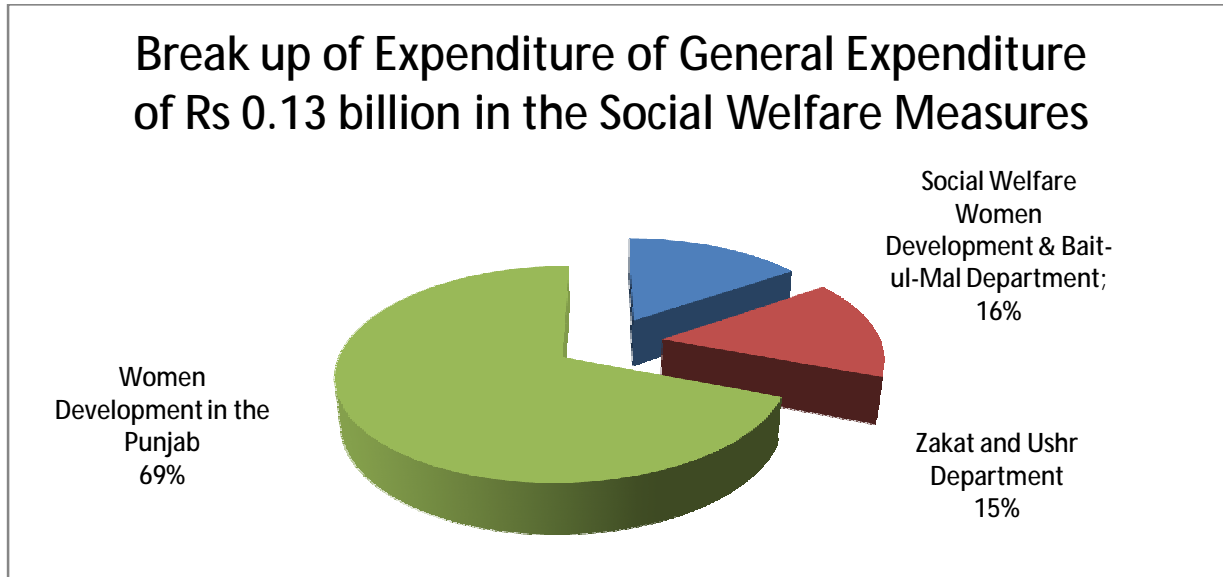
Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Fig 11 Social Welfare Measures of Rs 1.25 Billion in Punjab Budget 2014-2015



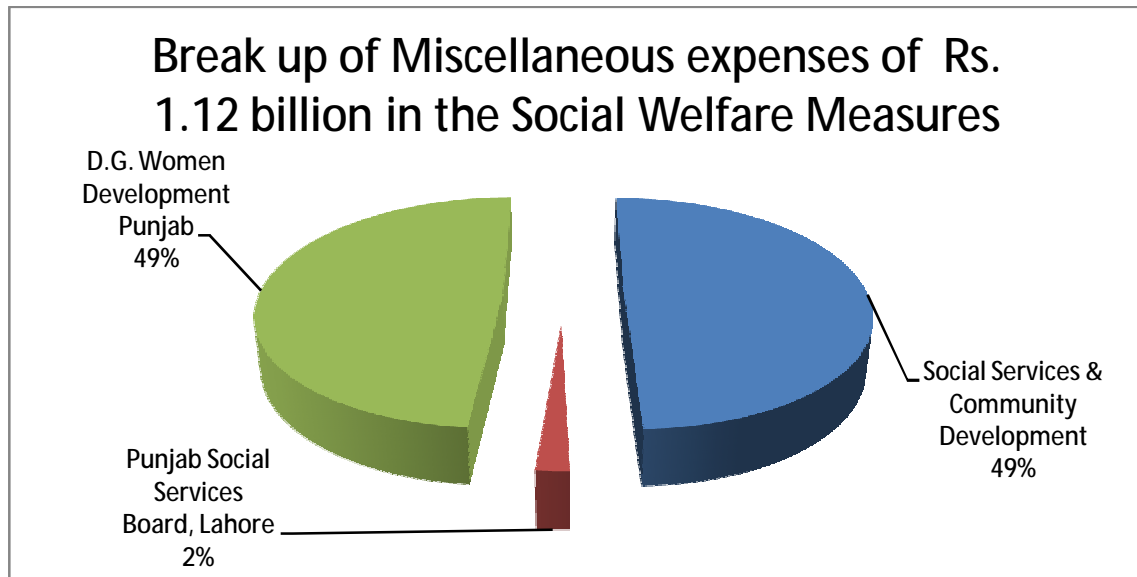
Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Fig 12 Breakup of Expenditure of General Expenditure of Rs 0.13 billion in the Social Welfare Measures 2014-2015



Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Fig 13 Breakup of Miscellaneous Expenses of Rs. 1.12 billion in the Social Welfare Measures 2014-2015



Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

As per table11 Out of Social Welfare Measures of Rs. 1.25 billion (which is 0.17% of the Current Revenue Expenditure and 0.08% of the entire Budget of the Punjab 2014-2015) would include Rs. 0.13 billion (10% of the Social Welfare Measures) for General Administration,

which includes Rs. 0.02 billion (1.6%) for Social Welfare Women Development & *Bait-ul-Mal* Department; Rs. 0.02 billion (2%) for *Zakat and Ushr* Department and Rs. 0.09billion (7.5%) for Women Development in the Punjab and Rs. 1.12 Billion (90% of the Social Welfare Measures) for Miscellaneous expenses, out of which Rs. 0.55 billion (49%) will be spent for Social Services & Community Development; Rs. 0.55 billion (49%) will be spent for D.G. Women Development Punjab and only Rs. 0.02 (2%) billion will be spent for Punjab Social Services Board, Lahore.(Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

In the Punjab Budget a sum of Rs. 0.2 billion have been envisaged for Minorities, which is 0.03% of the Current Revenue Expenditure and 0.01% of the entire Punjab Budgetary Projection 2014-2015. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

There is nothing more for development of Informal Sector, and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection of the Punjab Budget 2013-2014.

5) An analysis of Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Punjab Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)

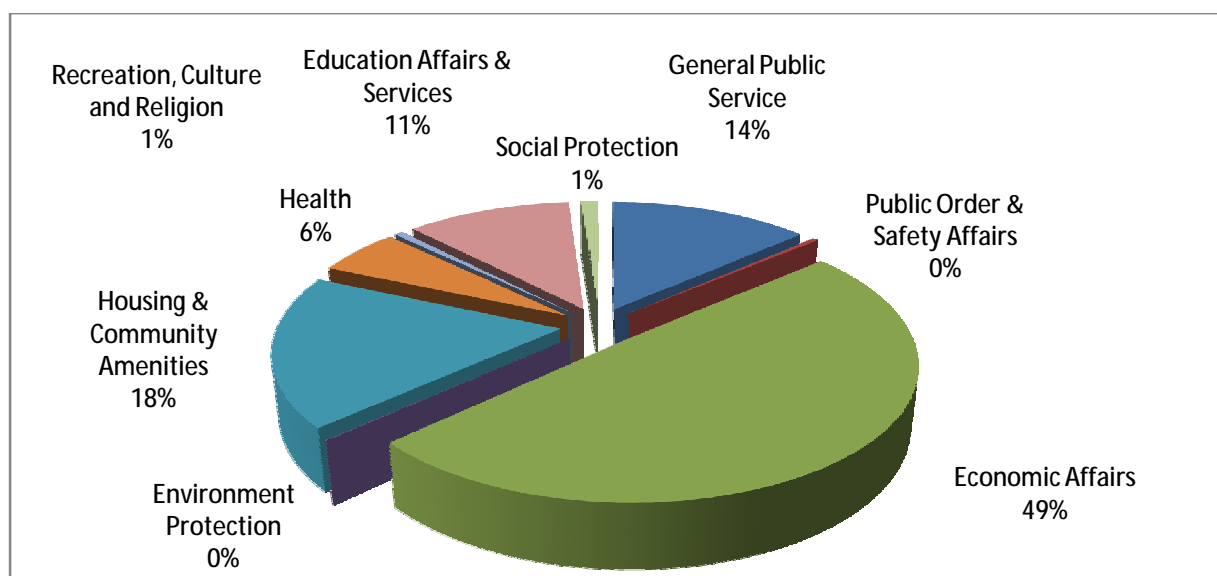
Total Development Expenditure of the Punjab 201-2015 is envisaged at Rs. 345.0 billion which is 26 % of all the budgetary expenses of the Punjab In this fiscal year - Rs. 216.6 billion (63%) as Development Revenue expenditure and Rs. 128.4 billion (37%) as Development Capital Expenditure. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014) The breakup of this expenditure is as under:

