

Causes and Cure for the rising prices in Pakistan

I - Introduction

II: Causes for the rising prices in Pakistan

a) Devaluation of the Rupee against dollars

b) Geo-political landscape tension

c) Practice of outdated modes in Agriculture

III - Solutions to sustain the prices of items

IV - Conclusion

Pakistan has been grappling with inflation, resulting in far-reaching implications on the lives of common public. There are numerous factors which are responsible for the hike of prices, including de-value of rupee against dollars, instability in geo-political landscape, and using outdated modes in agriculture sector has been fueling the hike in prices. However, these challenges can be tackled by the implementation

the situation further deteriorating.
Invasion of Russia in Ukraine,
Rivalry between two major
power - China and ^{the} USA -, and
Tension between Taiwan and
China added ^{the} fuel on ^{the} international
market prices. As it becomes open
secret after sanction on
Russia the prices of oil have
manifested an increase, resulting
in price hike in ^{the} global market.
Additionally, the wheat of Ukraine
was also destroyed, due to
series ^{of} attacks of Russia on different
places of Ukraine. On the other
hand, the rivalry between two
major powers have disturbed
the whole international community,
violating the Westphalian principle.
Hence, these all events shaped the
global market prices, and resulting
in price hike through all over
the world.

Besides these all events, another factor that is engendering a year on year stable but Pakistan in terms of price hike is practice of outdated modes in agriculture sector. Baltasar Gracian wrote in his book - The Art of Worldly Wisdom - that leader is the one who has the ability to implement long term considerations, and has the ability to bring its country on the path of prosperity. However, this imperative fundamental is lacking in Pakistan after the death of Liaquat Ali Khan. As all UK would have it, Pakistan is still practicing the outdated techniques in its agriculture sector. As a result, the government feel certain to import items from the other part of the world. As agriculture sector only contribute 6% in GDP, while 45-50% the land of Pakistan is agrarian.

The above figure showcase the ill behavior of the leaders and showcase their tax behavior to implement a prudent step to manage the prices of items. Thus, the tax behavior of leaders are restraining Pakistan to do better in agriculture sector and beat the food insecurity problems.

Although the above arguments showcase that Pakistan is between Sychallis and charybdis. However, there are some steps that Pakistan can take and avoid the unsustainable hike in prices. These steps are following structural reforms in various field including real estate for better performance, Additionally, making economic pillars more diversified that even after geo-political landscape, the prices of items remain in control. For this

Pakistan needs ^a coherent and clear foreign policy to make cordial relations across the globe. In addition to, to make the agriculture sector more robust, the government needs proactive action. In this action, they need to introduce technology in agriculture fields for better production. Thus, these all steps can provide a prudent framework to control the prices of items in Pakistan.

To recapitulate, the hike in prices in Pakistan is shaped by different events, including geopolitical tension and weak implementation of policies in domestic level. However, these challenges can be tackled through structural reforms and diversification of the economy to avoid the burden of unsustainable hike in prices.

Will "Rule of Law" always remain an impracticable myth in our country?

Outline

I - Introduction:

II - Why 'Rule of Law' remain an impractical myth in our country?

- (a) Fair and free elections are not conducting, resulting in governance crisis;
- (b) marginalized groups are not treating proportionally, fostering the culture of inequality;
- (c) Ruling class is enjoying a significant amount of incentives, pushing the society in poverty cycle;
- (d) Minorities are targeting, creating the environment of fear;

(e) Dynastic politics are on peak, discouraging the participation of youth bulge;

f) Peaceful public protests are grappling with problems, resulting in trust gap between state and public;

g) Feudalism systems are enjoying amenities in different regions, leading to the culture of corruption;

h) Judiciary is facing intervention from unelected forces, resulting in weak justice system;

III

Some group of people believe 'rule of law' will not be remain an impractical myth in our country.

a) They believe that fair and free elections can be conducted if

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Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) became independent;

b) They argue that marginalized groups can be treated equally by providing quality education to the public;

c) They argue that implementation of constitution can create a check and balance on ruling class role;

d) They believe that strict punishment against culprits can minimize the attacks on minorities;

e) They argue that intra party elections in democratic parties can discourage dynastic politics; the culture of

f) They believe that accepting criticism on bad policies can

lessen the protests of public;

g) They argue that education in backward region can discourage the culture of feudalism;

h) They argue that strong democracy can stop the intervention of unelected forces in judicial system;

III Rule of Law' will be remain an impractical myth in our country;

a) To make ECP independent consensus among political parties are required, however, here political instability is on its peak;

b) 60% of society is literate, however, marginalized groups are still facing inequality;

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c) To implement strong constitution independence of judiciary is required, however, here judiciary is facing challenges;

d) Strict punishment cannot decrease the attacks on minorities; however, knowledge of religion and strong law enforcement can be beneficial;

e) Corruption among democratic parties never allow intra party elections;

f) Public protest can only lessen through structural reforms; however, ruling class is not interested in it;

g) Feudalism system is deeprooted in regions culture, it is hard to discourage the culture via education;

b) For strong democracy, rule of law is essential, however, here rule of law is on its decline;

IV Conclusion: