

## A Study of Future of Economy in Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**Dr. Maftoon Ahmed Mahesar**

*E.V.C Harvard University U.S.A/C.V.C Muhammad Rashid University  
Dubai, D.H.N Wagening University Ireland, Master's in Economics  
Research Scholar Economics*

**Mr. Pawan Kumar Rathore**

*Research Scholar, University of Sindh*

**Miss Heena Rathore**

*M.Phil. Chinese Language, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, China*

### Abstract

This unique dives into the imminent line of Pakistan's cheapness, vaccinating certain patterns and analyzing challenges that will shape its future. Drawing on receptivity accessible over to the information in January 2022, the examination considers significant variables affecting productive development, maintainability, and adaptability. The productive future of Pakistan pivots on a few basic basics, counting basic changes, mechanical headways, and worldwide beneficial flow. sweats to address regulation wasteful aspects, improve administration, and improve the ease of doing commerce are imperative for making a landscape conducive to feasible growth. Innovation and innovation relinquishment are emerging as significant drivers for beneficial headway. The integration of advanced advances in colorful divisions, counting fund, cultivation, and administrations, has the certain to boost efficiency, viability, and in general competitiveness. Venture in investigation and improvement, coupled with programs cultivating a tech-friendly environment, can put Pakistan as a player within the worldwide advanced frugality. The vitality segment remains a central point, with speculations in

renewable vitality sources urgent for mollifying control dearth's and icing an economic vitality future. Adjusting the vitality mix, decreasing reliance on non-renewable sources, and upholding energy-effective hones are basic for long- term productive adaptability. The portion of the private division in driving beneficial development cannot be overstated. Empowering enterprise, streamlining non-supervisory textures, and cultivating a business-friendly landscape will be basic for drawing in household and remote venture. Public-private hookups can be fundamental in structure advancement and other vital sectors. Addressing social challenges, counting instruction and healthcare, is essential for mortal capital advancement. Pakistan's beneficial future is interlaced with geopolitical improvements, exchange relations, and transnational collaborations. Vital situating in inborn and worldwide unions can open roads for exchange broadening and beneficial cooperation. Challenges comparative as natural support ability, climate alter, and socio- political soundness must be explored to secure a adaptable beneficial future. In conclusion, exploring long-standing time of Pakistan's cheapness requires a visionary and multidimensional approach.

**Key Words:** Demographics Economy, Infrastructure Development in Future, Energy Sector, Pakistan's Technical Innovations in future, Trade and Foreign Investment in future, Political Stability and Future Economy

### **Introduction**

The future of Pakistan's economy stands at a basic crossroads, balanced between challenges and openings that will significantly shape its direction within the coming a long time. As we see ahead, a few key components rise as significant influence's, traversing basic changes, innovative progressions, worldwide financial flow, and socio-political contemplations. The results of arrangement choices, vital ventures, and universal collaborations will collectively characterize the economic landscape, displaying a canvas of conceivable outcomes for maintainable development and development.

Pakistan, a nation with a wealthy embroidered artwork of culture and history, is exploring a complex transaction of household objectives and worldwide patterns. In this presentation, we set out on a travel to investigate the different dimensions that will shape the long run of Pakistan's economy, digging into the basic regions that request consideration and vital premonition. From grasping advanced change to guaranteeing vitality support ability, cultivating private division support to tending to socio-economic challenges, the canvas of long run is both endless and intricate. The coming of the Fourth Industrial Revolution brings with it exceptional openings for advancement and network. Innovative headway's, particularly within the domain of the computerized economy, hold the guarantee of changing conventional segments and driving effectiveness over differing businesses. How Pakistan positions itself inside this mechanical scene will play a characterizing part in its financial future. Furthermore, the economical utilization of vitality assets rises as a key thought. As the worldwide community heighten endeavors to combat climate alter, Pakistan's approach to vitality support ability, counting ventures in renewable sources, will not as it were affect its natural impression but too impact financial versatility and vitality security. The part of the private division as an motor of financial development is complemented in discourses approximately the long run. Making an environment conducive to enterprise, streamlining administrative systems, and encouraging ventures are basic steps for opening the potential of businesses to drive financial development. In this investigation, we too recognize the interconnecting of Pakistan's economy with worldwide elements. Exchange relations, geopolitical contemplation's, and international collaborations are significant components that can either open up openings or present complexities within the financial scene. As we explore the way ahead, it gets to be apparent that tending to social challenges, such as instruction and healthcare, is crucial for sustaining a vigorous and beneficial workforce. The human capital calculate, coupled with a commitment to maintainable advancement objectives, will be instrumental in forming a strong and comprehensive financial future for Pakistan. In quintessence, long run of

