

## Role of Benazir Income Support Programm in Poverty Alleviation in Sindh –A Case Study of Larkana

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### **Abstract:**

*This research investigates the Role of Benazir Income Support Programm in Poverty alleviation in sindh A case study of larkana. Data were collected the data were obtained by means of a household sample survey. Those who work or are bad. Persons in the sense of primary knowledge collection are considered under the Benazir Income Support System (BISP). Therefore, the Universe of Study (BISP) is the recipient. The probability method is used to draw the sample. The range is 230 to 270. The secondary statistics was based on periodicals, papers, journals and Web surf. More than 200 findings were required for the use of a methodological method for analysis (Wenich 2001). Using SPSS 21 edition the principal data are coded and inserted on the computer. The analysis will be conducted and data in tabular, quality, figures and charts will be presented.*

**Keywords:** *Role of Benazir Income Support Programm in Poverty Alleviation in Sindh –A Case Study Of Larkana*

### **1. Introduction**

The definition of sustainability insecurity is explained in terms of levels of physical access to food that meet people's needs in terms of diet (UNICEF, 2013 Report). The benefit of nutrition has been given to citizens by the ICESCR, which acknowledges "the right to a healthy lifestyle, including ample food," and also the "best fit for free from hunger" (The World Food Summit, 1996). The right to sustainment of food is a basic right of human right. In comparison, in less imaginative nations, the overwhelming majority of the world's population , for example in the undernourished population, is facing the problem of sustenance poverty. Pakistan ranks 13th in the world, while Pakistan needs primarily, and in comparison to developed nations falls below the scale of the suffering and list of human properties. This research is dedicated to the evaluation of Pakistan 's approach to sustainability health. It also underlines real food safety challenges which have been described as causes for suffering, wage rates and business opportunities. The summary has been isolated in three sections. The first section clarifies a clear understanding of sustainability health. The second section focuses on the analysis goals of research hypotheses, and the third section on the methodological scheme.

A right of nutrition and its variants are a human right, which means that people can live up to their needs, meaning that people have access to appropriate care and that they are adequately able to meet the needs of the individual (World Food Summit, 1996). The privilege of nutritional operation The privilege of support ensures that everybody is free from fear, food uncertainty and unhealth (World Food Summit 1996). The right to nourish does not mean that parliamentarians are obliged to give free support or a luxury to all who need it (UNICEF 2013). In 2050, the population figure is 9.1 milliards, up 34% from the current. Through the development of nations, around the majority of this population will rise. Urbanization will be accelerated, with nearly 70 % of the global population (in comparison to 49% today) being urbanized. Numerous aspects of what they are at present would be pay rates. In order to encourage this greater, urbaner and wealthier population, the production of food (net biofuelled sustenance) needs to increase by 70%. Oat production, from the present 2.1 billion and annual supplies of beef, is projected to increase to about 3 billion tons annually, or more than 200 million or 470 million tons. As the 1996 world summit stated, some 840 million people worldwide are going to die by 2015; they are under-nourished. Nonetheless, the population that is sponsored by the World Food Summit will reach 1 billion by five years.

### **Sustenance Weakness in Pakistan**

"Sustainable insecurity everywhere threatens peace everywhere" is often mentioned. Food fragility may lead to turmoil or even political insecurity. Divine nutritional uncertainty can cause clashes, wars, and undermine general tranquility, dependent upon a degree, range of desire and neediness of groups, society, countries or the world. The definition of sustainability represents the need to brush away uncertainty and lack of nutritious food. The 1996 World Food Summit described food health, "When every person has access in any situation to the right, secure and adequate supplies of food to fulfill their dietary needs and inclinations for decent, healthy life." This description indicates that the security of maintenance has three columns: access to food, financial access to food, and the assimilation of nutrition. In view of a composite list of the above listed food security bases, the food security situation has crumbled since 2003 in Pakistan. In Pakistan's 61% (80 of 131 districts) regions, the conditions for sustenance protection are inadequate. This reflects a substantial increase since 2003, when food security standards were inadequately met in Pakistan's 45 percent (54 of 120 districts). Half of Pakistan's population (48.6%) does not have the right nutrition in all circumstances for dynamic and healthy living.

The study offers generous evidence that there are variations between rural and intra-common in terms of food health. In Islamabad, the lowest rate of food health is 24%. Dera Bugti has the most impressive rate of unreliable citizens in Balochistan (82.4 percent) among these regions. Balochistan has the most impressive locality with incredibly low nutritional protection conditions. The 20 most extremely poor places of Pakistan. Each of them has very poor subsistence security conditions. Since 2003, the number of regions in this class from Balochistan has increased.

The 10 areas with the worst food security conditions in Pakistan. The Capital Territory of Islamabad is Pakistan's safest sustenance zone. Other than Islamabad, there are 14 locations in Punjab and 5 districts in Sindh, among the top 20 regions with best sustenance conditions. Two extraordinary sources of sustenance exist; one is based on yield, while one is based on livestock. On the basis of "use versus development" the physical accessibility to food is decided. Though Pakistan has seen an rise of six% in the supply of surplus wheat (from 24% in 2003 to 30% in 2009), the surplus nutrition levels in the regions provided by both livestock and harvest have declined. This ensures that most regions in Pakistan are households or rely on foreign food sources globally. Substance agriculture and feed supply areas are rarely marked by this dependency. This also leads to a accumulation of sustenance leading to increases in nutritional value, along these lines that feed many people beyond their monetary access. The understanding of the use of wheat decreased by 10% in Pakistan in 2009-2010 due to the lack of buying power confirms the miracle as well. It can be mentioned securely that maintaining food health is an increased production of wheat in the past.

