

The Economy of Pakistan

Outline

I - Introduction of Economy

A - Definition of the Economy and Economic system.

B - Economic system of Pakistan

II - Economic History of Pakistan

III - Challenges of Pakistan Economy

A - Create high unemployment

B - Create low literacy rate

C - Insufficient infrastructure

D - Insufficient reserves

E - Decline in Remittances

F - Devaluation of the rupee

G - Sluggish revenue collection

H - Large Budget deficit

I - Rise in inflation rate

J - Rise in imports.

K - Rise in Brain drain

L - Political instability

M - Rolling debt and balance of Payment crisis.

N - Corrupt and inefficient tax collection

IV. Reforms taken to boost Economy

- A- Kisan Project
- B- CPEC Project
- C- IPI Project
- D- Ahsan programme
- E Benazir Income Support programme
- F-

V. Suggestions to boost Economy

- A- Remove all unjustified subsidies and concessions.
- B- Remove all unjustified regulations favoring.
- C- Improve the security situation.
- D- Improve agricultural income tax and pass other sectors.
- E- Ensure equal opportunities for all enterprises.
- F- Ensure interest free economy
- G- Promote regional trade
- H- Promote tourism
- I- Increase governmental funding for education
- J- Increase government funding for vocational training programmes.
- K- Establishment of special Economic Zones (SEZs)
- L- Privatize state enterprises
- M- End privilege to elite class

N- Sound economic and trade policies.

VI Conclusion.

Any person living in this world needs money for survival and for fulfilling his needs. Similarly, the country needs the economy to run the country. The economy encompasses all of the activities related to the production, consumption, and trade of goods and services in an entity, whether the entity is a nation or a small town. The economy is the large set of interrelated production and consumption activities that help in determining how scarce resources are allocated. This is also known as economic system.

Pakistan is a developing country with a mixed economy, largely it depends on agriculture, services, and industry. Pakistan is an agrarian country therefore most of the people engage with it and it produce high employment and than other sectors. Pakistan

Saw ~~faced~~ ups and downs since its inception in 1947 till date. It faced devaluation of rupee and still facing, decline in remittances, sluggish revenue collection, and Political instability etc. but it takes many reforms to boost economy and alleviate poverty; take tax reforms, Ahsas programme programme etc. The country's population is over 240 million according to 2023 census, which making it world's fifth most populous country in the world. Despite facing several economic challenges over the year.

Take a glance to its history. At the time of independence Pakistan was not given its full share of wealth and resources. In the undivided India there were 921 industries but Pakistan received only 34 industries and some amount of money. After 1947 when it faced many problems. it claims over India for remaining franchise but India refused. At that moment Pakistan economy was going to be collapsed

but a few politicians came over and took its reins to their hands. In Ayub Era Pakistan saw major economic growth, which led to infrastructure growth building, dams, canal system, Power stations, Railway station and land reforms etc. It achieved an economic growth of almost ten percent during this period. But went into wars, 1965 war, 1971 with East Pakistan (Bangladesh), 9/11 war on terror and it lost major resources and wealth. Pakistan went for IMF bailout in 1958 for first time, and still it wait. Pakistan also faced natural disasters in its history. The big disaster was 2010 flood and recently 2022 flood which flooded over 33 million people, livestock, houses and infrastructural damages happened in the country which is great economic loss for Pakistan.