Pakistan's economy may be a embroidered artwork woven with strings of approach choices, mechanical developments, and socio- economic flow. I.

### **Demographics Economy**

Pakistan is a South Asian country with a diverse and rapidly growing population. The demographic and economic landscape is of great interest to researchers, policymakers and economists. This introduction provides an overview of the demographic and economic characteristics of Pakistan as of my last knowledge update in September 2021. Demographics: Pakistan is one of the most populous countries in the world with an estimated population of over 220 million in 2021. Economy: Pakistan's economy is characterized by a combination of agriculture, industry and services. Agriculture has historically played a fundamental role, providing employment to a significant portion of the population and contributing to the country's GDP. Pakistan faces several economic challenges, including high inflation rates, budget deficits and a large informal economy. The country has sought help from international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to resolve these issues and implement economic reforms. Pakistan has also been involved in infrastructure development projects such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in recent years, aimed at improving transport and energy infrastructure, including government policies, global economic changes and socio- economic developments.

### **I. Neighbors Demographic Economy of Pakistan**

**1.India:** India: As one of Pakistan's largest neighbors, India's economic growth and trade policies have a direct impact on Pakistan's trade relations. Bilateral trade between the two countries can be a source of economic growth if relations are stable and trade barriers are reduced.

**2.China:** China's economic influence through projects such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) can provide Pakistan with opportunities for infrastructure development and investment, potentially boosting economic growth.

**3.Iran:** Iran's economic policies and international sanctions could impact Pakistan's trade with Iran, particularly energy resources and other goods. Labor migration and remittances:

**4.Gulf States:** Pakistan has a significant workforce working in the Gulf States. The economic conditions and labor policies in these countries directly impact the earnings of Pakistani expatriates and the remittances they send to Pakistan, which serves as an important source of foreign exchange and economic stability.

**5.Afghanistan:** Pakistan is experiencing waves of Afghan refugees and migrant workers due to political and economic instability in Afghanistan. The situation in Afghanistan could impact migration patterns and have social and economic consequences for Pakistan.

## **2. Infrastructure Development and Future Economy**

**1. Energy Infrastructure:** The energy sector has been an important focus of infrastructure development in Pakistan. Efforts have been made to address energy shortages by building new power plants, including coal, hydroelectric and renewable power plants.

**2.Urban Infrastructure:** Rapid urbanization has led to the development and improvement of urban infrastructure in major cities such as Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, including water and sewage systems, waste management and urban transport systems.

**3. Digital Infrastructure:** Pakistan has made progress in improving its digital infrastructure, increasing internet penetration and making efforts to expand access to broadband services. The development of the telecommunications sector has played a key role in connecting people and businesses.

**4. Environmental Sustainability:** Sustainable infrastructure development is becoming increasingly important in Pakistan to address environmental problems. Projects related to renewable energy, clean transport and green urban planning are becoming increasingly popular.

**Challenges and Future Prospects:** Although Pakistan has made significant progress in infrastructure development, it still faces challenges such as financial constraints, bureaucratic hurdles and the need for continuous

investments to maintain and develop its infrastructure. It is also important to balance development with environmental sustainability and eliminate regional disparities.

