**Inequality of Wealth Distribution in Pakistan**

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Inequality in wealth distribution has been a persistent problem in Pakistan, with a small percentage of the population owning a disproportionate amount of wealth. According to a report by Oxfam, the country’s top 1% holds more wealth than the bottom 70% of the population. This disparity in wealth distribution has wide-reaching consequences for the country’s economic and social development. The statistics and figures surrounding wealth inequality in Pakistan are staggering. According to a report by the World Inequality Database, the top 10% of households in Pakistan account for 42% of the country’s income, while the bottom 50% of households account for just 13%. This means that the wealthiest households in Pakistan earn more than three times the income of the poorest households.

The situation is even more pronounced when it comes to wealth, rather than income. According to the Oxfam report mentioned above, the top 1% of households in Pakistan hold 21.9% of the country’s wealth, while the bottom 50% of households hold just 4.4%. This means that the wealthiest households in Pakistan hold more than five times the wealth of the poorest households. These disparities in wealth and income have significant consequences for the country’s economic and social development.

Those living in poverty often lack access to basic services such as healthcare and education, leading to a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break. This can lead to increased crime, political instability, and social unrest, all of which can have negative consequences for the country’s economic growth and development.

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It is clear that addressing wealth inequality in Pakistan is crucial for the country’s future. Policymakers must take a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of the problem, including increasing access to education and job opportunities, promoting economic growth and development in disadvantaged areas, and implementing a progressive taxation system that requires the wealthy to pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes.

One of the main drivers of wealth inequality in Pakistan is the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few large corporations and individuals. These entities often have significant influence over government policies and regulations, which can lead to policies that favour the interests of the wealthy at the expense of the poor and middle class. Another contributing factor to wealth inequality in Pakistan is the lack of access to education and job opportunities for a large portion of the population.

Education is a key factor in determining one’s earning potential, and without access to quality education, individuals and families are often trapped in a cycle of poverty. Similarly, the lack of job opportunities in certain areas and industries further perpetuates inequality, as those without access to well-paying jobs are unable to improve their economic situation. When a large portion of the population is living in poverty, it will lead to increased crime, political instability, and social unrest.

Additionally, wealth inequality can also lead to a lack of access to basic services such as healthcare and education for many individuals and families. To address the issue of wealth inequality in Pakistan, policymakers must take a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of the problem. This can include measures to increase access to education and job opportunities, as well as policies to promote economic growth and development in disadvantaged areas.

Policies that promote greater transparency and accountability in government and the business sector can help to reduce the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. It is also important to mention that the government should work on a progressive taxation system, where the wealthy are required to pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes. A tax system like this will be opposed by the greater wealth-holding elites within the government and this opposition needs to be equally met by just officials within the cabinets where laws and taxes such as the one proposed above might be presented.

Addressing this issue is crucial for the country’s economic and social development. A comprehensive approach is needed, including measures to increase access to education and job opportunities, with most employers doing nothing to promote this, being part of the elite of Pakistan. The ruling elite need to use their influence to reduce their power and bring prosperity to Pakistan before a military or civilian-led riot leads to their own downfall, as seen in many countries.

In conclusion, wealth inequality in Pakistan is a pressing issue that requires urgent attention from policymakers. The concentration of economic power in the hands of a few large corporations and individuals, coupled with the lack of access to education and job opportunities for a large portion of the population, has led to a situation where a small percentage of the population owns a disproportionate amount of wealth. This has wide-reaching consequences for the country’s economic and social development, including increased crime, political instability, and social unrest.

To address this issue, a comprehensive approach is needed that addresses the root causes of the problem. This can include policies to increase access to education and job opportunities, promote economic growth and development in disadvantaged areas, and increase transparency and accountability in government and the business sector. A progressive taxation system that requires the wealthy to pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes should also be implemented. The ruling elite must take responsibility for reducing their own power and promoting greater equality and prosperity for all Pakistanis. Failure to address wealth inequality risks the country’s economic and social stability and can lead to further unrest and conflict. Therefore, it is crucial for policymakers to take action and work towards creating a more just and equitable society in Pakistan.

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