

## ASSIGNMENT #01

# PATHWAYS TO PAKISTAN'S PROSPERITY

### OUTLINE:

1. Introduction.
2. Overview of Pakistan's progress and prosperity in the past decades.
3. Roads and pathways that could lead to a prosperous Pakistan.

3a) Increasing political disputes that hinder the ruling party, thus diverting their attention to politics rather than the country's progression.

- i) Anatol Lieven - "Pakistan A Hard Country" mentions the political disbalance as a prime factor stopping Pakistan's prosperity.
- ii) No ruling party has completed tenure of 5 years. — Vote for Non Confidence.

3b) Rationalising Government Expenditure; Federal Law makers impose large burden on fiscal budget (including offices and residences, Parliamentary security arrangements and official travel arrangements).

- i) According to Pakistan's Economic Survey  
"Daily cost of Federal lawmakers is  
12.92 Lacs for an average attendance of 63%.
- ii) UK uses an independent authority (IPSA)  
to audit MPs expenses and publish them.

3c) Need to increase the Tax to GDP ratio by  
implementing smart technological reforms and  
using methods such as Triangulation of Data.

i) Dubai implemented a tech called "SYAI"  
for faster tracking of imports and exports.

ii) "Triangulation of Data" — FBR to adopt

iii) FBR Chairman "3% PKR tax evasion by  
top 5% elite".

3d) Debt Management by following methods

- 100%  
1. Restructuring and Refinancing  
2. Building Reserves and buffer.  
3. Conditional Fiscal Reforms

i) Use extended financing — World  
Economic Forum.

ii) Issuance of 15-30 year bond maturities  
to reduce risk rollovers.

Very  
well  
written  
good handwriting  
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3e) Promotion of growth and investment in the country by adopting open hand foreign policy. Thus welcoming FDI's and investors.

- i) Colossal rise of PSX - chairman PSX.
- ii) CPEC <sup>phase-II</sup> and American investment plans for Baluchistan and Sindh. *→ very well drafted 100%*

3f) Joining global organisation as a major contributor of economic prospects withholding Quaid's words "Peace within and Peace for all".

*Good*

i) Stern steps to join BRI's.

ii) Elevating the exports - currently <20% of contribution to GDP - Economic Survey Pakistan

3g) Social Integration and cohesion among all the provinces for a unified Pakistan's dream.

i) Cultural Fest in Singapore & China

ii) Cultural promotion in Chinese Zodiac.

3h) Development and fabrication of Pakistan's first IT Park for technological advancements. *BRIDGE*

- i) Culture of Internet Cafes and School technical Labs needs to be reinforced.
- ii) Integration of Artificial Intelligence <sup>Chinese think tank reports</sup>
- iii) PIDE - "Need of AI" Reports.

3i) Need for a firm governance structure with high transparency and accountability enforcement of Rules.

i) Enactment of institutions like NAB & FIA for accountability.

ii) Check and balance on foreign investments and accounts. - Panama accounts.

iii) Engraving modern governance systems into Pakistan's Democracy. - UK's bureaucracy protocol laws.

## 1) CHALLENGES TO THE PATHWAYS AND ROADS TO PAKISTAN'S PROSPERITY-

4a) Political Pressure leading to poor governance and loop holes deteriorates the efficiency of the bureaucratic structure.

4b) Inefficiency of Governmental Institutions

namely NAB, FIA, etc lead to catastrophic challenges and thus making a weak system of accountability.

4c) Debt servicing acts as a major brake to the economic progress of Pakistan.

4d) Increasing cultural disputes among the different provinces based on economic factors.

4e) Unrealized importance of technology and education by the youth of Pakistan.

5) CONCLUSION.

Make a comprehensive outline  
Work on your Argumentation  
that is on aligned with the topic of  
yeh essay  
No need to add extra words to  
your topic  
Be very direct and simple in your  
approach  
Points can be made better

# "Pathways to Pakistan's Prosperity"

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## Introduction

In 1984, Dr. Akhtar Hamid Khan, a revolutionary scientist who uplifted the social, economic, moral and sanitary culture <sup>of Orangi</sup> and led them to a better life. When he was asked about his journey he replied, "I only gave the people of Orangi, the sense of smell." Thus the people of Pakistan need the same very sense of smell under the secure hands of <sup>its</sup> leadership and sheer determination that could uplift their current lives. There is a need to work on some sectors that includes rationalising the governmental expenditure, optimising the Tax to GDP ratio using triangulation of data, Restructuring the Debt management, promotion of growth and investment (FDI), joining global organisations, social integration and cohesion among the provinces and an independently acting transparent and accountable <sup>bureaucracy</sup> leadership. However there are some challenges that counter the progression of Pakistan that includes political duress, inefficient governmental institutions, Debt servicing, increasing cultural disputes and undermined importance of the technological revolution. Pakistan is among those countries that are going to set their stones of politico-economic success and prosperity within few decades. There are several pathways that need to be adopted to cater for this prosperity. Although there are some defiances that counter out along its way.

Indeed we will need to take stern steps individually, collectively and nationally to help bring Pakistan on <sup>the</sup> road to prosperity.

"IS PAKISTAN READY FOR DIGITAL REVOLUTION"

### 1. Introduction

The white revolution of Raza Peltani transcended the boundaries of time. To the heights of modernity.