## **1.1 Introduction to BISP**

The Government of Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) is an excessively focal point for monetary and social change among the provincial groups since its introduction in 2008, especially the women from the lower financial strata across Pakistan. The budgetary limits of poor people are expected to be increased and their need reduced. BISP has tended to face problems of needs with four operations, that is, in order to increase people's standards for daily comfort. For entrepreneurial growth Waseela-e-Haq, Waseela-e-Rozgar for raising public service, The current Waseela-e-Taleen activity is being enhanced through the contingent currency trading system to enhance tyke instruction and the Waseela-e-Sehet to ensure value-added office arrangement and disaster protection. Whereas, it eliminates the detrimental impacts on vulnerable people, in particular women, of the maintenance emergency and swelling. The government subsequently modified the BISP-SN into an autonomous open area feature for use of its various social security networking activities. The rapid evolution of the advantages of BISP-SN illustrates the Government's clear responsibility to guarantee poor and helpless citizens. In 2009, the Government of Pakistan issued an Order to give the BISP-SN a legal cover and to identify its purpose and objectives: to boost the monetary limitation of the poor and the vulnerable relatives.

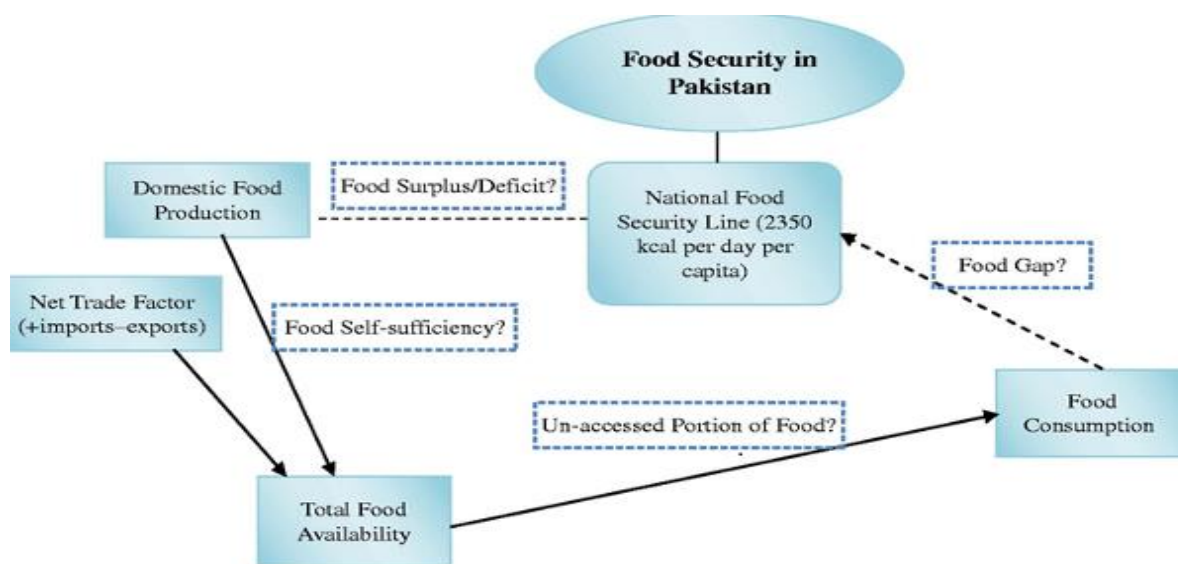
Defining and updating systematic strategies and programs for rising the numbers of disadvantaged and marginalized people; and reducing destitution and encouraging fair transport of riches in particular for low-salary classes. BISP-SN is a cross-sectoral product, with the involvement of various complicit entities, enhancing the usage of the different portfolios. As a newly formed company, BISP-SN is rapidly integrated

into a wide range of national social insurance companies. The BISP-SN, which gives money to the poorest quintiles in the country, is one of the events. The BISP-SN will pose a high degree of objective targeting mechanism using commonly defined methods to reduce bottlenecks in integration and rejection. It offers a payment system that is simple and aims to achieve an abnormal state of recipient output by transmitting payments home. The case management system has been developed to accommodate both the supply side and the demand side of proceedings. Another observation structure will also be provided by the BISP-SN, in which more development is possible.

### 1.2 BISP's Payment Mechanism

By presenting the Poverty Scorecard and the entire nation study along with the development of a database with knowledge approval and confirmation, the BISP has produced an expound that focuses on methods for recognizing proof of the disadvantaged. This database focuses on adaptability and automaticity to discern the evidence from beneficiaries for any star network. For the constant refreshment of this knowledge, BISP makes elaborate game plans.

Fig#1-Conceptual Frame Work



(Source: [www.emeraldinsight.com](http://www.emeraldinsight.com) )

Food protection can only be accomplished in Pakistan if domestic food production is in surplus; Pakistan can only export if this is the case. There must be a national correlation between total supply of food and total food intake, resulting in a national food safety line.

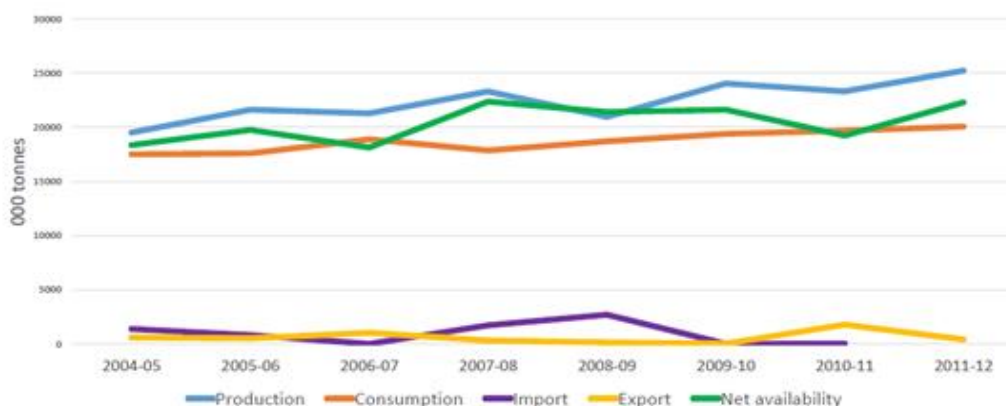
Table-1.1. BISP Province Wise Data

S. No.	Province	Beneficiaries	Target for 2014	ATM Card	
				Issued	Pending
1	AJK	102,461	18,748	63,393	39,068
2	BALUCHISTAN	222,235	231,806	133,967	88,268
3	CAPITAL	9,989	6,343	6,689	3,300
4	FATA	148,742	75,073	82,789	65,953
5	GB	44,838	9,180	34,620	10,218
6	KPK	1,120,291	283,790	951,361	168,930
7	PUNJAB	1,988,246	794,784	1,551,286	436,960
8	SINDH	1,844,029	869,419	1,521,793	322,236
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,480,831</b>	<b>2,289,143</b>	<b>4,345,898</b>	<b>1,134,933</b>

