

Q.7

12

Introduction

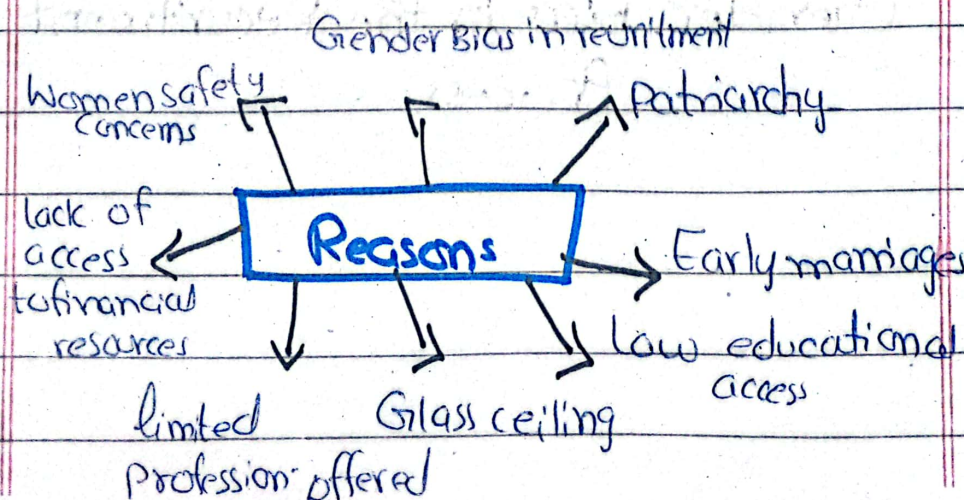
write a paraphrased statement of question in the beginning of every question as the title of the question

women are facing multiple problems in Pakistan ranging from physical to sexual; educational to the health and from political to economic issues. As per the labor force survey 2020-21, overall employment ratio is higher in male than female.

question was on low labor force ratio not on harrphysical sexual problem start directly that women are facing many socio economic issues one major is low female employment

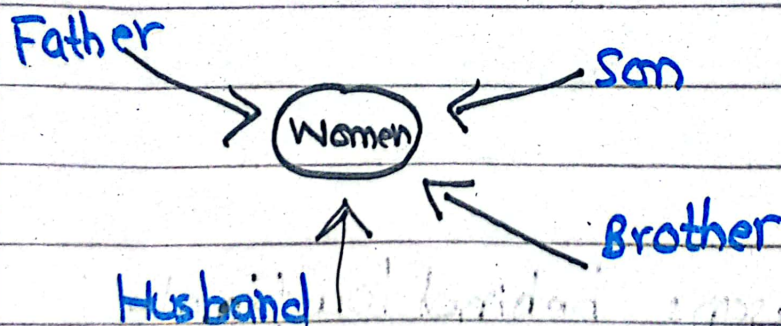
There are various causes for the low employment level of women in Pakistan. Although, it is a grave issue, but by adopting pragmatic policy actions and reforms, Pakistan can empower the women economically.

i) Reasons behind low female employment level in Pakistan



i) Patriarchy-Based Society

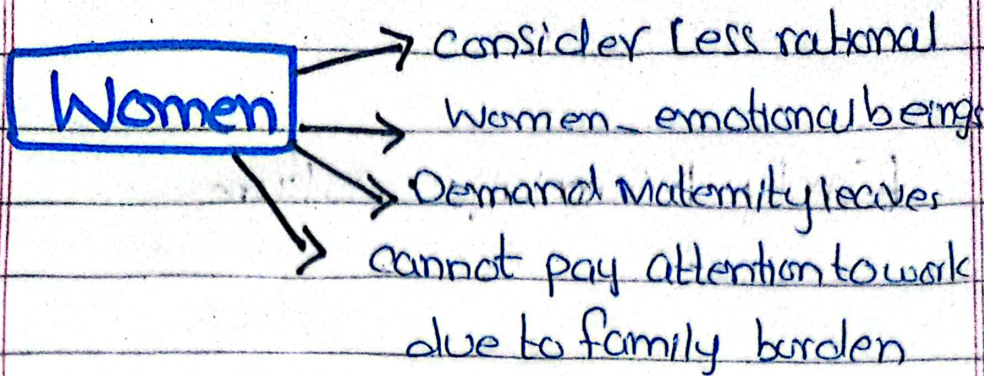
One of the major hindrance in the way of the women's employment is the patriarchal system in Pakistan. Men are dominated everywhere. Women are not given choices to make decision about their lives. Men consider women as their property and donot allow them to work without their men's choice who can be in the form of



ii) Gender Bias in the Recruitment Process.

