

NAME: MUHAMMAD Junaid

ID: 16027

DEPARTMENT: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

SEMESTER: 2nd

SECTION: A

SUBJECT: PAKISTAN STUDIES

Start with the name of Allah the most merciful and the most
beneficent

- What is constitution ?

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

OR

The constitution of a country (or a state) is a special type of law document that tells how its government is supposed to work. It tells how the country's leaders are to be chosen and how long they get to stay in office, how new laws are made

and old laws are to be changed or removed based on law, what kind of people are allowed to vote and what other rights they are guaranteed, and how the constitution can be changed.

- Explain 1973 constitution ?

One of the most pressing tasks for the new government was to draft a new constitution. When martial law was finally lifted, the Assembly was summoned in April 1972 on the basis of the 1970 election results in the former West Pakistan region. A committee was set up from a cross-section of politicians from different parties. There were disagreements within the committee to whether the new constitution should bring in parliamentary rule or a presidential system of government. There were also differing views over the question of provincial autonomy. It took the constitutional committee eight months before it submitted its report on 10th April 1973. The draft constitution was passed by the federal Assembly by 135 votes in favour, with three abstentions. It was brought into force on 14th August 1973, and Bhutto was elected prime minister by the National Assembly on 12th August.

- MAIN FEATURES WERE GIVEN BELOW

I. [Pakistan](#) shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.

II. The special position of [Islam](#) as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.

III. Pakistan shall be declared an [Islamic Republic](#) by default.

IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.

V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law'.

VI. The [Supreme Court](#) and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.

VII. The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.

VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.

IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.

X. [Urdu](#) shall be the official language of the country, with [Pakistani English](#) to be retained for the next 15 years.

XI. The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiyat should be compulsory.

XII. Pakistan shall be a federal **Islamic state**, so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.

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QUESTION :: 2

- WHAT IS CULTURE ?

Lenin says that culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

OR

The customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group; also : the characteristic features of everyday existence (such as diversions or a way of life) shared by people in a place or time.

OR

Culture is a term that refers to a large and diverse set of mostly intangible aspects of social life. According to sociologists, culture consists of the values, beliefs, systems of language, communication, and practices that people share in common and that can be used to define them as a collective.

OR

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.

Importance of culture::

- Basis of human development and prosperity lies in culture. culture is that basic thing which distinguishes a human being from as animal.
- Every nation has its cultural past which reflects the identity of that nation. The cultural heritage moves from generation to generation
- Culture helps an individual to mold his life according to changing circumstances and person capable to participate in the development of society.

Types of culture.

- There are two types of culture
- Material culture
- Non-Material culture

Material culture::

Material culture includes those things which are use to fulfill the needs of human beings
e.g,houses,roads,cars,pen,table,etc.it is due to efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortable and protected. Material culture is very

important to understand the personality of person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

Non-Material Culture::

In non material culture we deal with non material culture objects. In this culture we give importance to sound rather than body. For example religion,art,thinking,constitutions,values,behavior,knowledge and festivals,etc.These things are not visible and we cannot touch them.

- Pakistan has got its own culture values. This culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub continent before the formation of Pakistan.
- According to Toynbee, simplicity in living science and fine arts are important for the development and prosperity of civilization.
- Language is the basic thing in culture, In Pakistan Pathan,Punjabi,Balochi,Sindhi,Barahwi,Saraki,Potohwi,Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.

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Question ::3

What is economic instability?

Economic instability refers to a community or nation experiencing financial struggles due to inflation, consumer confidence issues, unemployment rates, and rising prices. Economic instability affects businesses' ability to thrive, the cost of living, and the physical, emotional and financial well-being of consumers and families.

Economic instability can take various forms. In recent years, we have witnessed a few examples of this. The main types 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.