Table 12 Allocation of Rs. 345.0 Billion in Punjab Development Budget in 2014-2015

Allocation (Spending) of Rs. 345.0 Billion in Punjab Development Budget in 2014-2015 in Billion Rs	345.0	100%
Economic Affairs	170.5	49%
Housing & Community Amenities	63	18%
General Public Service	46.4	14%
Education Affairs & Services	38.2	11%
Health	19.5	6%
Social Protection	4	1%
Recreation, Culture And Religion	2	1%
Public Order & Safety Affairs	1.2	0%
Environment Protection	0.2	0%

Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Fig14 Allocation of Rs. 345.0 Billion in Punjab Development Budget in 2014-2015



Source: (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

The Table 12 and Fig 14 shows that out of Rs. 345.0 billion of the Annual Development Budget (ADP) in the Punjab in 2014-2015 - 49% (Rs. 170.5 billion) of the Punjab Development expenditure would be on Economic Affairs; 18% (Rs. 63 billion) on Housing Community and Amenities; 14% (Rs. 46.4 billion) on General Public Services; 11% (Rs.38.2 billion) on Education Affairs & Services; 6% (Rs. 19.5 billion) on Health; 1% each on Social Protection (Rs. 4.0 billion) as well as on Recreation, Religion & culture (Rs. 2.0 Billion) and almost zero percent on Public Order & Safety (Rs. 1.2 billion) as well as on Environmental Protection (Rs. 0.2 billion).

Out of Rs. 216.6 billion Development Revenue Expenditures Rs. 1.5 billion (0.43% of total Development Budget of Rs. 345.0 Billion) for Social Welfare Measures and Rs. 1.0 billion (0.30) for *zakat & usher*; Rs. 0.5 billion (0.14%) for Population Welfare Measures; Rs. 0.05 billion (0.01%) are envisaged for Human Resource Management; and nil for mother and child in health. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Of the Rs. 128.4 billion Development Capital Expenditures - Rs. 11.6 billion (3.4% of total Development Budget of Rs. 345.0 Billion) for Health; Rs. 1.8 billion (0.5%) for Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology & Tourism Department; Rs. 0.5 billion (0.14%) are for Low Cost Housing; and Rs. 0.3 billion (0.08) for Social Protection. (Punjab Ministry of Finance, 2014) None of the above allocations are for informal sector, home based workers or for women in particular, in other words there is no mention specifically of informal sector or home based workers in the Punjab ADP.

Sindh Budget and the Allocations for the Informal Sector in 2014-2015

The Provincial Budget expenditure outlay for 2014-2015 is envisaged at Rs. 686.2 Billion, out of which the Current Revenue Expenditures are estimated at Rs. 436.1 Billion; Current Capital Expenditure at Rs 34.7 Billion (Total Current Expenditure at Rs.470.8 Billion) and Development Expenditure at Rs. 215.4 Billion. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014)

1. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services

In 2014-2015 out of the Current Revenue Expenditure the Sindh Government would spend on Rs. 130.0 billion (27.6% of the Current Budget and 19% of the Entire Sind Budget 2014-2015) on General Public Services which would include expenditure on Executive and General Services; etc. From the General Public Services - Rs. 2.0 billion would be spent on Establishment, Services and General for Personal Services and almost Rs. 0.3 Billion (0.2% of the General Public Services and 0.04% of the Entire Sindh Budget) would be spent on Women Department Directorate. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014) No other amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in General Public Services by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015

2. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Economic Affairs.

During 2014-2015 Government of Sind would spend Rs. 47.64 Billion (10% of the Current Budget and 7% of the Entire Sind Budget 2014-2015) on Economic Affairs, out of which – Rs. 0.14 billion (0.02% of the Entire Sind Budget) would be spent on Employment Exchanges; Rs 0.4 billion (0.06% of the Entire Sind Budget) on Manpower and Vocational Training; Rs. 0.3 billion (0.04% of the Entire Sind Budget) for Regulation of Man Management and nil for Wage Management and/or Labor Welfare Measures. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014) No other amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Economic Affairs by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015

Sindh Government would also be spending Rs. 1.0 billion (0.15% of the Entire Sind Budget) on Low Cost Housing and nil on Poverty Alleviation Program and/or Rural Works Program in the Province of Sindh for the year 2014-2015. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014)

3. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health.

