

Management of demographics issues, policies and their success in pakistan

[Business](#), [Management](#)



It is well known that Pakistan is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. Looking back in the past, Pakistan's population in 1990 was estimated at 120 million. At that time of year Pakistan was numbered to be the ninth most crowded country in the world. It has been shown that only about 2 percent of the total population lives on less than 0.7 percent of the world's property

Today the development of the Pakistani people is being captured to be one of the most often worth mentioning in the whole world. Officially assessed by 3.1 percent per year increase in population in Pakistan. In any case, this rate is now 3.3 percent each year, and the same number of organizers has been included in public programs.

There are three or five stages in which the entire population passes through and moves towards it. The majority of the population moves their courses in urban communities that make cities less populous. Thus, taking into account the ultimate goal of expanding the population of cities that raise young families unregulated. The demographic transition not only consists of demographic growth trends but also of economic consequences (Weil, 2005). As reported by the Pakistani Ministry of Health, 13,937 health facilities in the country, including 945 clinics, 1,455 clinics, 5,349 basic health units (generally rural), 903 and others. Childcare centers, 562 welfare cases in the provinces, and 290 focus on TB. We will consider all matters that we will announce that exceptional measures must be taken to control the expansion of the population as quickly as can be expected under these circumstances

Problem Statement

In its short history, Pakistan has gone through several stages of development interrupted by political upheavals. In a short life of 51 years, Pakistan has seen two dictatorships. The first began in 1958, when General Muhammad Ayyub Khan imposed martial law on democratic political processes. This system continued until 1971. The second regime was from 1977 to 1988, and was led by General Mohamed Zia ul Haq. During those times, women faced a set setback in achievements.

The pressure caused by high population growth rates affects the quality of life, as measured by social and economic indicators such as the number of people adequately fed, their health and living conditions, and literacy / educational attainment. In 1997, Pakistan's economy was already suffering from major unsustainable economic imbalances. The labor force is largely illiterate and labor productivity is low. Poverty is widespread and gender inequality is clearly marked by the economic, social and political spheres of life. The market-oriented economy is male-centered and characterized by a lack of mobility.

“ Pakistan appears to be locked in a stagnant economic system, where growth and exports depend on low-wage and unpaid wage labor; and household household production supports low wages paid in the productive economy” (Elson & Evers 1997). In previous studies, most studies were conducted on one or two regions. We have found only a few studies conducted on the whole country and comparing treatments with other developing countries.

Search question

1. What are the reasons for the increase in population in Pakistan?
2. Whether management policies affect demographic issues or not?
3. What are the treatments of overcrowding in Pakistan?

Objectives

The main objectives of this study will be as follows

1. Investigate the causes of overcrowding in Pakistan.
2. To analyze management policies to solve demographic issues.
3. Investigate ways to avoid population increase.

Significance of the Study

This study will analyze the success of the Social Action Program's goal of increasing girls' education in Pakistan by analyzing changes in education indicators before and after the implementation of the program. This study also compared management policies with other developing countries that have not been found in previous studies. This study will be useful in making these policies that further solve demographic problems

Chapter: 2

Literature Review

Many analysts have clarified and amplified the impact of the statistical move on monetary development by taking advantage of time ranking and adding cross-sectional information. The writing describes the blended results in relation to the part of the statistical step. Young people, along with the

irritating dependence and the open, overloaded doors, were loaded with economies (Easterline, 1967; Eastwood and Lipton, 2001).

The expansion of the movement of statistics in the future, years of healthy life, has expanded the proportion of retirees, population maturity and transfer in Europe from the third world (Attanasio et al., 2006; Lee and Mason, 2007; Suntoo, 2012). Population growth and dependency ratio in 97 countries showed the negative consequences of statistical movement (Prskawetz et al., 2007).

Similarly, the development of Pakistan's population has adversely affected financial development and has been a limiting variable for monetary improvement (Afzal, 2009). China's statistical move has reduced social costs such as population growth, abnormal sex, a huge number of deep-rooted autistic men, severe underdevelopment among young people, and the possibility of retreat and setback for a large number of guardians (Feng, 2011).

The statistical move in Asia Pacific countries has limited accumulated work, increased income, projects, reserve funds, and finally perceived financial development fees (Mason, 1997). Similarly, the critical development of South Asia may be attributed to statistical action. The low birth rate leads to a reduction in the size of the wings of persons of working age, the construction of work volume, profitability and the expansion of influence on financial development (Gomez and De Kos, 2003).

High wealth has led to wage inequalities at a time when the fruits that have led to escape from the Maltese catch, wage dispersion and salary expansion have shrunk (Dahan and Tidon, 1998; Jemna, 2011; Canning, 2011). On the other hand, the rise in per capita real GDP has had a positive impact on the interest of young people, while the rise in wages and the drop in mortality have had a negative impact on the maturity rate (Honroyiannis and Paperton, 2002).

The working-age population directed financial development while population growth and dependence negatively affected monetary development (An and Jeon, 2006; Nguyen, 2008; Bloom and Finlay, 2009; Choudhry and Elhorst, 2010). Overtime will reduce cash flows to the labor rate and will help to achieve small capital efficiency and the problem areas will become indebted local people. (Marchiori, 2011).

The window of misfortunes has had great and lasting financial implications, and most of the nations are strengthened by this window of fortune (Reher, 2011). This window of opportunity will not be opened to China in 2020; this may remain open to India and Pakistan until 2050 (Choudhry and Elhorst, 2010)

Chapter: 3

Research Methodology

This study will assess the information and documents that begin in 1992, one year before the implementation of the Social Action Program to date. This study will begin to collect detailed information and documentation for the

program and will receive surveys and program studies conducted by the Government of Pakistan, the World Bank and independent researchers.

Criteria used to measure success include quantitative comparisons between literacy rates and child literacy, and enrollment rates will provide evidence of the overall task of the program in reducing gender inequality. Increased literacy rates and an increase in the enrollment of girls in primary and secondary schools, compared to boys, have a positive impact. The confusing factors or other factors affecting the population in Pakistan will be reviewed in order to identify and identify potential current impacts. For example, quantitative comparisons between urban and rural areas will also provide an explanation that allows further analysis of geographic locations for the success of the program..

Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite this grim picture, we can not afford to stop and must move forward. Family planning and reproductive health issues are complex and interrelated. Solutions must be comprehensive and integrated. The Government of Pakistan is working with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and a group of private non-governmental organizations on these and many other issues to contain the population. Population stability may eventually be achieved.

The recommendations of the International Population Action Report relate to strengthening the organizational and management issues of family planning programs to achieve their coverage and effectiveness; and to the changing approach to family planning services and improving the overall situation of

women. The main actions proposed include: broadening the concept of family planning beyond family planning into reproductive health services, creating a positive attitude among senior government and political officials and organizing it.

An effective media campaign through celebrity endorsements, improvement of the quality of current services, the involvement of men through the provision of vasectomies and other reproductive services, a strong focus on women's social status and education, involvement of religious leaders in supporting programs and the role of donor agencies to continue their responsibility to support a struggling economy and nation Young.