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Topic

Discuss Pakistan balance - of - payment crisis, what kind of policy require for stabilising balance of payment.

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis Statement

2. Crunch paragraph

3. Major Components

- contributing to the balance-of-payment crisis
- Difference in government total revenue earned and total expenditure incurred / Fiscal deficit
 - Rise in the prices of an important commodity in the international market
 - Current Account deficit by start importing products
 - Withdrawal of foreign investment further deepen brings shortage of fund
 - High inflation cause foreign product cheaper and export start shrinking
 - Deindustrialisation curtailed the competitiveness and diversity in term of exports

4. Repercussions of balance-of-payment crisis on Pakistan

- Reliance on external borrowing and grant from international institutions
- Currency depreciation result bring more inflation
- Balance - of - payment crisis discourages foreign and domestic investment
- Balance - of - payment crisis brings social and political unrest challenges
- Balance of payment crisis creates unemployment and income opportunity for the people
- Erodes the purchasing power of the people and lower their living standard
- Balance - of - payment crisis impacts on provision of public goods and services like health, education etc.

5. Future prospects for stabilizing the balance - of - payment crisis

- Improving the terms of trade by reducing volatility

- b) Enhancing the elasticity of imports and exports by reducing tariffs, subsidies etc
 - c) Reindustrialising the economy by reviving industrial sector
 - d) Balance - of - payment tackled through an active interest rate management policy
6. ~~Salt~~ Conclusion

Topic
Pakistan economic situation: How taxation effect this, importance of taxation and reform needed

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis Statement

2. Crunch paragraph

3. Importance of tax in economy

- a) Tax is the lifeblood of the economy
- b) Tax as a source of an income redistribution mechanism
- c) Tax help in discharging the welfare responsibility of the state
- d) The developmental and non-developmental expenditure of government are primarily financed through tax
- e) Taxation is one of the government's main source of revenue
- f) Taxation is a way to limit excessive corporate power

4. How tax evasion effect the economy of Pakistan

- a) Reduces the government revenue that used for public goods and services
- b) Tax evasion lead to budget deficit and public debt
- c) It creates unfairness and inequality
- d) It sabotage the rule of law and trust deficit in the people for government
- e) Reliance on external loans and aids from international institution to meet demands

f) Exemption of direct tax on agriculture and real state effect the poor people through

g) Tax evasion of indirect tax to involve elite class

5. A way forward to improve taxation system

a) Reducing tax exemptions and broadening the tax base by increasing direct tax

b) Revising syllabi and improving media in cultivating a tax-compliant society

c) Government tax the higher class and redistribute the proceed to poor

d) Government collectively and gradually increase the corporate tax rates on high-income companies

6. Conclusion

Topic

Discuss the briefly the causes of trade-deficit and its implication on Pakistan economy

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement

2. Crunch paragraph

3. Causes of trade-deficit

a) Pakistan heavy dependency on imports for its industry

b) Pakistan has limited export base in international markets

c) low foreign investment in Pakistan export oriented industry

d) Smuggling and under-invoicing of imported goods widening trade deficit

e) Industry incompetency to produce goods and services that are competitive in global market

f) Domestic policies such as tax cuts, subsidies, and increased government spending lead to rise in exports

4. Implication of trade-deficit on Pakistan economy

a) A decline in demand for domestically

- produced goods and services
- b) Devaluation of Pakistani rupee cause an increase in cost of imported product
 - c) Increase in price of commodity lead to inflation
 - d) Rising trade deficit put pressure on Pakistan foreign exchange reserve
 - e) Trade deficit create diplomatic tensions between trading partners
 - f) Trade deficit lead to increase foreign debt from other countries to finance the deficit
 - g) Trade deficit create the balance of payments crisis on Pakistan economy

5. Future prospects to manage trade-deficit

- a) The government should the development of import-substitution industries
- b) Pakistan needs to diversify its export base and move beyond agriculture, textile etc
- c) The government should take steps to attract foreign investment in export-oriented industries
- d) The government should take measure to reduce smuggling and undervoicing the imported products

6. Conclusion

Topic
Inflation and its impacts on Pakistan economy

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement

2. Crunch Paragraph

3. Root causes of inflation

- a) The depreciation of the Pakistani rupee lead to the rise of inflation
- b) Rise in the price of imported products and services like oil, seed and fertilizers
- c) Rise in the price of raw products cause an increase in price of production cost
- d) Climate change badly effected crop yield

lead to shortage and rise in price of commodities
e) Continuous government intervention in market

f) Political instability create economic uncertainty lead to a decrease in investment

4. Repercussion of inflation on Pakistan economy

a) Depreciation in the value of money

b) Rising prices forces governments to increase bank rate

c) Inflation increase the income distribution inequality

d) Drop in export revenue because of increase in raw material prices

e) It create uncertainty and reduces confidence among investors

f) It effect the competitiveness of exports and imports leading to domestic good become expensive

g) It trigger a wage-price spiral where workers demand higher wages

5. A way forward to combat inflation

a) Government use monetary policy to control money supply and interest rate

b) Government implement price control policy to limit the increases in prices of basic goods

c) Government encourage competition in market place by reducing barrier and improve bussiness environment

d) Improving agriculture productivity can help to increase food supply to control inflation

6. Conclusion

Topic

External debt accumulation and its impacts on economic growth in Pakistan

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement

2. Crunch Paragraph

3. Reason behind Pakistan demand for external debt

- a) Pakistan's low tax revenue to meet the demands
- b) High debt servicing cost lead to increase in debt
- c) Economic slow down due to pandemic and natural disaster like flood
- d) Government increase cash balance to meet emergency requirement
- e) Decline in money sent by Pakistani to country - remittance fall
- f) To minimize current account deficit because of increased government expenditure

4. How external debt dilemma threaten Pakistan survival

- a) High debt-to-GDP ratio increasing the risk of default and economic instability
- b) Low economic growth in term of GDP per capita income and GDP growth
- c) Pakistan faced a rise in inflation and poverty
- d) Pakistan heavy external dependency strain its foreign exchange reserve and limit policy option
- e) Pakistan revenue spend on servicing their loans instead of infrastructure, education and health care
- f) External debt hinder the investor from foreign direct investment
- g) Debt demand government to spending least increase way for smuggling
- h) External debt dilemma cause an increase inflation and crimes like corruption and killing

5. A way to tackle debt crisis

- a) To stabilize its economy and reduce debt Pakistan should enter into IMF program
- b) Pakistan must negotiate with its creditors to restructure its debt
- c) Investment in human capital improve Pakistan productivity and competitiveness
- d) Government is focusing on promoting exports to increase its foreign exchange reserve

6. Conclusion