

## PATHWAYS TO PAKISTAN'S PROSPERITY

Not a comprehensive outline

More focus on pathways

Follow the coherent pattern for  
arguments with in phrases or  
sentences

### OUTLINE:

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

1a. **HOOK** :- "Nations are not poor because they lack the ~~resources~~ resources, but they fail to utilize them."

#### 1b. PROSPERITY IN THE CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN

1c. **THESIS STATEMENT**:- "The Prosperity of Pakistan lies in the economic reforms, Political reforms, Social reforms, industrial revival, good governance, overcoming the energy crisis, climate change deal with the issue of climate change and human capital development."

#### 2. FACTORS THAT HINDERS PAKISTAN'S PROSPERITY:

#### 2a. ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS:-

NO

- Tax burden.
- Balance of payment crisis.
- Debt deficit.
- Trade deficits.
- Shortage of reserves.

#### 2b. POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS:

- Political instability.
- Weaker electoral process.
- Poor women representation in politics.
- Blame game between the political parties regarding bad decisions.

#### 2c. SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS:

- ~~Education & poverty~~ Poverty is the root cause of all the evils.
- High illiteracy rate. → According to UNDP - 2.38 million children are out of school.
- No proper educational policies.
- Corruption
- Lack of leadership qualities
- Defined gender roles.

#### 2d. CLIMATE VULNERABILITY:-

- Huge part of the fiscal budget is spent on Purchase of the ~~other~~ hydrocarbons, rather than on preserving the climate.

- over Use of non-renewable forms of energy
- Carbon emissions causes harm to the climate.
- Floods, melting of glacier & landslides causing damage to the infrastructure resulting in social, economic and loss of human lives.
- Legislation to protect the environment.

### 3. PATHWAY FOR PAKISTAN'S PROSPERITY:

#### 3a. ECONOMIC REFORMS:

- Tax reforms; ~~enlargement of~~ ~~over~~ the tax trap
- Debt restructuring.
- Payment of loans.
- Implementation of protectionism to overcome trade deficit.
- Proper utilization of natural resources.

#### 3b. POLITICAL REFORMS:

- To maintain political stability.
- The Election Commission of Pakistan should be competent enough to carry out free and fair elections.

→ Seats should be reserved for women in Politics. <sup>in N.A. 3</sup>  
→ Increase women representation in Politics.

→ Every government that comes to Power should be held responsible for their decisions.

### 3c SOCIAL REFORMS:-

→ Eradication of poverty.

→ Long-Term educational policies to reduce the illiteracy rate.

→ ~~Very~~ Strict punishments should be awarded to individuals convicted of corruption.

→ Overcome the issue of gender stereotypes in order to give both the genders Men/ Women an open ground <sup>to succeed</sup> this will in turn lead to the prosperity of Pakistan.

### 3d CLIMATE REFORMS:-

→ 30% of the fiscal budget should be specified to deal with climate vulnerabilities.

→ Selling of the ~~international~~ Carbon targets in the International market.

→ steps should be taken in order to provide protection against the harsh climate conditions.

## 4. CASE STUDIES:

### 4a. BANGLADESH:

It was East Pakistan; but after the 1971 war ~~Pakistan~~ East Pakistan was separated from the West Pakistan (current Pakistan) as a result "BANGLADESH" came into being. It came into existence much after Pakistan; but due to the development of its textile sector its GDP growth rate exceeds 4.3%.

### 4b. CHINA:

The People's Republic of China "came into existence on the world map in 1949; even two years after Pakistan, but in Contemporary times is one of the emerging world economies of the world."

## 5. CONCLUSIONS