In the name of Allah

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1. Growth and Investment

Growth investing is an investment style and strategy that is focused on increasing an investor's capital. Growth investors typically invest in growth stocks that is, young or small companies whose earnings are expected to increase at an above-average rate compared to their industry sector or the overall market

Introduction :

The economy has considerably lost significant growth momentum during last three years as the economic growth averaged just 2.6 percent as against 5.3 percent in the preceding eight years. There are many reasons for deceleration of growth momentum like massive terms of trade shock of 2008, global financial crisis, and intensification of war on terror, security hazards and high profile killings.

:: The economy suffered a significant supply shock in the aftermath of devastating floods of July 2010 in addition to massive disruptions in provision of energy. A spill-over effect of the European debt crisis was felt on debt and fiscal sustainability of Pakistan. Finally, the year witnessed the intensification of domestic security challenge which has exacted an extremely high cost on the economy, both in terms of direct costs of the fight against extremism, as well as in terms of a knock-on effect on investment inflows and market confidence. A significant collateral impact has been borne by Pakistan in terms of the squeezing of fiscal space for critical development and social sector expenditures that hampered growth prospects in future.

:: Real GDP growth in the outgoing year is now estimated at 2.4 percent compared to 3.8 percent in the previous fiscal year. This compares with 4.4

percent projected growth for the global GDP, 6.5 percent growth in developing countries and 8.7 percent in South Asia. The commodity producing sector recorded a rise of only 0.5 percent – the lowest since 1992-93. The figure of 2.4 percent incorporates July-February 2010-11 figure of LSM growth at 0.98 percent, however, inclusion of March 2011 number (leading to July-March growth to 1.7 percent), the figure of GDP growth may go up if reviewed by the National Accounts Committee

1. Agriculture

Agricultural economics is the application of economic principles to agriculture," you would be technically correct—but in a narrow context. This definition does not recognize the economic, social, and environmental issues addressed by the agricultural economics profession. To perceive agricultural economics as being limited only to the economics of farming and ranching operations would be incorrect. These operations account for only 2% to 4% of the nation's output. Actually, the scope of agricultural economics goes well beyond the farm gate to encompass a broader range of food- and fiber-related activities. When viewed from this broader perspective, the agricultural sector accounts for approximately 12% to 15% of the nation's output. Before we define agricultural economics further, let us first examine the scope of economics and the role that agricultural economists play in today's economy. This examination will allow us to propose a more definitive answer to the question raised by the chapter title

2. Manufacturing and Mining

The industrial sector is a major driver for economic growth since it generates higher income, enhances better-paid employment opportunities, absorbs modern technologies and creates a base for diversified and value-added exports. Due to divergent reasons, the global demand for our industrial products is unstable, and resultantly, we are losing our share in the international market. The policies, creating a rent-based inefficient industrial structure, need to be reviewed for improving productivity and competitiveness.

:: Manufacturing is the second largest sector of the economy accounting for 13.6 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This sectors mainly comprises textile industry, engineering goods and industry, agro based industry, chemical industry and small & medium enterprises. This sector provides employment opportunities of 15.3 percent to the total labor force. Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) at 10.9 percent of GDP dominates the overall sector, accounting for 80 percent of the sectoral share followed by Small Scale Manufacturing, which accounts for 1.8 percent of total GDP. The third component of the sector is slaughtering and accounts for 0.9 percent of overall GDP.

Mining in Pakistan :

The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation is the responsible authority for the support and development of the mining industry. Gemstones Corporation of Pakistan looks after the interests of stake holders in gemstone mining and polishing as an official entity. Baluchistan province is the richest in mineral resources available in Pakistan. While recently Sindh discovered coal deposits in Thar. Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is rich in gems. Most of the mineral gems found in Pakistan exist here. Apart from oil, gas and some mineral used in nuclear energy purposes which comes directly under federal control mining of other minerals is provincial issue. Currently around 52 minerals, are mined and processed in Pakistan

3. Fiscal Development :

Physical development is the process that starts in human infancy and continues into late adolescent concentrating on gross and fine motor skills as well as puberty. Physical development involves developing control over the body, particularly muscles and physical coordination. The peak of physical development happens in childhood and is therefore a crucial time for neurological brain development and body coordination to encourage specific activities such as grasping, writing, crawling, and walking. As a child learns what their bodies can do, they gain self-confidence, promoting social and emotional development. Physical activities geared toward aiding in physical development contribute significantly to a person’s health and well-being, according to the Surgeon General’s report

4. Money and Credit :

Credit money is any form of a financial tool that will not or cannot be repaid immediately. Credit money is a monetary value created out of a future obligation. For example, this can be an IOU, a loan, a credit card, bonds or money markets. Credit money is usually an agreement between a lender and a borrower and is generally repaid with interest. These agreements can be made between people and banks, for mortgages or personal loans, or between individuals and credit card companies. Credit money can be formed in many ways and between individuals or between individuals and institutions.

5. Capital Market

Capital market is a market where buyers and sellers engage in trade of financial securities like bonds, stocks, etc. The buying/selling is undertaken by participants such as individuals and institutions. Capital markets help channelize surplus funds from savers to institutions which then invest them into productive use. Generally, this market trades mostly market deals with the exchange of existing or previously-issued securities. Another important division in the capital market is made on the basis of the nature of security traded, i.e. stock market and bond marketing long-term securities. Capital market consists of primary markets and secondary markets. Primary markets deal with trade of new issues of stocks and other securities

6. Inflation :

Inflation, as mentioned, is the rate a price rises, and essentially how much the dollar is worth at a given moment with regards to purchasing. The idea behind inflation being a force for good in the economy is that a manageable enough rate can spur economic growth without devaluing the currency so much that it becomes nearly worthless.

Inflation has a major effect on the entire country's economy. It impacts not only the government, but the little things in the average person's daily life. Both a cause and effect of how the economy is doing, inflation has both its fans and detractors. Many think that certain amounts of inflation are good for a thriving economy, but that larger rates raise concerns. It can devalue the currency significantly and, at worse, has been a key component to recessions.

7. Trade and Payment :

The global economy continued to expand during 2014 at a moderate and uneven pace, as the prolonged recovery process from the global financial crisis was still hindered with partial post-crisis adjustments. Global recovery was also hampered by some new challenges, including a number of unexpected shocks, such as the heightened geopolitical conflicts in various areas of the world. Six years after the global financial crisis, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for a majority of the world economies has shifted to a noticeably lower path compared to pre-crisis levels. According to UN report, Growth of World Gross Product (WGP) is estimated to be 2.6 per cent in 2014, marginally better than the growth of 2.5 per cent registered in 2013.The global economy is expected to strengthen in 2015 and 2016, with WGP projected to grow by 3.1 and 3.3 percent, respectively. Slow and uneven recovery in major developed countries and moderate growth in developing countries have led to sluggish trade growth in the past few years. World trade is estimated to have expanded by 3.4 per cent in 2014, still well below pre-crisis trends. In the near future period, trade growth is expected to pick up moderately along with improvement in global output, rising to 4.5 percent, in 2015 and 4.9 percent, in 2016 (internet information sir)

Public Debt:

The public debt is how much a country owes to lenders outside of itself. These can include individuals, businesses, and even other governments. The term "public debt" is often used interchangeably with the term sovereign debt. Public debt usually only refers to national debt.Don't confuse public debt with external debt.[1]That's the amount owed to foreign investors by both the government and the private sector. Public debt does impact external debt. If interest rates go up on the public debt, they will also rise for all private debt. That's one reason most businesses pressure their governments to keep public debt within a reasonable range. In the short run, public debt is a good way for countries to get extra funds to invest in their economic growth. Public debt is a safe way for foreigners to invest in a country's growth by buying government bonds. This is much safer than foreign direct investment. That's when foreigners purchase at least a 10% interest in the country's companies, businesses, or real estate.[2] It's also less risky than investing in the country's public companies via its stock market. Public debt is attractive to risk-averse investors since it is backed by the government itself.

Education:

Education economics or the economics of education is the study of economic issues relating to education, including the demand for education, the financing and provision of education, and the comparative efficiency of various educational programs and policies. Economics or the economics of education is the study of economic issues relating to education, including the demand for education, the financing and provision of education, and the comparative efficiency of various educational programs and policies. From early works on the relationship between schooling and labour market outcomes for individuals, the field of the economics of education has grown rapidly to cover virtually all areas with linkages to education. Enriches people's understanding of themselves and world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society. ... In addition it plays a very crucial role in securing economic and social progress and improving income distribution. Economics of education can be defined as the study of economic issues relating to education, including the demand for education and the financing and provision of education. Economics of Education is the application of economic principles, concepts and laws to the process of Education.