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PAK STUDIES FINAL EXAM

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DATED: 22/JUNE/2020

Q1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Introduction:

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

The Constitution serves several purposes. First, it lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in. A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed. The second important purpose of a Constitution is to define the nature of a country's political system. The third significant reason why we need a Constitution is to save us from ourselves.

Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from sovereign countries to companies and unincorporated associations. A treaty which establishes an international organization is also its constitution, in that it would define how that organization is constituted. Within states, a constitution defines the principles upon which the state is based, the procedure in which laws are made and by whom. Some constitutions, especially codified constitutions, also act as limiters of state power, by establishing lines which a state's rulers cannot cross, such as fundamental rights.

The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any country in the world, containing 444 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 124 amendments, with 146,385 words in its English-language version. The Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written constitution, containing 10 chapters with 97 articles, and a total of 3,814 words. The Constitution of the United States is the world's oldest continuously-active codified constitution, having been in force since 1789. Only half of all constitutions function continuously for more than 19 years

1973 Constitution:

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973.

The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), people and their fundamental rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country's armed forces. The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches of the government:

a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the Prime Minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme Court. The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity of the state. The first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion. The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.

The Parliament cannot make any laws which may be repugnant or contrary to the Constitution, however the Constitution itself may be amended by a two-thirds majority in both the houses of the bicameral Parliament, unlike the previous legal documents of 1956 and 1962. It has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended. Although enforced in 1973, Pakistan, however, celebrates the adoption of the constitution on 23 March—when the first set was promulgated in 1956—each and every year as Republic Day.

History and origin:

The Constitution of Pakistan is yet to be framed by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today these are as applicable in actual life as these were 1300 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught equality of man, justice and fair play to everybody. We are the inheritors of these glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan.

Pakistan was founded in 1947 as a Dominion (an independent realm or kingdom) within the British Commonwealth. The same was true in independent India. During its first few years of existence the British monarch was also Pakistan's head of state, as is still the case in Canada, Australia etc. Before writing a constitution, a Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution, on the insistence of the ulama and Jamaat-e-Islami, in March 1949 to define the

basic directive principles of the new state and to declare state recognition of the sovereignty of Allah over the universe. The Objectives Resolution affirmed the role of democracy and contained religious provisions to enable society to adhere to the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. The Objectives Resolution has henceforth been inserted as a preamble into each of Pakistan's subsequent constitutions.

The country became a republic when its first constitution was approved in 1956 but this was abrogated in 1958 after a military Coup d'état. Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1962. It granted executive power to the president and abolished the office of the prime minister. It also institutionalised the intervention of military in politics by providing that for twenty years, the president or the defence minister must be a person who had held a rank not lower than that of lieutenant-general in the army. The 1962 constitution was suspended in 1969 and abrogated in 1972.

The 1973 constitution was the first in Pakistan to be framed by elected representatives. Unlike the 1962 constitution it gave Pakistan a parliamentary democracy with executive power concentrated in the office of the prime minister, and the formal head of state the president limited to acting on the advice of the prime minister.

The Constitution states that all laws are to conform with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Quran and Sunnah. The 1973 Constitution also created certain institutions such as the Shariat Court and the Council of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islam.

After another coup d'état in 1977, the constitution was held in abeyance until it was "restored" in 1985 but with an amendment (the Eighth) shifting power from the parliament and Prime Minister to the president. Another Amendment (Seventeenth) in 2004 continued this shift, but in 2010, the Eighteenth amendment reduced presidential powers, returning the government to a parliamentary republic.

Q2: What is culture and define the types of culture?

ANSWER:

“Culture includes on the one hand the whole of man’s material civilization tools, weapons, system of industry, and on the other all the non-material or spiritual civilization such as language, literature, art, religion, morality, law and government.”

Culture is circle of religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we meet visitors, how we behave with some ones, and million other things. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society all are include in culture. Culture is a complex concept which impacts virtually every aspects of our lives both consciously and subconsciously.