Table-1.2. BISP DISTRICT LEVEL BENEFICIARIES LIST

Benazir Income Support Programme Government of Pakistan Districts Level Benf/Pending Benf/A P Mech Issued Report as on 29 Aug 2014]							
S. No.	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	BENF	PENDING	A P Mech Issued	A P Mech to be Issued	%
			A	B	C	D = A - C	
1	Sindh	Badin	129,619	57,814	115,846	13,773	446.4
2		Dadu	88,350	30,139	79,870	8,480	461.1
3		Ghotki	84,292	30,600	73,521	10,771	435
4		Hyderabad	59,839	35,297	51,318	8,521	534.5
5		Jamshoro	117,662	60,278	82,211	35,451	494.8
6		Kamber Shahdad Kot	88,594	39,082	77,682	10,912	605.7
7		Karachi	117,725	97,031	74,907	42,818	353
8		Kashmore	40,788	22,418	33,302	7,486	245
9		Khairpur	107,859	61,671	94,358	13,501	601.8
10		Larkana	99,201	31,352	81,787	17,414	510.4
11		Matiani	49,411	24,135	44,645	4,766	272
12		Mirpur Khas	49,444	16,829	22,069	27,375	134
13		Naushahro Feroze	92504	42178	82443	10061	353.1188
14		Sanghar	88,652	33,912	51,959	36,693	350.4
15		Shaheed Benazir Abad	105,474	53,799	89,123	16,351	339
16		Shikarpur	92,932	26,796	81,952	10,980	353
17		Sukkur	47,429	26,034	40,825	6,604	337.6
18		Tando Allahyar	45,496	20,150	40,811	4,685	269.1
19		Tando Muhammad Khan	41,325	26,008	37,005	4,320	268.9
21		Tharparkar	59,560	27,396	53,439	6,121	357.8
22		Thatta	150,316	66,320	135,281	15,035	797.3
23		Umer Kot	69,504	30,843	61,207	8,297	349.8
G Total			1,825,976	860,082	1,505,561	320,415	8,870

Table-1.3. Gap between Net availability and consumption of wheat



Source: GOP (2013), Agriculture Statistics for production, imports and exports, FAOSTAT for consumption

Comparison of Food expenditure with food consumption

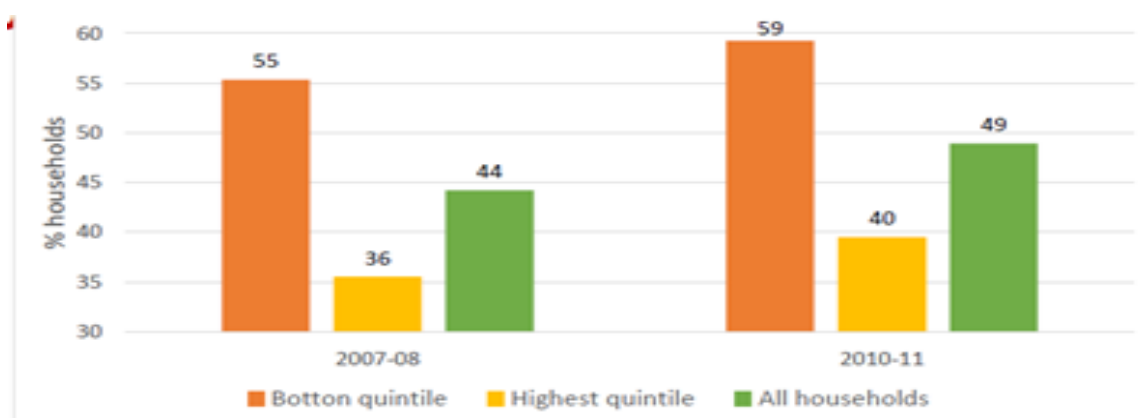




Table-1.3. Indicators for Poverty And Hunger

Indicators	Region	2001 /02	2004/ 05	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	MDG Target (2015)
Headcount Index (percent)	Pakistan	34.5	23.9	22.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
	Sindh	31	n/a	From 19 to 26.5 (depending on zone)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Proportion of children under 5 years who are underweight for their age	Pakistan	41.5	38	38	38	38	38	<20
	Sindh	n/a	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Proportion of population below 2350 calories per day of food intake	Pakistan	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
	Sindh	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources: For national level indicators, PMDGR (2010). Other data from various sources as explained below.  
 Headcount index figures for Sindh from SPDC (2004) and PMN (2010) respectively.  
 Proportion of underweight children from MICS 2003/04.  
 Proportion of population falling below the caloric poverty line is a simple average calculated from WFP (2003).  
 n/a: not available.

Table.1.4. Hunger Incidence In Sindh

		Urban			
	Overall	Rural	Provincial capital	Large cities	Small cities and towns
Sindh	31	38	10	23	40

Source : SPDC 2014-2015

Rural				Urban			
Land Ownership	No Land Ownership	House Ownership	No House Ownership	Property Ownership	No Property Ownership	House Ownership	No House Ownership
20.97	41.26	38.46	32.68	8.72	20.15	22.11	13.31