Sources of economic instability in pakistan

Since the country's independence in 1947, the economy of Pakistan has emerged as a semi-industrialized one, based heavily on textiles, agriculture, and food production, though recent years have seen a push towards technological diversification. Pakistan's GDP growth has been gradually on the rise since 2012 and the country has made significant improvements in its provision of energy and security. However, decades of corruption and internal political conflict have usually led to low levels of foreign investment and underdevelopment.[1]

Historically, the land forming modern-day Pakistan was home to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization from 2800 BC to 1800 BC, and evidence suggests that its inhabitants were skilled traders. Although the subcontinent enjoyed economic prosperity during the Mughal era, growth steadily declined during the British colonial period. Since independence, economic growth has meant an increase in average income of about 150 percent from 1950–96, But Pakistan like many other developing countries, has not been able to narrow the gap between itself and rich industrial nations, which have grown faster on a per head basis. Per capita GNP growth rate from 1985–95 was only 1.2 percent per annum, substantially lower than India (3.2), Bangladesh (2.1), and Sri Lanka (2.6).[2]

The inflation rate in Pakistan has averaged 7.99 percent from 1957 until 2015, reaching an all-time high of 37.81 percent in December 1973 and a record low of -10.32 percent in February 1959. Pakistan suffered its only economic decline in GDP between 1951 and 1952.

[3]

Overall, Pakistan has maintained a fairly healthy and functional economy in the face of several wars, changing demographics, and transfers of power between civilian and military regimes, growing at an impressive rate of 6 percent per annum in the first four decades of its existence. During the 1960s, Pakistan was seen as a model of economic development around the world, and there was much praise for its rapid progress. Many countries sought to emulate Pakistan's economic planning strategy, including South Korea, which replicated the city of Karachi's second "Five-Year Plan."

Ancient history:

THE Indus Valley civilization, the first known permanent and predominantly urban settlement that flourished between 3500 BC to 1800 BC, featured a vibrant economic system. Its citizens practised agriculture, domesticated animals, made sharp tools and weapons from copper, bronze, and tin, and traded with other cities.[4]
Archaeological excavations have uncovered streets,

drainage systems, and water supplies in the valley's major cities of Harappa, Lothal, Mohenjo-daro, and Rakhigarhi, revealing an advanced knowledge of urban planning.

Although ancient India had several urban centers, much of the population resided in villages, where the economy was largely isolated and self-sustaining. Agriculture was the predominant occupation, as it helped satisfy the villages' food requirements while also providing raw materials for cottage and small scale industries like textiles and handicrafts. Besides farmers, other occupational groups included barbers, carpenters, doctors (Ayurvedic practitioners), goldsmiths, weavers, etc.[5]

Through the joint family system, members of a family often pooled their resources to sustain themselves and invest in business ventures. The system ensured that younger members were trained and employed in the family business, while the elderly and disabled were supported by their families. This also prevented agricultural land from being split and reaped a higher yield due to the benefits of scale.[6]

During the Maurya Empire (c. 321–185 BC), there were a number of important changes and developments in the Indian economy. For the first time, most of India was unified under one ruler. With an empire in place, trade routes became more secure, thereby reducing the risks associated with the transportation of goods. The empire spent considerable resources building roads and

maintaining them throughout India. The improved infrastructure, combined with greater security, uniformity in measurements, and the increasing usage of coins as currency, all enhanced trade.

Under the Mughal Empire..

During the Mughal period (1526–1858) in the 16th century, the gross domestic product of India was estimated at about 25.1% of the world economy. An estimate of India's pre-colonial economy puts the annual revenue of Emperor Akbar's treasury in 1600 at £17.5 million (in contrast to the entire treasury of Great Britain two hundred years later in 1800, which totaled £16 million). The gross domestic product of Mughal India in 1600 was estimated at about 24.3 percent of the world economy, making it the second largest in the world.[8] By the late 17th century, the Mughal Empire was at its peak and had expanded to include almost 90 percent of South Asia. In 1700, the exchequer of the Emperor Aurangzeb reported an annual revenue of more than £100 million. Mughal India was now the world's largest economy, responsible for almost a quarter of global production, as well as a sophisticated customs and taxation system within the empire.

In the 18th century, the Mughals were replaced by the Marathas as the dominant power in much of India, while small regional kingdoms, who were mostly late Mughal

tributaries such as the Nawabs in the north and the Nizams in the south, declared autonomy. The efficient Mughal tax administration system was left largely intact, but India fell from its top rank to become the second-largest economy in the world.[8] Economic historians in the 21st century have found that in the 18th century, real wages were falling in India and were "far below European levels." [9] A devastating famine also broke out on the eastern coast in the early 1770s, killing 5 percent of the national population.[10]

Independent Pakistan::

Pakistan's population has grown rapidly from around 30 million in 1947 to over 130 million in 1996. Despite this, Pakistan's average economic growth rate since independence has been higher than the average growth rate of the world economy during the same period.