Types of Culture:

Studying:

Understand the culture patterns of human behaviour is a big job. While there are unlimited ways that people can express their culture and social behavior.

Two basic categories to define things produced by a society:

Material Culture and second is Nonmaterial Culture:

Material Culture:

material culture mentions to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, schools, churches, mosques, offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes, utensils, roads, ornaments, T.V, radio, machines, tools, goods and products, stores and many more. All of these man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man's well-being and comfort are material culture.

Now material:

Culture does not mean that it is an object that is bought and sold; it can also be something we all make. For example, cooking art is a common thing we all do, and therefore is a part of our material culture.

Non material Culture:

The material culture which cannot be touch, feel, taste or hold. Non material culture belongs to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions,

organizations and institutions. Non material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

A culture has various Elements or Components:

1. Behaviour patterns of group such as customs, traditions, laws, morals, stereotypes, taboos, legends, fashion etc.

2. Literature including prose, poetry, drama, story, etc.

Art includes music, dance, sculpture, paintings, architecture, photography etc.

4. Religion includes worship, observance of rituals, sacrifice, prayers etc.

5. Ethics.

6. Educational and recreational institutions like library, museum, school, cinema, theatre, cultural clubs.

7. Socio-economic and political institutions.

8. Commerce, industries and transport.

Characteristics of Culture:

Culture is transmitted from generation to generation. Each generation is free to modify the cultural heritage and then transmits it to the next generation.

Culture is a social heritage of man. It represents group's expectations. Man cannot create it bereft of group's influence. Therefore, it has not its individual connotation.

Culture is not static but dynamic. It receives good things from other cultures. Thus, there is a cultural synthesis or integration. As a result, culture gets refined and influences the life styles of

individuals. It is subject to change and grow. So, culture is adaptative in nature. Culture changes as civilization changes.

Culture has the quality of becoming integrated. Various parts of culture are integrated with each other. It welcomes new element to be incorporated in it.

Culture is diffused among various groups. As a result, there is seen how one group accepts another's culture in their styles of living.

Culture is modified and renewed in the light of new experiences.

Q3: What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

Answer:

Economic instability:

Economic instability can have a number of negative effects on the overall welfare of people and nations by creating an environment in which economic assets lose value and investment is hindered or stopped. This can lead to unemployment, economic recession, or in extreme cases, a societal collapse.

Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macroeconomy. An economy with fairly constant output growth and low and stable inflation would be considered economically stable

The main cause of instability are:

- Inflation – The cost-push inflation of the 1970s. In extreme cases, hyperinflation, e.g. Zimbabwe 2008
- Credit crunch – When the financial sector becomes short of liquidity causing a fall in bank lending, e.g. 2008/09
- Asset bubbles/bust – When asset prices rise rapidly due to irrational exuberance – but then fall.
- Economic growth/recession
- Balance of payments crisis – Countries reliant on a commodity like oil, can be adversely affected by fall in price – leading to capital outflows, e.g. Venezuela, Russia (2016)
- Bond crisis – Eurozone crisis of 2012 saw a rapid rise in bond yields due to high debt and a shortage of liquidity.

Pakistan economic instability:

Pakistan is facing from economic challenges from seven decades and in Pakistan the investment and saving level is down. In recent years rapid decrease has been witnessed in factors of production of Pakistan's economy. It depends on agriculture huge proportion of national income is from agriculture. Agriculture sector in recent time has declined it contributes 20% to national income. Before it was 50% developed countries improve their growth for more production.

In flash back Pakistan was 3rd largest milk producer and 3rd largest producer of rice but level of rice but the level of supply of many in June 2007 , 3793 billion this brought economic instability and caused inflation in Pakistan. This year many supply had been done September from 1430699 PKR million in August 2017. Supply of money has become an economic depression in Pakistan. The ratio remains low because foreign investors are not ready to invest in Pakistan because of security issue. In 1960 national saving in GDP was only 10 per cent and in 2008 it was 15 per cent afterwards at declined rapidly in 2007. Investments should be made in technology to make high products rather than low quality products.