It is often seen in Pakistan that during recruitment process, men are given

preference over women. Because of different reasons.



Due to these reasons, employers hire more men than women as employees.

iii) Low Educational Access low access to educational opportunities

Educational access to women is low in Pakistan than men in Pakistan. According to the Economic Survey 2023-24,

Total Literacy Rate = 69.8%.

Men literacy rate = 71.2%.

Women literacy rate = 54.4%.

It clearly manifests the disparity in educational front.

Due to unsatisfactory educational background, women face difficulties in finding any reputable job.

iv) Early Marriage Culture

In Pakistan, early marriages of girls hinder them to participate in economic front. After marriage, women are pressurized to have babies, which further burdenize her.

Resultantly, they donot involve themselves in securing any employment source.

According to **UN women**, there are more than 21 million child-bride in Pakistan.

v) Lack of Access to Financial Resources

Another factor that impedes women to involve in labor force, is the lack of access to financial resources.

Banks do not easily lend loans to the women due to lack of assurance of their re-pay. Due to lack of finance, they cannot establish any business for themselves.

vi) Glass Ceiling

Women, in Pakistan, face glass ceiling in the employment domain. They are not easily promoted to higher ranks like men. Due to glass ceiling, many women get disappointed and do not thrive to find any reputable source of income.

vii) Women Safety Concerns

Male Family members do not let women to work due to their safety concerns. Pakistan situation regarding women

safety is deteriorating day by day. Women face sexual harassment, rape, emotional and physical abuse in employment domain.

Example

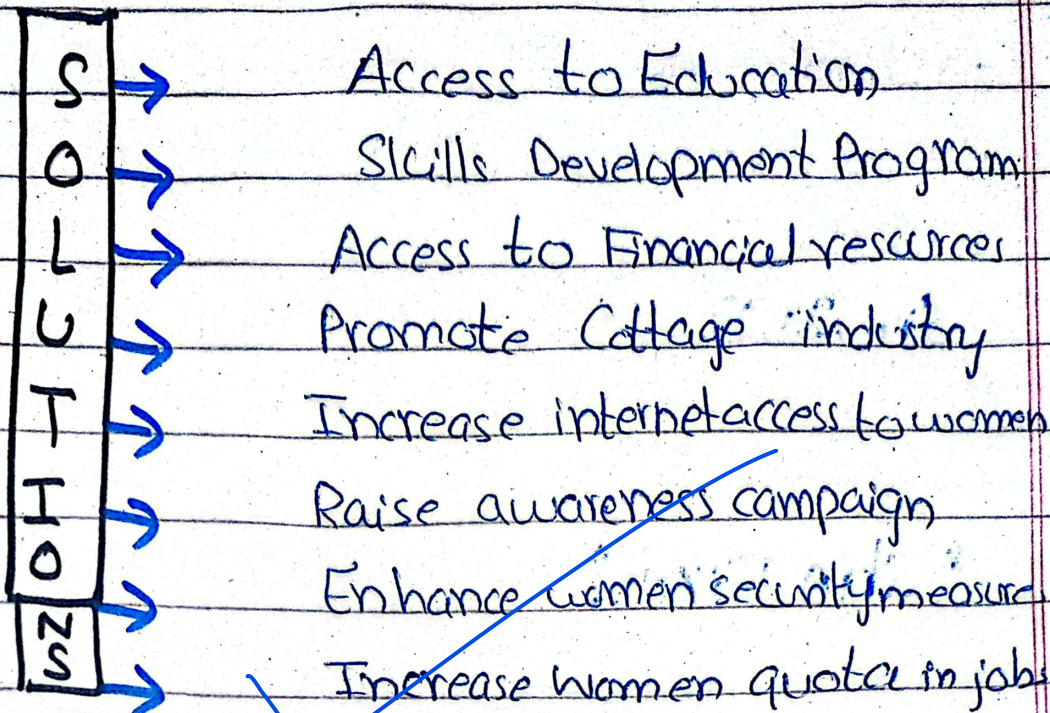
In January 2025, a girl in Punjab applied for a job in a company. The manager of that company sexually abused her during the job interview. It depicts the grim situation of Pakistan for women's safety.

viii) Limited Professions Offered to Women

Women are offered limited professions in Pakistan. Women in the field of medical, teaching, nursing etc are considered reputable in Pakistan.

While, women as policewomen, carpenters, industrialists, goods seller are discouraged. It hinders to actively involve in labor force.

ii) Policy Actions And Reforms to Increase Female Labor force Participation



i) Access to Education

There is a dire need to increase the access of education to women. It will empower women to get involve themselves in labor force and become economically independent.

