

Issues In Pakistans Economy S Akbar Zaidi

Pakistan is passing through an energy crisis has become more of a cliché. The crisis, however, is of such a magnitude that it cannot be allowed to continue the way other crises have become part of our national life. It has to be tamed or ameliorated as early as possible. The problem is that demand keeps increasing continuously with the increase in population and almost doubles itself in ten years and quadruples in twenty years. The lack of inaction may not be felt immediately, as has happened in the reign of last military regime. Supplies take longer times to build. Also unfortunately, the institutional and socio-political system has not and may not correspondingly progress and grow in capability to provide for the bulging demand. In the current decade, as much new electrical capacity (15-20,000 MW) may have to be installed as it has been done in the last sixty years. And it is not the electrical energy alone; there are demands of primary energies as well for house-hold, transportation and industrial and commercial sectors. This is certainly a challenge which will continue unabated. Supplies have to be provided at affordable costs, preferably lower or competitive with other countries. Pakistan has indigenous energy resources that can make it possible. The challenge can be met. Institutional and policy environment must be streamlined and fine-tuned to remove bottlenecks, attract domestic and foreign investment, and bring into play the market forces replacing fiat, command and political power. The purpose of this book is to examine in detail the underlying issues at overall and at more practical sub-sector level. We undertake a perusal of some of the major issues and problems here in this book in the following before reverting to the discussion on energy policy.

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Pakistan's politics, governance, institutional capacities, internal and external security, and the nation-building process are at a critical juncture. The stance of the military, thus, will be a critical factor in determining the future course of Pakistan. Under the prevailing scenario in the country, any elected government would need to reestablish the viability and vitality of the state. Should it fail, the army would be compelled to intervene to save the country from falling apart. For an objective and in-depth analysis as to how Pakistan has arrived at this critical juncture, it is important to delve into the personalities and processes that have shaped the destiny of the country. The future of Pakistan is dependent on the flux and interplay of the internal and external processes and compulsions. This book, therefore, traces the military underpinnings in the political, geopolitical, strategic, economic, religious, sociological, and sectarian journey that Pakistan has made over the last sixty years.

This book contains 20 essays, each dealing with a different issue relating to Pakistan. First essay "Geological History of Pakistan: its Relevance for Today" is about the geological history of Pakistan i.e. how its landmass travelled from Madagascar nearly 90 million years ago and collided with the Tibet Plateau leading to the vacation of Tethys Ocean and formation of the Himalayas. It then discusses the implications of this event for present day Pakistan in terms of frequent earthquakes and pumping out the brackish sea water etc. Next three essays namely "Causes of 1857 Indian War of Independence", "Causes of Failure of 1857 Indian War of Independence" and "Consequences of 1857 Indian War of Independence" respectively deal with an important milestone of Pakistan's history namely 1857 Indian War of Independence (Indian Sepoys' Mutiny). First essay explains the context and socioeconomic and political causes of this uprising while the second enumerates the reasons for its failure. In the third one, I have tried to highlight the importance of this event by pinpointing the dozen or so trends which played an important role and are still playing in the countries of the Subcontinent. Next two essays namely "Two Nation's Theory: Myths and Reality" and "Pakistan Ideology: Myths and Contents" respectively deal with two very important issues which are invariably and unfortunately confused with each other. I have tried to clarify that the Two Nations Theory was