Average annual real GDP growth rates[14] were 6.8% in the 1960s, 4.8% in the 1970s, and 6.5% in the 1980s.

Average annual growth fell to 4.6% in the 1990s with significantly lower growth in the second half of that decade. See also[15]

1950s and 1960s: Initial decades[edit]

Economic growth during the 1950s averaged 3.1 percent per annum, and the decade was marked by both political and macroeconomic instability and a shortage of resources to meet the nation's needs. After the State Bank of

Pakistan was founded in 1948, a currency dispute between India and Pakistan broke out in 1949. Trade relations were strained until the issue was resolved in mid-1950.

Monsoon floods between 1951–52 and 1952-53 created further economic problems, as did uneven development between East and West Pakistan.

Pakistan's economy was quickly revitalized under Ayub Khan, with economic growth averaging 5.82 percent during his eleven years in office from 27 October 1958 to 25 March 1969. Manufacturing growth in Pakistan during this time was 8.51 percent, far outpacing any other time in Pakistani history. Pakistan established its first automobile and cement industries, and the government constructed several dams, (notably Tarbela Dam and Mangla Dam), canals, and power stations, in addition to launching Pakistan's space program.

Along with heavy investment in manufacturing, Ayub's policies focused on boosting Pakistan's agricultural sector. Land reforms, the consolidation of holdings, and strict measures against hoarding were combined with rural credit programs and work programs, higher procurement prices, augmented allocations for agriculture, and improved seeds as part of the green revolution. Tax collection was low, averaging less than 10 percent of GDP.[16] The Export Bonus Vouchers Scheme (1959) and tax incentives stimulated new industrial entrepreneurs and exporters. Bonus vouchers facilitated access to foreign

exchange for imports of industrial machinery and raw materials. Tax concessions were also offered for investment in less-developed areas. These measures had important consequences in bringing industry to Punjab and gave rise to a new class of small industrialists.[17] Some academics have argued that while HYV technology enabled a sharp acceleration in agricultural growth, it was accompanied by social polarization and increased interpersonal and interregional inequality.[18] Mahbub ul Haq blamed the concentration of economic power to 22 families who were dominating the financial and economic life of the country by controlling 66 percent of industrial assets and 87 percent of banking.[19] In 1959, the country began the construction of its new capital city.[20] A Greek firm of architects, Konstantinos Apostolos Doxiadis, designed the master plan of the city based on a grid plan which was triangular in shape with its apex towards the Margalla Hills.[21] The capital was not moved directly from Karachi to Islamabad; it was first shifted temporarily to Rawalpindi in the early sixties and then to Islamabad when the essential development work was completed in 1966.

1980s-1999: Era of privatization and stagnation::

Pakistan's economy recovered significantly during the 1980s via a policy of deregulation, as well as an increased inflow of foreign aid and remittances from expatriate workers. Under Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, "many of the controls on industry were liberalized or abolished, the balance of payments deficit was kept under control, and Pakistan became self-sufficient in all basic foodstuffs with the exception of edible oils." [27] As a result, Pakistan's rate of GDP growth rose to an average of 6.5 percent per annum in the 1980s. According to Sushil Khanna, [30] professor at the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, the completion of the long gestation period of Tarbela Dam also helped unleash unprecedented agricultural growth, while fertilizer and cement investments made in the 1970s contributed to industrial growth. A tremendous boost to economic activity was provided by rising worker remittances, which reached a peak of US\$3 billion in 1982–83, equivalent to 10 percent of the gross national product of Pakistan. Zia also successfully negotiated with the United States for larger external assistance. In addition to supplying direct aid to Pakistan, the U.S. and its allies funneled about US\$5–7 billion to the Afghan Mujahideen through Pakistan, further uplifting the local economy. Under Zia, economic policies became market oriented, rather than socialist. [31]

Pakistan's economy in the 1990s suffered from poor governance and low growth as it alternated between the

Pakistan Peoples Party under Benazir Bhutto and the Pakistan Muslim League (N) led by Nawaz Sharif. The GDP growth rate sank to 4 percent and Pakistan faced persistent fiscal and external deficits, triggering a debt crisis. Exports stagnated and Pakistan lost its market share in a buoyant world trade environment. Poverty nearly doubled from 18 to 34 percent, causing the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme to rank Pakistan in one of its lowest development categories during this time period. While both the Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto governments supported economic liberalization and privatization policies, neither were able to successfully implement them.[32] Both parties have argued that this was due to interruptions in the democratic process, as well as unpredictable and difficult political circumstances, such as sanctions imposed after Pakistan's nuclear tests in 1998. Although the stock market did improve in Sharif's second term and inflation was contained at 3.5 percent, as opposed to 7 percent in 1993–96, Pakistan still experienced low development and high unemployment.

