

Can economy of Pakistan be self-sufficient anytime soon?

38/100

Outline

1. Introduction ✓
2. The economy of Pakistan cannot be self-sufficient anytime soon due to multifarious challenges.
 - 2.1 Exclusive nature of economic institutions in Pakistan
 - 2.2 Why Nations Fail
Prevalence of corruption
- CPI ranking - 140 / 180
 - 2.3 Low literacy rate
- 63%
avoid mentioning facts and figures in your outline
 - 2.4 Poor rule of law in the country
- ranking - 129 / 140
 - 2.5 Prevailing gender disparity
- ranking 142 / 146
by WEF
write full form as well

Try to find an alternate for the word Prevalence

Try to write in phrase form

Case Study
English with Ashraf Malik 03158464199
write full form too

2.6 Rapid rise in the population growth rate ✓
- 2.55 per cent in 2023

2.7 Poor governance is unable to formulate efficient policy

2.8 Persistent political instability prevents Foreign Direct Investment.

2.9 Lack of skill-based labour due to absence of vocational institutes ✓

3. The Economy of Pakistan can be self-sufficient anytime soon if pragmatic measures are taken diligently:

3.1 Establishment of vocational training institutes to train its youth

- 64% young population

3.2 Pakistan should reap the benefits of blue economy - potential of 100\$ billion

Case Studies →

write in phrasal form

English with Kasha Mobile 03158464419

3.3 Managing its mineral resources wisely
 second - 2nd largest salt mine in the world

3.4 Structuring export-oriented economy

4. Conclusion

Since the inception of Pakistan, its economy has been in doldrums. Currently, it is going through the a worst economic crisis. Pakistan is at the verge of default. Owing to multifarious challenges in its way, Pakistan cannot be a self-sufficient economy anytime soon. Dominance of exclusive economic institutions, prevalence of corruption, and the low literacy rate are some of those challenges. Moreover, inefficient rule of law in the country hinders its economic sustainability. Gender

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discrimination, and growing population at unusual rate curtail its economic progress. On the contrary, it is said by the ambassador of South Korea to the Pakistan that "Pakistan is a land of limitless potential". Owing to its limitless potential, Pakistan's economy can be self-sufficient. In order to become a self-sufficient economy, Pakistan must reap its potential to the fullest. Establishing vocational training institutes, harvesting the benefits of blue economy, and managing its mineral resources to name a few remedial measures. Hence, economy of Pakistan cannot be self-sufficient due to multifarious challenges. However, audacious measures can curtail the challenges and make Pakistan a self-sufficient economy.

Pakistan's economy is in a state of

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turmoil. The economy cannot be self-sufficient due to various challenges.

Primarily, the nature of institutions in Pakistan is exclusive. Exclusive institutions referred to the state owned wealth. The government owns and controls the economy in exclusive institutions. As rightly said by Robinson and Acemoglu, "extractive economic institutions do not let economies become self-sufficient", in book "Why Nations Fail". Thus, the root cause of crippling economy of Pakistan that hinders its growth is extractive nature of institutions.

Secondly, the menace of corruption is deeply rooted in the institutions of Pakistan. The prevalence of corruption in the system has impacted the country negatively. According to the Corruption Perception Index, Pakistan ranks 140 out of

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Countries

180. The ranking blatantly portrays the dismal state of affairs of Pakistani institutions. Thus, corruption is the hindrance in the way of Pakistan's economic growth.

Furthermore, the low literacy rate in the country has slowed down the economic empowerment. Quality education empowers economic growth

in its masses. However, the literacy rate of Pakistan is sixty-two point three per cent. The economic grants,

China and the US has have prevailed in the world economically through quality education. Hence, lack of proper education makes Pakistan unable to become self-sufficient economically.

The poor rule of law in the country decreases Foreign Direct Investments. Even the citizens of Pakistan feel hesitant to open their

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startups in Pakistan. The judicial system of Pakistan is not efficient enough to take the people in confidence for justice. As a result, the people prefer to invest in foreign countries or even leave the country. The ranking of Pakistan in Rule of Law Index 2023 is 129 out of 140. This shows the poor implementation of rule of law in the country. Resultantly, the economic growth declines due to dismal state of rule of law in the country.