not the brainchild of Indian Muslims but Hindu Revivalists also played a crucial role in its evolution. It was the crystallisation of objective realities of the times and lost its relevance once the objective was achieved and was replaced by Pakistan ideology which is the relevant narrative for today's Pakistan. In this essay I have tried to pinpoint the its sources and and also its main features. This is a new interpretation of Pakistan Ideology. In chapter 8 titled "Pakistan's Difficulties at Independence", an attempt has been made to explain the difficulties the new state of Pakistan faced at the time of its independence in 1947. It will give you a perspective to assess the performance of Pakistan economy during the last seven decades. In chapter 9 titled "What is the National Interest of Pakistan" using the framework for defining the national interest of a country, national interest of Pakistan has been explained in detail. Chapter 10 "Why Armed Forces Have Dominated Pakistan" as the title suggests examines the reasons why the armed forces of Pakistan have been playing larger than life role in the body politic of Pakistan. Next three essays namely "Political Economy of Pakistan under General Ayyub", "Political Economy of Pakistan under Z.A. Bhutto" and "Political Economy of Pakistan under General Zia" respectively deal with the performance of three controversial epochs of the political economy of Pakistan. Essay in Chapter 14 i.e. "Challenge of Democratic Development in Pakistan" tries to answer how the process of democratic development can be accelerated in the country. "Why do Countries Break? Separation of East Pakistan and Lessons Learnt." has been discussed in chapter 15 with reference to the separation of East Pakistan from its western wing in 1971 and becoming a separate independent country of Bangladesh- a very traumatic event for every Pakistani. This essay pinpoints the historical reasons for this event which was bound to happen sooner or later. It also lists some of the lessons we must learn to avoid occurrence of the same again. Chapter 16 and 17 are about the political economy of Pakistan. First one i.e. "Evolution of Political Economy of Pakistan" explains the distinguishing features of the economic structure of Pakistan while "Pakistan's Economic Potential and Prospects" explains the strengths of the Pakistan economy as well as the opportunities available for realising its full potentia

Post 1857, colonial India witnessed the emergence of numerous new forms of Muslim identities, some emerging as new Islamic 'sects' (maslaks), and others based on educational priorities. This book critically examines, how a feeling of utter humiliation - zillat - acted as an agentive force allowing Muslims to remake their many identities.

Ecoviolence explores links between environmental scarcities of key renewable resources-such as cropland, fresh water, and forests-and violent rebellions, insurgencies, and ethnic clashes in developing countries. Detailed contemporary studies of civil violence in Chiapas, Gaza, South Africa, Pakistan, and Rwanda show how environmental scarcity has played a limited to significant role in causing social instability in each of these contexts.

Asymmetrical power relationships are found throughout Pakistan's Punjabi and Pukhtun communities. These relationships must be examined as manifestations of cultural continuity rather than as separate structures. The various cultures of Pakistan display certain common cultural features which suggest a re-examination of past analytical divisions of tribe and peasant societies. This book looks at the ways power is expressed, accumulated and maintained in three social contexts: kinship, caste, and political relationships. These are embedded within a collection of 'hybridising' cultures. Socialisation within kin groups provides the building blocks for Pakistani asymmetrical relationships, which may be understood as a form of patronage. As these social building blocks are transferred to non-kin contexts, the patron/client aspects are more easily identified and studied. State politics and religion are examined for the ways in which these patron/client roles are enacted on much larger scales but remain embedded within the cultural values underpinning those roles.

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There has been a great deal of speculation and prognostication about the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The project's name suggests it is intended to be an 'economic corridor' connecting Pakistan overland with China's Xinjiang province. This book examines whether CPEC's primary purpose is as an overland conduit for trade and economic cooperation between China and Pakistan. The key finding is that aims related to regional geopolitics and internal security have, in reality, a more significant impact. The book demonstrates that China's goals in Pakistan are primarily geopolitical rather than geo-economic, since the notion of constructing an economic and transportation 'corridor' between Pakistan and China is logistically and economically problematic due to a range of foreseeable problems. Most importantly, border disputes with India and the containment of domestic separatism motivate are the driving forces for cooperation between the partners. This book will be of interest to scholars who research the BRI, as well as policy makers.