Sindh Government will spend out of its Current Revenue Expenditure Rs. 43.6billion (6.4 % of the Entire Sind Budget) on Health, out of which no money is envisaged for Out-Patient Services but Rs. 32.7 billion (4.8 % of the Entire Sind Budget) are allocated for General Hospital Services and almost Rs. 2.0 Billion (0.3 % of the Entire Sind Budget) for Other Health Facilities and Preventive Health Services. Out of Sind ADP the Government of Sind would spend Rs. 13.2 billion (2% of the Entire Sind Budget) on Health. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014) Although a large number of patients getting public health care would be women, but in principal no specific amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Health by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015

4. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Education affairs and services

Out of the Current Revenue Expenditure the Sindh Government would spend Almost Rs. 134.4 Billion (19.6 % of the Entire Sind Budget) for Education affairs which include expenditure for Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary; Tertiary Education & for Education for Special Persons and Administration of Education Services etc. Out of the Development Expenditure the Sindh Government would spend Rs. 11.0 Billion (1.6 % of the Entire Sind Budget) on Education. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014) Although a large part of students and teachers at all levels would be females, but no specific amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Education Services by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015

5. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2013-2014 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection

Sindh Government in 2013-2014 will spend out of its current expenditure Out of the Current Revenue Expenditure the Sindh Government would spend Rs. 4.1 Billion (0.6 % of the Entire Sind Budget) on Social Protection Programs which would include Shelter for the Homeless (DaarulAman) only of Rs 4.5Million; Relief Measures of Rs. 3.1 Billion; Social Welfare Measures of Rs. 0.65 Billion (0.01 % of the Entire Sind Budget); and Zakat & Ushar of Rs. 0.166 Billion. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Out of the Development Expenditure, Sind government has allocated in 2014-2015 Rs. Billion for Social Protection. An additional Rs. 77.5 Billion or 11.3 % of the entire Sindh Budget would be spent on Social Protection from the Sindh ADP. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014) No amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015

6. An analysis of Sindh Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)

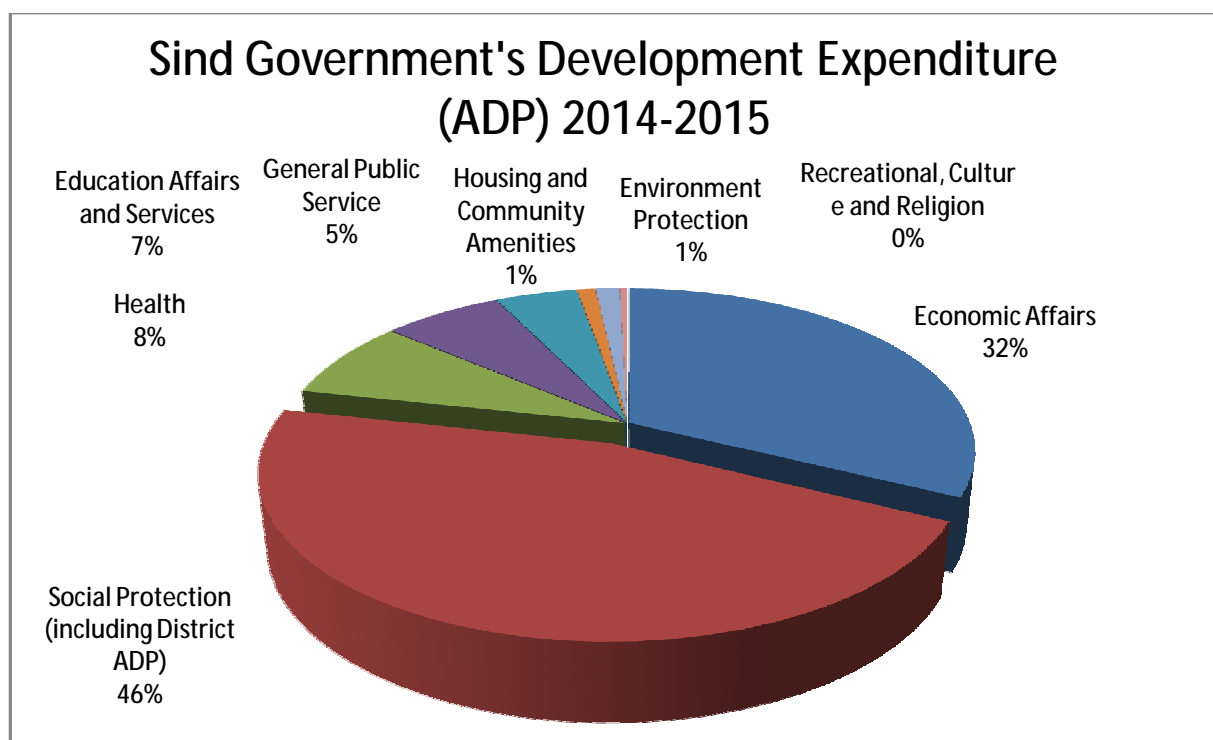
The Development Expenditure of Government of Sindh for 2014-2015 would be a total of Rs. 215.4 Billion which is 31.4% of the Entire Sind Budget 2014-2015. (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014)The breakup of Government of Sindh's Development Budget 2014-2015 is as follows:

