

## Essay

## Population control in Pakistan:

### Challenges and policy gaps

#### Outline

##### 1. Introduction

##### 2. Why is there need to control population in Pakistan?

##### 3. Challenges in the path of population control

###### 3.1. Religious misconception

Deutsche reports that religious clerics in Pakistan are seen as a major hurdle to family planning

###### 3.2. High illiteracy rate

26% girls and 17% boys have never been to school — Director of Institute of gender studies

###### 3.3. High gender parity gap

WEF → Pakistan ranks 148/148 countries

DATE: / /

3.4. Early marriage and high fertility rate

4. Policy gaps in the implementation of population control measures

4.1. Weak co-ordination between federal and provinces

Dissolution of Public Welfare Department after 18th amendment

4.2. Incentive misalignment

More reward allocation (INFC) to provinces on population size rather than demographic allocation

4.3. Weak monitoring and evaluation gaps

Reliance on survey every 4-5 year

4.4. Political interest in short-term benefits rather than long term & national benefits

No policy formation related to population control

4.

## Recommendations for population control

4.1. Shifting financial incentives from population size to demographic efficiency  
 Ahsan Iqbal - Ministry of Planning stated the shifting of NFC award on demographic efficiency

plz keep your phrases short

4.2. Integrating clinics into awareness campaign to avoid misconception  
 Bangladesh controlled population from 2.64% to 1.31%.  
 Govt launched family planning program

4.3. Formation and implementation of policies  
 Forming Population and Development Commission

## 5. Conclusion