**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**

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**SUBJECT: PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**DEPT: MEDIA STUDIES AND MASS COMMUNICATION**

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**Q1) What is constitution? Also explain 1973 Constitution?**

**ANS) CONSTITUTION:**

Constitution is defined as “ 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.

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.

When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a *written constitution*; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a *codified constitution*. Some constitutions (such as that of the United Kingdom) are un codified, but written in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.

Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from soverign 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.

**CONSTITUTION OF 1973:**

Constitution of 1973 is explained below:

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Presented by the government of ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO, with some additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament of Pakistan on 10 April and officially on 14 August 1973.

**SALIENT FEATURES OF 1973** **CONSTITUTION:**

Following are the salient features of 1973 constitution.

1. **A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION**:

The 1973 constitution is written with 280 articles, 6 schedules, and few amendments. Political usage and traditions are yet to emerge and develop side by side with constitution of Pakistan.

1. **FLEXIBILITY:**

The constitution is neither too rigid nor too flexible. It can be amendment if 2/3 majority of National Assembly approves an amendment in it and when is absent too by senate of actual strength.

1. **REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT:**

According to the constitution Pakistan shall be Islamic Republic. The head of state is elected by Parliament for the tenure of 5 years. He may be re-elected for the other term also.

1. **FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT:**

Pakistan shall be a federation consisting of Provinces SINDH PUNJAB BALUCHISTAN. Powers of federation have been enumerated by Federal legislative Part-1.

1. **PARLIMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:**

The constitution provide parliamentary form of government both in centre and in provinces. PRIME MINISTER and CHIEF MINISTER are responsible for PROVINCIAL and NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES.

1. **BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE**:

The legislature will be Bicameral. The lower house is called National Assembly directly elected by people on basis of one man vote for 5 years. The upper house is called senate elected by provincial assemblies on basis of proportional representation.

1. **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:**

Theconstitution grants and protects fundamental rights of Pakistan. They include the right to life, property, profession liberty to thought of expression, freedom of association religion equality of citizens etc. In case of their violation effected person can go to courts for justice.

1. **PAKISTAN TO BE WELFARE STATE:**

The constitution reflects the spirit of welfare state. It provides that illiteracy should be removed. Education and Economic interest of backward class should be promote. Prostitution gambling and use of alcohol will be banned. No one will be judged on CAST CREED COLOUR. Other basic needs of life like food house cloth will be provided.

1. **INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY:**

Members of judiciary are appointed by President but the powers to remove them from their offices is not given to President.

The constitution also provides independence of judiciary from the Executive.

**Q2) What is culture? Also define types of Culture?**

**ANS) CULTURE:**

Culture is an umbrella term which encompasses the social behavior and norms found in human societies, as well as the knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, customs, capabilities, and habits of the individuals in these groups. A cultural norm codifies acceptable conduct in society; it serves as a guideline for behavior, dress, language, and demeanor in a situation, which serves as a template for expectations in a social group. Accepting only a monoculture in a social group can bear risks, just as a single species can wither in the face of environmental change, for lack of functional responses to the change. Thus in military culture , value is counted a typical behavior for an individual, as are duty, honor, and loyalty to the social group are counted as virtues or functional responses in the continuum conflict. In the practice of religion, analogous attributes can be identified in a social group.

**TYPES OF CULTURE:**

Types of culture are defined below:

1. **LANGUAGE:**

Many languages are spoken in Pakistan which are SINDHI BALUCHI PUNJABI PASHTO SIRAIKI, ENGLISH URDU. URDU is the National Language of Pakistan.

1. **DRESS:**

Dress is important part of culture. Due to western dress code Pakistan’s original dress theme has been disappear. Dress for men is Shalwar Qameez. For women it is Shalwar qameez with duppata.

1. **FESTIVALS:**

Many festivalsare celebrated in Pakistan all the year. EID-UL-AZHA, EID-UL-FITAR, the religious festival celebrated with zeal and zest. BASANT is also an important festival of Punjab.

1. **SPORTS:**

Hockey is the national game of Pakistan. People of Pakistan shows more interest in Cricket, kabadi, Wrestling, and Basketball.

1. **MIXED CULUTRE**:

Pakistan is a country with mixed culture. Islam is the belief of Muslims and the main reason for founding Pakistan. Other religions are Hinduism, Sikhism, Christian etc

**Q3) DISCUSS PAKISTAN AND IRAN RELATIONS?**

**ANS) PAK-IRAN RELATIONS:**

Pakistan shares a border with Iran total length of 959 kilometer.

After Pakistan gained its Independence in August 1947, Iran was one of the first countries to reognize its sovereign status. 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 of President Zia ul haq. Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran and Saudi Arabia (considered the "leading state authority" of Shia and Sunni Muslims, respectively) began to use Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war, and Pakistan's support for the Deobandi Taliban organization in Afghanistan by the 1990s. . Nevertheless, both countries continue to cooperate economically where possible and are forming alliances in a number of areas of mutual interest, such as fighting  along their border combation of Baluchuistan. Iran has also expressed an interest in joining CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC COORPERATION ( CPEC).