Source : SPDC 2014-2015

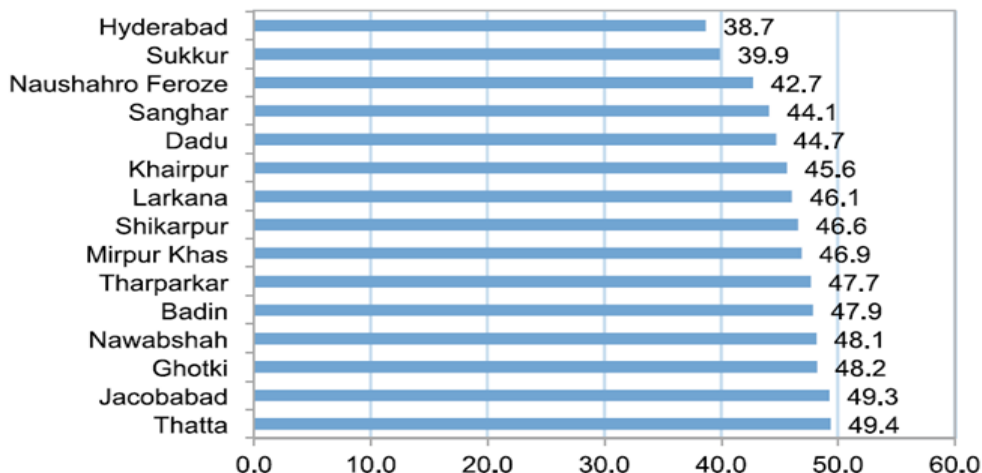
Table-1.5-Caloric Poverty in Rural Sindh (Percentage of Poverty)

District	Caloric Poverty (Percent of Poor)
Tharparkar	72.4
Umerkot	46.2
Jacobabad	45.0
Sukkur	44.4
Khairpur	42.9
Ghotki	41.1
Thatta	40.7
Sanghar	38.6
Dadu	37.8
MirpurKhas	37.6
Larkana	37.2
Shikarpur	36.2
Hyderabad	34.0
Badin	33.9
Karachi	33.2
NausheroFeroze	32.6
Nawabshah	32.0

Source : Annual Report of the World Food Program 2011

Underweight Children under 5 years by District

### Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 5 Years by District (Percent)



### Trends in Poverty Headcount Ratio

According to the Poverty Score Card survey available, 7.7 million BISP qualifying applicants have been listed. Women are seldom included in crucial decisions in Pakistan. The exclusion stems from their poorer social status despite their husband, father, brothers and other relationships being legally claimed. Many of the time, women were not entitled to make this legal claim because their male family members passed women's property to each other without knowledge through the local land clerk's services.

A BISP social security program for the poorest of the poor was implemented by the Pakistani Federal Government in 2008. In this program, the women in a family were given a monthly scholarship and one criterion for BISP was a CNIC. It can also be said that the system BIS PRIF gives women a chance to travel openly and to engage in public life on the basis of the results of the research report. For this study the author examined the direct impact of increasing CNICs in income offices and courts, especially familial courts, on women's proprietary rights. The information shows that the 'identity' of women is the primary one that supports women's social empowerment and safeguards strong rights. Some of the problems with BISP were discussed towards the end of the study. The author states that the key issues with BISP are the inefficiency of the programme's implementation or organizational stage. This says that the BISP should collaborate with other partners and democratic institutions to enhance women's registry and use its tools to increase the education of women. Polio vaccine can be related to the incentives provided by BISP. This initiative, by concentrating on the protection of their property rights, will effectively help enhance women's physical space and maintain their social status.

### About Educational Awareness

BISP has conducted a number of aggressive measures to remove some of the causes of insecurity, alongside the cash grants that BISP gives its customers. Waseela e-Taleem, which also provides mothers with cash support to prove that their children between five and 12 years are enrolled in primary school, is one of these initiatives. The concept behind the BISP's center is to offer cash assistance to mothers leading households to meet those households' critical needs. Additional enrollments, which are conditional on registration and attendance at schools, such as the Waseela-e-Taleem, are designed to stimulate and strengthen positive measures for vulnerable families in the future.

This does not lead BISP to a plan for government donations, as some people falsely believe. BISP is a system of investment. This invests in Pakistani households to reduce and eradicate potential economic vulnerability. Gains on the BISP investment in Pakistan can be improved through a continuous feedback

process to remind us of the effects of the research. Then the Pakistanis are invested in Pakistan. BISP is one of government's most complex monitoring and evaluation systems, supported by a range of ministries and provincial departments, private sector sellers and civil society partners. This helps us to direct the funding of BISP and make it work for those who will benefit most. The terms "poverty" and "pauper" and "beneficiary" are missing. In getting beaten up and causing misery we don't create ourselves. We construct ourselves by being treated with dignity, 'client' not 'beneficiary,' 'vulnerability' and not 'poverty' not 'poverty,' 'vulnerable,' not 'poor' I want to pay tribute to all BISP customers on this International Women's Day. BISP is sincerely commemorating this day by working for BISP customers at its offices on Sunday and by launching certain processes and products which lay the groundwork for BISP as Pakistan 's pride. We are committed to inspiring, dignifying and bringing meaning to our clients throughout their lives. We dedicate ourselves to respecting our women and providing them the means to safeguard themselves. With almost limitless talent, Pakistanis were blessed. As you choose to serve our talented people, our job is to create an environment which will shine our people. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was asked to serve in this role as a gift and one of the biggest obligations. I hope to live up to our great service traditions in Pakistan and to the pride of Pakistan that my team has produced BISP.

Social protection programs in Pakistan have traditionally been introduced not as part of a cogent system of social security but as an ad hoc response to circumstances. The study explains the many long term services in the country in this chapter. This starts with explanations of social security measures. This group includes programs, such as the Laborers' Pension Fund and the Institutions for Employees' Old Age benefits (EOBI), which assist current and retired workers. Next, this chapter will address programs that come into the social assistance umbrella of this report with a larger focus audience. The Zakat and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) initiatives in that group. which have been considered the core of the welfare strategy of the government until recently. Lastly , this chapter summarizes a number of schemes such as microfinance, public works and informal family support, which are a smaller yet more important component of the country's long-standing systems of social protection. This section is heavily used by Sayeed (2004) Barrientos (2006) and Jamal (2010) to describe these initiatives and to take advantage of an excellent and indeed many more detailed exposition on the subject.

### Research Methodology

The goals and conclusions of the analysis are multifaceted. The design will therefore be jeopardized between objectives and resources, such as food access to rural communities subject to the socio-economic and poverty level of their communities. Employment, income generation and setting of methodologies and collecting data must also be taken into account.

