

Pathways to Pakistan's Prosperity

I.

INTRODUCTION

Thesis statement directly answer your essay topic
No need of background in thesis statement

~~Pakistan has been facing severe economic crises for decades which include circular debt, exhaustive tax mechanism, balance of crisis and among others, which are attributed to persistent political instability, climate change and terrorism. However, there are few pathways which must be ensured in order to acquire longterm economic and social prosperity.~~

II

PERSISTENT OBSTACLES WHICH BECOME HINDRANCE IN THE WAY OF PAKISTAN'S LONG-TERM ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

- A. Persistent political crises since the very establishment of the country.
evidence: 1950 to 1962 "8 changes" in Government.
- B. Frequent terrorist attacks have undermined the true potential of the country.
a) evidence: Attack on Chinese citizens
b) attacks on developmental project,
- C. Climate change is a wide security threat to Pakistan's economy.
a) According to the UN, the floods of 2010, 22.55 billion in losses
b) Anatol lieven remarks; Book; Pakistan is a hard country
- D. Lack of policy continuity has caused economic backwardness

Points are okay but not compelling

There is a difference between

pathways and recommendations

No coherence in your ideas

Maintain a balance you have

focused more on economic

domain

III. PATHWAYS TO PAKISTAN'S PROSPERITY WHICH MUST BE ENSURED IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE LONGTERM PROSPERITY

- A. Resilient climate strategies to overcome climate related disasters
 - a) Reforestation and Afforestation: Billion Tree project
 - b) Early warning system and Robust urban management.
- B. Longterm economic policies must be accomplished
 - a) Urban Pakistan must be prioritized
 - b) Special Investment Facilitation Council.
- C. Structural reforms introduce in tax system.
 - a) Reestablish: Trade and Trade system
 - b) point of sale
- D. Diversification of export net to strengthen industrial growth
 - a) Trade partnership with regional countries
 - b) Marketing of Pakistani products: Rice, Mango, etc.
- E. Robust Counter terrorism strategies to ensure security
 - a) Intelligent base operation
 - b) socio-economic reforms
- F. Unity between center and provinces
 - a) Council of Common Interest (CCI)
 - b) National Finance Commission (NFC)
- G. Conducive environment for both domestic and foreign investors.
 - a) provide investment environment for investors through (SFC).

- G. Effective and efficient use of national resources
- Pakistan's mineral resources
 - Blue economy
- H. Transformation of Pakistan's economy toward digitization.
- Women's digital empowerment
 - Establishment of 'Gig Economy'
- I. Revolution in both education and health sectors.
- Provide STEM education
 - Introduction of technology into curriculum.
- JG. Promote Tourism department in the country.
- Road infrastructure
 - Rehabilitation of tourist points.
- K. Strategies to overcome poverty
- small scale loan and subsidies
- L. Revolutionized Pakistan's agriculture sector
- Promote research and development
 - Climate resistant crops.

IV

CONCLUSION

Topic: pathway's to Pakistan's prosperity

Start with a hook

Economic stability is the bedrock for national development. Without economic stability national development cannot be achieved. However, Pakistan has been facing chronic economic crises since its very establishment. Frequent changes in civilian government, irregularities in election, corruption and dynastic political system have undermined Pakistan's long-term economic growth and prosperity. Moreover, climate change, lack of policy continuity and excessive tax system are contributing for economic downturn. According to the book of Maleeha Lodhi, Pakistan: Beyond the Crisis State? Asymmetry between political and non political organization, Oligarchic political system, borrowed growth and bi-racism system have brought the country into the brink of economic disaster. However, there are several pathways to Pakistan economic revival include resilient climate strategies, long-term economic policies, robust tax system and many others. This essay highlights Pakistan's chronic economic crisis and provide pathways to Pakistan's long-term socio-economic revival.

To begin with, persistent political crises, which ^{have} moulded the country into mending political turmoils. Frequent changes in civilian government and power politics have deteriorated Pakistan's long-term economic ambitions. For instance, between 1950 to 1962, over eight governments were changed due to imbalance between civilian and military dictatorship. Moreover, the death of first line leaderships have further aggravated the situation. It provided a leader vacuum which was filled by the military establishment. Thus, power politics and civil-military imbalances have brought the country into a state of mending political crises.

