

THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION AND INCOME INEQUALITIES FOR NATIONAL GROWTH: THE EVIDENCE OF EDUCATION INEQUALITY IN PAKISTAN.

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ABSTRACT: *This study reveals the vital role of education for developing the nation. Higher investments in the education sector will provide better and educated youth for national as well as economic growth. The facility and provision of top quality education for the all nationals is entwined with addressing social impartiality concerns to provide fair opportunities for all to get the proper education which is required for the individuals' career development. Better and enhanced education provision should be focus of the nation for the bright future of nationwide youth. Accumulative funding in education sector shapes nation's better future. Hence, it plays the crucial role in developing the economic growth of the country. On the other hand, Education also reduces income inequality and poverty as they have strong linkages between them. This research attempts to reflect a variety of significant aspects for determining the special effects of education, poverty and physical capital on economic growth in Pakistan. This study is based on the phenomenological approach which investigates the multi-dimensional facets on the income inequality and education in developing countries in general and Pakistan in particular. This research attempts to provide the measures to reduce the income disparity in Pakistan while during the entire interview processes with targeted sample group, several matters were discovered under this research likewise the arguments of Geographical Inequality, Income Level, System of Education, Gender Inequality, Feudalism, Role of Government and so on. Subsequently, the most significant focus in this research is to reduce the income inequality. Therefore, the level of education should be raised to reduce income and social inequality for the national interest which becomes a catalyst for social change in the country.*

Keywords: Social capital, Income Inequality, Pakistan, Education, Poverty, Social networks

INTRODUCTION

The learning difficulty undergoes through children as working class family unit has extensively been the hub of sociological concentration. Conventionally, the causes intended for this drawback have been in the use as being fairly understandable and as a result, the focus was on encouraging educational modifications such as the worldwide provision of gratis and obligatory education [1]. The dilemma to exist get to the bottom of was the depletion of working class aptitude, relatively than social class discrepancy in educational achievement [2]. There is confirmation that educational improvements have condensed complete differences in charges of educational contribution among the classes. Conversely, it appears that the association between social class and educational attainment has remained intact despite these improvements [3]. The breakdown of educational reforms to eliminate the connection among educational attainment and social class has connected sociologists to highlight on the problems of why this relationship exists [4].

As of the starting of the moment, even since man's move to the earth it is observed that there are a lot of dynamics have an effect on by the inequality and prejudice in allocation [5]. If we looks around Education is one among those aspects which is suffered through such inequalities, a lot of studies accessible which suggest that the countries expenditure high-quality amount for the didactic enlargement of wide-ranging public increased extraordinary achievement in every filed [6]. On the other hand, countries with lofty profits dissimilarity have negligible literacy rate as well as negligible educated force work [7]. Pakistan is have an effect on by income inequalities and uneven allocation of prosperity [8]. Bulk of the inhabitants is associated to the agriculture industry. However the prosperity of this industry is being forbidden by those landlords who encompass authority, both political and

financial they have limited that prosperity to their strong holds and hardly ever shell out sufficient earnings to the deprived workforce. This is the tip that show the way towards the income dissimilarity in huge majority of public settled in rural areas of Pakistan [9]. Thus owing to limited economic resources, the deprived public cannot acquire their adolescent persons put your name down for appropriate education. We investigated with reference to an additional issue causing income dissimilarity i.e. with the purpose of an enormous share of agricultural sector is currently moved to other divisions and this is speedily growing the income dissimilarity as the majority of the citizens worried to this industry are bringing up the rear their jobs [10]. Therefore, this is a different main grounds which is approaching poor's to the lowest level of deficiency, and this poverty is depriving the poor people from availing the sufficient learning prospect. Here is one more extreme factor which is rooting amplify in income inequality. This is the regressive duty system in the country. It is completed beginning the research those taxes on the poor greater than prior to up to 35% in the most recent 10 years [11]. One of the main factors at the back this, prosperous is paying low down for his lofty income and deprived people are paying high for his near to the ground wages. This factor once again is making instruction excruciating for the deprived man. Economic difference is also reasoning scarcity of food and lack of essential requirements for a common man [12].

