

Q4:

BRI: NAME OF Win-Win Co-operation

(1) Introduction:

(2) Significance of BRI as a connector of continents for development.

(3) Emergence of BRI for domestic development and development reach to the region and EU.

(4) Connecting East Asia economic circle to Europe and vice versa.

(5) Connecting central Asian countries having huge economic potential to the world.

(6) Conclusion.

(1) Economic connectivity for development among continents.

The BRI launched by Xijiping to connect ~~the~~ China to the rest of world. Now BRI connect 60 countries to China. The BRI do ~~not~~ ^{es} only connect China to other countries but also connect with each other. The BRI starts from China and connect East Asia, central Asia, Middle East, Africa and middle East. The BRI becomes co-operation project when South Eastern countries, engine of global economy trade with central Asia who can not be connected through Indo-Pacific (landlocked countries). It connects South Asian countries with central Asian countries as well.

Europe is ^a destination for Chinese and ASEAN finished goods due to cheaper labour and in reciprocity Europe exports highly sophisticated technology to Asia, South Asia, Africa and central Asia ~~for~~ using BRI. As a result, the BRI has made the real global village which shrink the time and space between continents.

(2) China vision through BRI the parallel domestic growth and global growth.

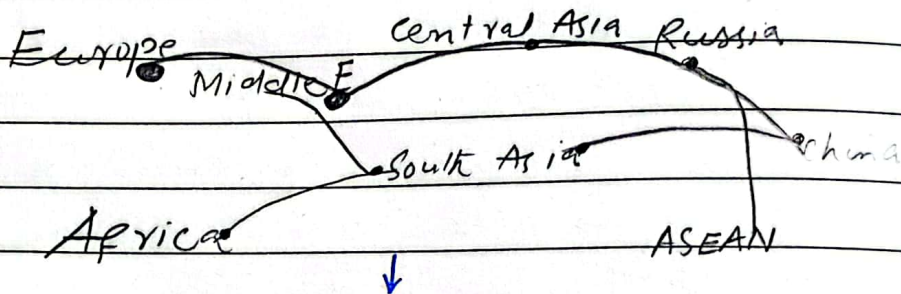
Chinese project is project (the BRI) is projected as "Debt Diplomacy" but researchers suggest that BRI consists for 40 peaceful and prosperous countries having stable economy, 15 countries are low-middle income countries whose economies are needs stability. Among these statistics 40 countries are sound economic power, so they can not dominated by china. These 40 countries use the BRI for economic development purposes, The rest countries are given debts on Build and operate model. This model handover infrastructure projects after 50 years. Thus, the BRI is good connecting link between the East and west.

(4) Connecting Asian Economic Circles to Europe and vice versa.

After neoliberal economic world order countries are specializing in specific markets and business with each. The BRI is connecting these specialized markets with each other. The Asian markets are cheap due to cheap labour and Europe is expert in technology. The both markets are already connected but the BRI is reducing the

Date:

time and cost. As a result, the trade between continents is flourishing.



Connecting web of BRI for economic integration.

(5) Untapping Potential for Economic Development

There are many regions in the world who have not unlocked economic potential due to less integration, the BRI is catalyst to connect and integrate them for economic development. For example, South Asian countries have trade potential to more than 18 billion USD but their trade volume is 8 billion USD in current situation according to WTO report on ^{the} SAARC trade. As the CPEC has potential to connect SAARC countries. China in 2020 offered India to be part of CPEC. If the CPEC not being eclipsed by politics it can untapp economic potential.

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likewise, central Asia is blessed with natural resources but lacks connectivity, similarly, CPEC can connect the CAARS with the rest of economic world.

Conclusion:

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the BRI is very dynamic developmental project which can boost GDP of the countries, change socio-economic conditions of people due to development, potential actor to bridge the political gaps between South Asian countries and furthering the trade. The BRI is not immune to threat and challenges as well. China has to be proactive in managing the project. In the long run, the BRI will connect the continents, bridge the political gaps, increase co-operation and yield circumstances for win-win situation.

Q5:

Population Growth in Pakistan: Effects

(1) Introduction.

(2) Current population growth trends

(3) Causes of population growth.

(a) Poverty and illiteracy

(b) No contraceptive use

(c) Governance

(4) Effects on Pakistan.

(a) Skyrocketed food insecurity and water insecurity

(b) Over burden health system.

(c) Unskilled population affects GDP.

(5) Conclusion.

Introduction

If there is capacity of four people in the car and 8 people occupy it, what will happen? Obviously, there will be supocation, less of oxygen, dispute over setting arrangement. Similar, situation is with Pakistan in terms of population. The growth rate is 2-3% and territory remains the same. In Pakistan's population growth many factor contribute such as, poverty and illiteracy, no use and availability of contraceptives and weak governance to deal with the issue. The population growth adversely affects the socio-economic landscape of the country. If deteriorate health system, catalyze food insecurity and water insecurity and adversely affect GDP of the country. The population explosion and growth is national security challenge for Pakistan which arises from poverty and illiteracy and affects the country so hard.