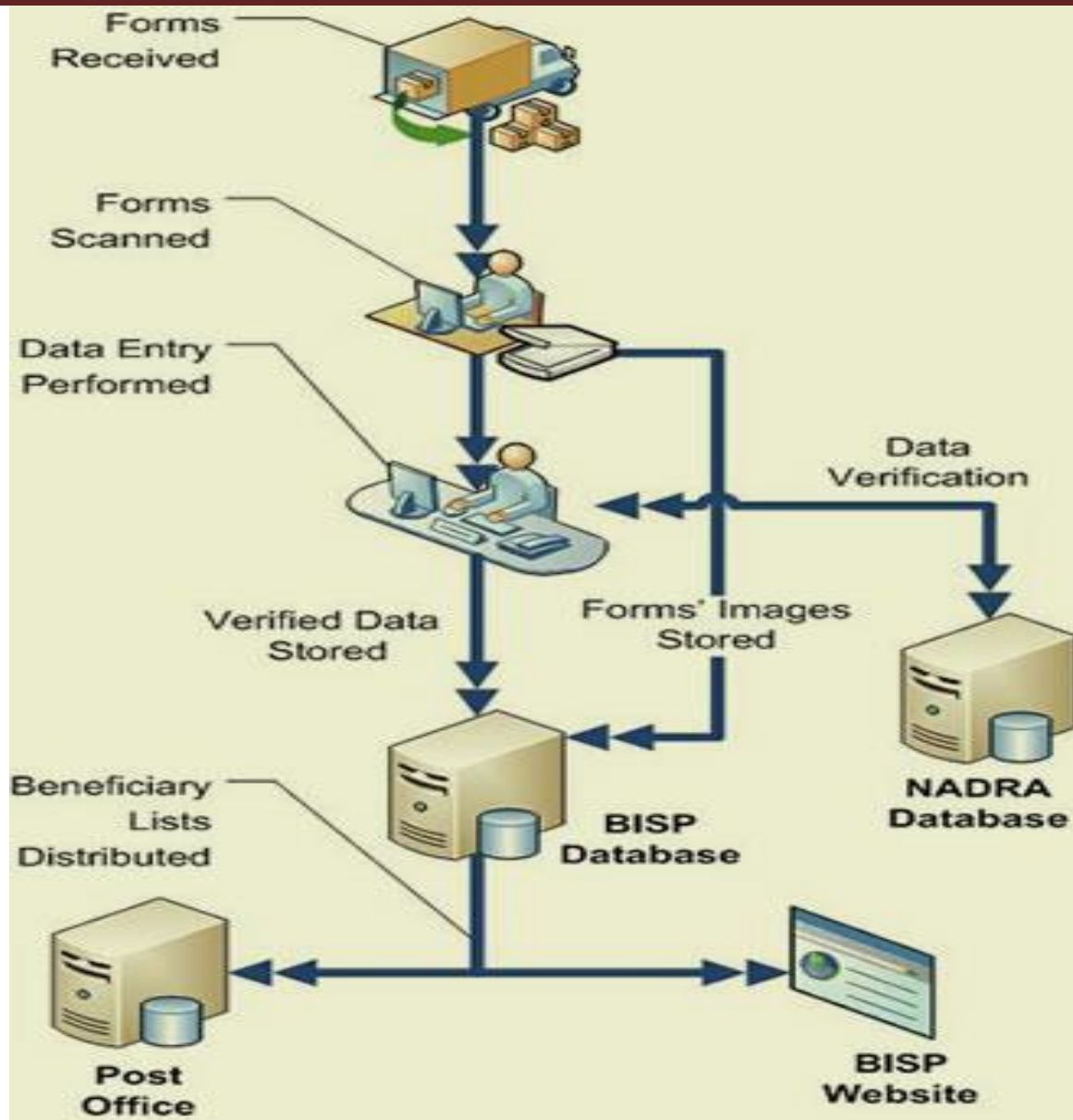
The data were obtained by means of a household sample survey. Those who work or are bad. Persons in the sense of primary knowledge collection are considered under the Benazir Income Support System (BISP). Therefore, the Universe of Study (BISP) is the recipient. The probability method is used to draw the sample. The range is 230 to 270. The secondary statistics was based on periodicals, papers , journals and Web surf. More than 200 findings was required for the use of a methodological method for analysis (Wenich 2001). Using SPSS 21 edition the principal data are coded and inserted on the computer. The analysis will be conducted and data in tabular, quality, figures and charts will be presented.

Model Specification:

The Logit transformation is  $\ln \left( \frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$  ,

$$\text{Logit } p = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$$

where p = Poverty Status  
(probability of being poor)



Model of BISP

Sampling

- In this study, primary and secondary methods to collecting data were used. The data was gathered by way of coordinated and unstructured interviews, questionnaires, impressions and economic surveys. Quantitative and qualitative data are obtained using these approaches. Secondary data from national and international newspapers, academic publications and scientific papers are gathered.

