

4. Pakistan's Economic Future: Can the country achieve sustainable growth

Outline

A- Introduction

It is difficult to say that Pakistan's economic future is safe. However, to encounter the issues, it can lead towards the sustainable growth.

B- Pakistan's economic future: Can the country achieve sustainable growth

"There is light at the end of the tunnel"

1B- Tax reforms:

→ Chinese model of decentralization

→ Empowerment of local government

2B- Reformation in Pakistan's state owned

enterprises:

→ Privitization of institutions e.g PIA, Railway, Pakistan Steel Mills.

→ Margaret Thatcher's model

3B- Academia industry linkages can take part in the betterment of economy:

4B- Shifting towards renewable energy from costly electricity

→ Solar panels selling at cheap rate from government to the people

5B- Necessary to improve fiscal deficit:

→ Balancing between imports and exports

6B- ~~(New) Improvement~~ towards blue economy:

→ Fisheries

→ Building boats for fishermen.

→ Inclination towards tourism

7B- Green economy: e.g

→ Low carbon emission

→ Public transport etc

8B- Check and balance on institutions to prevent them from corruption.

C. Conclusion

It is difficult to say that the economic future of Pakistan is safe and sound. However to (do) encounter the issues; it can lead towards the sustainable economic growth. It can be possible through tax reforms to act upon the Chinese model of the decentralization - how they empowered their local government and how the revenue ^{was} generated by them. To introduce reforms in Pakistan's state owned enterprises is another key to save its future. For instance, to use Margaret Thatcher's model of privatization of Railway system. There is another branch that is academia. ^{If the} Government empowers this institution, for example, the textile industry institution, research labs, they will generate revenue for the country. Because, in Pakistan, there is no deficit of ideas in young generation but depletion of resources and direction. Moreover, if Pakistan shifts towards the renewable energy from the costly electricity, she will get rid of IPP and Grid Station for ever.

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It is also necessary to balance the imports and exports to prevent the country from fiscal deficit. Blue economy can also play an integral role in bright economy. As well as green economy also cannot be left behind. This essay is based upon the reformations in the institutions of Pakistan which can lead the country's ^{economy} towards the sustainable growth.

~~It is said that:~~

"There is always light at the end of the tunnel"

No doubt, Pakistan is facing economic crisis. But it cannot be said that 'she will definitely face unsustainability in future'. If the nation and government of Pakistan is optimistic to do something for the betterment of the country, there would be positive results in the upcoming days. So, the issues that are leading towards the problem in economy can be encountered. For instance, tax reformation. Recently, the government has

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introduced tax reforms for check and balance and to take money from elites as well. In this case, the minister of Finance had presented the matter of digitalization of the system which was quiet good thing. But thing that was not presented, is to strengthen the local government. If the local government is empowered many problems related to economy can be get rid of. For instance, China is an authoritarian country. But she introduced the model of decentralization. Through which the government strengthened the local government and gave them authority to collect the taxes and make the budget by themselves. It created a competition between them and they tried their best to design the ^{Remarkable} budget and collected the taxes. And then gave incentives to the business communities and other institutions. This policy created high revenue and it is understood that it took part to (generate) ~~grow~~ the economy.

Hence by

Following this model, Pakistan can also

achieve economic growth.

Reformations in (Pakistan) state owned enterprises can also take a pivotal role in uprising the economy in future.

Like, ~~the~~ Railway is affecting the economy about 50 Lacks in rupees. While PTA is in loss 75 Billion rupees.

On the other hand Pakistan steel mill is also going in loss. The ^{three} joined institutions are affecting the economy 1 Trillion rupees. It is need of an hour to

privatized these institutions by following the model of United Kingdom's Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher. When Thatcher observed that the railway ^{system} is declining; she sold out its shares to the public and

collected the revenue through taxes. That was a brilliant idea she adopted;

and obviously it increased the country's economy. Pakistan can also adopt this

model. It is an indirect method to enhance the economy. It will save the

losses rupees and the Government can efficiently use this money to generate

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research labs, international standard hospitals and shopping malls. She can also do work for the human development. So, this model can also be effective for the better future of Pakistan regarding economy.