Economic instability challenges that Pakistan faced:

Fiscal policy:

- The key objective of Pakistan fiscal policy is sustain economic growth.
- Poverty reduced
- The creations of job opportunities
- Investment in physical and human capital.

Monetary policy:

- It can play active role in moving the country towards better economic management.
- Foreign reserve currency
- Create inflation
- Printing rupees is also a problem.

Power crisis:

- It is the most big problem which have effect the growth rate.
- Capital flight
- Increase in unemployment.
- Uses of alternate energy like solar ,wind etc

Law and order situation:

- Poor economy are always the poor
- Increase in inflation and poverty
- Modern training for the police for combat terrorism

Low export and high import:

- Budget deficit
- Creating the gap between export and import .
- Must restrict import and manufacture own goods.

Lack of tourism:

- Bring foreign currency
- Regain peace, attract the tourist.
- Improve economic condition.

CONCLUSIONS:

The result of this study is that the domestic political instability leads to slow down economic growth and reduce GDP growth rate. Two factors influence the political condition and economic growth of any country and they are public debt and inflation rate. When the political conditions of a country are uncertain, then the government adopts expansionary policies to remain in power and such policies are harmful for the country's economy. Political instability increases government borrowing and thus create the situation of crowding out. When the political situations are unstable the current government gets extra loans and start extra expenditures for new projects, to remain in charge or making their position stable before the next election. The new government has to repay that debt or continue those projects. The tax payment is also very poor in Pakistan due to the negligence of the government and corruption, so they create inflation in the country to repay the debt services or to complete the projects. Because of increase in money supply the inflation rate is increased and these conditions leads to reduce economic growth. Political instability. Thus, public debt and inflation are interconnected and affect the

economic growth. External debt has a pessimistic relationship with economic growth, when a country increased its external debt, then its economy decreased because of the weak political condition. It is generally observed that the larger debt is accumulated by unstable countries. Public debt directly and indirectly affects a country's economy. If a country has a high debt rate than the rate of interest would also be high, and the government tries to reduce it with the help of monetary policy. By doing this, the government may reduce the interest rate for a short run but, in the long run, the problems of high inflation and high interest rate would exist. Due to weak government economic agents enhance their corruption, which cause high inflation rate and high debt rate. Corruption is the leakage of public revenue and to meet the public expenditures the government indulged in seignior age. China- Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) will likely to improve the level of stability of the economy in the future. Pakistan would be the fastest growing Muslim economy in future.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Policy makers in developing countries like Pakistan should reform institutions and create effective mechanisms to ensure long run price stability. If fiscal and political reforms are not executed, then the effect of stabilization policies has just temporary impact.
2. Government should make some hard policies for tax collection to reduce public debt. Because of tax collection the problem of debt will be controlled.

Q4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Answer:

Physical features of Pakistan:

Pakistan's most common physical features are its five main regions, which include the Thar Desert, the Northern Highland, the Western Highland, the Punjab Plain, the Sind Plain and the

Baluchian Plateau. Pakistan is located in southern Asia and borders the Arabian Sea. India is east of Pakistan. Afghanistan is west of Pakistan, and China is north of Pakistan.

Pakistan's five regions also reflect very different climates, being hot and dry in the desert and temperate in the northeast. The north is distinguished by an Arctic climate. Pakistan's total area is 494,669 square miles. Of that amount, 478,999 square miles is land and 15,670 square miles is water. Pakistan's total land boundaries, which make up its official borders, are 4,209 miles. Of this amount, Pakistan's common border with Afghanistan is 1,509 miles, and the common border with China is 324. The border with India is 1,809 miles, and 564 miles make up the border with Iran. Pakistan has 649 miles of coastline. Pakistan's terrain is flat in the east, but it features mountains in the north and northwest. Pakistan's western terrain is a high plain. Pakistan has 26.02 percent arable land, and 1.05 percent of it is used for permanent crops. A section including 72.93 percent of Pakistan's land is not usable for agricultural purposes.