India has started an educational campaign "Beti Padhao; Beti Bachao."

Pakistan needs policy actions like this.

ii) Skills Development Programmes
Government of Pakistan should initiate skill development programmes for women. It will ease women to get employment sources.

In 2023 government of Pakistan has launched a skill development program for Pakistan, named as "She Fixes".

iii) Increase Access to Financial Resource.

Although, banks and government claim that they are increasing women access to finance but it is not seen at ground levels.

Pakistan has to take a revolutionary step in this regard like Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, Grameen Bank is providing loan to women at minimum possible interest rate.

iv) Promote Cottage Industry

Government should promote cottage industry at national and international level. It will help women to actively participate in the economy.

v) Enhance Internet Access to Women

There is a need of enhancing internet access to women. It will help women to establish their **e-Businesses** by staying at their homes.

Mira Lashari has utilized the platform of social media for selling hair oil and is now thriving in her field.

vi) Awareness Campaign

Awareness campaign at national level should be launched to realize

population about the significance of women participation in labor force.

Malala Yousafzai quoted that

"We cannot grow unless half of us are held back."

vii) Enhance Women Security

There is a dire need to implement **Anti-Harassment Act at workplace (2010)** in full letter and spirit to develop safe working zones for women.

viii) Increase Women Quota in Jobs

Quota allocated for women at governmental level should be increased to empower women.

Conclusion

Men and women both are the asset for a country. So, they must be utilized together for uplifting the economy of the country.

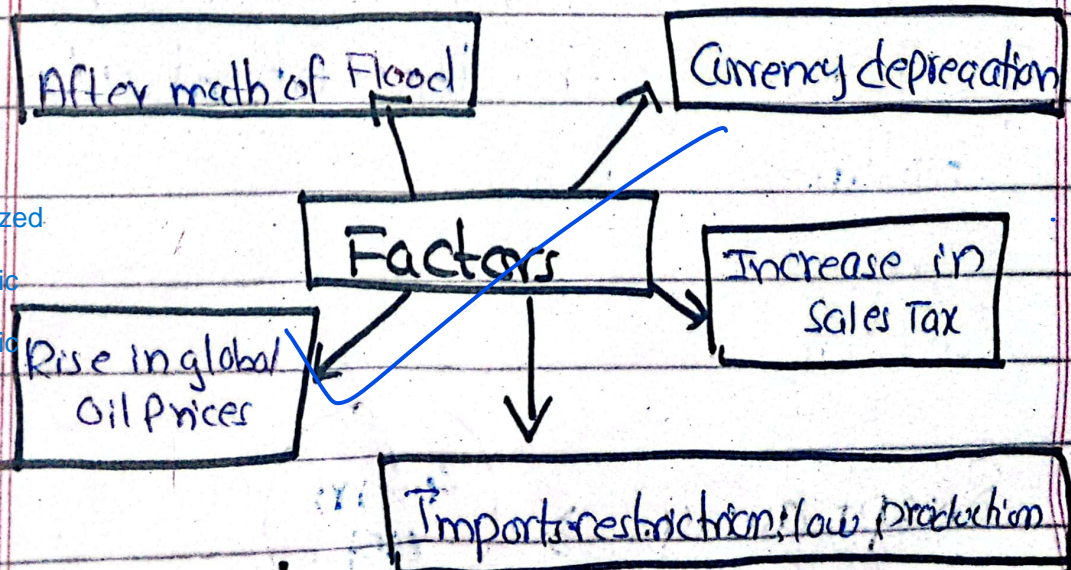
Q.6

Introduction

Inflation has become a major economic challenge for the Pakistan. In fiscal year 2023-24, inflation rate has touched its highest peak over the 75 years. Various factors are responsible for the sky-rocketing prices in Pakistan. However, by adopting different monetary and fiscal policy measures, Pakistan can control inflation.

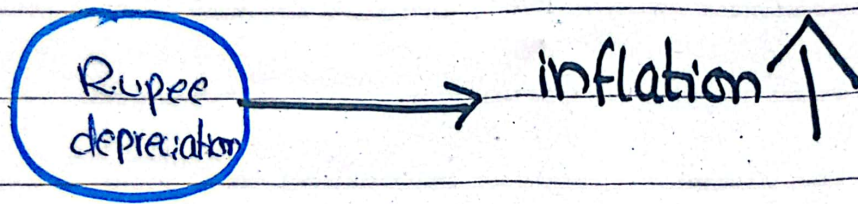
1) Factors Behind High Inflation in Pakistan