Table 13 Government of Sindh Development Expenditure 2014-2015 in Billion Rs

Government of Sindh Development Expenditure 2014-2015	In Billion Rs.	In Percentage of the ADP
Social Protection (including District ADP)	77.5	46.0%
Economic Affairs	54.2	32.0%
Health	13.2	8.0%
Education Affairs and Services	11.0	7.0%
General Public Service	7.5	5.0%
Environment Protection	2.2	1.3%
Housing and Community Amenities	1.7	1.0%
Recreational, Culture and Religion	0.7	0.4%
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.0	0%
Total Development Expenditure	168.0	100%

Source: (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Fig 15 Government of Sindh Development Expenditure 2014-2015 in Billion Rs



Source: (Sindh Ministry of Finance, 2014)

Table 13 & Fig 15 shows that Development Expenditure of Government of Sindh in 2014-2015 would be spent as Rs. 77.5 Billion (46 % of the Development expenditure) on Social protection & ADP; Rs. 54.2 Billion (32 % of the Development expenditure) on Economic affairs; Rs. 13.2 Billion (8.0 % of the Development expenditure) on Health; Rs. 11.0 Billion (7.0% of the Development expenditure) on Education; Rs. 7.5 Billion (5.0% of the Development expenditure) on General Public Services; Rs. 1.7 Billion (0.4 % of the Development expenditure) on Housing & Community amenities and Rs. 1.7 billion (1% of the Development expenditure) on Environmental Protection and Recreation; and Rs. 0.7 Billion (0.4% of the Development Expenditure) on Culture & Religion and there is no spending on Public Order & Safety Affairs in the Development Budget of Sindh Province. No amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) & ADP by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015

Conclusion

In conclusion it is stated that, in the Federal Budget 2014-2015:

1. Out of the Current expenditure of Rs. 2.54 billion -Rs. 0.6 Billion will be spent on Education Affairs and Services; Rs. 0.01 Billion on Health Affairs & Services and Rs. 0.0016 Billion (an insignificant amount) on Social Protection.
2. There is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services
3. Allocations for Rs 2012 million (0.058% of the Current Expenditure) are for Housing and community amenities, all of which would be spent on Community Development. There is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Economic Affairs, Environmental protection or Allocations for Housing and Community Amenities.
4. Out of the Current Expenditure on Health Services - Rs 356 million (3.5%) are for Public Health Services and another Rs. 100 million (almost 1%) for Medical Products, Appliances and Equipment. There is no mention of allocations for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health Services Allocations
5. Out of the current Expenditure on Education - Social Welfare & Special Education Division and Subsidiary Services to Education have near zero percent (insignificant) allocations of Rs. 75 million and Rs. 232 million respectively. How much of these allocations are specifically for women and for men is not specified in the budget allocations.
6. Out of the expenditure for Social protection in the Current Expenditure, - only Rs. 481 million 28.4% are allocated for other unspecified purposes in the social protection program and can be assumed that the discretion of the administrator is in favor of the needy and the helpless which might include poor women and home based workers, which comes to 0.01% of the Federal Budget 2014-2015
7. In the Federal PSDP - only Rs.12.5 billion or 1% for Pakistan Millennium Development Goals and Community Development Programmes and also only Rs 0.5 billion or 0.04% for ERRAs. There is no allocation in PSDP 2014-2015 for Special Programmes; New Development Initiatives or Estimated Operational Shortfall etc. There is no mention of development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) of the Federal Budget 2014-2015.
8. Other development expenditure comprises development expenditure of the Federal Government outside the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) would be spent on Benazir Income Support Programme Rs. 97,150 million; Rs 21,000 million for Prime Minister's Schemes. But there is no mention of development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Other development expenditure comprises development expenditure of the Federal Government outside the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).

In the Punjab's Budget 2014-2015, it is concluded that:

- 9) From the Rs. 699.95 billion Current Revenue Expenditure (Gross) of the Punjab in 2014-2015 - Rs. 53.75 Billion (8%) on Health; - Rs. 46.71 billion (7%) on Educational affairs; while on Social Protection (Rs. 4.47 billion) is almost near zero percent each of the current expenditure of the Provincial Budget. Some of it might be spent on women, but not specifically on Gender Issues, or Home Based Workers.
- 10) Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in General Public Services which is 56 % of the Current Expenditure in The Punjab is zero.
- 11) Punjab Government would spent, Rs. 0.87 billion on Child Protection Bureau; - Rs. 0.41 on General Economic, Commercial & Labor Affairs; Rs. 0.17 billion on General Labor Affairs which would include Administration of Labor and Human Resource Department (Rs.30.2 million); Directorate of Labor Welfare (Rs.115.0 million) and minimum wage board (RS. 8.1 million). Punjab Public Sector budgetary allocations and expenditures 2014-2015 for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Health Services which is 8 % of the Current Expenditure is zero.
- 12) No money in the Punjab education expenditure has been specifically allocated for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers in Education Affairs and Services, although it is assumed that a part of the expenditure spent on schools and colleges as well as on teachers would be on women education in the province, but has not been specifically defined in the document.
- 13) Out of the Social Protection of Rs. 4.5 billion - Rs 0.06 billion (1.4%) will be spent on the administration of Directorate of Social Welfare, Women Development and *Bait-ul-Maal* and nil on Directorate of Women Development Punjab.
- 14) Out of the Social Welfare Measures in The Punjab, - Rs. 0.02 billion (1.6%) will be for Social Welfare Women Development & *Bait-ul-Mal* Department; Rs. 0.02 billion (2%) for *Zakat and Ushr* Department and Rs. 0.09 billion (7.5%) for Women Development in the Punjab and Rs. 1.12 Billion (90% of the Social Welfare Measures) for Miscellaneous expenses, out of which Rs. 0.55 billion (49%) will be spent for Social Services & Community Development; Rs. 0.55 billion (49%) will be spent for D.G. Women Development Punjab. Also in the Punjab Budget, Rs. 0.2 billion have been envisaged for Minorities, which is 0.03% of the Current Revenue Expenditure and 0.01% of the entire Punjab Budgetary Projection 2014-2015. No money in the Punjab Social Protection expenditure has been specifically allocated for development of Informal Sector, and Home Based Workers in Social Protection in The Punjab Budget 2014-2015.
- 15) Out of Rs. 216.6 billion Development Revenue Expenditures Rs. 1.5 billion (0.43% of total Development Budget of Rs. 345.0 Billion) for Social Welfare Measures and Rs. 1.0 billion (0.30) for *zakat & usher*; Rs. 0.5 billion (0.14%) for Population Welfare Measures; Rs. 0.05 billion (0.01%) are envisaged for Human Resource Management; and nil for mother and

child in health. There is no mention specifically of informal sector or home based workers in the Punjab ADP

In the Provincial Budget of Government of Sindh 2014-2015 it is concluded that:

