

Abstract for review

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Giving Behavior and Pattern in Pakistan

Who Give? How much give? Why give?

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Abstract:

The study of philanthropy is relevant to understand people's tendency and choices to serve or benefit others and reckon its potential as a means to tackle our social problems for society's survival and well being. Several things stand out about philanthropy in Pakistan in comparison to other nations. First, Pakistan has a long tradition of religious giving through Zakat and other forms of giving. Second, several studies shows that nearly 98 percent of Pakistanis either give through cash, in-kind, or time volunteered. (AKDN, 2000). This staggering amount, which by many accounts underestimates the total, raises questions about household choices or motivations about giving. Why do individuals give? Who are the primary recipients? How does giving differ across provinces? How has giving broadened to bring about improvements in health, education, and the standard of living? How does individual household giving compare with budgets of state-run programs? The paper explores the given pattern and trends in Pakistan, the preference and choices of giving, volume of giving, motivation of giving, major recipient of giving and significantly, an analysis will be present that how people choices affect the overall social development as well as social progress in the country. The paper explores the socio economic development indicators and creates the linkage of it with the annual donations. At the end, the paper suggests some policy recommendations that basically address how to streamline the philanthropy in a more effective way in order to bring sustainable development changes? And how stakeholder's engagement can possibly bring positive social development changes?

The paper based on Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) study “The State of Individual Philanthropy in Pakistan” which took sample of about 10,000 households selected from four provinces, namely Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Sindh. The data on individual giving was gathered using quantitative and qualitative methods. In addition to an extensive household survey, focus group discussions were conducted with people in the community and in-depth interviews with high-level officials in relevant government departments to capture their views about philanthropic giving behavior. The data represents a good cross-section of views in Pakistan. The study also considers other PCP studies which includes “Corporate Philanthropy, A survey on Public Listed, Public Unlisted and Private Limited Companies”

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