Similarly, terrorism and sectarianism have deteriorated Pakistan's long-term survival. Pakistan's geographic proximity, at the cusp of the Middle East, Central Asia and long sharing border with neighbouring countries have made Pakistan a "rented state". During Soviet's invasion of Afghanistan and Cold war, Pakistan played an important role as a non-nato state ally of the United States. As a result, Pakistan has been facing the wrath of

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terrorism till date. For instance, frequent attacks on Chinese citizens and developmental projects have pushed the country into a terrorist zone. Thus, continuous military instability and terrorism are pushing the country into warring terrorist conflicts.

Furthermore, climate change is considered the greatest threat to Pakistan's fragile economy. Frequent changes in climatic patterns, floods, scorching heat and the rapid melting of glaciers have jeopardized Pakistan's long-term economic security.

For instance, according to the United Nations, the floods of 2010 and 22 incurred \$58 billion in losses for Pakistan. Similarly, 'Pakistan a hard country by Anatol lieven, climate change is the primary threat to South Asian countries particularly, Pakistan is most vulnerable to climate change. This highlights how Pakistan survive in the severeness of climate change. Thus, Pakistan needs to follow a pragmatic approach in order to survive amid climate catastrophe.

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In a similar vein, the lack of policy continuity has further aggravated the situation. Continuous changes in civilian governments and power politics have undermined Pakistan's long term economic security. Frequent changes in policies and long run political instability have wasted economic opportunities.

According to the of Mafeeha Lodhi, Pakistan: Beyond the Crisis state, clientelist politics and borrowed growth have deteriorated the true spirit of Pakistan's polity. Thus, long term economic policies must be prioritized in order to achieve long term stability.

There are several pathways to Pakistan's long-term economic prosperity which will be explained below.

First, climate change has aggravated Pakistan's long term economic security. Continuous floods have demolished infrastructure and agriculture sector. However, robust climate strategy must be ensured to mitigate climate imposed threat. For instance, forest is considered the greatest carbon sink on the Earth which must be prioritized. Reforestation and afforestation should be started.

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Similarly, efficient and effective early warning system and robust urban management also prioritize in order to overcome the havoc of climate change.

Similarly, long term economic policies are very crucial for economic growth and development. Unfortunately, Pakistan has badly failed to accomplish its long-term economic policies till date. Hence, it's necessary to plan long term economic policies and also build government consensus to accomplish this project. Recently, the government of Pakistan has introduced 'Urban Pakistan' an economic project. Its core objectives are: export diversification, social equality, technological improvement and robust health care system. Similarly, Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) is also an important economic project which must be accomplished for Pakistan's prosperity.

Furthermore, Pakistan's exhausted tax system has badly failed to achieve its targeted goal. According to IMF, over 35% of Pakistan's economy completely not documented. Moreover, tax to GDP ratio also lowest in the region, Neighbouring countries

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have robust mechanism, as a result, they develop its long-term economic projects. Pakistan's need to expand its tax net through various initiatives such as Trade and Trade System and point Safe. In this way Pakistan can ensure its long-term economic security.

Similarly, every country depends on its export fungibility, Means the demands of domestic products ~~decreases~~ increase in international market the economy of the country ~~exceeds~~ rapidly. Unfortunately, Pakistan's export to GDP ratio is less than 10% which is very low compared to regional countries. Despite, having abundance of natural resources, Pakistan has failed to materialize these resources such as, Pink Himalian Salt, Sindhri Mangrove, Sport goods and other critical mineral resources. Hence, Pakistan needs to diversify its export net via manufacturing and capital trade partnership with regional countries.

Moreover, terrorism is a primary obstacle in the way of Pakistan's economic development. Continuous terrorist activities have caused disruption of developmental projects. Similarly, both domestic and foreign investors demand

Conducive and peaceful environment. Thus, the first and foremost responsibility of the government is to facilitate foreign direct investors through strong security environment. Moreover, introduce socioeconomic reforms in tribal areas in order to build strong relationship with marginalized group of people. Hence, proper security environment must be ensured to acquire long-term economic prosperity.