- 16) Almost Rs. 0.3 billion (0.2% of the General Public Services and 0.04% of the Entire Sindh Budget) would be spent on Women Department Directorate. No other amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in General Public Services by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015
- 17) Out of Rs. 47.64 Billion (10 % of the Current Budget and 7 % of the Entire Sindh Budget 2014-2015) on Economic Affairs, out of which – Rs. 0.14 billion (0.02% of the Entire Sindh Budget) would be spent on Employment Exchanges; Rs 0.4 billion (0.06% of the Entire Sindh Budget) on Manpower and Vocational Training; Rs. 0.3 billion (0.04% of the Entire Sindh Budget) for Regulation of Man Management and nil for Wage Management and/or Labor Welfare Measures. No other amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Economic Affairs by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015
- 18) Sindh Government would also be spending Rs. 1.0 billion (0.15 % of the Entire Sindh Budget) on Low Cost Housing and nil on Poverty Alleviation Program and/or Rural Works Program in the Province of Sindh for the year 2014-2015.
- 19) Although a large number of patients getting public health care would be women, but in principal no specific amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Health by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015
- 20) Although a large part of students and teachers at all levels would be females, but no specific amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Education Services by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015
- 21) Out of the Development Expenditure, Sindh government has allocated in 2014-2015 Rs. Billion for Social Protection. No amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Social Protection by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015
- 22) No amount has been seen to have been envisaged for development of Informal Sector, Gender Issues and Home Based Workers Issues in Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) & ADP by the Sindh Government in 2014-2015

Recommendations

1. For The Federal Government

It is recommended that

- All budgetary documents that initiate the budgetary process in the first place should be gender sensitive and poor sensitive
- All budgetary documents should abide by the economic and human right clauses of the Constitution of Pakistan in order to end disparity in the country
- All Gender sensitive and equality related laws and international commitments should be made part of the Budgetary process for better service delivery
- Laws regulating and recognizing home based workers as part of labor force, entitling them basic minimum wage and all other immunities of life and protection that are guaranteed to the organized labor industrial force should be extended to home based workers for a more just and equitable society.
- More Budgetary allocations should include health, education and equalization of life styles for the less fortunate like minorities, women, children and home based workers
- More budgetary allocations should be concentrated on MDG's for eradication of basic problems and life threatening situations of the poor and the venerable, especially women and children in Pakistan

2. For The Provincial Governments

- Institutional arrangements should be made to implement the laws and regulations made by the Federal Government in line with the Constitution of Pakistan and its International commitments in regard to the minorities, Gender issues, child labor and especially home based workers
- More budgetary arraignments both in the current as well as the PSDP should be allocated to the women and home based workers in the subsequent provincial budgets
- A greater monitoring and enforcement mechanism should be devised by the provincial governments in order to implement the policy and fiscal allocations for women and home based workers
- It should be ensured that the money allocated for home based workers, MDG's and women in the province is spent as per requirement of those that it is envisaged for proper utilization and implementation and that this allocation is not wasted or lapsed by any department through which the money has to be spent
- Minimum labor laws should include home based workers and should be gender sensitive in nature

3. For the Industrialists and Middlemen

- Work of women and home based workers should be through a mechanism that decreases exploitation at the same time is in line with the principles of private enterprise
- Industry should ensure the basic minimum wage to the home based workers with all the perks and medical and social security allowances that are envisaged in labor laws to transform this important to them and the economy industry from sweat shops into an ILO standard productive to the economy work practices
- Industry should help pre-qualify the skills of women and home based workers for a trickle up approach where both the standard of living of this important work force increases and at the same time with an increase in productivity would subsequently increase the profit margins of the industry itself
- It should be remembered that this work force which constitutes almost the same amount of people as the regular labor force in the country are also the demand side of the economy and when their buying power increases with a better wage structure, the *mpc* (marginal propensity to consume) in the economy also increases thus pushing the aggregate demand (national income) upwards which induces the rapid GDP growth in the country

4. For the Labor Union and Home Based Workers

- It should be remembered that Labor Union and collective bargaining are an integral part of the Capitalist economy which in its own right helps regulate the price and wage system by putting checks on the prices and wages in the market without government intervention. The strength and collective buying power of the labor increases when home based workers and women are included in labor union
- With the increase in standard of living and education levels of the home based workers and women (who are almost 50% of the human resource of any country) the welfare of the country increases when the consumer surplus in the country increases; the producers surplus in the country increases as well as the revenue of the government increases when the incomes of more and more people come into the tax net by regularizing the wages structures of the home based workers and the informal economy

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