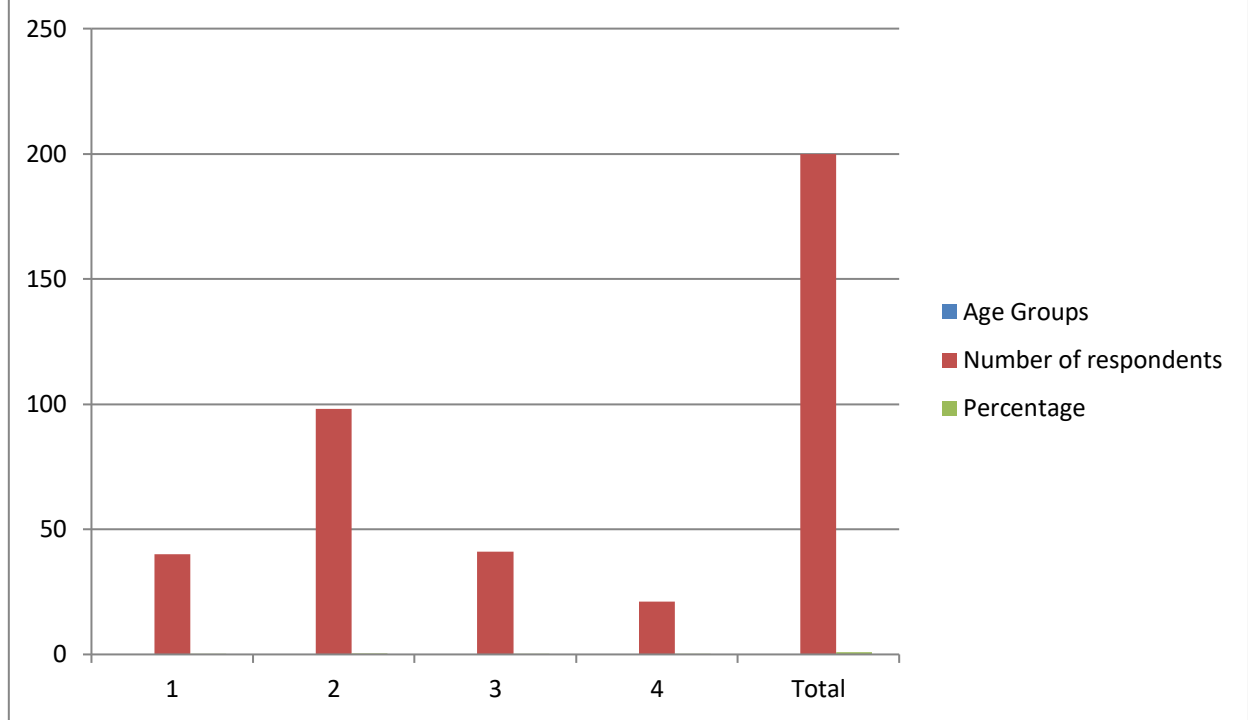
Results and discussions

TABLE 3.9 EMPLOYEES SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

(N=200)

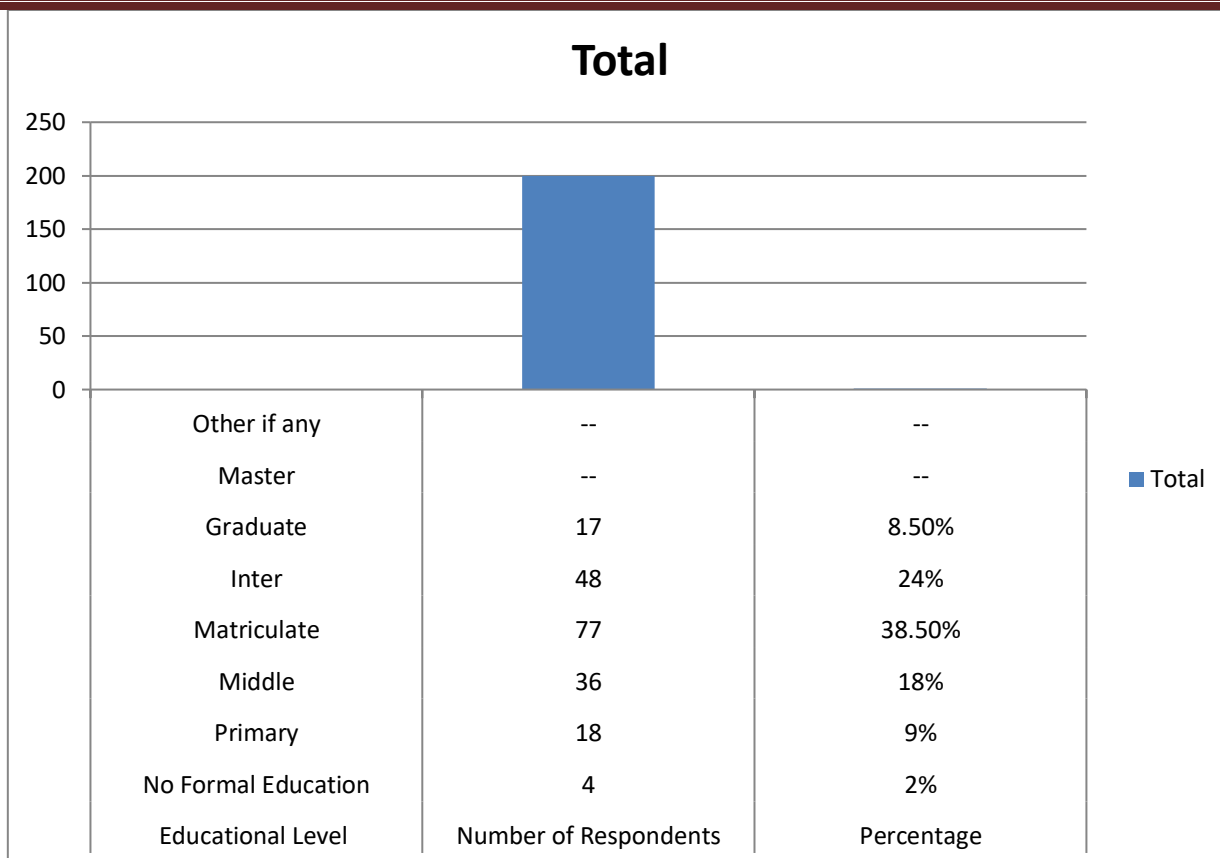
Sr. No.	Age Groups	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	45 years and above	21	11%
2	36-45 years	41	21%
3	26-35 years	98	49%
4	18-25 years	40	20%
Total		200	100%





**TABLE -3.11 RESPONDENTS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL DISTRIBUTION (N=200)**

Sr. No.	Educational Level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Master	--	--
2	Graduate	17	9%
3	Inter	48	24%
4	Matriculate	77	39%
5	Middle	36	18%
6	Primary	18	9%
7	No Formal Education	4	2%
8	Other if any	--	--
Total		200	100%



## CHAPTER-FOUR

### Food expenditure and Nutrition

Generally, we see no effect of the BISP on spending on food consumption. The direct influence of the BISP in the related RD therapeutic subsample on the consumption of fish, eggs or wheat has been noted, however, when the duration of consumption of these items is tested. As assessed by excess, a indicator of short-term malnutrition, the BISP has lowered the levels of malnutrition among women (age from 0-59 months). A similar influence on boys is not detected.