5. Investments in infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and telecommunications, can have a profound impact on economic growth. Projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) aim to improve infrastructure and connectivity within Pakistan and with other countries.

## **2.Future of Pakistan's Economy and Infrastructure development**

The future of Pakistan's economy is closely linked to infrastructure development.

**1. Increased Economic Growth:** Infrastructure development is expected to boost economic growth in Pakistan through: **Trade Facilitation:** Improved transport networks, including roads and railways and ports, will reduce trade costs and increase the movement of goods at home and abroad, leading to an increase in economic activity. **Attracting investments:** Modern infrastructure and the creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under projects such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) are expected to attract foreign and domestic investments,

**2. Regional Connectivity:**, **Integration with Neighbors:** Infrastructure projects, particularly those related to CPEC, will improve regional connectivity, thereby facilitating trade and economic cooperation with neighboring countries such as China, Afghanistan and Central Asian countries.

**3.Port Development:** Development of Gwadar Port under CPEC will make it a regional trade hub and increase economic opportunities and transit trade for Pakistan.

**4. Technology and Innovation:** **Digitalization:** Investments in telecommunications and digital infrastructure will support digitalization and innovation and open up new opportunities for companies and individuals. **Impacts of rapid urbanization.**

**5. Challenges to Consider:** While infrastructure development holds promise for Pakistan's future economy, several challenges need to be addressed:

6. Financial Constraints: Financing large infrastructure projects can be difficult and Pakistan will seek international investment, credit and public financing. -private private partnerships.

7. Effective management: Effective project management, transparency and good governance are essential for successful infrastructure development.

8. Security Concerns: Security challenges in certain regions of Pakistan can affect the implementation and maintenance of infrastructure projects.

9. Regional Disparities: Ensuring that infrastructure benefits are evenly distributed across regions to reduce disparities and promote inclusive growth.

In conclusion, the future of Pakistan's economy is closely tied to its infrastructure development efforts to foster economic growth, improve living standards, and enhance its role in regional trade and economy .

### **3. Impacts of Infrastructure Development on Future Economy of Pakistan**

Infrastructure development can have a profound and far-reaching impact on the future of Pakistan's economy. Here are some of the key impacts that robust infrastructure development prospects:

1. Support for economic growth 2. Attract Investment:

3. Energy security:4. Regional integration 5. Gwadar Port

6. Urbanization7. Education and healthcare:8. Technology and Innovation:

9. Sustainability 10. Green Infrastructure 11. Job Creation and Poverty

Alleviation 12. Competitiveness in Trade

13. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

### **4. Pakistani Government and Future Planning About Infrastructure Development**

The Government of Pakistan has recognized the critical importance of infrastructure development for the country's economic growth and has developed various plans and initiatives to guide future infrastructure development. These plans reflect the government's commitment to improving transport networks, energy supplies, digital infrastructure and overall connectivity.

**5. Vision 2025:** Pakistan Vision 2025 presents an action plan for economic and infrastructure development. It highlights the importance of infrastructure

in achieving economic goals and improving living standards. The vision includes plans to modernize transport networks, increase energy production and promote digitalization and innovation.

### **Infrastructure Development and Vision of 2025**

Pakistan's Vision 2025 was a comprehensive development framework that aimed to guide the country's growth and progress across various sectors, including infrastructure development. While Vision 2025 was designed to provide a road map for development until the year 2025, please keep in mind that plans and priorities can evolve over time, and there may have been updates or changes since then. Here are some key aspects of Pakistan's Vision 2025 related to infrastructure development.

Vision 2025 emphasized the importance of upgrading and expanding Pakistan's transportation infrastructure. This included the construction of new roads, highways, and motorways to improve connectivity within the country and facilitate trade.

### **3. Energy Sector And Future Of Economy**

The future of energy solutions in Pakistan is an extremely important and interesting topic as the country grapples with various energy challenges and strives for sustainable development. we will analyze some key aspects of the future of energy solutions in Pakistan.

#### **I. Pakistan has faced energy shortages in the past Reasons:**

Pakistan has faced energy shortages in the past due to a combination of factors and challenges. Some of the key reasons for energy shortages in Pakistan include:

**I. Generation Capacity Shortfall:** One of the primary reasons for energy shortages in Pakistan has been the insufficient capacity to generate electricity. The existing power plants, particularly those using outdated technology, have struggled to keep up with the increasing demand for electricity from a growing population and expanding industries.

**2. Dependence on Fossil Fuels:** Historically, Pakistan has heavily relied on fossil fuels, particularly natural gas and oil, for electricity generation. Supply disruptions and fluctuations in global oil and gas prices have led to energy

shortages and price volatility. **3. Outdated infrastructure:** Many power generation and distribution facilities in Pakistan have outdated and poorly maintained infrastructure. This leads to inefficiency and frequent outages, leading to energy shortages.

**4. Circular Debt:** Pakistan's energy sector is plagued by circular debt, where the government subsidizes electricity tariffs to keep them artificially low, resulting in financial deficits for energy companies. These deficits, in turn, hinder investments in energy infrastructure and its maintenance.

**5. Network theft and losses:** A serious problem is the high level of electricity theft and technical losses in transmission and distribution. This not only reduces the revenue of power distribution companies, but also leads to unreliable energy supply to consumers. **Water Scarcity for Hydroelectric**

**6. Power Plants:** Pakistan relies on hydroelectric power generation from its rivers, but water shortages, particularly during the dry season, have limited the production capacity of hydroelectric power plants.

**7. Lack of investment:** There is a lack of sufficient investment in the energy sector, both in terms of infrastructure development and technological modernization. This hinders the country's ability to increase its energy production capacity.

**Policy and 8. Regulatory Issues:** Inconsistent energy policies and regulatory challenges have discouraged private sector investment in the energy sector. Political uncertainty and approval difficulties are hindering the development of new electricity projects. **Security Concerns:** Security concerns, including attacks on energy infrastructure, have led to disruptions in electricity and gas supplies in some parts of Pakistan.

**9. Climate Change and Water Scarcity:** Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change has also played a role in energy shortages. Changing weather conditions and reduced availability of water for hydro-power generation impact energy production.

#### **Addressing this issue through investment in renewable energy sources**

Investing in renewable energy sources is a crucial step towards solving Pakistan's energy shortage and building a sustainable and reliable energy

infrastructure. Here are some key ways investing in renewable energy can help alleviate the energy crisis: 1. Diversifying the energy mix 2. Increasing Power Generation Capacity 3. Environmental Benefits 4. Energy Security 5. Job creation and economic growth 6. Rural Electrification 7. Direct Investment (FDI) 8. Grid integration 9. Public awareness and education. This is a step towards a more sustainable and resilient energy future for the country.

**Solar and wind, as well as improving energy efficiency, can help drive economic growth.**

In fact, solar and wind energy and improved energy efficiency can play an important role in economic growth in Pakistan, as in many other countries. Here are some ways these factors can contribute to economic development.

1. Job creation 2. Local manufacturing and supply chain 3. Reduced Energy Costs 4. Electricity Export Opportunities 5. Energy security 6. Environmental and health benefits 7. Attracting foreign investment 8. Energy Access. Energy efficiency initiatives that stimulate economic growth while contributing to a sustainable and environmentally friendly future.

### **Impacts of Energy on Future Economic Growth and challenges**

The impact of energy on Pakistan's future economic growth is profound, and while energy can drive economic development, it also poses several challenges. Here is an overview of the impacts and challenges:

**1. The positive impact of energy on economic growth:** Industrialization: Reliable and affordable energy is an enabler of industrialization. It supports the development of manufacturing and manufacturing industries, leading to an increase in production, exports and employment opportunities.