Furthermore, for decades Pakistan has been facing a fragile consensus between center and units due to resource distribution and provincial autonomy. This leads Pakistan towards economic and social backout. Hence, strong consensus between center and units must be ensured through Council of Common Interests and reconstruction of National Finance Commission (NFC) based on climate change and population. Therefore, Pakistan's needs to develop a homogenous culture where everyone has equal opportunity to maneuver his interest.

Similarly, conducive business environment must be provided to both domestic and international investor.

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Investors demand peaceful environment, strong GDP growth and skillful labour force. Hence, Pakistan must develop its ambitious project namely, Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC). Under this project, Pakistan guarantee long-term security issues. Thus, conducive security environment must be provided to investors.

Moreover, Pakistan has bunch of mineral resources. However, lack of technology and persistent political crises have intaped this resources. According to the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), Pakistan has 96 known types of mineral and 52 of them are commercially exploited. Recently, the United States, Saudi Arabia and Turkey have pledged to invest in Pakistan's mineral resources. Moreover, Pakistan has eight trillion mineral resources, according to a report. Hence, Pakistan must exploit all these resources in order to achieve long-term economic prosperity.

Similarly, In the twenty-first century, technology is considered the bedrock of economic development. Unfortunately, half of Pakistan's population

illiterate. Particularly, women have no only digital opportunity to participate in the economy of the country. Vision Pakistan must be materialized to transform Pakistan's economy into a digital hub. Moreover, digital skill initiatives such as Fiver learning, Ahsas program, Kmiab Jawan program and Benazir Income support programme must be continued to transform Pakistan's economy into digital one.

In a similar vein, education is considered the bedrock of national development. Unfortunately, Pakistan has been facing educational backwardness since its establishment. Outdated Curricula, rote learning and lack of professional teaching method have aggravated the primary foundation of education in the country. Hence, STEM education must be provided across the country both in private and public education sectors. Similarly, the outdated Curriculum transform into a digital one according to a demand of a market. Similarly, health sector of the country must be revolutionized through modern method of equipments.

Moreover, tourism is also an important sector to develop Pakistan's long-term prosperity. The influx of tourists in the country brings dollar and employment opportunities for the local people. India has received 10 million tourists in every year, similarly, South Korea, Turkey and the Middle Eastern Countries are earning in billions.

Hence, Pakistan must provide an emotive environment which attract tourists across the world. And Pakistan has a diverse tourist points such as mountains, unique culture, hospitable people, spice food and archaeological points.

Thus, road infrastructure and rehabilitation of tourist points must be advertised across the world.

Furthermore, "Poverty leads a person to disbelief" It is a hadith which highlights how poverty undermines the social fabric of society. Unfortunately, 45% of Pakistan's population live below the poverty line. Similarly, lack of access to education and health further deteriorated the lives of people in the country.

Moreover, climate change has triggered half of the population into poverty. Hence, long-term

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economic policies and employment opportunities, provide to people for better life opportunities.

Last, but not the least, agriculture sector is considered the lifeline of Pakistan's economy.

It contributes 24% of the GDP and employs 37% of work force. And also provide raw material to industries and has significant contribution to export net. However, climate change and floods have destroyed Pakistan's agriculture sector. According to a report, every year Pakistan has faced \$4 billion in losses due to climate change.

Hence, research and development on Pakistan's agriculture sector must be and cultivate climate resistant crops.

In a nutshell, Pakistan's economy has faced countless challenges which have undermined the growth and development of the country. Persistent political instability, climate change and internal intrigues have pushed the country into a state of increasing economic and social crises. However, certain level of opportunities must be materialized to achieve

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Pakistan's long-term prosperity. Moreover, revolution in education sector, agriculture and robust counter terrorism strategies will uplift the country and achieve long-term prosperity of the country. Hence, Pakistan has abundance of resources if these resources are materialized Pakistan become prosperous country of the world.

In your body para you have focus on problem not how these points such as agriculture reforms will put Pak on prosperity

Note: Assigner Marked that I would know my essay writing.

Thanks:-

100 out of 100 =

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Improve Introduction

Follow structure of introduction

No need of maleeha lodhi quote in the mid of para

Adopt a formal writing style