can be categorized as economic and non economic factors behind inflation



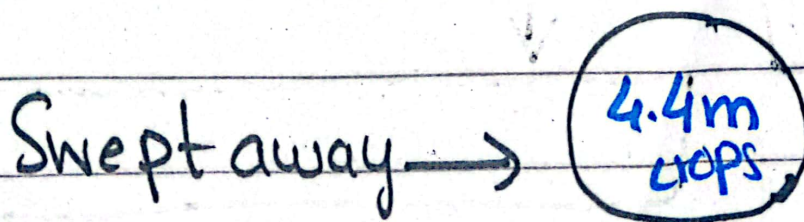
i) Currency Depreciation

It is one of the major factors that influence inflation rate. In FY23-24, Pakistani currency lost approximately 27% of its value. 1 dollar price crossed Rs. 350 in that era. It ^{has} made imports expensive and resulted in bringing import-driven inflation in Pakistan.



ii) Aftermaths of 2022 Flood

In 2022, a massive flood hit Pakistan which resulted in the loss of about \$30bn. It worsely affected agriculture sector of Pakistan.



It developed ✓ scarcity of agri-products in 2023-24 along with deteriorating soil fertility which further reduced agriculture production in next years. That's why Pakistan witnessed a higher food inflation in FY 23-24.

iii) Rise in Sales Tax

Another major reason was the rise in ✓ sales tax from

17.1%

18.1%

It increased the ✓ prices of all goods and services in Pakistan which resulted in rising inflation rate.

iv) Decline in Domestic Production

During 2023-24, domestic production was declined due

to import restrictions Government and state bank had imposed the restriction on importing bulk of raw material due to dollar crunch. As, Pakistan's production sector is highly dependent on imports like machinery, oil, petrol, other raw materials. So, it resulted in decrease in supply of goods and services, which causes rise in prices of goods and services.

v) Wheat Crisis

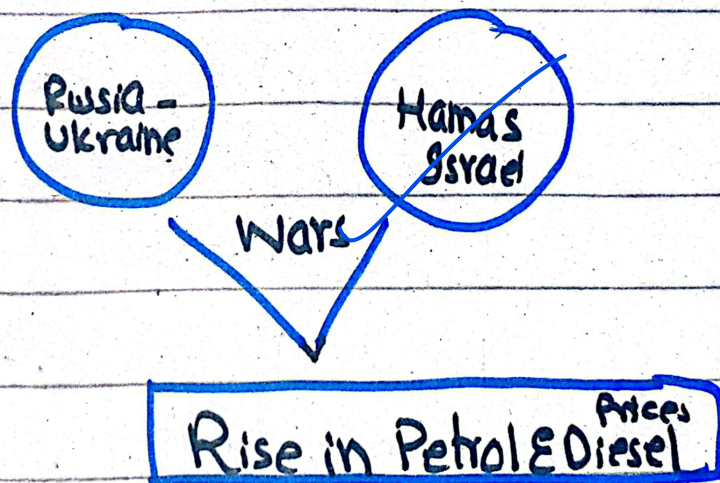
Pakistan has witnessed wheat crisis in FY23-24.

It was the result of government negligence which caused shortage of wheat and its aligned products and increased the prices.

vi) Increase in Fuel Prices

Due to Russia-Ukraine war as well as Hamas-Israel

war, world witnessed the massive rise in fuel prices. Likewise, its implications was also seen in Pakistan as it increased the prices of imported diesel and petrol. It further raised the transportation cost in manufacturing goods. That's why, inflation saw a hike in 2023-24.



Monetary Policy Actions

i) Lower interest rate

As the inflation in Pakistan is cost-pulled inflation, so there is a dire need

to lower interest rate to single digits. It will expand production of goods and increase the supply. Moreover, less burden of high interest rate would be passed on to consumers in the form of high prices.

ii) Increase Cash reserve requirement
Central bank should also increase the cash reserve requirement for the commercial banks for a defined period of time. It will reduce the demand-pull inflation by extending less volume of loans through banks.

By implementing these monetary policy measures, inflation can be controlled to a wider extent.

Fiscal Policy Measures to Control Inflation

i) Reduce Sales Tax

Government of should make some efforts for lowering sales tax rate in Pakistan. It will help to reduce prices on a wider scale.