Academic Paper from the year 2019 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Miscellaneous, grade: 3.8, University of Cambridge, language: English, abstract: This academic paper analyses the Sanitation Poverty in Pakistan. Pakistan's population is 207 million people. 22 million people do not have access to clean water. While 79 million people don't have a decent toilet. Nearly 19,500 children under 5 die each year from diarrhoea, which is caused by dirty water and poor toilets. Poor WASH facilities are linked to diarrhoea among children below age of 5. Diarrhoea causes immediate weight loss, intestinal damage and nutritional malabsorption among children below age 5, and one of the contributing factors towards malnutrition and stunting among children. The stunting rate for Pakistan is 45% in children under 5. Households with lower incomes and poverty have poor sanitation facilities. Along with that, social and cultural aspects also contribute towards open defecation. Domestic animals are one of the major sources of livestock which contributes approximately 56% of value addition in agriculture and nearly 11% to the gross domestic product. Livestock waste is often found within rural households. Animal dung is also used as fuel for cooking purposes. Therefore, problem tree analysis links sanitation issue with cultural, social and economic factors, resulting in poor health conditions, malnutrition and stunting in children. There have been interventions from international organizations and Government of Pakistan, which has improved the sanitation situation between 2000 and 2015. However, these have not been able to provide satisfactory results. Resultantly, Pakistan is still among top 10 worst countries in the world on sanitation services list. Political Economy analysis of the situation suggests that weak institutional structure at third tier of governance and non-participatory approach of local councils combined with the lack of enough finances have been major hurdle in eradication of this issue. Therefore, it is important that involvement of district governments in all interventions through village and union councils is ensured along-with possible taxation for sanitation services to collect revenue. This approach will bridge the institutional and

financial gap to solve the crisis.

After strong growth in 2017 and early 2018, global economic activity slowed notably in the second half of last year, reflecting a confluence of factors affecting major economies. China's growth declined following a combination of needed regulatory tightening to rein in shadow banking and an increase in trade tensions with the United States. The euro area economy lost more momentum than expected as consumer and business confidence weakened and car production in Germany was disrupted by the introduction of new emission standards; investment dropped in Italy as sovereign spreads widened; and external demand, especially from emerging Asia, softened. Elsewhere, natural disasters hurt activity in Japan. Trade tensions increasingly took a toll on business confidence and, so, financial market sentiment worsened, with financial conditions tightening for vulnerable emerging markets in the spring of 2018 and then in advanced economies later in the year, weighing on global demand. Conditions have eased in 2019 as the US Federal Reserve signaled a more accommodative monetary policy stance and markets became more optimistic about a US–China trade deal, but they remain slightly more restrictive than in the fall.

Pakistan is at currently at the centre of regional and global geo-strategic issues as a frontline state in the global war on terrorism. It is seeking to project itself as a modern Islamic state that can engage both the Islamic bloc and the western world in the post 9/11 era. This book addresses some questions under the broad rubric of International Relations and Security. It focuses on four themes: Pakistan and global security; Pakistan's international relations; politics and identity in Pakistan; and economic development of Pakistan. Leading international experts have contributed articles within the framework of these themes.

This multi-disciplinary work encompasses the disciplines of economics, criminology, sociology, public administration, and policing. It shows in quantitative terms the connection between lawlessness and the economy of Pakistan, presenting a strategy for good governance and macro-economic stability. Makes a major intervention in debates around the nature of the political economy of Pakistan, focusing on its contemporary social dynamics.

The first volume in a series on Pakistan's economy, this book investigates and analyzes the factors responsible for the economic policies followed in Pakistan from 1947 to 1982. These policies, the authors argue, are largely responsible for the economic situation of Pakistan today.

The performance of Pakistan's Economy in 2010 did not exceed expectations because of the backlash from the War on Terror in Afghanistan, presence of extremist fringe groups present within Pakistan, ever increasing domestic inflation, increasing world prices, rampant allegations of corruption within the state machinery, and with the country still on its way to recovery from one of the worst floods in history, pundits continue to look at political economy and issues of governance to ascertain how the economy will perform in the year 2011. This report addresses the structural problems, the statistical evidence, and the critical economic thinking and theorization behind the economic functions undertaken by Pakistan in 2010 (and economic outcomes witnessed thereof). This report also

elucidates the roles and responsibilities of both the public sector (the state and its enterprises) and the private sector (private institutions, organizations, companies, economic agents, and individuals) to understand why the Pakistani economy has been relegated to 'frontier economy' status, and why it is 'left behind' as such. There are a number of pressing issues, food security, inflation, unemployment, energy, which still need to be addressed, and things might get 'a little out of hand' if the present government does not improve its performance vis-à-vis socioeconomic indicators and achieve credibility, the experiences of Tunisia and Egypt cannot be overlooked, as even Libya, Yemen and Bahrain are witnessing the contagion of revolution.

