

Topic 1 : Political Instability Leads to an Economic Crisis

Political instability, undoubtedly, is the root cause of economic crisis for any state. As a matter of fact, both ^{inter dependent} politics and economy, are connected and dependent entities. Any change in one aspect, of the two, provokes change in other. In case of Pakistan, economic crisis is mainly due to its unstable political environment. In fact, no elected Prime Minister of Pakistan has ever completed his five (5) year tenure since 1947. This really represents the sad state of affairs of unstable Pakistan politics. On the other hand, its very neighbour country, India enjoys political stability and strong economy. According to a latest report, India is the 5th largest economy of the world. While Pakistan stands at 45th position in the world. Hence, it is proved that political instability leads to an economic crisis in a country.

Topic 2: Corruption in Pakistan.

Corruption is rampant in Pakistan. It fails a state in its quest to achieve peace, prosperity, and stability. Apart from effecting the social sector, the threat hinders the development in political and economic sector. In fact, the menace pulls the nation down through the ladder of development. Ironically, despite 75 years of independence, Pakistan has failed to eradicate corruption. According to the report of Transparency International, Pakistan stands at 145th position out of 180 countries in terms of corruption perception index (CPI).

This shows the grim picture of Pakistan's nation.

Despite so many causes and far reaching impacts, the evil can be brought under control through proper strategies. As corruption is the biggest hurdle in the way of Pakistan's prosperity; therefore, a strong political will and cooperation can free the state from the cruel web of corruption.

To conclude, for the development of Pakistan, it is high time that corruption needs to be reduced to a ~~min~~ minimum level.

Topic 3: Economic Crisis in Pakistan.

Economic crisis is a crucial issue for any state of the world. In fact, for Pakistan, it is a matter of serious concern. The menace has wreaked havoc in the country. As a matter of fact, economic crisis and development are opposite phenomena to each other. Currently, according to a report, Pakistan debt has surmounted Sixty Three (63) Trillion Pakistani Rupees (PKR), and the country is at the risk of default with a meagre foreign exchange reserves (FERs) of almost \$ 2.5 Billion.

This report, undoubtedly, represents the alarming situation of Pakistan's economy. Behind the grave curse, there are various causes and far reaching repercussions. However, improving trade relations with neighbour countries in the region; prevailing good-governance in the state; making a consistent long-term policy; promoting industrialization, and implementing export based economy, without any doubt, can counter the crisis to a significant extent. Hence, economic crisis is a problem, however, it can be resolved to a great extent if the above mentioned suggestions are implemented in true letter and spirit.

Topic 4 : Education in Pakistan

Education plays a vital role in the development of a state. As a matter of fact, no country of the world can advance without having proper education system. Therefore, education and development ^{must} go hand in hand. Unfortunately, despite 75 years of independence, education in Pakistan still remains a neglected sector.

According to the United Nation Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) report, an estimated 22.8 million children aged 5-16 years are out of the school in Pakistan. It is, indeed, one of the world's second largest out of school children ratio. This situation is really alarming for future of Pakistan education.

Furthermore, gender wise boys outnumber girls in every sector of education. Resultantly, women participation decreases and leads to gender inequality, which hampers the state development. Despite numerous ills and various

challenges, education in Pakistan can improve through structural and functional reforms. In fact, Pakistan is far behind among the South-Asian countries in terms of literacy rate. However, in order to become prosper and develop, Pakistan government in general and the public in particular needs to pay a particular attention towards this neglected sector.

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