A) Service sector development B) Agricultural productivity C) Job Creation:  
D) Infrastructure development  
E) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

5. How Pakistan can Improve and overcome on the Energy crisis in future

□ Here are some important measures that Pakistan can take to address the energy crisis:

**2. Investment in renewable energy sources:**

A). Increase Solar and wind energy: B). Improve Hydro-power Efficacy

- C). Improve energy efficiency Implementation
- D). Circular Debt Address E). Improvement of energy infrastructure F) Policy and regulatory reforms
- G) Promote energy savings H) International cooperation: , Cooperation with neighboring countries in the area of regional energy projects and trade.
- I) Reforms in Energy Diplomacy: J) Security measure
- K) Community Engagement L) Long-term planning

### **Future Planning of Pakistani Government About Energy Maintaining**

However, I can give you a general overview of the types of plans and strategies that governments typically consider when it comes to energy conservation and development.

- A) Diversifying the energy mix: Governments often seek to diversify their energy mix by incorporating a variety of energy sources, including fossil fuels, renewable energy (such as "solar", wind energy). and hydro-power) ) and nuclear energy.
- B) Promoting renewable energy: C) Energy efficiency: Measures to increase energy efficiency in both energy production and energy consumption can significantly reduce energy losses and costs.
- D) Infrastructure development: The maintenance and expansion of energy infrastructure such as power plants. D) Access to Energy: Governments often work to improve access to electricity under-served rural areas.
- E) Policy and regulatory framework: Establishing clear and stable energy policies and regulations is crucial to attract private sector investment.
- F) Investment and financing: Governments can seek domestic and international financing to energy projects.
- G) Environmental aspects: Governments must consider the environmental impacts of energy production and consumption.
- H) Energy Security: Ensuring a stable and secure energy supply is critical to economic and national security.
- I) International cooperation: Cooperation with neighboring countries on energy projects and regional trading.

J) Technological innovation: Promoting research and development of energy-related technologies and improve energy production, storage and efficiency.

K) Community participation: Involving local communities in the planning and development of energy projects can help provide support and address social and environmental issues.

### **7. Energy Vision of 2025**

Aspects of Pakistan's energy vision for the period –2025 to date: 1. Energy mix diversification 2. Utilization Renewable Energy Capacity 3. Access bulk of energy to all spheres 4. Reducing circular debt 5. Policy Reforms 6. Environmental Issues 7. Foreign Investment: The government is seeking foreign direct investment (FDI) to finance energy projects and support infrastructure development.

### **Agriculture and Future Economy**

#### **I. Future Role of Agriculture in Pakistan's Economy**

Here is a look at the expected role of agriculture in Pakistan's economy in the coming years:

A) **Main Source of Income:** Agriculture will remain the main source of income for a significant portion of

B) **Food Security:** Agriculture will continue to play a key role in ensuring food security for Pakistan's growing population.

C) **Diversification:** There is growing awareness of the need to diversify Pakistan's agriculture beyond traditional crops.

D) **Export Potential:** Pakistan's agricultural sector has significant export potential.

**Agricultural industry development:** The agricultural sector will lead the development of the agricultural industry, including food processing, cold storage and logistics.

F) **Technology Adoption:** The use of modern agricultural techniques and technologies, including precision agriculture, will increase.

G) **Climate resilience:** Climate change poses major challenges for agriculture. such as drought-tolerant crop varieties, improved water management and sustainable agricultural practices.

H) **Water management:** The focus is on improving water management in agriculture, irrigation methods, improving water storage and solving water scarcity problems.

I) **Support for smallholder farmers:** Policies and programs will focus on supporting smallholder farmers by providing them with access to credit, training and technology.

K) **Environmental Sustainability:** Sustainable agricultural practices, including organic farming, agroforestry and soil conservation.

L) **Empowering Women:** Efforts are being made to empower women in agriculture by providing them with access to land, resources and decision-making power.

M) **Research and Development:** Investments in agricultural research and development to stimulate innovation, new crop varieties and pest-resistant.