Privatization and liberalization::

In 2013, Nawaz Sharif returned to inherit an economy crippled by energy shortages, hyperinflation, mild economic growth, high debt, and a large budget deficit. Shortly after taking office, Pakistan "embarked on a \$6.3 billion IMF Extended Fund Facility, which focused on reducing energy shortages, stabilizing public finances, increasing revenue collection, and improving its balance of payments position."^[1] Lower oil prices, better security, higher remittances, and consumer spending spurred growth toward a seven-year high of 4.3 percent in the fiscal year 2014-15^[44] and foreign reserves increased to US\$10 billion. In May 2014, the IMF confirmed that inflation had dropped to 13 percent in 2014 compared to 25 percent in 2008,^[45] prompting Standard & Poor's and Moody's Corporation to change Pakistan's ranking to a stable outlook on their long-term ratings.^{[46][47][48]} The IMF loan program concluded in September 2016. Although Pakistan missed several structural reform criteria, it restored macroeconomic stability, improved its credit rating, and boosted growth. The Pakistani rupee has remained relatively stable against the US dollar since 2015, though it declined about 10 percent between November 2017 and March 2018.^[1] Balance of payments concerns have also reemerged as a result of a significant increase in imports and weak export and remittance growth. In its South Asian Growth report, the World Bank stated: "In Pakistan, gradual recovery to around 4.5 per cent growth

by 2016 is aided by low inflation and fiscal consolidation. Increases in remittances and stable agricultural performance contribute to this outcome. But further acceleration requires tackling pervasive power cuts, a cumbersome business environment, and low access to finance." [49] In his 2016 book, *The Rise and Fall of Nations*, Ruchir Sharma opined that Pakistan's economy is in its 'take-off' stage and termed the future outlook for 2020 'very good,' predicting that Pakistan would transform from a "low-income to a middle-income country during the next five years." [50]

In 2016, articles by Forbes and Reuters declared Pakistan's economy to be on track to becoming an emerging market in Asia, and affirmed that Pakistan's expanding middle class is key to the country's economic prospects. [51] [52] On 7 November 2016, Bloomberg News also claimed that "Pakistan is on the verge of an investment-led growth cycle." [53] On 10 January 2017, *The Economist* forecasted Pakistan's GDP to grow at 5.3 percent in 2017, making it the fifth fastest growing economy in the world and the fastest growing in the Muslim world.

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QUESTION 4:

Important of physical features of Pakistan?

Geographical Features of Pakistan::

Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is situated in continent of Asia between 23.30 degree and 36.45 degree latitude and 61 degree and 75.45 degree longitude while Afghanistan is situated in North-West. In north only a narrow strip of 15 miles in Afghanistan is called Wakhan separates Pakistan from Russia to the West lies Iran and in the South is the Arabian Sea.

Area and Population

The total area of Pakistan is 796096 sq.km. and its population is about 210 million accordingly to 2018 census. Pakistan comprises of four provinces, i.e. Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. The total ratio is 2.40

Importance of Location of Pakistan

The location of Pakistan is very important geographically, politically and militarily for the regional security, international trade for Islamic world and big Powers

Natural defence of Mountains

In the North of Pakistan the highest peaks of Himalayas are there which never let anybody to enter into Pakistan. It works like natural barricade. So many passes are situated in the west which let many conquerors to attack on India. This aspect retains the name of entrance for Pakistan into sub continent

Agriculture and Minerals importance

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country. Nature has blessed it with fertile lands. We earn a lot of amount of foreign exchange by importing agricultural products. Agriculture plays key role in industrial development of Pakistan. Further more Pakistan is an important perspective of minerals.

