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An Overview of the Social Insurance in Pakistan

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Introduction:

Social Insurance

Social insurance is a set of insurance programs that are administered by a government. Just like private sector insurance, they provide benefits upon the occurrence of certain insured events. For example, unemployment insurance provides benefits if an insured person becomes unemployed. Additionally, just like private sector insurance programs, only citizens that contribute to a social insurance program are eligible to receive benefits from the program.

Representative Smith explains to the town hall participants that it's important to note that social insurance programs are not poverty or public assistant programs because the entitlement to benefits is not necessarily based upon need. In fact, some beneficiaries of Social Security retirement benefits are very wealthy. Benefits are based upon contributions made to the program by citizens and the occurrence of

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qualifying events. On the other hand, public assistance programs, such as food stamps,

are based upon need.

An overview of Social Insurance in Pakistan:

Every country economy consists of Government sector, Private sector and Semi

government sector and Pakistan is no exception. It is very obvious that there is great

difference between the developed countries and developing countries and the rules

and regulations and more importantly the implementation of the rules is different

significantly among both kinds of countries.

For Pakistan on one hand, it is developing country and interestingly it is Islamic

country which differentiates it with the rest of developing world. Just like other

developing countries, here in Pakistan there is enough room available for the

improvement in the workers laws and their benefits such as social insurance is one of

them.

In fact in Pakistan social security and social insurance is a big challenge not for the

general public but for government also, we do have very different corporate culture

like

Seith Corporate Culture

Established Corporate Culture

Mixed Culture

Seith Culture

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The term "Seith" is a local term which comes from our native language which means

the owner of the firm we called him/her Seith. As our economy has sound private

sector most of the private firms follow the seith culture in which the famous quote

"Boss is Always Right" applied. In this culture all the rules comes from the owner and

he is the only one man who can do whatever he/she wants. In this culture there is no

concept of social insurance at all and if someone wants to invest in social insurance

he/she supposed to do by its own pocket and there is no contribution from the owner.

Basically due to high unemployment and poor law and regulations implementation,

Seith always exploit the workers. And more important here is that if someone wants to

go ahead to take his/her rights like social insurance, the Seith could fire him/her

without any solid reason.

Established Corporate Culture:

This categories includes some firms from the sophisticated countries and majority of

the firms in this category are multinational firms. As these firms working in the poor

regulated environment, they do take some advantage of this poor regulation but at

least they are providing the some basic necessities of the workers and also offers them

the social insurance. Unfortunately the number of firms in this category are not

dominant as compared to the private sector size. But its still blessing to our economy

and society that we have such good firms which are the benchmark for rest of the

firms in the economy.

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Mixed Culture:

Due to above stated well firms, there are some local firms that have the mixed culture.

As it becomes the need of the time, as the firms take the advantage of the such kind of

facilities by publicizing these points to let their customers know that they are not here

only for profits but also value their employees and facilitate them which are

ultimately from us. Due to this need firms are adapting some of the good things and

trying to change their traditional and complex Seith culture with the well reputed

culture. The good thing is this as with the passage of time our government is also

trying to force the labor laws strictly; the number of firms in this category is getting

up and up day y day.

Government Sector:

The government sector is quite different from the private sector not only in respect of

social insurance but also in the working style and efficiency. Although the government

sectors is quite prestigious sector in Pakistan and everyone wants to get job in the

government sector because of the many benefits. In government sector, once someone

get the job it means that no one can fire him till the age of 60 until some extra

ordinary cases not happen. In government the performance of the employee is not

matter at all this is the reason our economy has rich private sector and government

privatized so many governments firms. As far as social insurance is concerned, some

of the government firms provides the social insurance and remaining provide other

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extra facilities which compensate it. But as compared to the private sector this sector

is much better in terms of employee benefits and Government sector also give lump

sum amount the time of retirement and monthly after the retirement.

Semi-Government Sector:

The semi government sector of Pakistan is quite big, as other sectors of the Pakistan

semi government sector is also having some problems and there is strong need to

address the labor rights in this sector. Just like government sector, this sector also

facilitate their employees with different benefits like, medical allowance and

travelling allowance but do not pay the social insurance for their employees. The

reason behind this is the same as this is partially controlled by the private investors

and they do not want to share their profits with the employees in terms of social

insurance.

Religious Issue and Social Insurance:

The biggest reason why Pakistan do not have the social insurance for the different

sectors of the economy is the religion which is ISLAM. As Pakistan is Islamic country

and all the rules and regulations of the country always prepared in the light of Islam.

