

The Economy of Pakistan is a Phoenix that never rise.

Outline.

I. Introduction:

"Although Pakistan has potential to rise her economy, the economy of Pakistan is a phoenix in perpetual decline, always on the brink of revival but never able to fully take flight."

II. Current Situation of Pakistan's Economy

III. Counter Perspective: Pakistan has potential to rise her economy

IV. How the Economy of Pakistan is a Phoenix that Never Rise

- (a) Dependency on Foreign Aids
- (b) Persistent Political Instability
- (c) Frequent government Changes
- (d) Short-Term Policy Making Decision.

© Persistent Terrorist Attacks on Tourists.

Ⓕ Lack of Foreign Investment

Ⓖ Deeply rooted the institutional Element of Corruption

Ⓗ Lack of Promotion of Localization.

V. Way Forwards to Rise the Economy of Pakistan

Ⓐ Reduce Dependency on Foreign Aid.

Ⓑ Long-Term Policy Making

Ⓒ Localization of Pakistani Products.

VI. Conclusion.

"Pakistan's economic history is marked by cycle of boom and bust. No matter how we try, the recovery never lasts long enough to change the fundamental structure of economy"

In aforementioned statement, Former finance minister and economist Dr. Hafeez Pasha explained that Pakistan is persistently trying to improve the economy of country, but it is always encircled with certain factors that constrain the economic growth of the country. As a result, the country has failed to rise her economy. Is the economy of Pakistan not dwindling? Is Pakistan not facing political instability that enhances economic crisis? Is Pakistan not relying on foreign aid? Is the government not changing frequently? Is Pakistan moving towards economic stability? Although Pakistan has potential to rise her economy, the economy of Pakistan is a phoenix in perpetual decline, always on the brink of revival but never able to fully take flight.

One cannot deny the fact that the current situation of Pakistan's economy is in the worst state due to high inflation rate. Since the inception of Pakistan, the country has faced economic crisis, but this time the country has crossed all previous records of high inflation rate. According to the World Bank, "24% of the people of Pakistan are living under poverty line." This is a clear indication that the economy of the country is facing extremely bad condition because people are suffering, people are dying, and Pakistan is frequently relying on foreign aids.

Some economists believe that the economy of Pakistan is somehow a phoenix, but Pakistan has potential to rise her economy in several ways. The most obvious evidence is to the agricultural sector of Pakistan which possess various natural minerals and resources through which Pakistan can move towards economic stability and progression. Apart from Agriculture,

Pakistan acquires best strategic location in the globe, This location can offer a lot to Pakistan because the country is surrounded by CAR countries, warm water, and border with China. Due to these reasons, Pakistan has potential to enhance her economy in top producing countries. Ishaat Hussain writes in her book "Governing the Ungovernable" that despite the internal and external issues, Pakistan was one of the fastest growing countries in the economy in her first 40 years. Hence, it is proved that Pakistan possess great potential, just firm step is required to clamp down all issues.

In stark contrast, the economy of Pakistan is a phoenix that never rise due to several reasons. One of the most obvious evidences is dependency on foreign aid. Since the inception of Pakistan, the country has blindly relied on foreign aids. Due to these aids, the country has managed to face various obstacles. In the start, these aids provide some sort of relief, but its impacts are

long lasting. For example, the stagnation and decline in the economy is often due to heavy burden of foreign debt which eventually slows down the growth rate of the country. Thus, the economy of Pakistan is a phoenix that never rise.

Like dependency on foreign aids, the country is persistently facing political instability. There is a famous dictum in international relations that economic stability and political stability move together. Unfortunately, Pakistan is facing extreme instability due to internal and external factors that are abjectly contributing in economic crises, such as extremism, terrorism, political polarization, and radicalization. Until or unless Pakistan achieve political stability, it is not possible to move the country on the right trajectory. As a result, it is safe to assume that the country will never become stable to rise her economy.