Physical Features

Pakistan is counted in the countries which have prominent position due to its physical features. Pakistan's land is comprised of land, mountains and plateaus. The area of Pakistan provide 80 % of Agriculture products

Baluchistan Plateau

Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan. It is also like Potohar Plateau but it is dry, Nothing grows there except bushes

Thal and Thar Desert

The Thal desert is orchestrated in the central Punjab region of Pakistan. That desert is the third greatest desert in Pakistan. It is a gigantic desert. It covers a normal zone of 20,000 square km, having an outright length from north to South 190 miles, and its most prominent broadness 70 miles.

Upper Plain and Lower Plain of the Indus

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile a number of agriculture crops grow there, it has a number of Canal that supply water to the agricultural lands. This plain is lush green most of this area is in Sindh, it is also fertile A number of agricultural crops grow in it.

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QUESTION 5:

RELATION BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN ?

After Pakistan gained its independence in August 1947, Iran was one of the first countries to recognize its sovereign status.

[1] Shia majority Iran and Sunni majority Pakistan became strained at times due to sectarian tensions, as Pakistani Shi'a Muslims claimed that they were being discriminated against under the Sunni-biased Islamization program being imposed throughout

Pakistan by the military dictatorship government of President Zia-ul-Haq.

[2] Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran and Saudi Arabia (considered the "leading state authority" of Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, respectively) began to use Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war, and Pakistan's support for the Deobandi.

[3] Taliban organization in Afghanistan by the 1990s became a problem for Shi'a Iran, which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan.

After the events of 1979, including the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the revolution in Iran, the situation drastically changed in the region, as well as within Pakistan, which also affected relations between the two countries. Although Iran opposed the Soviet invasion and joined hands with Pakistan to support the Afghan jihad, it always looked askance at the growing influence of Saudi Arabia and the US on Pakistan.

Trade and economic relations between Pakistan and Iran::

Iran is the first nation that recognizes Pakistan globally as a sovereign country in 1947, since then Iran had unique and good relations with Pakistan. Regionally, Iran plays a leading role in international organizations where Pakistan is also an active member like OIC, D-8, ECO, G-24 and G-77.

Since 2016, the President of Iran visited twice to Pakistan and in compliance the Prime Minister of Pakistan also visited Iran to enhance bilateral relations. In these visits, Several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and agreements were signed for promoting bilateral cooperation in economic, technical, cultural and commercial fields. It was decided to increase the bilateral trade to \$ 5 billion over the next five years.

Trade between Pakistan & Iran

The bilateral trade between Pakistan and Iran stood at US \$293.18 million; with the volume of Pakistan's export to Iran US\$ 32.29 and Pakistan's import from Iran is US\$ 260.89 million. This bilateral trade is in favor of Iran and Pakistan's major exports to Iran include paper and paperboard, cereals, textiles, plastic goods, vegetable and fruit. The commodities which Pakistan imports from Iran include electrical machinery, minerals, oil, organic chemicals, iron, and steel.

The high customs duty on textiles and clothing, leather and footwear, fruit and vegetables and rice are the main obstacles in low volume of Pakistan's exports to Iran. Moreover, Iran also maintains a permit system for importers and when the Iranian government wants to restrict imports, it simply stops issuing permits.

The Pakistan-Iran gas pipeline project previously halted due to the economic sanctions on Iran as well as political hurdles between the two neighbors. Iran has already built the pipeline up to the Pakistan-Iran border and now it is time for Pakistan to complete its side of the agreement. The Iran Pakistan pipeline project can be linked with CPEC that would facilitate the transportation of Iranian gas to China through Pakistan, thus making Pakistan a regional hub of trade and energy corridor.

Pakistan and Iran relation today

Recently an improvised explosive device (IED) hit a vehicle of the military personnel in Buleda (district Kech) Balochistan near the Pak-Iran border, killing one major of the Pakistan Army and five soldiers who were returning to their base after conducting a routine patrol in the area. The Balochistan Liberation Army, which has bases on the Iranian soil, claimed responsibility for the attack.

It was in the backdrop of this regrettable incident that COAS Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa called Iran's Chief of Staff of the

Armed Forces, Maj Gen Mohammad Bagheri, to express his concern over the attack by the militants and according to a press release of ISPR both of them resolved to enhance security measures on either side of the border. General Bajwa rightly told General Bagheri that Pakistan had started fencing the border but would require mutual cooperation to ensure border security and to stem smuggling activity which was also used by terrorists and narcotics traffickers to cover their movement.

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