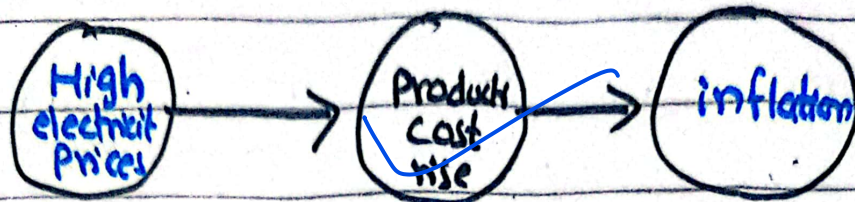
ii) Expand Network of Direct Taxes

By increasing the network of direct taxes, demand pull inflation can be controlled. As, it will reduce the consumption and resultantly demand of goods and services.

iii) Minimize Electricity Prices

Government should reduce electricity prices in Pakistan by shifting to renewable energy source.

After including various charges, per unit electricity price is hovering around Rs. 65 per unit, which is highest in the South Asia.



iv) Adopt Buffer Stock Method

Government should opt this method. In this method, government purchase extra quantity of goods produced in a year, can store it and sell it in market at lower prices, in the time of inflation.

Conclusion

Inflation has become a menace for Pakistan. By adopting prudent monetary and fiscal policies, Pakistan can control it.

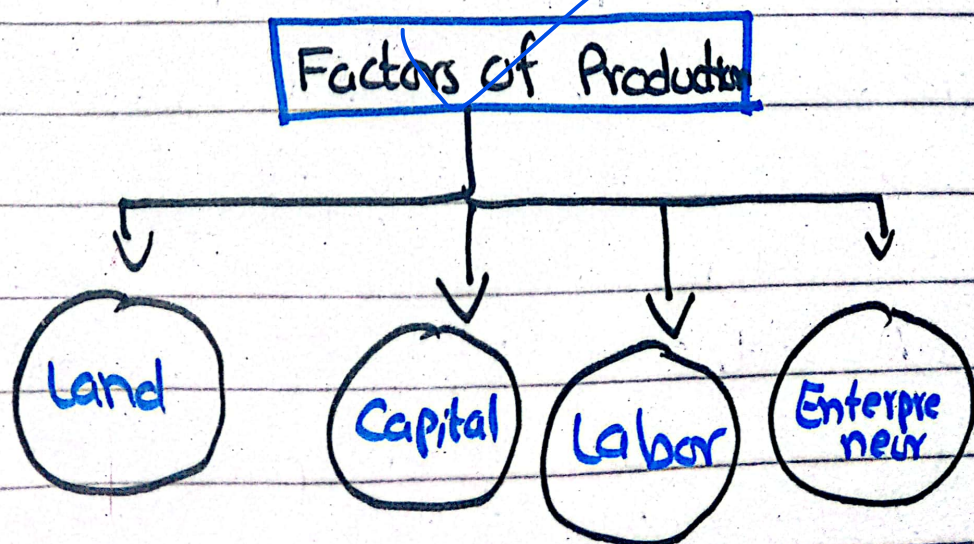
Q. No 8

iii) Introduction

Factors of production are the fundamentals of the production process. They maintain the flow of goods and services in the economy. The building of production lies on the bricks of factors of production.

Factors of Production

The factors used in producing goods and services are termed as factors of production.



Land

It refers to the place or area where the production process can take place. It can be any buildings, industry etc.

Capital

Capital encompasses the financial resources needed to finance economic activity.

Labor

It means the people who work in production process and offer their services.

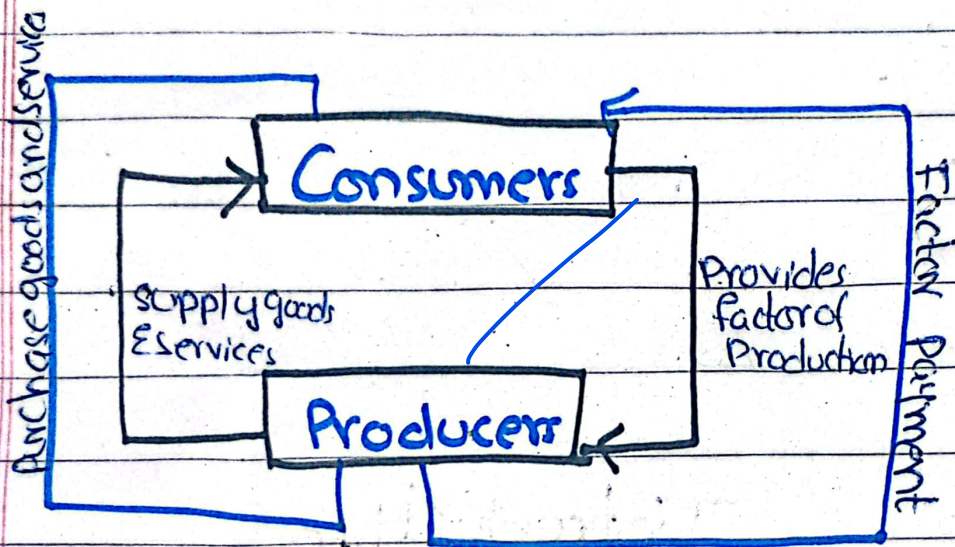
Entrepreneur

Entrepreneur is, the one who runs the production process and aligned all factors of production.

