

# 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 long term 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) attack on developmental project,
- C. Climate Change is a wide security threat to Pakistan's economy.
  - a) According to the UN, the floods of 2010, 22,558 billion in losses
  - b) Amador lieven remarks: Bush; Pakistan is a heart 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~~ IN ORDER TO

domain 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: Trace and Trace 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  
mirs

- 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).

Q. Effective and efficient use  
of national resources

- a) Pakistan's mineral resources
- b) Blue economy

H. Transformation of Pakistan's  
economy toward digitization.

- a) Women's digital empowerment
- b) Establishment of 'GIG Economy'

I. Revolution in both education  
and health sectors.

- a) Provide STEM education
- b) Introduction of technology into Curriculum.

J. Promote Tourism department in  
the country.

- a) Road infrastructure
- b) Rehabilitation of tourist points.

K. Strategies to overcome poverty

- a) small scale loan and subsidies

L. Revolutionized Pakistan's agriculture  
sector

- a) Promote research and development
- b) Climate resistant crops.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

# Topic: pathways to Pakistan's prosperity

Economic stability is the bedrock for national development. Without economic stability national development can not be achieved. However,

**Start with a hook**

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 exclusive tax system are contributing for economic downturn.

According to the book of Maleeha Lodhi, Pakistan: Between the Crisis States, Asymmetry between political and non political organisation, Oligarchic political system, borrowed growth and bivalency 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 others. This essay highlights Pakistan's 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 undergoing political tumults. 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 menial political crisis.

Similarly, terrorism and sectarianism have deteriorated Pakistan's long-term survival. Pakistan's geographic proximity to 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 project have pushed the country into a terrorist zone. Thus, continuous military instability and terrorism are pushing the country into waging 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 2011 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~~ of climate change. Thus, Pakistan's 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 Maseeha 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 systems and robust urban management also prioritise 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' on 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 target of goal. According to IMF, over 35% of Pakistani 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 trade net through various initiatives such as 'Trade and Trade system are of point safe. In this way, Pakistan can ensure its long-term economic security.

Similarly, every country depends on its export fungibility, means if the demands of domestic products decrease in International market the economy of the country decreases rapidly. Unfortunately, Pakistan's export to CPEC nation 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 Himalayan Salt, Sindhri Mangoes, Sport goods and other critical mineral resources. Hence, Pakistan needs to diversify its export net via marketing and cement 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

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Conducive and peaceful environment. Thus, the first and foremost responsibility of the government to facilitate foreign direct investors through strong security environment. Moreover, introduce socioeconomic reforms in tribal areas border 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 toward economic and social bankruptcy. Hence, strong consensus between center and units must be ensured through Council of Common Interest (CCI) 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 maintain his interest.

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

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Investors demands peaceful environment, strong GDP growth and sufficient labourforce. 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 impeded 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 pledge of 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 inorder 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

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illiterate. Particularly, women have no only digital opportunity to participate in the economy of the country. Upon Pakistan must be materialized to transform Pakistan's economy into a digital hub. Moreover, digital sectorifications such as Fiver learning, Ahsas program, Kemiah Jawan program and Benazir Income support program 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 curriculum, 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.

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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 tourist 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 tourist 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 hardship which highlights how poverty undermine 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 may trigger 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 34% of the GDP and employs 37% of workforce. 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 merging economic and social crises. However, certain level of opportunities must be materialized to achieves

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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

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Thales.

Improve Introduction  
Follow structure of introduction  
No need of maleeha lodhi quote in the mid of para  
Adopt a formal writing style