

day  
DATE wednesday

Date  
DATE 15-3-23

## Pakistan Affairs

Start with the introduction of the

Q-3 Exuberant..... remedies.

question.

### Massive growth of population:

Population growth is widely regarded as a cause of poverty and backwardness in a country.

Population growth means the increase in number of people in a population. The number of people determines a country's situation. If the rate of growing population is not controlled by the government or respected authorities it may turn a country into a failed state. The more the number of people the more the natural resources they will consume.

### Current population growth situation in Pakistan:

In the last three years the population growth of Pakistan has increased by the

average of 1.91% annually.

YEAR	POPULATION	%age increase from last yr
2023	240,485,658	1.98%
2022	235,824,862	1.91%
2021	231,402,117	1.85%

• Depletion of natural resources:

Natural resource depletion is the sum of net forest depletion, energy depletion, and mineral depletion. According to World Bank statistics the depletion of natural resources in Pakistan has been

Year	% of GNI
2017	0.82
2018	1.02
2019	0.94
2020	0.70

It is evident that the growth of population relies more on the consumption of the natural resources of a country.

Hence, it becomes the reason for the depletion of natural resources.

## Remedies for Population control:-

There can be multiple ways to control the rate of population.

1. Empower the women because women with access to reproductive health services are most likely to use birth control.

2. Family planning should be promoted by educating men and women will have a huge impact.

3. Radio and Television should make education entertaining and creative to be understood.

4. Senior government officials should address population-related issues so that people take this matter seriously.

Explain in detail by giving subheadings.

Short and incomplete answer.

Conclusion is also missing.

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4. If the recent ... position.

## - Recent Economic Crisis in Pakistan:

Economy is the engine by which the machinery of the country runs. If the economy of a country deteriorates, it is evident that the machinery will slow down and will eventually stop or even collapse.

Pakistan is currently facing several challenges that are significantly impacting the lives of its citizens. One of the major issues being economic downfall. Pakistan's economy is under immense pressure due to current account deficit of around \$10 billion and principle repayments on its external debts of around \$24 billion.

The devaluation of the rupee by more than 10% from April 2022 and inflation resulting from an increase in fuel and energy prices have

Introduction?

only added to the problem.

## • Failure of economic manages:

There are several causes of economic crisis in Pakistan like current account deficit, external loans, devaluation of the rupee etc. ~~But one of the most important cause of the economic downfall of Pakistan is the failure of economic governance.~~

Meekat Ahmed (late), one of the most distinguished economist of Pakistan said, "Economic management in Pakistan has steadily deteriorated to the point where the economy has lurched from one financial crisis to the next. At the heart of the problem has been poor management of public finances and deep seated unresolved structural issues in the economy that bad management and poor governance has exacerbated. The consequences are plain

to see: macroeconomic instability, high inflation, poor public services, criminal neglect of the social sectors, widespread corruption, crippling energy outages, growing unemployment, deepening poverty and deteriorating debt profile.

Keep the paragraphs short and increase the number of arguments by adding subheadings.

For many decades successive governments, civilian and military, with few exceptions, pursued similar policies that contributed to a worsened

Short answer.

Attempt each question on 7-9 sides

Pakistan's structural economic problems. Even the foreign policy and economic management intersected to produce

of a page.

an outcome in which the country became increasingly dependent on external financial assistance, aid and borrowing rather than finding a viable development path by relying on itself and safeguarding its economic sovereignty.

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