In the literature about expansion financial side, travel around that the complex effect of human capital gathering on earnings giving out is due to wage compression and composition [13]. The composition has straight consequence on Gender dissimilarity and financial enlargement [14]. According to Muhammad Farooq the details of occurrence of financial enlargement that it is extremely experiential that countries where there instruction is an essential requirement

and being in move toward of every single inhabitant there, in such countries there is a low rate of income dissimilarity as well as sharing of basic requirements. Another significant aspect sustaining economic equity, social and justice always encourage both economic welfare and social of human [15]. Education is a significant component of human capital which always developed the aptitude and makes wider the intellectual horizons of the human intelligence. Therefore, in such countries where there is superior fairness in allocation of education, the deprived sections of these civilizations have taken pleasure in a great share of the benefits of national economic growth [16]. As an effect, income inequality in these countries is the lowest. Social capital researchers enlighten us that work achievement demand a great deal more than official skills, preparation and recommendation. They demonstrate that still as official experience is essential, interpersonal systems are extremely fundamental for job achievement [17]. We capture an even broader sight. Social networks are interpersonal relations which have their more elementary foundation in macro-level arrangement such as condition, financial system, education, labor markets and civilization [18]. Various scholars projected association involving income inequality and education. The majority of them believed there is an opposite connection between both dynamics. A number of researchers look at the collision on amount of enrolments in education stand on income inequality. The number of enrolments particularly at the secondary stage reflected declined in income inequity [19]. On the other hand, the study carried out by the researchers bring into an inverse affiliation between income inequality and primary education enrolments over and above direct association between income inequality and superior teaching enrolments [20]. It is clear that the average education level of a population increases the intensity and it causes the decrease in income inequality [21].

RESEARCH QUESTION

There is a one innermost open ended research question which is asked in this study.

What is income inequality in Pakistan?

What is the relationship between education and income inequality in Pakistan?

What is the educational inequality in Pakistan? What is the gender inequality in Pakistan?

JUSTIFICATION OF THIS RESEARCH

This study is a qualitative research which discovers the diverse measurement of income inequality and education in Pakistan. It is a verified reality with the intention of; if the peoples do enhanced by their education level the poverty will be automatically reduced as well as income dissimilarity will also be condensed. According to Creswell (1998) "when little is known about the phenomenon and topic needs to be investigated, then qualitative nature of inquiry is appropriate" so that's why we used qualitative research method. When we desire to have bottomless indulgent of the contributor's life practices, qualitative method helps a lot [22].

Education Inequality

Level of education is greatly dependent by economic activity or knowledge base. Therefore, the inequalities in accessibility of education opportunity have momentous impact in determining the distribution of income and poverty. A

sensible equation in accessibility or allocation of knowledge and instructive opportunities will assist the deprived masses to benefit the superior contribute to of the reimbursement resultant from economic growth in the country. This propensity will further go faster the enlargement rates due to active contribution of educated masses in the economic actions. Contrarily, if the deprived masses are deprived of the education chances, they will not be talented to obtain the necessary skills. Consequently, they will not be capable to acquire element in the economic activities and enlargement. Rate will result unfavorably and income dissimilarity will also stay put there. In Pakistan educational inequalities are widespread. Especially, we may acquire note from the district level. With a view to have an insight about the district shrewd presentation, one District Education Index (DEI) is evolved. In glow of data obtainable in the DEI (District Education Index), we know how to better analyze the rating of socioeconomic inequalities. While doing so, we contrast the District Education Index (DEI) with the district economic expansion to have a obvious picture about the circumstances.

Income Inequality and Agriculture Sector

More than 45% employed in agriculture sector of Pakistan of its entire population, among them 85% are small farmers [23]. Sabir, Hussain & Saboor have conducted the research and selected the sample of 300 small farmers in the area of central Punjab to look into the position of poverty among them [44]. They set up that education is the thing which might decrease poverty, on the other hand, old age of the large size of household; head of household, small output and low price, deficiency of infrastructure and reliance ratio are the a small number of determinants of far above the ground poverty in central Punjab, Pakistan

Geographical Inequality in Pakistan

In Pakistan some studies conducted and researchers have calculated Gini-coefficients for urban and rural areas of Pakistan based on education division [24]. According to Bergan study, income inequalities in Pakistan were very small as compared to other countries in developing phase [25]. Inequalities in case of education in urban areas were always higher than rural areas [26]. The value calculated for Gini-coefficient for rural areas was 0.357, for urban areas 0.430 on the other hand value of the Gini-coefficient for Pakistan was calculated as 0.381. The Gini-coefficients calculated by researcher Azfar in 1973 was slightly declined than the value of Bergan (1967). For rural areas, it declined to 0.334 and 0.424 for urban areas, on the other hand Gini-coefficient for both the rural and urban areas together declined from 0.381 to 0.365. We have explored through different research performed earlier that majority of parents living in rural areas of Pakistan are uneducated and not well aware of education and its importance. This is pointed out in a research by various studies [25].

Researcher also explained the benefits which are low as compare to the parents in urban areas. Literacy rates in rural areas of Pakistan were lower as compared to urban areas. This study on micro determinants of income in Pakistan revealed a positive relationship between household's income and its education attainment. Education is declared as imperative part of human competency and sovereignty [19]. According to another theory by Kim & Terada Hagiwara

(2013) in which it is elaborated that importance of well-educated labor force is necessary for the diffusion and adoption of new technologies [34a]. Pakistan is a country facing the shortage of physical and human capital. According to the research in Adawo in 2011 that not only quantity but quality of education at each level demands for skills to achieve a good economic growth rate [49].

Income Inequality

Researchers pointed out in the early stages may increase income inequality in the formal credit a few more people are able to access bank loans as have access to the autumn as grows [27]. The research conducted by Kamal in 2011, the review of elite Forces for Men and growing income inequality trend is reversed [22]. Kuznet curve in accordance with changes in income inequality in a number of countries and countries is viewed. Every nation in the early stages of economic development will increase income inequality means. To avoid governments increasing or at least to slow down the growing income inequality may take appropriate measures. For example, financial development will help improve the distribution of income at micro, small and medium enterprises as well as promote effective intervention. Similarly, the revenue target distribution will help improving public consumption and investment growth. To reduce income inequality open media policy can help [28]. Various fields related to development and income inequality, job selection and acquisition of technology is influenced by the relative growth, government policies, including tax-cum-subsidy measures may affect them [29].

Gender Inequality

Gender inequality is also preventing access to education facilities and enhances poverty level and creates hurdles in the economic growth [30]. By using Logit regression model, Chaudhry & Rehman (2009) have estimated that in Pakistan, the size of household and female to male ratio has significant and positively impact on poverty [12a]. While female to male enrollment ratio in educational institutions, literacy ratio of female to male, education of head of household and ratio of earners of female to male have been significantly and negatively affected the rural poverty. They suggest that education and employment opportunities should be equalized which could avert poverty and resultantly enhances the economic growth [31]. Chaudhry (2007) examined the impact of gender inequality in education on economic growth in Pakistan using time series approach. The result of the study has showed that gender inequality had a significant and positive effect on economic growth. Whereas, literacy rate, enrollment ratio, literate female to male ratio has a direct and significant influence on economic growth [32].

Income and Education Inequality Causes

During investigative analysis it is also observed that drastic situation of education and poverty is greatly attributed to income inequality in the country [33]. In the same stud it is argued that among other practical measures, financial assistance available through Infaq (in terms of Zakat and Ushr) may also be utilized as possible measure of poverty alleviation. In the same study it is also observed that the number of poor households having highly educated family heads is remarkably less than the ones with uneducated family head. Most of the heads of poor households hardly got

primary or secondary level education. The research further suggests that higher the level of education of the head of the household enhances the probability of the economic well-being of the household.

Government Policies and Inequality

In 2005, Babatunde and Adefabi conducted the research and explained that the education is playing a vital role for economic growth through many factors while enhancing the opportunities of better access to employment, healthcare facilities, etc. It is also improving the technological development and also considered sources of political stability in the country as educated masses tends to be more tolerate than the uneducated folks. However, the education sector of Pakistan has always been neglected badly. Thus lower investment in this sector, high level of poverty and inflation, income inequalities, gender inequalities, regional inequalities, poor condition of public sector educational institutions, high fee in private sector educational institutions, various systems of education, inconsistent educational policies and poor implementation are the main causes behind this negligence at national level. These are the big hurdles in the way of educational development and human capital accumulation in Pakistan and need to be addressed at appropriate level.