Major landforms: Major landforms in Pakistan include the Khyber Pass, Bolan Pass, Balochistan Plateau, Indus River plain, Hindu Kush, Karakoram Range and Himalayan Mountains. The highest elevation in Pakistan is found in the Himalayan Mountain peak K2, which rises 28,269 feet above sea level.

Additional mountainous areas in Pakistan include the Safed Koh Range, Sulaiman Range and Kirthar Range, all of which are located in a part of the country known as the northern highlands. Passes between these mountains that cross the border between Pakistan and neighboring Afghanistan include the Khojak Pass and the Broghol Pass further to the north. The Indus plain area, which is characterized as the region affected by the Indus River, includes both the upper and lower Indus River basins. The Potwar Plateau contains the higher elevations in the Indus plain and leads to the foothills of the Himalayan Mountain range. The Indus Valley desert is also located in the Indus plains. The Punjab Plain is the area between the Indus River and the border with India. The Balochistan Plateau is in the southwest of the country and leads to the border with Iran. The Kharan Desert is located in the southwest of the country. Pakistan spans both the Eurasian and the Indian tectonic plates.

The desert plain:

Cholistan Desert:

The Cholistan desert spans an area of 16,000 square kilometers. The name "Cholistan" is derived from the Turkish word "chol," meaning "desert," though the desert is locally known as Rohi. The desert hosts an annual jeep rally, which draws many tourists.

Indus Valley Desert

The Indus Valley Desert is located in the northern area of Pakistan. The desert spans an area of 19,500 square kilometers and is surrounded by northwestern scrub forests. The Indus Valley Desert lies between two major rivers in the region, the Chenab and the Indus.

Kharan Desert:

The Kharan Desert is located in Northeast Balochistan a Pakistan state. The desert was used for Chagai-II nuclear testing by the Pakistan military, making it the most famous of the five deserts. The desert is in the centre of a large empty basin.

Thal Desert

The Thal Desert is located in North East Pakistan between the Indus and Jhelum rivers. A large canal-building project is currently underway to irrigate the land. Irrigation will make most of the desert suitable for farming.

Thar Desert:

The Thar Desert spans a staggering 446 square kilometres and covers large areas of both Pakistan and India. It is the List of deserts by area|seventeenth largest desert on the planet and the third largest in Asia.

Potowar Plateau:

Tilla Jogian, 2nd highest peak in Potwar. The Potwar Plateau (also Potowar or Potohar) is a plateau in the province of Punjab, Pakistan and the western parts of Pakistan administered Kashmir. The area was the home of the Soanian | Soanian Culture, which is evidenced by the discovery of fossils, tools, coins, and remains of ancient archaeological sites. The local people speak the Potwari language. Pothohar Plateau is bounded on the east by the Jhelum River, on the west by the Indus River, on the north by the Kala Chitta Range and the Margalla Hills, and on the south by the Salt Range.

Balochistan Plateau:

The Balochistan plateau is located in the south-west of Pakistan with altitudes mainly ranging from 600–3010 metres. This is an extensive area of 347,190 km² with a number of distinct natural topographical and drainage features that can be identified as follows: ▪ Basins of Northern Balochistan ▪ Basins of Western Balochistan ▪ Mountain ranges ▪ Coastal areas



Salt Range in District Minawali Punjab Pakistan

Salt Range:

The Salt Range is a hill system in the Punjab province of Pakistan, deriving its name from its extensive deposits of rock salt. The range extends from the Jhelum River to the Indus, across the northern portion of the Punjab province. The Salt Range contains the great mines of Mayo, Khewra Salt Mine, Warcha and Kalabagh, which yield vast supplies of salt. Coal of a medium quality is also found. It is believed that the Salt Range was founded by the horses of Alexander the Great's army.