Academia industry is another institution through which revenue can be generated.

Unfortunately, the problem is that, the goods that are ^{being} sold to other countries are not valuable and competitive, that could meet the market necessities. For example, to use low quality fabric in making cloths can lead towards the negative global image. It also affects the customers' trust so they will not buy any kind of goods from Pakistan. Pakistan is consistently facing a negative image from the global countries due to the tag of terrorism. It also has affected the market of the country. Therefore, she often put tags of India or China on its goods for selling. It is necessary to strengthen the research based

institutions so that, that problem could be sorted out. According to National

Taxile University, they generated the fabric through the peel of banana.

Through that fabric after some working they started to make shirts and exported to the others countries. It is a proof that, to strengthen the institutions by government can be very affective.

Pakistan also need to empower country's research centers and universities who will help the country's economy by improve producing the innovations. This shows that 'generations have high potential but they need to be supported by incentives of the government.

Another branch of the country is needed to be improved that is electricity branch. It could be right decision to shift towards renewable energy rather than ^{using} costly electricity.

Solar panels are the best example in this scenario. It is really a good news that Pakistan has started buying

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solar panels from China. And she has become the first country ~~who is~~ buying ^{maximum} solar panels in the world.

What thing is needed to be done, is that, government should sell these panels to the public ~~at~~ very low rates. As ~~government is the servant of~~

Pakistan and she should always give priority to the public. It would also give advantage in future to the government and public that, after some time they could get rid ~~of~~ **IPPs**

and **grid station** that is creating a lot of problems for the prosperity of the country. ~~The~~ **IPPs** is a corrupt institution who is eating the assets of Pakistan gradually.

Another important thing is that, Pakistan is situated at the location where there is no problem of sun energy^{so}. People can use the solar panels without any

year. **America's Former president Barack Obama** said on this perspective that's

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“A nation who does not know how to use its energy resources, cannot have a bright future”

Hence, to get rid of this problem, the country can save its prosperity through saving economy. And it can have a better future.

Furthermore, another factor that is corruption, in the institutions is also taking part to reduce the economy of Pakistan. This is because there is no proper check and balance on the institutions and whatever they want they do and make ^{the people} worry to take extra money. For example, Police. In this department high ranked officers are even involved in the cases and ease the people a lot. The best example which can be more understandable is traffic police, who often take charges to the innocent people saying that “we need ‘Zha Paani’ (tea or food)”. But actually, it is not an obligation for the

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people to feed them. These institutions behave this, because they do not have check and balance on them. It ~~is~~ need of an hour to strengthen the system so that people could get rid of the problem, as they do not have much money for these extra charges. Moreover, hospitals should also be checked. Most of the doctors take the medicines given by the government for the government hospitals, and sell them to medical stores or at their own private clinics. It also proves that how weak ^{and inefficient} the country's bureaucracy is. ^{So} to have check and balance on every institution can prevent many problems even at social level.

Here is another improvement is needed regarding blue and green economy. These (institutions) factors can play an integral role in generating revenue for the country if they are effectively used. For instance, talking about green economy, to emit less amount of carbon and to use public transport in the

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the country as well as land management for urbanization can also be proved efficient if they are prevented. For To prevent these things, the country can control on the increasing climate change that are leading towards strange weather factors, earthquakes and floods. Pakistan has recently faced flooding in 2022 that was considered as the worst economic challenge for the country. On the other hand, to use the ^{unfertile} land in effective manner for urbanization can also protect the economy in future. For this, the government need to make policy and prevent the housing authorities to use fertile land so that the agricultural activities that are taking part in 21% of economy could not be affected. Moreover, Pakistan has 1000 km long coastline from Sindh to Balochistan. To introduce tourism and fisheries can be in those areas, a maximum number of revenue can be generated.

Conclusion