Feudalism and Inequality

Feudalism is one of the important factors which are effecting education in Pakistan. Since the birth of Pakistan, the feudalism remained serious threat to promotion of education in the far off areas of the country where majority of rural masses is settled. There exist many instances where the educationists have been murdered too on behest of the feudal lords of the area. On the other hand, feudal are much strong to have hold on a large scale of agricultural lands and they use to have peasants to work over there. They use to pay as low as a peasant deserves and the reason behind this is to keep peasants away from quality education. This is a major factor behind the lower literacy rate in rural areas.

It is also observed that rich feudal use to capture lands forcefully which are reserved for the schools and colleges. Objective behind all this is to keep the local rural people away from education so that they may not get their children enrolled for study even at primary levels.

Role of Government:

Role of government is another unanimously agreed factor by all interviewees. Government is the major stake holder of this system. As discussed above, the difference between rural and urban areas access to good quality education and difference in government and private educational institutions can be minimized if government pays attention to this issue. If government provide adequate spending (%age of GDP) for education then these issues can be either fully removed or minimized. For higher education, HEC can play a vital role in streamlining the education process and regulate the institutions to keep them at par with the rest of the world. A responded speaks about it. "If the government spends millions of rupees on the roads and other infrastructures, then why the government do not spend adequate funds on education, despite the fact the education and health sectors are the most important sectors." (Irfan Ullah, Rana Arshad, Ghulam Shabbir). Now in my point of view Government must take the steps for the improvement of education at

primary /secondary and higher level.

METHODOLOGY

The respondent has been chosen by means of convenience and snowball sampling technique. There is gigantic dissimilarity between livelihood principles of poor and rich in Pakistan and literature recognizing the concerns linking to the income inequality particularly poor and rich people of the world. The elected sample is a watchfully take on which is consisting of income inequality and education in Pakistan. We did face to face semi structured interviews for this research. The interviews were conducted in Urdu language for the handiness of the participants. Furthermore, audio interviews were recorded with the permission of participants and they have the authority to take out from the study anytime. At the end, the interviews were translated and write down in English. To make certain that records reflect the true explanation of the participants, dictation were sent to the participants for inspection (member inspection, which develops the soundness of interview data).

There is a one innermost open ended research question which is asked in this study what is the relationship of education and income inequality in Pakistan?

What is the educational inequality in Pakistan? What is the gender inequality in Pakistan?

What is income inequality in Pakistan?

RESULTS

The data demonstrate that bulks of the interviewees are male, only 15% females whereas the proportion of male is 85%. The respondent's age is ranging from 20 to 70 years. 35% respondents were single while other is married. We have obtained the views of 70 % economists about income inequality. Highly qualified economist and few of them were PhD degree holders. Interviewees were also educationists. All respondents were well aware about the income inequality and its role on education. Their understandings in schooling field range from 5 to 20 years. A lot of of them are running the firm operations of profit pure business enterprises as well as educational. They are famous researchers and authors as well as they have published research papers and books on economics and even to the topic I worked on. Communications with them were fairly productive and assist me a lot in bring into being this article.

FINDINGS

Healthy responses were generated during interviews with the professionals having background in diverse range of professions and academics. Multiple themes were created throwing light on the various aspects of the education with reference to income inequality. Income inequality was majorly pointed out as one of the causes of differences in education and resultant job acquisitions.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSIONS

The conclusion of the interview statistics we discovered that we be able to diminish the income inequality from country while encouraging the education effectively. Following subjects come out of the study like income level, Geographical inequality, gender inequality, and system of education, feudalism and the role of government

To minimize income inequality we can take help of education, but system of education needs to be standardized in the country. As talk about above, dissimilarity in income level, gender inequalities, geographical differences and other concerns are getting in the way of the development in the education system. The most important issues point out by most of the respondents was Urban and Rural areas and Urdu medium and English medium teaching methodology. Here is an enormous difference between rural and urban area amenities. People who are living in rural areas face complexities to have a right of entry to good quality education. In addition, there English medium school are seldom found in rural areas, but these are with no trouble available in the urban areas. Te government is capable of take part a vital role in equalizing the condition of education both in rural and urban areas. A high-quality quality education clearly improve individual's earning capability as high-quality quality education put in value to the person's abilities thus it facilitate in falling the inequalities of earning social inequalities. Various researchers including Farooq in 2010 concluded in his investigation that allocation of income and earnings between male and female is unequal. This dissimilarity is superior in males as compared to females. If we believed this judgment of rural-urban income dissimilarity, then we will become skilled at that it is higher in urban areas of Pakistan with reverence to rural areas.