Pakistan is one of the only countries where Iran is viewed positively as per the polls conducted by Pew Research Center. Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbor positively.

Since 2000, relations between Iran and Pakistan have begun to normalize, and economic cooperation has strengthened. The September 11 attacks on the United States changed the foreign policy priorities of both Iran and Pakistan. The George bush administration tough stance forced Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf to support Washington's War on terror against the Taliban in Afghanistan, which would end the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan in the U.S led vision. Though Iranian officials welcomed the move and deposition of the Taliban, they soon found themselves encircled by U.S Forces in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the Persian Gulf.

U.S. President Bush's inclusion of the Iran as part of an "axis of evil also led some Iranian officials to presume that Tehran might be next in line for regime change, ending whatever détente had occurred in Iran US  ties under Khatami. Bush's emphasis on transformative diplomacy and democratization accompanied by an aggressive American military campaign worried Iranian leaders further.

**Q4) WRITE DOWN IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN?**

**ANS) IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**

 Hills, mountains, plateaus, canyons, and valleys, as well as shoreline features such as bays, peninsulas, and seas, including submerged features such as mid-ocean ridges, volcanoes, and the great ocean basins.

**HILLS OF PAKISTAN:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **District** | **Province** |
| [Abbottabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbottabad) | [Abbottabad District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbottabad_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Ayubia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayubia) | [Abbottabad District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbottabad_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Behrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Behrain) | [Swat District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swat_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Bhurban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhurban) | [Rawalpindi District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawalpindi_District) | [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_(Pakistan)) |
| [Chitral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chitral) | [Chitral District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chitral_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Fort Munro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Munro) | [Dera Ghazi Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dera_Ghazi_Khan) | [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab) |
| [Galyat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galyat) | [Abbottabad District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbottabad_District) / [Rawalpindi Districts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawalpindi_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) / [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_(Pakistan)) |
| [Gilgit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit) | [Gilgit District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit_District) | [Gilgit–Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit%E2%80%93Baltistan) |
| [Gorakh Hill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorakh_Hill) | [Dadu District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadu_District) | [Sindh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindh) |
| [Hunza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_Valley) | [Hunza District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_District) | [Gilgit–Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit%E2%80%93Baltistan) |
| [Kaghan Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaghan_Valley) | [Mansehra District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mansehra_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Kalam Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalam_Valley) | [Swat District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swat_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Malam Jabba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malam_Jabba) | [Swat District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swat_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Murree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murree) | [Rawalpindi District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawalpindi_District) | [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_(Pakistan)) |
| [Muzaffarabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muzaffarabad) | [Muzaffarabad District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muzaffarabad_District) | [Azad Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir) |
| [Neelum Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neelum_Valley) | [Azad Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir) | [Azad Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir) |
| [Patriata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriata) | [Rawalpindi District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawalpindi_District) | [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_(Pakistan)) |
| [Samana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samana_Range) | [Hangu District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangu_District,_Pakistan) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Skardu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skardu) | [Skardu District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skardu_District) | [Gilgit–Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit%E2%80%93Baltistan) |
| [Shogran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shogran) | [Mansehra District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mansehra_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Thandiani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thandiani) | [Abbottabad District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbottabad_District) | [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa) |
| [Toli Pir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toli_Pir) | [Poonch District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poonch_district,_Pakistan) | [Azad Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir) |
| [Ziarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziarat) | [Ziarat District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziarat_District) | [Balochistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balochistan,_Pakistan) |

**MOUNTAINS OF PAKISTAN:**

Pakistanis home to 108 peaks above 7000 metres . 4555[ and probably as many peaks above 6,000 m. There is no count of the peaks above 5,000 and 4,000 m. Five of the 14 highest independent peaks in the world the 8,000) are in Pakistan (four of which lie in the surroundings of Concordia the confluence of Baltoro Glacier and Godwin Autin. Most of the highest peaks in Pakistan lie in the Karakoram mountain range (which lies almost entirely in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan, and is considered to be a part of the greater Himalayan range) but some peaks above 7,000 m are included in the Himalayan and Hindu Kush ranges. Moreover, Pakistan is home to over 7,000 Glaciers, more than anywhere except the polar regions.

**PLATEAU OF PAKISTAN:**

.  Plateau, tableland in Rawalpindi, Attock, and Jhelum districts, Punjab Province, Pakistan. Lying between the Indus and Jhelum rivers and bounded on the north by the Hazāra Hills and on the south by the Salt Range, its varied landscape is constantly affected by erosion. The Potowar Plateau is one of the most densely populated areas of Pakistan. It contains the ancient city of Rawalpindi and the new national capital, ISLAMABAD, built since 1961. The plateau is the location of Pakistan’s major OIL fields, the first of which were discovered at Khaur (1915) and Dhulian (1935) the Tut field was discovered in 1968, and exploration continued in the area in the 1970. The oil fields are connected by pipeline to the refinery at Rawalpindi.