The global economy is climbing out from the depths to which it had plummeted during the Great Lockdown in April. But with the COVID-19 pandemic continuing to spread, many countries have slowed reopening and some are reinstating partial lockdowns to protect susceptible populations. While recovery in China has been faster than expected, the global economy's long ascent back to pre-pandemic levels of activity remains prone to setbacks.

Since the early 1950s East Asia (China, Taiwan and South Korea) and South-East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam) have, despite war and other challenges, managed to transform the lives of their people, whereas South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka) has lagged behind. The success of East and South-East Asia has not been accidental – it has been driven by action to reduce rural poverty, by the provision of decent education and health services to the people, and by high quality physical and institutional infrastructure, such as roads, ports and railways, and targeted support from the State to develop particular industries. In contrast, Pakistan has never confronted the problem of rural poverty, nor invested in public services. This failure is a reflection of the power of the landed class and its urban allies. This has now taken the form of widespread rent-seeking in the economy with the country's ruling elite sharing out the spoils amongst themselves rather than taking measures to grow the size of the economy so that all might share in the resulting prosperity. Rentier Capitalism sheds light on the reasons behind Pakistan's failure to bring prosperity to its people when compared to other East Asian and South-East Asian countries.

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When compared to studies of the Indian diaspora, or even in the wider framework of diaspora studies, there is relatively meager research about the Pakistani diaspora. This collection is the first to bring together the extant literature and provide both a historical and contemporary set of accounts. It is primarily about the processes associated with migration and settlement as seen from the receiving end. Even though Roger Ballard and Junaid Rana offer accounts of Pakistan's political economy, it is only in Frances Watkins chapter that migrant voices within Pakistan themselves speak. Even in this chapter their life stories are focused on the impact of migration. Though, given the transnational frame in which many Pakistani diasporic communities live, it is not really possible to solely focus on the place of settlement. Indeed, the

shift from migration studies to transnational or diaspora research reflects the empirical reality of a non-linear dynamics inherent in migratory movements. Historically the notion that people move and settle in a sequential and traceable manner has been rightly disputed and the circular nature of migratory movements has come to the fore. Even though the issues that are raised in the majority of the chapters are concerned with adaptation and change in new environments, these are always linked or referenced to a transnational frame.

While policy makers, media, and the international community focus their attention on Pakistan's ongoing security challenges, the potential of the rural economy, and particularly the agricultural sector, to improve Pakistanis' well-being is being neglected. Agriculture is crucial to Pakistan's economy. Almost half of the country's labor force works in the agricultural sector, which produces food and inputs for industry (such as cotton for textiles) and accounts for over a third of Pakistan's total export earnings. Equally important are nonfarm economic activities in rural areas, such as retail sales in small village shops, transportation services, and education and health services in local schools and clinics. Rural nonfarm activities account for between 40 and 57 percent of total rural household income. Their large share of income means that the agricultural sector and the rural nonfarm economy have vital roles to play in promoting growth and reducing poverty in Pakistan.

This is the first book-length study to explain the complex nature of Pakistan-Japan relations. It analyses the evolution and development of relations between the two countries by defining two key factors: economic interests and security concerns in the US-led global security system. Providing a thorough analysis of the history of relations between the countries, the important role Pakistan played in the context of peace and conflict resolution in East Asia during 1947-52, which helped ending the Occupation of Japan and restoring the country's post-war economy, is highlighted. Pakistan then emerged as the largest trading partner of Japan only after the United States. It was Pakistan's benevolent role that helped Japan to comeback to Asia in the 1950s as the author explains these events in greater detail that are not commonly known. In the 1960s and also in the 1980s during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Pakistan emerged as one of the largest recipients of Japanese aid. The author explains that Japanese strategic aid to Pakistan was diverted to strengthen democratic values and institutions after the end of the Cold War. He then clarifies that Pakistan-Japan relations were dominated by two main issues during the 1990s, Japanese economic cooperation in Pakistan's trade liberalization, and suspicion about Pakistan's nuclear program. In conclusion, the author states that there has been a remarkable continuity in the area of economic relations, though there have been changes in security concerns. The book sets out future prospects for economic and diplomatic relations between the two countries, and it will be of interest to academics working in the field of International Relations, International Political Economy, and Asian Studies. For intellectuals, diplomats, and businessmen, the book would be a handy reference.