## 2. Impacts of Agriculture on Pakistan's GDP in Future

However, several factors will influence the extent of agriculture's contribution to Pakistan's GDP in the coming years:

□ **Population Growth:** Pakistan's population is expected to continue to grow in the future. This will increase the demand for food, which will have a impact on to GDP.

□ **Urbanization:** Pakistan is experiencing an urbanization process with more and more people moving from rural areas to cities will put impact on GDP.

□ **Crop diversification:** There is increasing focus on crop diversification beyond traditional crops such as wheat and rice, fruits, vegetables and spices .

□ **Export Potential:** Pakistan has significant potential to develop its agricultural exports, such as rice, cotton and citrus fruits can contribute to foreign exchange earnings and higher GDP.

□ **Agricultural industry development:** The development of agricultural industries, including food processing, cold storage and logistics, can increase the value of agricultural products.

□ **Technology Introduction:** Introduction of modern agricultural technologies and practices can increase agricultural productivity. Investments in precision

agriculture, mechanization and biotechnology can stimulate the development of this sector.

- **Climate change and resilience:** The impacts of climate change can pose challenges for agriculture. These challenges and ensure a stable contribution to GDP.
- **Water Management:** Effective water management practices can improve agricultural productivity and reduce water waste.
- **Policy support:** Government policies and incentives that promote sustainable agriculture, provide credit to farmers and facilitate access to markets can have a positive impact on agricultural production and contribution to GDP.
- **International Trade:** International trade agreements and partnerships can open new markets for Pakistani agricultural products, thereby increasing their contribution to the GDP.
- **Research and Development:** Investments in agricultural research and development can lead to the development of new crop varieties, farming techniques and pest-resistant strains that can increase productivity and contribute to GDP.

### 3. Future Modernization Planning by Pakistani Government in Future

However, I can highlight some general areas where governments often focus their modernization efforts: 1. Digital transformation 2. Infrastructure development 3. Education and skills development 4. Health systems 5. Future of Pakistan's Industry and Manufacturing. In Future several factors will influence the development of these sectors in the coming years: , CPEC and regional linkages:

- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is expected to continue to play a key role in Pakistan's industrial development.
- **Technological advances:** The use of Industry 4.0 technologies such as automation, artificial intelligence and interne (IoT) can increase productivity.
- **Export-oriented growth:** To strengthen the economy, Pakistan should focus on export-oriented production. Diversification: Reducing dependence

on traditional industries such as textiles. Exploring opportunities in electronics, pharmaceuticals and aerospace.

**I. Pakistan's Future Promoting Policies About Industry and Manufacturing**  
Here are some key policy areas that Pakistan can focus on: 1. Investment Incentives 2. Export Promotion 3. Skills Development: 4. Technology Adoption: 5. Regulatory reforms: 6. Infrastructure development: Quality Assurance and Standards: 7. Environmental Sustainability 9. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) 10. Public-Private Partnership 11. Cluster development 12. Retraining and Retraining 13. Monitoring and evaluation 14. Transparency and anti-corruption measures Sustainability 15. Infrastructure development Quality Standards and Certification 16. Government policies and support 17. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) 18. Global Partnerships

### **6. Export and Import Promotion Planning in Future**

The Government of Pakistan is actively working on various policies and initiatives to promote exports and imports to improve economic growth and trade competitiveness. Export import promotion plans are as follows:

1. Export Promotion Diversification of Export Basket 2. Market Access 3. Export Finance Trade Promotion 4. Technology and Quality Standards 5. Import Promotion 6. Trade Facilitation 7. Imports of technology and capital goods 8. Tariff Reduction Customs Automation 9. Quality control and standards 10. Investment promotion 11. Trade Agreements 12. Consumer Choice

### **7. Pakistan's Technology and Innovations in Future**

The most recent improvements in Pakistan's innovation and development. I can give a few common experiences and patterns which will shape long haul of innovation and advancement in Pakistan or any other country.