**Q5) What is economic Instability? Write down sources of Economic Instability in Pakistan?**

**ANS) ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:**

Economic instability involves a shock to the usual workings of the economy. Instability tends to reduce confidence and lead to lower investment, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment. Economic instability can be caused by Changing commodity prices.

**RESONS OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN**:

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 the 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 to 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 very low quality products.

The Pakistani government unveiled its first annual budget for the fiscal year 2019-2020 on June 11 and was only able to pass it on June 28. The considerable delay was due to strong resistance from the opposition in parliament which threatened with protests over perceived economic mismanagement by the government. The economic situation in Pakistan today is indeed worrying. This year's Pakistan Economic Survey, a government-issued report that precedes the annual budget presentation, has painted a dismal picture of the domestic economy. Almost all financial indicators have seen a downward trend. The growth rate fell by almost 50 percent from 6.2 percent to 3.3 percent. It is expected to go down even further to 2.4 percent next year, which will be the Country's lowest in the past 10 years. The Pakistani rupee has lost a fifth of its value against the dollar since the beginning of this fiscal year. Inflation is expected to hover around 13 percent over the next 12 months, reaching a 10-year-high as well. Then there is the issue of the ever-increasing debt, which eats up some 30 percent of the budget every year. Pakistan continues to take out loans to be able to cover repayments of past borrowing. It recently signed yet another deal with the International Monetary Fund IMF for a bailout package worth 6billion. In a televised address after his budget presentation, Prime Minister Imran Khan aanounced the creation of a special commission to investigate why the country has so much debt. But Khan does not need to look any further than the budget unveiled by his own government to see where the problem lies: The country has low sources of revenues and high non-development expenditures, which is a recipe for a financial disaster. For decades, the Pakistani authorities have been unable to establish effective tax collection practices. Currently, only one percent of Pakistanis pay their taxes and the country has one of the lowest tax-to-GDP ratios in the world. Successive governments have avoided imposing stricter controls because they have been staffed by members of the same elites that are actively evading taxes. They are able to do so not only because of government inaction but also because of widespread corruption. In fact, it is cheaper for them to bribe than to pay their dues. Thus, the tax burden in Pakistan falls overwhelmingly on the poor who pay in various indirect ways and who already struggle to make ends meet. Currently, a third of the nation is living below the poverty line. Imran Khan promised to crack down on tax evasion and corruption before coming to power but little has been done so far. He has not introduced any measures to address corruption in the ranks of his own party, for example. Recently it emerged that a minister in Khan's cabinet had evaded paying taxes for years by transferring his luxury properties to one of his employees, but no action has been taken against him so far.Given this selective justice, it is hardly surprising that a recent tax amnesty scheme implemented by the government in which tax debt is forgiven in exchange for a fee failed to kick off.While Khan's government is failing to raise revenue flows it is also failing to cut non-developmental expenditures.The biggest source of such spending after debt-servicing is the military which officially receives around 18 and 23 percent of the budget every year.The funds the military receives from the state budget is in addition to the revenue it gets from its large business operations, which include over 50 commercial entities generating some $1.5bn annually. It just recently moved into the mining and oil and gas exploration sector, some of which was facilatated by Khan's government.So despite being rich itself, the army continues to be a burden on the Pakistani economy and to get preferential treatment. At this point, there are no signs that this would change under the current government. Earlier this month, Khan announced the formation of a new committee called the National Development Council to oversee Pakistan's economic growth strategy. Apart from a number of ministers with relevant portfolios and key government officials, the army chief is also a member of the council, which indicates that the military will continue to be part of any decision-making on the economy in the future. A few days before the annual budget was submitted to Parliament, Imran Khan also annouced that the military was going to take a voluntary budget cut, attributing it specifically to the economic turmoil. However, when the details of the budget were made public, it turned out that the allocation to the army saw an increase of 17.6 percent from last year. As a result, some have speculated that the earlier announcement was just a PR exercise, aimed to fool Pakistan's international creditors, like the IMF, who have urged the government to cut down its non-development expenditures. Despite this persistent pressure from outside entities, defence spending continues to be prioritised. The official justification for this policy is always the perceived threat from neighbouring countries, which in some ways the military itself perpetuates. Both Afghanistan and India are regularly identified as sources of threat to the national security in local mainstream media, yet the fact that militant groups targeting these two countries are allowed to organise on Pakistani territory is often overlooked. Their presence maintains low-intensity conflicts with neighboring countries, which conveniently justifies increased military spending to protect Pakistan from "foreign enemies". Thus Pakistan appears to be stuck in a vicious cycle of accommodating the interests of the army and the powerful economic elites which cripple its economy and force it to continue borrowing from international creditors, sinking further into debt and inching closer to full economic collapse. At Some point, those in power and those who enjoy economic privileges must realize that this status quo is unsustainable. The only way out is to implement a just tax system along with a cut or at least a freeze on the ever-increasing military budget. If Pakistan is to avoid the looming economic disaster, it must revise current spending and prioritise expenditures that will actually generate social and economic development and uplift the poor, not just the civilian and military people.

**THANKYOU**