Additionally, gender discrimination restricts the labour force. The prevailing gender disparity does not let women get equal opportunities as men. The better job opportunities are provided preferably to men only with high salaries. Preventing women from equal job opportunities decreases the efficient labour force. As a

result, the economy suffers through plethora of problems. Pakistan ranks 142nd out of 146 in the Global Gender Gap Report 2023 by World Economic Forum. This has been the highest ranking of Pakistan since 2006; but, much needs to be done to curtail the gender gap. Thus, lack of equal job opportunities and gender discrimination curtails the economic growth. Moreover, the rapid rise in the population growth rate makes it resource inefficient. Unusual increase in population is adding fuel to the fire of already crippling economy. The population of Pakistan has crossed 240 million in 2023. As a result, at least 63.1 per cent of the population is the food secure. While rest of the population is suffering in poverty or even below from

the poverty line. The government spends millions of rupees on just poverty alleviation programmes to uplift the standards of the people, which is not so effective without population controlling measures. So, ^{therefore,} the growing population becomes a liability on economic growth if not controlled.

In the same manner, inefficient governance system is failed to formulate efficient policy for the economy. If by hook or by crook, it makes efficient policies, then they are unable to implement it fully. Pakistan has always been at the mercy of foreign aid. This strategy by the policy makers helps only in the short-run. Hence, reliance on foreign aid and inefficient policy formulation makes Pakistan ~~to~~ deprived of economic prosperity. ^{good}

Arguably, the persistent political instability in the country deteriorates the ease of doing business in the country. This way the foreign investors feel insecure to start their businesses in Pakistan. The political instability is a deep rooted issue in the Pakistani society. ^{Here,} So, political stability is a prerequisite for economic sustainability.

Consequently, the lack of skilled labour in the country mitigates the economic growth. The absence of vocational training institutes is the cause that Pakistan is deprived of efficient skilled labour to sustain its economy.

For instance, Pakistan's IT sector requires skilled people for the sector to grow. However, between 2021-2022, member companies of P@sha,

write full box in as well

Pakistan Software House Association, had ^{at least} 20,000 jobs that needed to be filled out but there were ^{not} not enough skilled ^{labour} to perform the job adequately. Hence, lack of skilled labour lags Pakistan behind in the economic growth.

Conversely, Pakistan can become self-sufficient economically if practical measures are taken.

First, the establishment of vocational training institutes will transform its youth into skilled workforce. The youth bulge can be an asset or a liability depending on how it is trained. There is ^{approximately} sixty-four percent young population in the country. If this huge chunk of young population is given skilled-based education then it can boost the economy of Pakistan.

Second, Pakistan should reap the benefits of blue

economy. Pakistan lies at the crossroads of South East Asia with having Arabian Sea in its south. The blue economy is a term used to refer the economic gains and trade via sea routes. The remarkable geo-strategic position and location of Pakistan grant it huge opportunities to enhance the economic growth. According to a survey, Pakistan has the potential of 100\$ billion dollars through blue economy. Thus, the blue economy can be a game changer if its benefits are reaped efficiently.

Third, Pakistan must be able to manage its mineral resources efficiently to become self-sufficient economically. As it is rightly said, "Pakistan is rich in resources, but poor in management."

no need to define blue Economy

Pakistan has the second largest salt mine in the world. The abundance of mineral resources can boost the dwindling economy if resources are managed in efficient manner.

Last, Pakistan should formulate export-oriented economy to sustain and enhance the economic growth. The export-oriented economy will decrease reliance on dollars. This way, Pakistan would not have to import commodities in hefty amount of dollars. As a result, the economy will boost through the formulation of export-oriented economy.

In conclusion, the economy of Pakistan cannot be self-sufficient owing to multiple challenges in its way. Increasing population growth rate, poor governance, political instability and lack of

skilled base labours to name a few challenges. However, every cloud has a silver lining and every problem has a solution. If Japan and South Korea can rise like a phoenix from its ashes, so can Pakistan as well. It just needs to adopt and implement pragmatic measures, which include reaping the benefits of blue economy, managing its mineral resources and structuring export-oriented economy. As a result, the economy of Pakistan can be self-sufficient and sustainable.