All the factors of production are equally important.

Two Sector Flow Diagram of Economy

Two sector economy consist of two important players, ~~consumers~~ and producers.



Flow Diagram

The flow diagram manifests that ~~consumers~~ provide factors of production to the producers, which they use to manufacture goods.

In turn, producers provide factor payments to the consumers for factors of

production (land, labour etc) they have supplied.

On the other hand, producers manufacture goods and services in the economy, while consumers purchase these goods by paying price to the producers.

In this way, the two sector economy's circular flow moves on.

ii)

Introduction

Absolute and comparative advantage are two different but to some extent related concepts. Absolute advantage entails the complete advantage in the production of a good while comparative advantage manifests more of absolute advantage in one good, when a country has absolute advantage

in both goods.

Absolute Advantage in Production And Trade

A country is said to be have absolute advantage in the production of a good if it produces a large quantity of good with minimum resources.

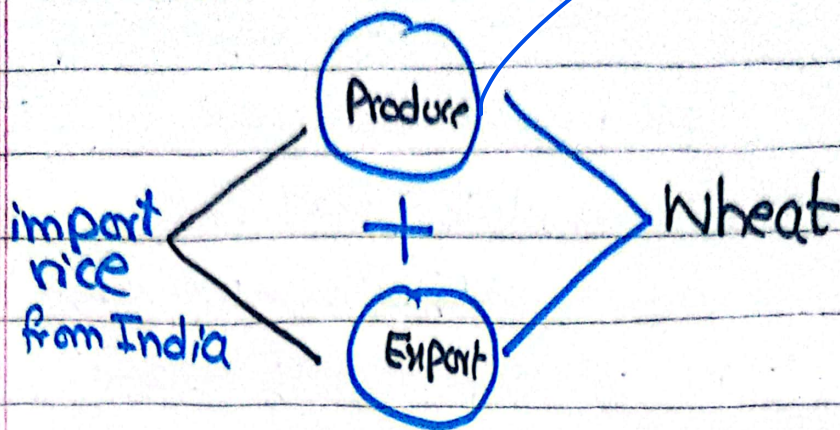
Country	Wheat	Rice
Pakistan	3	2
India	1	4

1 Labor production per week

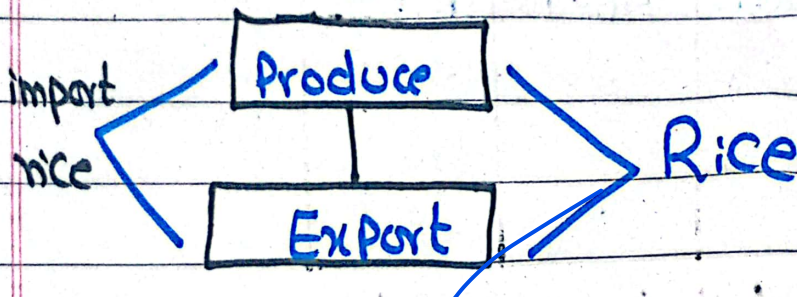
The above table manifests that Pakistan has absolute advantage in the production of wheat as

1 labor produce 3kg wheat per week higher than India.

Likewise, India has absolute advantage in rice production. So, in terms of Trade, Pakistan should



India



Comparative Advantage

According to comparative advantage in production and trade, if a country has absolute advantage in the production of both goods, so it should produce and export

that good in which its degree of absolute advantage is higher.