The income dissimilarities in Pakistan have enlarged sharply in the 2000s and the propensity continues still in the present decade still if the poverty might have refused. Furthermore, income dissimilarities have been a large amount higher than in the town areas that generates much kind of breaks between rural and urban areas [33].

Fascinatingly, education is an aspect that forever assists in falling deficiency and enhances the economic growth and diminishes in the country [34]. For instance, most of the citizens living rural areas of the rsing countries are poor, for that reason, well work out and accurately put into practice policies would be supportive in the development the teaching sector. Resultantly, additional and further people would have right of entry to good superiority education and a great deal accomplished human resource will be obtainable in the country [35]. Though it might lesser the insist for accomplished manpower in the diminutive run declining the earnings rate too, until now on the whole well creature of the citizens will be improved unpaid to greater than before income evaluate to unqualified folks, therefore income dissimilarity be able to be turn away suitably while attractive the level of education in the country. It would be important collision that while work out the strategies to organize the deficiency and income inequality; the focal point be supposed to be given to endorsement of excellence education in the country.

It is completed beginning on top of study that education is the merely aspect that be able to let the poverty in the direction of economic growth and downfall towards high rates. We take in discussed many aspects carrying out education system in Pakistan, a small number of could be settling by the social authorities and hardly any are anxious to the government and supported on the tough guidelines definition [36].

RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategy initiators are capable of catch the direction from the research as they are obliged to attempt to reduce the income inequality and to accomplish this objective, because unvarying education structure can be a high-quality preliminary point among others. The strategies highlight to encourage education rank of the general public will cover the method for improved tomorrow of the people of Pakistan and will absolutely have a optimistic collision on per capita income. Strategy creators be required to compensate concentration to the education sector and they have to bring in and put into practice the strategies to take away the dissimilarity concerning education in rural and urban areas and education system must pursue a standard, formulated by department of education for all confidential and public educational institutions.

Healthier right of entry to high-quality education cover the method for humanizing the livelihood principles of familiar households while facilitating them to reward the best potential opportunities obtainable in the work market. At the present time, the majority of the nations are conveying due significance to education sector whereas bearing in mind it as a basic human being right. Nowadays, quality education has turned into greatly more significant than yet before. Particularly, present period of information technology, humanity has perfectly grown to be a global village where specialized from one part of the world can provide services for the endeavor situated in the other element of the world. Accordingly, market area for working people has developed into much added energetic and eye-catching too. So requirement of high-quality education will facilitate the people of the country to benefit the greatest potential job prospect from foreign market as well as local market. This will be helpful to decrease the income inequality in Pakistan.

In addition to diminish the inequality of income and wealth it is compulsory to get better the current situation further, should be given equal opportunity for employment and education to male and female. While a realistic measure to encourage the existing standards people who are living in rural areas of the country, it is recommended that government of Pakistan should catch suitable measures while spending sufficient funds in the enlargement of human resource occupied in agriculture sector. Various kind of small and medium level investment proposal would be to a great extent obliging for facilitating the rural population to lash out start the small scale economic behavior to generate job chances for local persons to decrease the income inequality in Pakistan.

Future Research Direction

This research has limited number of respondent, even though, we have struggled to acquire the respondents from diversified grounds, however the study be supposed to be recurring with other industries' experts. In this study we selected all the respondents from one city Islamabad capital of Pakistan, this research can be extended to all provinces of Pakistan to dig up the healthier thoughts of people living in other divisions of the country. It is also recommended used for the future research that education is supposed to be a free set of connections of every factor affecting it, all humanity, and government organization has to engage in recreation its role. Basic requirement of every human being is education and it

be supposed to be delivered. There be required to be a single education structure in the entire country for each class and all regions either rural or urban.

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Further Notes:

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