

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement: The trade policies of China have a profound influence on global trade. China's trade policies have generally positively impacted global trade. Overall, through a forward-looking approach and prioritization of efficiency and healthy competition, global trade influenced by China's trade policies could benefit the global community.

2. Analysis of the trade policies of China and their development

~~3. Reasons for China's trade policies in the global trade arena~~

(a) Opening up of the economy of China by Deng Xiaoping

(b) Adoption of liberal ideology in the economic realm

(c) Realisation of societal welfare with increased trade with the world

(d) Objective of reducing poverty in China through trade policies

(e) Prospect of added national income for military expenditure

(f) Increasing scope of influence in the Indo-Pacific region

(g) Counter US threat and challenge world order

4. Implications of China's trade policies on global trade

(a) Greater consumer choice

(b) Shift towards geo-economics
 (c) General global progress through global trade fuelled by China's trade policies

(d) Achievement of increasing social welfare

(e) Strive to outperform competitors and consistent quality improvement in global trade

5. Way forward to reap the full benefits of global trade through China's trade policies

(a) Alliance formation and strengthening of economic ties

(b) Adoption of neo-liberal^{ist} ideals

(c) Utilisation of international organizations for general welfare and regulated trade practices

(d) Propagating competitive comparative advantage theory

(e) Dialogue and trade policy agreement between the US and China

6. Conclusion

4. Youth bulge in Pakistan: an asset or a liability? Date / / 20

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement: The youth bulge in Pakistan can be classified as either an asset or a liability. Overall, the youth bulge leans more towards being a liability due to the negative implications and general strain this phenomenon causes to the country at large, while it has several benefits as it is an essential resource for prosperity, in the case of Pakistan, it is detrimental economically, politically and socially.

2. Constituents of the youth bulge

3. Youth bulge is a liability in Pakistan (Thesis)

(a) Added strain on existing diminishing resources

(b) Fueling the fire of terrorism and extremism

(c) Increasing the silent pandemic of mental health crisis

(d) Enhancement of social disorder and discord gender based violence

(e) ~~More~~ Larger segment of society sinking into poverty and illiteracy

4. Youth bulge can be classified as an asset in Pakistan (Anti-Thesis)

(a) Increasing remittances improving the economy

(b) Awareness of youth through social media to counter falling into the



clutches of terrorists

(c) Social cohesion maintained through family and work members in it provide moral support

(d) Rising feminism and strength in members to counter female oppression

(e) Illiteracy could be reduced with increased demand and reliance on market forces

5. Youth bulge has more negative implications and cannot be an asset the country at present

(a) Remittances are a quick-fix and are strategy which

(a) Remittances can not sustain an economy burdened by a youth bulge

(b) Terrorism and extremism have seen an upward trajectory as the youth bulge further swells

(c) Increasing strain on families has led to cumulative mental health crisis ~~and collective~~

(d) Rising sexism and misogyny in society with rising male superiority complex

(e) Market forces have been unable to provide education to the youth

6. Conclusion

ESSAY

The underlying assumption of economic theories are that human beings are rational actors. From this perspective, human beings having more children in the face of poverty is an inherently rational decision, albeit the decision entails that more people in a household could be in excess of their individual needs. This surplus of income could feed more members. Moreover, more children increases the probability of a few surviving. It is assumed that in a pack of five, surely two would survive and would be able to care for their parents during their old age. Thus, more having more children is an economically rational choice for a family both in the short-term and long-term. Albeit, it may not be good for the nation but it is beneficial in an individual capacity, given all the information the family possesses. This ideology culminated into the youth bulge in Pakistan. The youth bulge in Pakistan can be classified as either an asset or a liability. Overall, the youth bulge leans more towards being a liability due to the negative implications and general strain this phenomenon causes to the country at large, while it has several benefits as it is an essential resource for prosperity. In the case of Pakistan, it is detrimental.

economically, politically and socially. This is because it fuels the fire of terrorism and extremism, ^{enhances} ~~increases~~ the mental health crisis and promotes gender-based violence. However, some claim it is an asset in Pakistan as it leads to increasing remittances, contributes to social solidarity and cohesion and enhances the power of feminism. Overall, the youth bulge is more a liability than an asset as the economic crises have increased with increased economic strain brought by the youth bulge, the mental health crisis has seen an upward trajectory and sexism and misogyny have been rising with the youth bulge.

The youth bulge constitutes of young people that ^{are} ~~constitute~~ a large proportion of the population. While some contest over what constitutes as youth, as a safe metric those under the age of 30 will be factored in this case. According to Maleeha Lodhi, 64% of the population of Pakistan is below the age of 30. This presents a precarious scenario of the older generation diminishing, with the balance tipping in the favour of the youth. The youth bulge means that the population is not proportionately divided between age brackets. This leads to the ~~pop~~ problems of the youth being considered more important as they constitute the majority. ~~Even~~ It also means that the

youth, in an ideal scenario, should drive national decisions. For ~~the~~ instance, in the political realm, a focus should be placed on youth issues and the demands of the youth as seen during the 2024 elections. However, it also means that if the youth bulge is ignored, it would lead to social discord and disharmony which seems to be the case in Pakistan today. Thus, the youth bulge constitutes a swelling of the population proportion in the youth category which is the case in Pakistan today.

Human development and economic sustainability

Date _____ 20____

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement: There is a positive correlation between human development and economic sustainability. Human development can fuel economic sustainability which leads to a well-functioning and progressive economy. Ergo, to attain economic sustainability, human development is vital through education, poverty reduction and vocational training.

2. The multifarious factors of human development

3. How human development contributes to economic sustainability

(a) Human labour is an essential factor of production in the economy

(b) Human development charters other factors of economic sustainability

(c) Solutions to achieve economic sustainability arrived at through human development

(d) Certainty of knowledge and skills

4. Impacts of human development on economic sustainability

(a) Consistent economic growth

(b) Curbing excessive inflation

(c) Maintenance of healthy trade surplus

(d) Solutions provided to achieve economic sustainability

(e) Literate and able population are in a better position to produce a stable economy

(f) Guardrails against economic shocks leads to general sustainability

(g) Focus shifted from social welfare to economic progress as human resource developed

(h) Consistent demand for products in economy as humans ~~are~~ development achieved and progress ensues

5. Way forward to attain economic sustainability through human development

(a) Prioritising basic literacy of human resource

(b) Upskilling humans in economy

(c) Focus on more practical skills to promote economic sustainability

(d) Promotion of entrepreneurship and competition for economic sustainability

(e) Propagating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

6. Conclusion

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