Q5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran

ANSWER:

Pakistan and Iran share strong historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic bonds. The relationship witnessed ups and downs, but despite all that the two countries tried to maintain a smooth path. Soon after Pakistan's independence, Iran was the first country to recognize its independence from the British raj. The diplomatic ties started with the visit of the then PM Liaqat Ali Khan in 1948. The relationship took a good flight with the visit of the Shah of Iran in 1950. Both the countries enjoyed cordial relations until 1996 but then due to divergence of interest in Afghanistan both moved apart. Pakistan was pro-Taliban whereas Iran supported the anti-Taliban alliance (i.e. Northern Alliance). Pakistan's post 9/11 policy had further increased the void. Islamabad's pro-Saudi and West policy added salt to the recipe. Being partner of United States of America in WoT, and under a great American and Saudi Arabia's influence, Pakistan and Iranian relations suffered a lot. The General Zia's regime with a strong pro-Saudis attitude also negatively impacted

Economic dimension:

Being immediate neighbors, Muslim states and once good partners tried to fill-up the gap through non-economic means. However, in the age of development, both the states have to analyse the level of their relations through the lens of economic means as well. As, both the

states have huge potential. Both Pakistan and Iran look towards the untapped economic opportunities in order to have a strong regional bond. In addition, history also witnessed that both the states have extended their support to each other in worst times as well.

With the help of China and smooth development of CPEC, United States' influence in the region could be countered. Convergence of interest in this very case is of utmost importance. The impetus behind the closer relations between the two should be prospered in developed state system.

Pakistan as a growing state needs to meet the energy deficiency, and for that Iran could be a good option, being a neighbor rich in natural resources especially oil and gas is vital for an energy deficient state. On the other hand, Pakistan, a country of 209 million people with a per capita income of \$1,480, is a developing economy with a GDP of \$312.57 billion and an estimated real growth rate of 3.3% (2019). Pakistan has to strengthen its trade relations with Iran and vice versa for a prosper future. To that end, both states have to utilize economic means as well, an element of soft power, to further deepen the economic dependency for development and growth.

Pakistan's stance on the emerging conflict:

Pakistan's establishment and political parties were well aware of this odd game and hence were on the same page; therefore sent a straight message to Washington that it will not be part of any ferocious act. Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi conveyed the message that, "Pakistan's soil will not be used against any other state, and nor will Pakistan become a part of this regional conflict and doesn't endorse any unilateral action".

Pakistan's strong position on that fortunately hoarded the region from another Afghanistan to happen. Pakistan is trying to correct its already complex relations with Iran.

Power shift in Iran:

Iran just had the first round of its parliamentary elections in last week, the second round is yet to happen in May most probably, but the results have clearly indicated the patterns and the ones sliding into the power corridors are been identified. However, a number of factors are responsible for these "obvious results" as some citizens are calling them to be.

Giving a brief account of the ideologies into play, Iran had a coalition for reformists and another of principlists. There was the right wing, the left wing and the centrists i.e. the ones with a moderate approach. In 2016, the 120 seats were won by the reformists while 113 were taken up by the principlists or conservatives. The remaining ones were distributed between the independents largely and others. However, the emerging picture of results in 2020 is very different from what it was four years back.

The parliamentary elections 2020 for Iran had made it easy for the conservatives or the hardliners to get to power. In Islamic Republic's Majlis of 290 seats, 219 are already won by them. Primarily, because of the fact that only a small number of participants are allowed to run for the office or contest the elections. Prior to elections the contestants are supposed to go through a scrutiny by the Guardian Council. It is a body that includes six jurists and six clerics who are appointed by the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. This time, the GC had disqualified more than fifty percent of the total 14,000 applicants who had applied to run for the office. Most of these disqualified names were those of the reformists or the moderates.