Apart from persistent political instability, frequent government change is another evidence. Since the creation of Pakistan, the country has changed

many prime ministers. None of them had completed their tenure of five years. Gandhi said that "I am not changing my dhoti as many Pakistan is changing her prime minister." Due to frequent changing in government, it is not possible for any country to work on policy that will benefit its people. It is well-known fact that policy needs time in implementing. In Pakistan, if the government changes, policies will be changed as soon as possible. Therefore, it is not possible in Pakistan to rise her economy.

In addition to this, the government of Pakistan always ^{believe} in current context. Therefore, they rely on short-term policy making decisions. It is a true that short term policies might be helpful for short period of time, but its impacts are long lasting that will ultimately create hurdles in the journey of economic growth because these policies do not possess long term vision which eventually hinder the rise of economic growth in the country.

Furthermore, persistent terrorist attacks on tourists is a core reason that prevent economic rise in the country.

Undeniably, Pakistan contains one of the important sectors in the country that is tourism due to holy sites, ancient places, and natural sites. This sector has potential to rise economic growth, but persistent terrorists attacks on tourists are hindering the value of tourism. As a result, people are afraid of visiting the natural beauty of the country which ultimately affect the rise of economy.

Moreover, there is no foreign investment in the work because people are worrying to invest in Pakistan due to frequent attacks from the side of terrorists and ^{the} country is failed to downsize the effect of terrorism. For example, terrorists are continuously attacking ~~the~~ ^{on} the Chinese who have come in the purpose of investments. Owing to this, many Chinese have lost their lives. Not only this, but terrorists are also clamezing the projects which are affiliated with China. The government

is failed to abridge terrorism. Thus, people of ^{the} other countries are afraid of investing in Pakistan which ultimately proves that the economy of Pakistan is a phoenix that never rise.

Not only this, but Pakistan is also deeply rooted with the element of corruption. Some economists are of the opinion that no nation can achieve economic development until there is a element of corruption. One cannot deny the fact that Pakistan is overwhelmingly constrained due to corruption. The country is facing corruption from lower to upper position, how it is possible that the country moves towards prosperity and development. So, it is proved that the economy of Pakistan is a phoenix that never rise.

Apart from this, lack of promotion of localization is another factor that creates hurdle in the rise of economic growth in the country. Ishrat Hussain writes in her book "Governing the ungovernable" that the economy of Pakistan was better in first

40 years due to not relying completely on foreign products. As Pakistan relied in foreign products, such as Chinese products, the economy of Pakistan starts decline and stagnation.

Due to cheap Chinese products in price, Pakistan completely forgot its manufacturing industries that eventually affected the rise of economic growth and development.

Due to various factors that constrain the rise of economy, it is pertinent that Pakistan should look after the solutions that help in improving economic growth. One of important solutions is to reduce dependency on foreign aid because it will help Pakistan to move on the right trajectory. Until or unless Pakistan is dependent on foreign aid, it is not possible to achieve economic growth.

For example, India was also relying on foreign debts. Therefore, India was in the condition of bankruptcy in 1990s. Thus, they decided to not taking loans from IMF. As a result, today, India is considered as one of the top five developed countries. Likewise, Pakistan has to decide for the same option for economic rise and development.

Apart from this, the country should focus on long term policy making decisions because of vindictive nature of successive government. If one government changes, another will change the policies of previous government. As a result, it will badly impact the economic growth of the country. Therefore, it is necessary that the policies should be long-term where no government has power to change these policies.

Like the long term policies, localization of Pakistani products can play positive role in the economic prosperity and development. For example, during the Israel-Palestine war, Pakistan banned the foreign products which are related to Israel. Due to this, Pakistan got opportunity to push her local brands which ultimately proved ~~very~~ fruitful for the country. Therefore, it is an important factor that can help Pakistani products and small startups which ultimately help in rising the economy of the country.

To cut the long story short, some people claim that Pakistan has unlimited potential that will help the country to rise her economy, but dependency on foreign aids, persistent political instability, frequent government changes, short-term policy making decisions, persistent terrorist attacks on tourists, lack of foreign investment, deeply rooted with the element of corruption, and lack of promotion of localization are obvious evidences that the economy of Pakistan is a phoenix that never ~~is~~ rise. Therefore, there is a dire need to take firm steps to stamp out the economic hurdles that constrain the rise of the economy.