Date:

(A) Skyrocket food insecurity and water insecurity:

Due to population growth the food insecurity and water insecurity coming as haunting ghost. Population growth will trigger food insecurity due to increase number of mouths and decreased agricultural land for settlements there will be less agriculture, consequently, food. According to UNICEF, 46% of children are under-nutrition. Population growth side effects extends to water insecurity. More population will use more water and water availability is about to reduce due to climate change (IPCC).

"Thousands can live without water,
But no one can live without water"
(A.H Walter)

(B) Health System will be overburdened,
As the population density increases the burden on health system is increase. According to the "National Health Services Regulation and co-ordination", the ratio between patients and beds in hospital is 1:1000. The increase population will reduce health availability.

Date:

(C) Unskilled population effects GDP:

As the growth of population of Pakistan is furthering state is becoming dysfunctional to provide skill and vocational training to the population and job sector is already shrunken. Lack of skilled labour will reduce the GDP of Pakistan. As a result, unskilled labour will burden on economy.

Conclusion:

Population growth is ticking bomb for Pakistan. It is happening the growth of country, deteriorating the socio-economic fiber and so on. Therefore, Policy maker, should come forward and make effective policies, still there is no late many intervention can reduce population growth
"Where there is will there is a way"

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Q6

CAUSE of Economic Melt down in Pakistan And Effective Way Forward

Outline

- (1) Introduction.
- (2) Main cause of Economic Meltdown
 - (a) Budgetary deficit.
 - (b) Balance of Payment issues.
 - (c) Weak taxation system.
 - (d) Political instability.
- (3) Way forwards.
 - (a) Increase ~~expenditure~~ income and decrease expenses.
 - (b) Effective steps to increase exports.
 - (c) Institutional building and increase tax revenue.

Introduction

Contemporary time is the most challenging for economy of Pakistan. There is unprecedented inflation, unemployment, brain drain and social unrest in the country. The reasons are budgetary deficit, balance of payment issue, weak taxation system and political instability. There is no big need of hyper efforts of government to address the challenges. The solution can be proactive efforts to increase income and decrease expenditure of government, steps to make surplus trade and institutions making to increase tax and strengthen governance.

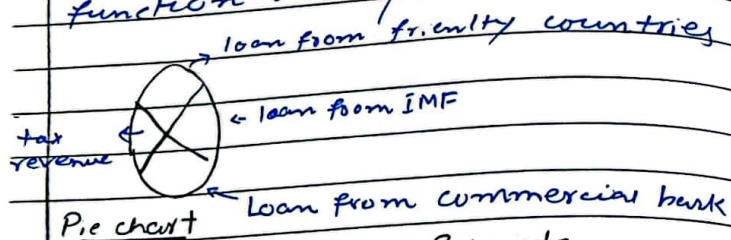
CAUSE of Economic Meltdown

(1) Budgetary deficit:

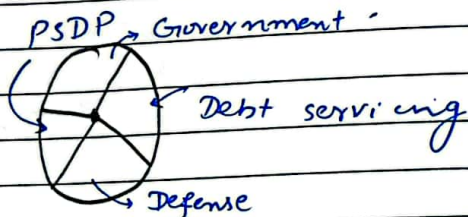
Pakistan's economic issues are basic ~~issues~~ macro-economic issue. The Pakistan budget is budget of deficit. As 2023-2024 budget has expensive side and income side (Revenue). In Pakistan 2023 budget the income sources are loans from IMF,

Date:

Commercial banks and the revenue.
The expenditure side is gloomy where
half of expense is debt servicing.
In that condition economy can not
function healthy.



Income source of Pakistan.



Expenditure modes according to
2023-24 Budget.

(2) Balance of Payment issue:

Pakistan export less and import
more, as a result, dollar outflow in
the country is at peak. The lack of
dollars have many dwindling effects on
the country such as, increase in
loan, expensive electricity and so on.
According to SBP the balance of payment
deficit is 3 billion USD.

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(3) Weak taxation system and political
stability

Pakistan has lowest tax to GDP where
on average 9.2 give tax
according to FBR (Federal Board of Revenue).
The low tax to GDP ratio over budget
encourage to take loans. Political
stability is among major problem. Due
to political instability FDI is decreased,
Market has lost confidence.

Way Forwards

(a) Increase income and decrease
expense.

The prominent Pakistan economist,
Atif Mian, says Pakistan should
the order of house first and narrow
the gap of budgetary deficit. Pakistan
should flourish industry to produce
more and tax them to avoid loans
and increase income. 81

(B) Effective steps to increase exports:

Pakistan is untapped in economic
field. For example, Pakistan

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has human resource, mineral resources sea for fishing. These all should be used systematically and pragmatically to increase the yield for export.

(c) Institution building and increase tax revenue:

Institution building is a pillar to save the same economy. As Dr. Ishaat Hussain says in "Governance of the ungovernable" that until the institutions were functional, Pakistani economy performed well. Therefore, there is need to bring structural reforms for institutions to bring on developmental track for economic stabilization.

Conclusion:

"Paul Kennedy, American Historian, said Pakistan is fast growing country, it will change the dynamics of the region". Unfortunately, Pakistan economy is derailed since decades. due to governance, political challenges and external anomalies. At this time, Pakistan is in

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do or die situation. So, Pakistan has to address the issues with pragmatic approach. Pakistan has decrease expenditure, institution building.

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