From the start of the U.S. war in Afghanistan in 2001 to the withdrawal of U.S. troops in 2014, Pakistan's military cooperation was critical to the United States. Yet Pakistani politics remain a source of anxiety for American policymakers. Despite some progress toward democratic consolidation over the last ten years, Pakistan's military still asserts power over the country's elected government. Pakistan's western regions remain largely ungoverned and home to the last remnants of al-Qaeda's original leadership as well as multiple militant groups that have declared war on the Pakistani state. The country's economy is in shambles, and continuing tensions with India endanger efforts to bring a durable peace to a region haunted by the distant threat of nuclear war. Pakistan's Enduring Challenges surveys the political and economic landscape of Pakistan in the wake of U.S. military withdrawal. Experts in the domestic and international affairs of the region consider the country's prospects from a variety of angles, including security issues and nuclear posture, relations with Afghanistan, India, and the United

States, Pakistan's Islamist movements, and the CIA's use of drone warfare in Pakistan's tribal areas. This timely volume offers a concise, accessible, and expert guide to the currents that will shape the country's future. Contributors: Christopher Clary, C. Christine Fair, Daveed Gartenstein-Ross, Karl Kaltenthaler, Feisal Khan, William J. Miller, Aparna Pande, Paul Staniland, Stephen Tankel, Tara Vassefi, Sarah J. Watson, Joshua T. White, Huma Yusef. Unfortunately, a nuclear terrorist act is only one-- and hardly the most probable-- of several frightening security threats Pakistan now faces or poses. We know that traditional acts of terrorism and conventional military crises in Southwest Asia have nearly escalated into wars and, more recently, even threatened Indian and Pakistani nuclear use. Certainly, the war jitters that attended the recent terrorist attacks against Mumbai highlighted the nexus between conventional terrorism and war. For several weeks, the key worry in Washington was that India and Pakistan might not be able to avoid war. Similar concerns were raised during the Kargil crisis in 1999 and during the Indo-Pakistani conventional military tensions that arose in 2001 and 2002-- crises that most analysts (including those who contributed to this volume) believe could have escalated into nuclear conflicts. The intent of this book is to conduct a significant evaluation of these threats. Its companion volume, *Worries Beyond War*, published in 2008, focused on the challenges of Pakistani nuclear terrorism. These analyses offer a window into what is possible and why Pakistani nuclear terrorism is best seen as a lesser included threat to war, and terrorism more generally. Could the United States do more with Pakistan to secure Pakistan's nuclear weapons holdings against possible seizure? It is unclear. This book argues that rather than distracting our policy leaders from taking the steps needed to reduce the threats of nuclear war, we would do well to view our worst terrorist nightmares for what they are: subordinate threats that will be limited best if the risk of nuclear war is reduced and contained.--

Politics in Pakistan has traditionally been understood in the context of civil-military relationship. In May 2013, for the first time in history, Pakistan saw an elected government complete a full term in office and transfer power through the ballot box to another civilian government. In view of such an important development, this book offers critical perspectives on Pakistan's current democratic transition and its implications for national politics, security and foreign policy. It critically analyses the emerging political trends in the country, including their underlying sources, attributes, constraints, and prospects of sustainability. Drawing on history, diverse theoretical perspectives, and empirical evidence, it explains the dynamics of the democratic process, contested borders and spaces, and regionalism. Contributions are from 13 prominent scholars in the field, who provide a wide-ranging analysis of Pakistan's contemporary national and regional challenges, as well as the opportunities they entail for its viability as a democratic state. Taking the debate on Pakistan beyond the outmoded notions of praetorian politics and security, the book explores the future prospects of civilian supremacy in the country. It will be of interest to students and scholars of South Asian Politics, Political Sociology and Security Studies, as well as policy-makers, diplomats, security experts and military professionals. This Book Is A Comprehensive Historical And Institutional Account Of Pakistan`S Economy Over The Last Fifty Years.

This book is the main text for post-graduate courses on South Asia's development, economic history and on its political economy. For researchers on Pakistan's economy, it is the key source for reference, and covers a huge and diverse array of data, literature reviews, commentary and analysis.

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