In Islam, everything that is fixed in terms of future fixed income is not acceptable for

the Muslim. This is reason why in Islam interest is prohibited. There are so many

controversial arguments for the insurance in the country. Although some few firms are

offering the social insurance and some individuals do have insurance but it is

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discouraging in our country. Due to this prohibition of Islam we do not have

government enforcement for the social insurance laws and there are no laws available

for the firms to provide insurance for their employees.

Although there are so many laws are available for the safety work environment of the

labor, health work environment but not a single law for the insurance. Although this

insurance helps the people, it is not only impossible to pass this insurance rule from

the cabinet of Government but it is impossible to defend these rules in Pakistan.

Following are the some Islamic theories for the interest and insurance

Insurance of one's life or possessions is haraam and is not permitted, because it

involves gharar (buying/selling something where it is not known whether what is

being bought/sold will actually be achieved/delivered, or in what specific quantity,

thus putting one's money at undue risk to being lost) and riba (usury, interest). Allaah

has forbidden all transactions that are based on riba, and all transactions which

involve deceit, as a mercy to this ummah, and to protect them from that which may

harm them. Allaah says (interpretation of the meaning):

Reference From Holy Quran whereas ALLAH has permitted trading and forbidden

Ribaa[al-Baqarah 2:275]

And it was narrated in a saheeh report that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah

be upon him) forbade deceit. And Allaah is the source of strength. Abdullah b. Dinar

narrated that he heard Ibn Umar (Allah be pleased with them) saying: A man

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mentioned to the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) that he was deceived

in a business transaction, whereupon Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him)

said: When you enter into a transaction, say: There should be no attempt to deceive.

Book 10, Number 3663: (Kitab-Al-Buyu- Book of Transactions)

If what is meant by submitting your papers to the insurance company is that you have

health insurance, or intend to take out health insurance, you should note that this

insurance is haraam, as is so-called life insurance, because the insurance policy in

both cases involves ambiguity and a kind of gambling. This has been stated by the

scholars in their fatwas.

It says in Fataawa al-Lajnah al-Daa'imah (15/297):

A - It is not permissible for the Muslim to insure himself against sickness, whether

that is in a Muslim country or in a kaafir country, because that involves ambiguity and

a kind of gambling.

B - It is not permissible for a Muslim to insure his life or all or some of his physical

faculties, or to insure his wealth, possessions, cars and the like, whether that is in a

Muslim country or in a kaafir country, because these are kinds of commercial

insurance, which is haraam because it involves ambiguity and a kind of gambling.

Shaykh Ibn Uthaymeen (may Allaah have mercy on him) said: Insurance means that a

person pays a certain amount to the company each month or each year against an

accident that may happen to the thing insured.

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It is known that the one who pays insurance is losing in all cases, and the insurance

company may win or lose, because if the accident is very serious and costs more than

the money paid by the customer, the company will lose, but if it is minor and costs

less than the money paid by the customer, or if no accident happens at all, then the

company will win and the customer will lose.

This kind of contract - i.e., contracts in which a person may win or lose - is regarded

as a kind of gambling which Allaah forbids in His Book and mentions alongside

drinking alcohol and worshipping idols.

Based on this, this kind of insurance is haraam. I do not know of any kind of

insurance based on ambiguity that is permissible, rather all kinds are haraam, because

of the hadeeth of Abu Hurayrah (may Allaah be pleased with him) who said that the

Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) forbade transactions based on

ambiguity.

And Shaykh Ibn Uthaymeen said:

Life insurance is not permissible, because if the angel of death comes to the one

whose life is insured, he cannot refer him to the insurance company. So this is a

mistake and foolish misguidance, and it involves depending on this company instead

of Allaah, because the person is depending on the company, if he dies, to take care of

his heirs, which means depending on someone other than Allaah.

This is akin to gambling, indeed it is gambling in a real sense, and in His Book Allaah

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mentions gambling alongside shirk, divination with arrows and alcohol.

In the case of insurance, a man may pay money for years and years, and he may lose it,

but if he dies soon the company may be the loser. All contracts in which there may be

gains or losses are kinds of gambling.

From Fataawa 'Ulama' al-Balad al-Haraam, p. 652, 653.

If you are forced to take out insurance and there is an accident, it is permissible for

you to take from the insurance company the same amount as the payments you have

made, but you should not take any more than that. If they force you to take it then you

should donate it to charity.

Reference From Hadith:

We advise you to fear Allaah and to turn to Him and make a lot of du'aa', for anyone

who turns to Him will never be disappointed. And we remind you of the words of the

Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him): Whoever is stricken with

poverty and turns to people for help, his needs will never be met, but whoever is

stricken with poverty and turns to Allaah, Allaah will send him provision sooner or

later.