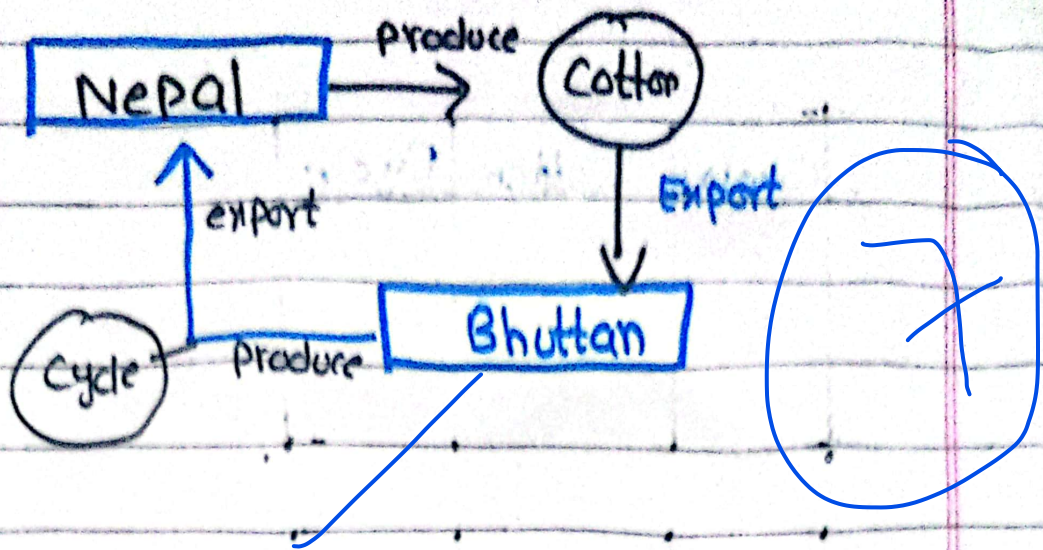
Country	Cotton	Cycle
Nepal	4	6
Bhutan	2	5

Country	Cotton	Cycle
Nepal	1.5	0.66
Bhutan	2.5	0.4

Opportunity Cost Table

It manifests that as Nepal has absolute advantage in both goods but degree of absolute advantage is higher in cotton production due to less opportunity cost, while Bhutan has comparative advantage in cycle production.

due to low degree of absolute disadvantage.



In this way, comparative and absolute advantage differ from one another.

Q.No. 4

10

Introduction

Sustainable development goals are the landmark goals set by the United Nations for the world. Pakistan is also thriving to achieve these goals by 2030. However, Pakistan is facing various challenges in political,

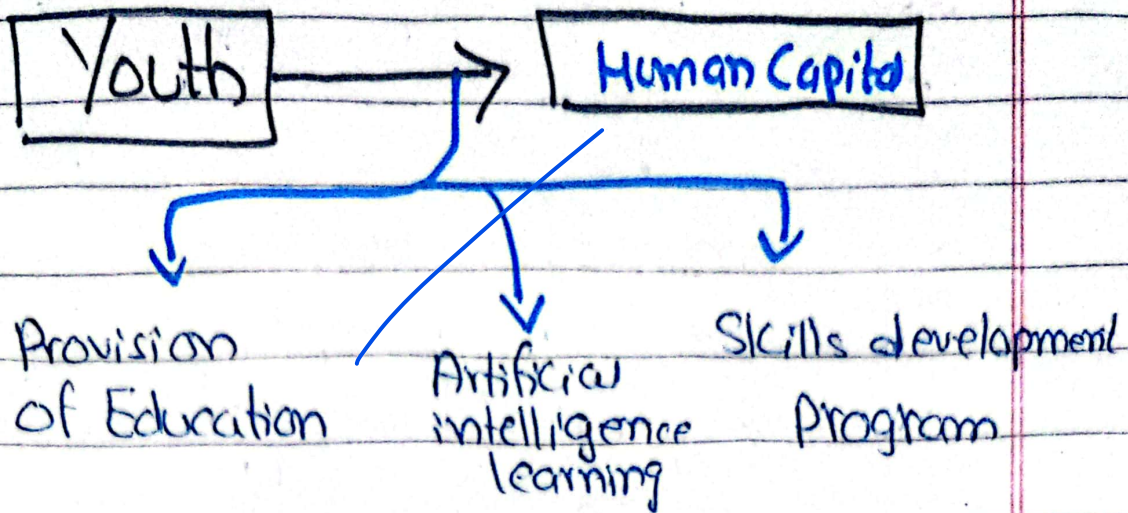
social and economic fronts that acts as obstacles in fulfilling the dream of achieving SDGs by 2030. By following a successful planning strategic framework, Pakistan can make this dream a reality.

Successful Planning Strategic Framework

i) Harness Potential of Youth

There is a dire need to harness the true potential of youth and a massive population in Pakistan.