In spite of the progress, we find malnutrition levels that reflect a persistent crisis for children's food, waste levels exceeding 15% and stun rates exceeding 40%. This indicates that an incurrence of diarrhoea (indicated by a less sanitary environment) is high and poor immunization rates (individual with limited exposure to child health services) cannot be resolved by cash transfers.

### Women's empowerment

In this regard, engagement has been defined with other definitions of empowerment as an enhancement of personal freedom and practice. We describe freedom as an individual's ability to set and achieve their own goals. Such a opportunity can be viewed in three interrelationship ways: ( 1) capital or the pre-requirement for making choices; (2) organization or the potential for deciding and executing objectives; and (3) successes or the outcomes arising from women's empowerment.

The power over the BISP cash flow is a required condition for an enhanced organization. We note, in terms of how the money is invested, 64 per cent of women who hold ownership of the cash transfer. The outcome tends to be reached regardless of if the recipient eventually receives the payment. There has been a significant change in domestic relations with empirical studies , indicating that women may feel supported and less reliant on their husbands by their budgetary expenditures. The assessment suggests that perceptions of the community concerning women's mobility are small, with communities agreeing that the transfer can be collected by women. Quantitative data confirms this, and indicates that BISP cash transactions are enabled to increase the likelihood that women will only enter the houses of relatives. Increased women's share of households voting is correlated with the BISP. A variety of considerations

will undoubtedly be correlated with the outcome of the BISP, including the need to provide a CNIC to activate the switch.

### **Secondary Impacts Livelihood**

In total we find no decrease in labor involvement by acceptance of the BISP cash transfer. They note that BISP lowers the population of people in households of beneficiaries. However, we also note that this is potentially motivated by the decline in the attendance of more disadvantaged participants (old and sick). The BISP has brought about a change in the living conditions of recipient households. The BISP reveals that the percentage of working elder people hired by casual labour has declined, yet the share of self-employed men is increased. The BISP can help less resilient livelihood strategies. It indicates that child labor remains an effective subsistence strategy for many families with 14% of children and 6% of girls aged 5 to 14 years employed in productive homes. We consider that the BISP decreases the number of children employed, but it doesn't have any impact on boys. The different composition of children's labour illustrates the heterogeneous effect of the particular nature of the type of work boys and girls involved. The most of girls devote hours working for children is working at home. By shifting societal values that stress girls with these practices, it is unlikely that a cash transfer can change anything.

BISP does not increase the likelihood that property like land or livestock will be owned. The poor transition interest in comparison to household spending is presumably reflected in this. Qualitative analysis reveals that many recipients consider the transfer interest as sufficient for specific criteria but not for the accumulation of properties.

### **Education**

Some of the most important variables that can help to control the spread of privation between generations is human capital growth. Nevertheless, registration rates depend on many variables related to demand and supply. Two main considerations depend on the potential for the transferring of cash to have an effect on enrolment: (1) the shifting interest of the costs of schooling; and (2) the quality of education. In our view, the BISP had no effect on primary children's enrolment in schools. In fact, this finding is motivated by a low valuation of just 2 percent of GDP8 for the transition relative to simple household criteria and low public expenditure. Low government spending leads to weak education, common absent teachers and high rates of dropouts. We also consider children in families where the enrollment rates are small.

### **Health**

Public investment in Pakistan, including education, remains low. Homes' treatment is thus largely funded by out-of-pocket insurance expenses. We consider the BISP related to an improvement in health spending reported and an improvement of around PKR 50 per adult health equal spending. This result seems to be inspired by recipients in Sindh, where 32% live during the assessment period in flood-inflamed districts.

### **Finance**

Accessibility to money support can be a key factor in reducing households impacted by poverty. Rich families also do not have recourse to healthy deposits. It in turn makes them struggle to conserve more human and physical resources. We also observed that BISP has raised the risk of saving among Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's recipient households. Similar rises are not recorded in the regional or other appraisal regions, and it should also be noted that in the 12 months before the interview beneficiaries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were paying an above-average amount. The payment system also has (untapped) capacity to improve recipient household financial access. CGAP (13) reports that affiliate banks are able to move recipients to brancheless level 0 banking accounts, allowing recipients not only to remove but to create payments. Supported by suitable financial knowledge & preparation, this may boost savings efficiency.

The amount of borrowing is not impaired. Nonetheless, 81% of the recipient households with unpaid debt remain at the point of debt among the beneficiary households. Loans is collected to fund other family expenses, such as food, and has a capital structure that cannot properly sustain household spending. The main feature of the report is the confirmation of the effects of the BISP program:

Key intended impacts

- increased spending on education and the elimination of poverty;
- equality for women;
- increased intake and nutrition for children in households;
- Improved maintenance and build-up of funds.

Secondary impacts

- Improved family wellbeing and education investment;
- decreased shock sensitivity;
- Amendments to informal exchanges between households;
- Improvements in the methods for family life

The assessment gathers objective and qualitative information on a number of primary metrics and supporting evidence over several years in order to assess these impacts. The effect study is carried out by means of a hybrid approach, integrating qualitative and quasi quantitative studies. The comprehensive analysis was carried out in 488 villages and communities across 90 counties of Punjab , Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The assessment was carried out in four provinces: A selection of 8,675 households has been chosen randomly and interviewed in the retrospective, conducted in July 2011, prior to the roll-out programme. They are panelled in order to provide regular interviews with the same families, who are concluded in the first round of follow-up in July 2013. In July 2014 and July 2015, two further sample rounds will be completed. For each analysis round, standard work was performed for eight regions, chosen from the four assessment provinces to include a variety of settings. In May and June 2013, data were gathered for the first follow-up survey. Two further qualitative analysis rounds with the quantitative polls will be performed in sequence.

The program effect assessment stems from the longitudinal and first data analysis , i.e. a improvement in the condition of families recipients in various performance metrics after 2 years after the initiation of the plan. This is contrasted with the situation in a variety of households with the simulated experimental regression discontinuity (RD) method over the same period. Under this time, PKR 3000 is allocated annually to BISP households covered by assessment.

Table 10 Poverty: beneficiary trends

	Baseline (2011): all bens	Follow- up (2013): all bens	N: bens	all	Baseline (2011): all bens poverty score <11.17	Follow- up (2013): all bens poverty score <11.17	N: bens poverty score<1 1.17
<i>Mean household consumption per adult</i>	1,702	1,913***	2,884		1,613	1,845** *	1,310
<i>% of beneficiary population below 68 poverty line</i>		53***	2,884	74		57***	1,310
<i>Poverty gap (%)</i>	15	11***	2,884	18		13***	1,310

Source: BISP Incidence Evaluation Studies (2011-2013). Notes: (1) Asterisks (\*) suggest a substantial difference in percentages between \* \* \* = 99 percent, \* \* = 95 percent, and the respective care comparator.\*=90%.



Figure 10 gives an overall image of poverty among households benefiting from the breakdown by different categories of poverty as described in beneficiary households.

This means that 86% of the BISP families were very small , medium or delicate, nearly 13% weak. Most publications show that the poorest are vulnerable to poverty, particularly with regard to the types of shocks faced by the eligible BISP households, including increasing food prices and recent floods. Section 5.1 addresses the impact of the BISP on poverty rates in the RD population.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Category	Frequency	Percent
60+ Years	15	12.71%
50- 59 Years	11	9.32%
40-49 Years	37	31.36%
30-39 Years	43	36.44%
Under 30 Years	12	10.17%
Total	118	100.0

Source: Survey Data 2015

Table2: Distribution of Respondent by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	109	92.4
Male	9	7.6
Total	118	100.0

Table4: Accessibility to Clean Drinking Water

Health Facility	Frequency	Percent
No	50	42%
Yes	68	58%
Total	118	100.0

Table5:

-	Frequency	Percent
Dug well	0	0%
Hand pump	107	91%
Water Course	11	9%
Total	118	100.0

	Frequency	Percent
Households	0	0%
Food	118	83%
Motorbike	1	1%
Investing Business	0	0%

Funeral	20	14%
Attending Ceremonies	3	2%

**Whether Amount paid as cut out of total: Once paid**

		Frequency	Percent
	21 to 40%	10	8%
	11 to 20%	48	41%
	5 to 10%	60	51%
	Total	118	100

**Satisfaction with Staff Behaviors**

	Frequency	Percent
Fair	35	30%
Poor	83	70%
Total	118	100.0

**Satisfaction with Time in Getting ATM**

	Frequency	Percent
Fair	64	54%
Poor	54	46%
Total	118	100.0

**Satisfaction with Distance from Home**

	Frequency	Percent
Good	11	9.3%
Fair	72	61.0%
Poor	35	29.7%
Total	118	100.0

**Satisfaction with ATM Operation**

	Frequency	Percent
Good	32	27.1%
Fair	85	72.0%
Poor	1	0.8%
Total	118	100.0

**Cook meals per day**

Duration	Frequency	Percent
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Thrice	106	89.8%
Twice	8	6.8%
Once	4	3.4%
Total	118	100.0

#### Red meat in Daily Diet

	Frequency	Percent
Occasionally	36	30.5%
Never	82	69.5%
Total	118	100.0

#### Eggs in Daily

	Frequency	Percent
Thrice	11	9.3%
Twice	6	5.1%
Once	21	17.8%
Occasionally	79	66.9%
Never	1	0.8%
Total	118	100.0

#### Milk in Daily

	Frequency	Percent
Thrice	9	7.6%
Twice	42	35.6%
Once	62	52.5%
Occasionally	5	4.2%
Total	118	100.0

#### Rice in Daily

	Frequency	Percent
Thrice	3	2.5%
Twice	23	19.5%
Once	76	64.4%
Occasionally	15	12.7%
Never	1	0.8%
Total	118	100.0

#### Chappati in Daily

	Frequency	Percent
Thrice	5	4.2%
Twice	81	68.6%

Once	32	27.1%
Total	118	100.0

Vegetable in Daily

	Frequency	Percent
Thrice	3	2.5%
Twice	74	62.7%
Once	37	31.4%
Occasionally	3	2.5%
Total	117	99.2
Missing System	1	.8
Total	118	100.0

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Pakistan's social security net portion comprises about 18 percent of the country's poorest people. The social security portion is primarily confined to pension plans and health insurance for civil and military staff and workers outside the formal sector. The Benazir Income Support System reinvigorates social security priorities in Pakistan, but as a proportion of GDP social safety net spending remains about half that of developed and transition countries in average. There are potential ways to make money available in order to sustain current social-security net spending without relying on further loans or inflationary funding. There were a few choices for these fiscal space in this article. Which include raising tacit and explicit subsidies to the non-poor; strengthening PSE administration. Energy-sector market and governance change that will reduce power outages and have a positive effect on economic development. Increasing the scope of public private partnerships and new fiscal policies such as robust VAT and well-designed Federal federal and local land and municipal property taxes. The program 's key aim was to give women confidence and strength in order to cope with any adverse situation, without apprehension and without panic, as reported by Mr. Naeem Anwar, regional director general for Benazir Income Support Programme, who chaired the meeting with all division directors. Benazir Income Support Program The program's goal was to make women brave and courageous.

The latest Poverty Report will be open and BISP will make considerable effort to make it the world's best. He also claimed that a new poverty survey will use state-of-the-art technologies that would include any eligible person in the revised NSER.

- Conducted for the first time in Pakistan and in South Asia the country-wide deprivation survey / census; Data gathered for the first time nearly 180 million people (18 crore) and 27 million households in Pakistan
- Use GPS tools for geographical information for informed decision taking in the world (to deal with natural and other emergencies)
  - Deprivation Census in Pakistan, including Azad Jammu & Cashmir, Gilgit-Balthistan and FATA in the record time of one year dz
  - The Poverty Scorecard Survey has listed nearly 7.7 million recipient households, including over four crore people, for paying monthly cash grants.
  - To date, the cash award of Rs 1500 / month to more than 4.7 million eligible families
  - Billions is allocated to the poorest of the poor till now.

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