

# Pakistan's Economic Future : Can the country Achieve sustainable growth

## A1 INTRODUCTION

2 A brief over view of The current economic situation of Pakistan.

3 Causes behind the severe economic crisis.

3.1 Excessive reliance on external debt.

3.2 Constant regime change deter foreign investment

3.3 ~~Ar~~visionless leadership with sticky finger.

3.4 Poor governance driven by cutthroat politics

3.5 The emergence of global disaster

3.6 Poor performance in research and development.

3.7 Decline in exports.

## 4 PAKISTAN'S ~~Previous~~ Growth Records.

4.1 Emerged as the world third largest exporter of rice in 2016.

4.2 Cotton reaching a peak level of over 14 million bales in comparison to 2 million in 1947.

4.3 Establishing industries of steel, cement, automobile, sugar, fertilizer and cloth etc.

4.4 From 100 kw-h electricity generation in 1947 to 10,160 kw-h in 2016.

4.5 Discovering its own natural gas in 1950's.

4.6 Expanding highways and road network five times the length inherited in 1947.

## 5 Pakistan's Potential ~~in Achieving~~ <sup>for</sup> Sustainable growth. Through strategic reforms:

5.1 Well functioning governance institutions.

→ Case in point : According to Acemoglu and Johnson good institution ensure equal access to economic opportunity.

→ Case in point: PIDE suggest that raising productivity to 3 percent and above can boost GDP growth to over 6 percent.

### 5.3 Tariff and tax Rationalization:

→ Case in point: Studies indicate that reducing import duties help minimize input cost.

### 5.4 Specific Export promoting policies and Incentives:

→ Encourage diversification of export markets.

→ Reduce dependence on few trading partners

→ Invest in the quality of exportable goods.

### 5.5 Use of Expert Advice

→ Engage with management consultancy firms.

### 5.6 Promotion of Tourist industry:

→ Organized tourism generate significant foreign exchange

### 5.6 CPEC as a game changer:

→ Economic growth and industrial development

→ Boosting regional trade and connectivity

→ Energy sector transformation.

### 5.7 Joint venture collaboration:

Case in point: According to World Bank report, foreign-owned exporting firms in Pakistan are 66 percent more productive than domestic exporting firms.

### Comparative Analysis

6.1 lessons from the experience of India, Indonesia and Bangladesh.

### Conclusion: