Abstract

The study investigates the extent of vulnerability and poverty among marginal community living in the urban areas of Lahore and Punjab. And how they cope up with the basic needs being socially excluded from rest of the society. The format of the study uses four essays to explore problems of marginalized community. Therefore it uses two types of data set, one is collected with the help of self-conducted survey mainly targets minority, women and transgender living in Lahore city and the second survey which study utilized to find problem is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Punjab province for the years 2007-08 and 2010-2011. The first two chapters are based on the data collected in the Lahore city and remaining two are based on the data for the Punjab province.

Marginality and social exclusion are the pertinent concepts that researchers have tried to link directly or indirectly with the universal issues of poverty and resource constraints. The first essay of this research tries to find out the extent of multidimensional poverty and its determinants among marginalized community (minorities, women and transgender) living in the slums of the Lahore city of Pakistan, after considering them at the margin of socio-economic systems due to some causal complexes that exclude them from the growth prospects. The urban context is the particular focus of this paper. On the basis of the analytical framework developed, study examines the relationship between marginality and poverty in a systematic manner and investigates the multidimensional poverty among the identified marginal group through a self-administered survey of 1880 individuals belonging to this marginal group. We find these people as multidimensional poor, when we apply Alkair-Foster (2008) methodology. The study calculates intensity, depth and severity (M0, M1, M2) measures of poverty to show more than half of population as multidimensional poor. The results are supported with the help of GIS mapping by targeting location of household with GPS counts. Overall results shows a sense of social exclusion, vulnerability and poverty among marginalized class of Lahore, Pakistan

Labor has always been considered as major source of income and livelihood and the labor market of Pakistan which provides an important source to alleviate poverty and raise the standard of living. The characteristics of labor i.e. age, gender, location, caste and religion makes labor

market highly segmented. And these factors often make buyer bias which indeed causes a discrimination and exclusion in labor market. The second essay of this study tries to investigate the issue of social exclusion which has been faced by marginalized class in labor force participation. While analyzing trends of marginalized labor force participation, the role of social networks also take into account. The marginalized labor force has been selected based on religion and gender (minorities, women, transgender) which is the part of formal and informal labor market of the city Lahore, Pakistan. The study use logit modeling to analyze the role of social exclusion and other determinants in labor force participation of marginalized class and also evaluate the role of labor force participation in the poverty status of marginalized households. Results shows a strong effect of social exclusion on labor force participation and poverty

Marginality is a complicated patchwork of various aspects and is deep rooted in institutional factors and resource constraints. It refers to a position where in an individual or group is at margin of socio-economic and political system due to some causal complexes and interplays that exclude some segments of the population from the growth prospects. A consensus has emerged in recent literature on poverty and marginality, where marginality has been viewed as a root cause of poverty and its perseverance. The third chapter of this study focused on the development of marginality index and social exclusion index by capturing social, economic and cultural dimensions. With the help of GIS mapping, the study concludes that cities with more population burden has high social exclusion while there is a betterment in the extent of social exclusion in the cities which perceived to be socially excluded previously. This analysis has been extended in fourth essay of this study which is very much in line with this theoretical conception and marginality is identified here as patterns of causal factors in societal, economic and spatial dimensions that shape the root causes of poverty and capture marginalized poor in a vicious circle from which they want to escape. The urban context is the particular focus of this paper. On the basis of the analytical framework developed, study examines the relationship of marginality and poverty in a systematic manner and investigates the multidimensional poverty among marginal classes living in the urban areas of the Punjab province of Pakistan. To this end, the study makes the use of data from two waves of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for the year 2007-08 and 2010-2011 and draws results from Poison regressions which reveal a strong impact of marginality and exclusion on being multidimensional poor.