# " IS PAKISTAN READY FOR DIGITAL REVOLUTION "

## 1. Introduction

## 2. Overview of Pakistan's current standing in Global Digital Revolution.

## 3. Pakistan is on track for Digital Revolution:

3a) Establishment of incentivised Incubation Centers by the Government of Pakistan

i) NICAT - establishment

NIC - National Incubation Center (Peshawar)

NSTP - National Science and Technology Park.

ii) Free internet availability and other incentives

3b) Rapid investment for youth in Pakistan and promotion of IT sector.

i) High impact of services sector in Pakistan's GDP - Pakistan Economic Survey FY 2020-21

3c) Enforcement and enactment of Electronic and Media crimes and laws has been more profound and robust.

i) Establishment of E-couls - 2019

3d) Issuance of Tax credit incentives for the strong businesses.

- i) Low tax policies for business promotion
- ii) New Govt policies for them (Electronic crime acts).

3e) Promotion of online education and learning through LMS leaving behind lower carbon footprints

- i) General promotion of classes on Google meet & Zoom.
- ii) Increased in the number of schools having IT facilities - 29%. Research Gets

3f) Women security and empowerment/strengthening that has led to their increased role in the digital economy.

- i) Women employed in Pakistan - 21-23%. According to Iqbal Institute of Studies

3g) Online courts (e-courts), Khuli kacheri's and increased record and maintenance of digital record rather than physical copies

- i) Pricing of QR codes on the court/ECR papers.

- ii) Online Record Maintenance of courts and ease in judicial proceedings

4. <sup>Few</sup> Challenges hindering above mentioned aspects of Digital Revolution in Pakistan

- i) Internet accessibility to the citizens of Pakistan  
(Only 25% of the population has internet availability)
- ii) Poor educational culture and infrastructure in Pakistan rural areas
- iii) Overpriced products after FY24-25 tax increments on E-commerce business and Free-lancing.
- iv) Expensive digital products due to heavy duties

5. Way forward for Pakistan to embrace digital revolution effectively:

- i) Low taxes on electronic / digital learning products : - bought internationally
- ii) Introduction of Smart Cities and Parks for technology.
- iii) Promotion of Online Learning for all.
- iv) Availability of internally available satellites internet for all the citizens rather than traditional wired connections.
- v) Development, fabrication and adaptation of 5G technologies in Pakistan.

6. Conclusion.

# "IS PAKISTAN READY FOR DIGITAL REVOLUTION?"

## 1. Introduction:

The white revolution of Raza Pahlavi transcended the already secular Iran to the heights of modernity. Besides modernism, communism was also gaining momentum in Iran. In such a situation, Islamic revolution was the last thing that one could expect/force. However it was the power of global connectivity that the charisma of Khomeini's personality and the strength of his words perfectly hit the target. The same way Pakistan is on its way for digital revolution. The steps including establishment of incentivised incubation centres, rapid investment for youth under governmental institutions, enforcement of Electronic and Media Crimes and Laws, issuance of tax credit incentives, provision of online education, increased role of women (security and empowerment) and online courts (E-courts) establishment are turning stones towards digital Revolution of Pakistan. On the contrary some hindrances towards this advance include low internet accessibility to the students, poor educational infrastructure and culture, overpriced

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raw materials and overtaxing the Ecommerce Industry (expensive digitally sold products). Technological advancement is the curb stone for all the countries in this ~~post~~ Modern era. Pakistan is among those countries that are ready to revolutionize their cultures digitally. Several steps have been taken in this regard and many more are on track that speak in the favor that Pakistan is ready. Thus there is a need to cater for the hindrances, defiances and challenges that counteract in its way of progression towards a Digital Pakistan.

# "UNIVERSAL HUMAN EQUALITY" IS UTOPIK

1. Introduction
2. Overview of the Universal Human Equality
3. Contemporary and Philosophical manifestations that make it utopiz.

3a) Those born with the Silver spoon outlast the unprivileged  
(i) Better opportunities from the start of their life

3b) The Natural Human Psyche; Greed for more drives them to achieve better than others

(i) Promotion of capitalism from the Global West.

(ii) Greed to achieve more and more than others.

3c) Biasedness of transnational organizations on the international peace issues

- (i) Kashmir issue - failed attempts of UN
- (ii) Syria civil war.
- (iii) Israel-Gaza genocide.

3d) Under-privileged communities being the highest affectee of the environmental change

- (i) Climate Change (Pakistan gets affected the most by it but produces < 1% of carbon footprint)
- (ii) Poor SWM techniques adopted in the slums.

3e) Wide-threshold between the Poor and Rich communities  
(Top 1% owns the 43-48% of Global Resources.)

3f) Limited Access to financial and economic resources for countries and hindered ability to grow.

- (i) (IMF) → loan provision (tough conditions)
- (ii) (WEF) ⇒ "Lack of opportunities for poor / underdeveloped countries."

3g) Disproportionate treatment of the Law enforcement agencies and forces towards communities of the caste and color - Systematic Racism

- (i) Police brutality against Black people in USA.
- (ii) UN - SDG "Equal treatment of all"  
(vision - 2050)

3h) Women's limited access to equal job opportunities - biased hiring practices towards disabled and minorities.

- (i) Women hiring is less preferred.
- (ii) Disabled individuals.

#### 4. Efforts made in the History to achieve it though - Pillars:

- (i). Promotion of movements like ↑ <sup>Civil Rights Movement,</sup> Black Lives matter and #MeToo campaigns.
- (ii) Role of prominent leaders like Nelson Mandela and Quaid-e-Azam towards the human equality.
- (iii) Human Rights and Equality were at the stage of excellence at the time of our Prophet but difficult to achieve in the current era.

#### 5. Way forward:

- (i) Enforcement of UN - Human Charter at the times of international Peace issues.
- (ii) Equal treatment of Women, Disabled and minorities in the society.
- (iii) Promotion of Islamic values of "Justice and Equality" for all.
- (iv) Equal economic opportunities in the Global Gap.
- (v) Unbiased treatment of transnational organizations (Last stage for justice for all).

#### 6. Conclusion.