According to 2023 census, more than 64% population of Pakistan lies below 30 years of age. There is a need to convert youth into human capital by



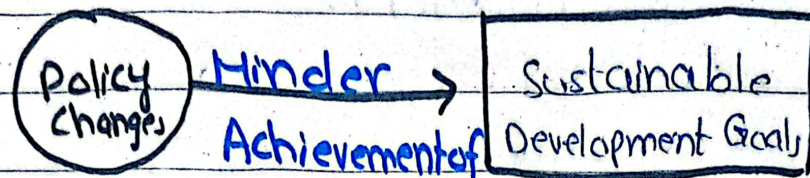
ii) Technological Advancement

Technological advancement is a key to thrive economically. In this regard, Pakistan should do agreements with the technology driven countries like US, China, Japan et, which could result in the inflow of technology in Pakistan and leverage its production level.

iii) Political Stability

Pakistan is politically unstable country. No prime minister has completed a

tenure of 5 years in Pakistan
Every new government change
the policies and plans of
previous government.



iv) Increase inflow of Investment

In Pakistan, foreign
direct investment is less
than 2 dollars per annum, as
per Ministry of Finance.

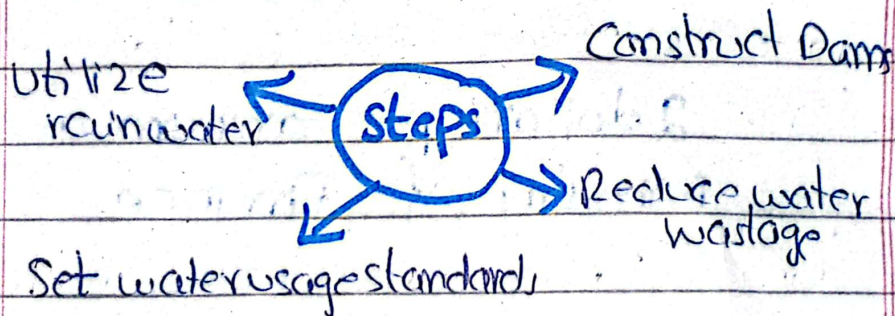
With such low investment,
it is unable Pakistan to
achieve its poverty and industrial
related goals by 2030. Pakistan
should attract investment

by

- i) Reducing Bureaucratic red-tapism
- ii) Improving law and order situation
- iii) one window facilitation to investor
- iv) Improving ease of doing
business.

v) Water Resource Management

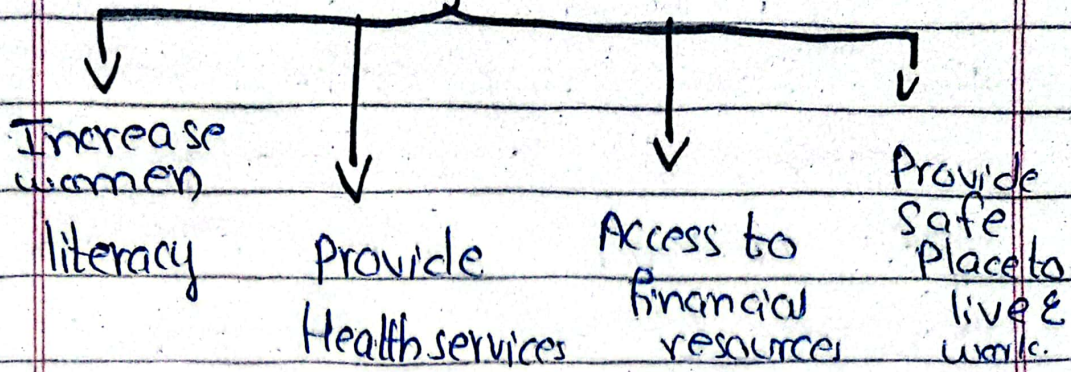
According to the World Bank reports, Pakistan lies in the **water stressed country category**. It manifests the deplorable situation of water availability in Pakistan and hinders it to achieve sustainable goals by 2030. Pakistan should



vi) Increase women participation in Different Spheres

There is a dire need to increase women participation in economic, political, educational etc. fronts. It will empower women and will help Pakistan to achieve the goal of gender equality.

Measures



vii) Harness Potential of Blue Economy

Pakistan has a potential of more than \$100bn in blue economy. But currently Pakistan is harnessing less than \$3bn. It will help Pakistan to achieve sustainable development goal of Life Below water.

- i) Enhance fishery industry
- ii) Develop trade linkage with world through sea
- iii) Improve aligned infrastructure
- iv) Attract investment in blue economy.

viii) Shift to Renewable Energy

Pakistan is among the top 10 climate vulnerable countries. It should transit to renewable energy production sources. It will help to accomplish goal of climate change control.

Pakistan Potential

Hydro Power

80 GW

Solar Power

50 GW

Wind Power

30 GW

ix) Reduce Corruption

Corruption is a major threat for Pakistan to achieve sustainable development goals. As, it impedes all the steps taken towards these goals.

Conclusion

Although, the achievement of sustainable development goals seems complex by 2030,

by adopting consistent
strategic planning frameworks,
it can be made possible.