

Globalization and Pakistan



Submitted by

Maria Usman

15005123003

MS Public Policy

Supervised by

Pro. Rahat ul Ain

School Of Governance and Society

University of Management and Technology

Lahore

2017

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	1
Chapter # 1.....	4
Introduction	4
Introductory.....	4
Statement of the Problem.....	11
Research Questions.....	11
Objectives of the Study.....	12
Scope and Significance of the Study.....	12
Research Methodology.....	13
Chapter # 2.....	14
Literature Review.....	14
Background.....	14
Consequences of Globalization.....	23
Globalization in Pakistan.....	37
Myth of rising globalization in Pakistan.....	50
Future of Globalization.....	52

Globalization and Cultural Disintegration.....	56
Literature Gap.....	61
Chapter # 3.....	63
Research Questions.....	63
Research Methodology.....	63
Type of Research on the basis of purpose.....	63
Type of Research on the basis of outcomes.....	64
Type of Research on the basis of time horizon.....	64
Data Collection.....	64
Data Analysis.....	65
Questionnaire.....	67
Chapter # 4.....	68
Discussion and Findings.....	68
Has globalization reached Pakistan?	68
Unskilled Manpower in Pakistan.....	81
Failure of Pakistan to become an active recipient of globalization.....	93
Future of globalization in Pakistan.....	100

Chapter # 5.....	106
Conclusions and Recommendations.....	106
Conclusions.....	106
Recommendations.....	108
References.....	110

Abstract

Globalization is an acceleration and intensification of the economic interaction among the companies, governments, and people of different nations in the world. Globalization has affected all the nations of the world. Pakistan could not benefit from Globalization. Unlike China and India, Pakistan could not become an active recipient of globalization.

This study aims to find the reality behind the failure of Pakistan to become an active recipient of globalization. This study is likely to reveal that why Pakistan could not benefit from globalization. This study throws light on the reasons behind the lack of skilled manpower and its effect on globalization in Pakistan. This study is likely to be helpful in understanding the current situation of the country and outlining possible future direction of globalization in Pakistan.

Mixed-method approach is used. It is an exploratory and descriptive study. This study is an applied research. It is a cross-sectional study. Primary data is collected from experts as well as university students. Purposive sampling is used to choose the respondents for the study. Sample size is 163. The instrument used for primary data collection is a questionnaire comprising of open ended and close ended questions. Secondary data sources are also analyzed. The policies including, National Education Policy 2009, Labor Policy 2010, National Youth Policy 2008, Investment Policy 2013, Strategic Trade Policy Framework 2015-2018, Monetary Policy Statement July 2017, and Fiscal Policy Statement 2015-2016 are also analyzed for the study. Content analysis technique is used for the qualitative analysis of the data. SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 21 software is used for analyzing the data quantitatively.

The study found various reasons due to which Pakistan could not benefit from globalization. It found that unskilled manpower, high illiteracy rates, current education system, lack the capacity

for investment due to small industrial sector, less participation of female labor force, lack of technology, unawareness, foreign aid, closed industries and the quality of products being produced in the country are the prominent factors due to which Pakistan could not benefit from globalization. This study explored the reasons behind the lack of unskilled manpower. Illiteracy and the current system of education in the country, lack of technical and vocational training, poverty and lack of prosperity, and the lack of political will are the important factors behind unskilled manpower in the country. This study found the reasons behind the failure of Pakistan to become an active recipient of globalization. Lack of skilled manpower, lack of enough infrastructure to cope with this opportunity, small scale production, improper utilization of resources, relying on only few countries for trade, image of the corrupt governments, self-centered policies, and lack of political will are the reasons behind the failure of Pakistan to become an active recipient of globalization. If things remain as they are, there is hardly much chance of expanding globalization any further. There are more chances of globalization coming from China. For better future, elimination of corruption, better infrastructure, and human resource development is required. Manpower must be skilled. People must be educated. For better future, people centered policies must be developed.

The study gave recommendation by which Pakistan can get benefits from the process of globalization. There is a dire need to impart skills to the people. Literacy rate must be increased. There is a need to bring changes in education system. There is a need to enhance social sector expenditures. Governments must devise the ways by which enough resources can be allocated for health and education. There is need to devise pragmatic ways by which we can overcome malnutrition and poverty because people suffering from malnutrition and poverty cannot acquire skills. We should identify our strengths and gain maximum benefits out of our resources. There is need to reconsider, which markets should be targeted and which commodities should be

targeted. There must be focus on value added products. There is need to recognize the specialized field of Pakistan.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Introductory

Globalization refers to the rising interdependence of countries as an end result of the growing integration of finance, trade, people, and ideas in one global marketplace. The key essentials of this integration are cross-border investment flows and international trade. (Soubotina, 2004). Globalization, according to Martin Albrow, can be called as a process that refers to the processes, which have incorporated the peoples of the world into a single world society, called as global society. (unesco.org). But the movement of people is questionable, as people cannot move freely from one country to another. Globalization is considered to be an inevitable phenomenon. Globalization has been characterizing our development era. The human society is enforced to understand this. This is because, it is questioning the evolution and even the survival of the human society. It is a complex process. It is linked to the economic power of the huge industrialized states and of the great transnational companies. This process has brought together the countries with the diverse development views, that do follow the different cultures and religions, and the most notably, the ex-colonialist countries and their colonies in the past. (Cuterela, 2012).