1. Digital Change 2. Startups and Enterprise 3. 5G Innovation 4. Artificial Insights (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) 5. Renewable Vitality: 6. E-Government Activities: 7. Cyber security: 8. Education Innovation (EdTech)

### **8. Trade and Foreign Investment in Future**

I can give a few common contemplation's that will impact long haul exchange and remote speculation scene in future economy of Pakistan.

1.Economic Changes: 2. Infrastructure Improvement 3. CPEC (China-Pakistan Financial Passage) 4. Global Financial Patterns 5. Trade Understandings 6. Political Soundness 7. Sectoral Openings 8. Policy Consistency 9.Global Supply Chain Elements 9. Political Stability and Future Economy of Pakistan

I can give a few insights into the relationship between political stability and long-standing time economy of Pakistan:

1.Investor Certainty 2. Steady Policy Usage 3. Foreign Coordinate Speculation (FDI) 4. Infrastructure Improvement 5.Public Certainty: .6. Policy Changes: 7. Trade Relations:8. Fiscal Teach 10 Suggestions

Here are a few wide recommendations that might contribute to a positive financial direction for Pakistan: 1. Diversification of the Economy 2. Investment in Human Capital: 3. Infrastructure Development: 4.Trade and Speculation Facilitation: 5.Technology Adoption 6.Sustainable Development: 7.Good Administration and Anti-Corruption Measures 8.Social Welfare Programs 9.Financial Inclusion 10.International Collaboration 11.Resilience Planning

## **II.General Conclusion**

Counting Pakistan's, involves different instabilities and depends on a large number of components. I can offer a common appraisal based on current patterns and considerations:

**1.Positive Factors:** Youthful Populace: Pakistan encompasses a huge and energetic populace, which, in the event that appropriately taught and gifted, can contribute altogether to financial growth.

**2.Strategic Area:** Pakistan's topographical area positions it as a potential center for exchange, particularly considering its vicinity to key markets in Asia and the Center East.

**3.Infrastructure Improvement:** Proceeded ventures in framework ventures, such as the China-Pakistan Financial Hallway (CPEC), can improve network and contribute to financial development.

**4. Emerging Advances:** Grasping developing advances and cultivating advancement in divisions like data innovation and renewable vitality might drive financial development.

**5. Challenges:** Political Steadiness: Political steadiness remains a basic figure. Periods of political instability can affect speculator certainty and prevent long-term financial planning.

**6. Security Concerns:** Security challenges in certain districts of the nation can influence financial exercises, both locally and internationally.

**7. Economic Changes:** Effective usage of financial changes is significant for progressing the commerce environment, diminishing debasement, and pulling in remote investment.

**8. External Obligation:** Overseeing and lessening outside obligation levels is basic to keeping up monetary maintainability.

### **Recommendations**

**I. Diversification:** Proceed endeavors to expand the economy, lessening reliance on conventional divisions and investigating openings in innovation, administrations, and innovation.

**2. Education and Aptitudes Improvement:** Prioritize instruction and aptitudes improvement to prepare the workforce with the capabilities required for a knowledge-based economy.

**3. Global Integration:** Effectively lock in in worldwide exchange and conciliatory endeavors to upgrade worldwide collaboration, advertise get to, and outside investment.

**4. Good Administration:** Fortify administration teach, advance straightforwardness, and actualize successful anti-corruption measures.

**5. Sustainable Hones:** Grasp maintainable improvement hones to address natural concerns and guarantee long-term financial flexibility.

In conclusion, long haul of Pakistan's economy will be formed by the transaction of different components, and victory will depend on the country's capacity to address challenges, capitalize on its strengths, and adjust to changing worldwide flow. Policymakers, businesses, and respectful society have to be work collaboratively to explore vulnerabilities and execute

methodologies that cultivate comprehensive and economical financial development. Normal checking, adaptability in approaches, and responsiveness to emerging challenges will be fundamental for forming a positive financial direction for Pakistan.

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