So far, the canvas seems clyster the brush is in hand of conservatives with the lead of 219 seats in the majlis. The lowest voter turnout since 1979 was also alarming however, even though it favoured conservatives, it will have an impact until the next parliamentary elections. Whatever excuse or loopholes one may identify, the point to notice is now that the conservatives appear to be at the driving seat, how can the outcome for the internal as well as external Iranian affairs can easily be contemplated.

Domestic issues:

Another factor to understand here is that Iran experienced lowest voter turnout since the Iranian revolution of 1979. Less than half of the total voters is said to have voted in the recent elections. It is said that some people didn't participate because of the economic situation. The most important reason for those people is the sanctions by the USA and so they have become hopeless as of anything can be changed. However, the good news is that if the new representatives would do anything against the illegal sanctions, the domestic situation can be changed in favor of the government. It has been said that people have shown dissatisfaction over the clerical rule particularly after the Ukrainian plane massacre. If conservative proceed with narrower scope to function there is likely a chance that they can face fallout of the mass protests leading to the worsening of the situation for Iran.

In bag for Ruhani:

The new parliament will not be an ally for Ruhani. Because conservatives are not so fond of him and reformists. They cannot forget his politics and political rhetoric about their opinions and principles. Also, it seems they will put more pressure on him in order to get more privileges. So, Ruhani should be prepared for new critics and hard domestic situation.

In all, the foreign policy of Ruhani toward the west will be more weakened because the new parliament is not expected to be on the same page as him. Although, Ruhani has shown a flexible political opinion which made him able to work with all parties of Iran, the new era of Iran's domestic affairs are not so clear.

Pak-Iran and the West:

As both the states have new political elites, it is time to counter the western influence in the region, both states have to entrust working closely with each other in different sectors. Following are some points highlighting the Pakistan – Iran convergence of interest:

1. Pakistan – Iran cooperation and collaboration in Afghanistan
2. Combating terrorism, extremism, & separatism
3. Countering Epidemic Disease
4. Iran – Pakistan Gas Pipeline
5. Trade: Iran – Pakistan Economic Corridor
6. CPEC
7. Promotion of Tourism
8. Gwadar – Chabhar Junction
9. Marine Investment
10. Defence/Military Relations
11. Energy Sector
12. Counter border Corruption
13. Controlling illegal goods and human trafficking
14. Vocational/Professional trainings
15. Joint working groups on regional strategic stability

To conclude, Pakistan doesn't want to be part of any game that could have a negative impact on Pakistan. Pakistan, a sectarian sensitive state could have severe internal civil consequences. Being part of U.S. against Iran could have triggered an upsurge in sectarian tensions of the region especially Pakistan and Afghanistan. So, it opted to be neutral. Pakistan, has to work on its foreign policy viz-a-viz Middle Eastern states. Both Pakistan and Iran as to realize the importance of their positions and relations in the region and also have to reap their full economic potential. It's time to come to workable agreements and negotiations in order to show need for cooperation and collaboration.

Iran vs USA:

To this lead, even killing of Quds Force commander Qasem Solemani in January is also a move to further weaken Iran. U.S. instead of acting wisely, start frivolous acts, for instance trade war with China, assassination of Solemani, zero response on Kashmir and Palestine, just to keep itself up.

U.S. was well aware of that in wake of Solemani's murder, Iranians would fight back. Though Iran would not indulge in any straight conflict but proxies. Hence, U.S. tried to influence regional states even Pakistan to be part of its dirty games. Pakistan as already trapped in Afghanistan, and lost so much in terms of human life and economics, doesn't want to support the Big Might this time. Hence, Islamabad refused to be part of a problem that would be a havoc for the regional peace and stability. One reason behind U.S.'s all these efforts is also to disturb China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). CPEC a game changer for the region which is also perceived by the world community is a problem for U.S. China's rise and economic influence in the region is wearisome for U.S.