



PAKISTAN STUDIES

Final Term Paper



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Q1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Ans: A constitution is primarily a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what rights citizens possess. The system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, corporation, or the like, is governed.

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other.

Constitution of 1973

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.

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

Ans: Culture is a complex concept which influences virtually every aspect of our lives – both consciously and subconsciously. On the more visible level, our culture impacts the way we greet each other, the traditions we celebrate and the food we eat. Aspects of culture which are less apparent include our beliefs, values and world views which influence the visible parts of culture (see entry on The Iceberg Model of Culture).

There have been many attempts to define culture. The most common definition describes culture as a system of values and beliefs which we share with others, all of which gives us a sense of belonging or identity. Culture is comprised of elements such as history, religion, language, traditions, values, beliefs and customs. It is instilled early on in life but is constantly evolving. It defines who we are and how we should behave and must be understood before effective communication can occur.

Researchers and writers from different fields have developed various approaches to explain the concept of culture. The following definitions will shed light on some aspects of culture.

Understanding the underlying norms and values of culture is essential if you are doing business with other countries. Cross-cultural training programmes such as Developing Global Competence and Effective Global Leadership will help you understand how the complexity of your own culture and that of your international business counterparts can impact global negotiations, decision-making and business interactions when working across cultures.

Types of culture

Studying culture to understand patterns of human behavior is a big job. While there are unlimited ways that people can express their culture, social scientists have developed two basic categories to define things produced by a society. First is 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 other type of culture is non 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.

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

Ans: A term used to describe the financial system of a nation that displays only minor fluctuations in output growth and exhibits a consistently low inflation rate. Economic stability is usually seen as a desirable state for a developed country that is often encouraged by the policies and actions of its central bank.

As banks increase their lending, it gets easier and cheaper to borrow and debt rises. Bank managers who used to lend money to conservative businesses now start giving credit cards to teenagers. Since every mortgage issued returns to the banks and can be used to fund more mortgages, the banks look for more people to lend to, starting with the 'highest-quality' borrowers, and eventually ending up with 'NINJAs' (No Income, No Job or Assets). Eventually it gets to the point where some people simply can't afford the interest on their debt, and then individuals, households or companies start to default, as happened in sub-prime America in 2007.

This inevitability is referred to as the 'credit cycle' or the 'business cycle' by central bankers and economists, but could just as accurately be called the 'debt cycle':

- increasing debt, then
- too much debt, leading to
- inflation targets breeched as resources in the economy, especially labor, become scarce leading to
- interest rate increases leading to
- greater transfer of wealth to the investment sector as unearned income leading to mortgage defaults, leading to
- asset write-downs by the banks
- reduced lending
- recession

This cycle was at the root of the current recession as in all recessions. If we don't change the system (by stopping banks from creating huge quantities of money as debt) then we can look forward to endless cycles of boom followed by bust.

The current system is inherently unstable and highly pro-cyclical. Pro-cyclicality means that underlying changes in the system are amplified until they get out of control and cause a crash. When banks make loans, they create new money, but the new money then allows them to make more loans. This process continues and means that the banks will never 'run out' of money - they will just keep lending until the debt burden becomes too high, borrowers start to default, and the banks suddenly become insolvent on paper.

This pro-cyclicality and inherent instability is hugely harmful to ordinary workers. The system first creates a boom that pushes up the cost of essentials such as housing and rent, forcing workers to get into ever higher levels of debt. It then causes a crash that throws thousands out of work. Then, as the economy finally starts to recover, employers are slow to hire fearing that they may need to make further redundancies if the recovery turns out to be a false start.

Economic instability in Pakistan

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.

Pakistan's economic woes – dwindling foreign exchange reserves, low exports, high inflation, growing fiscal deficit, and current account deficit – are nothing new, and once again, the country finds itself knocking on the doors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for what will be its 22nd loan. While the exact amount of this package has not been determined, Pakistan already owes the IMF billions from previous programs. Indeed, 30.7 percent of Pakistan's government expenditure is earmarked for debt servicing, which cannot be supported by its decreasing revenues. Already on the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) grey list, and with the current Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI) government enjoying internal institutional consensus on the national agenda, Pakistan must focus its attention on resolving its economic woes before it finds itself on the shores of bankruptcy.

Current State of the Economy

In 2019, Pakistan finds itself facing a dire macroeconomic crisis. It is spending more on imports than it receives on exports, with its current account deficit having risen from \$2.7 billion in 2015 to \$18.2 billion in 2018. The major driver of this rising current account deficit is an expanding trade deficit, which is mostly due to the rising imports under new China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects and low exports in general. The previous government focused more

on import-led growth strategy to finance large scale projects under CPEC. By the end of June 2018, the gross public debt of Pakistan reached USD \$179.8 billion, showing an increase of \$25.2 billion within a year. More than half of this increase in gross public debt was due to an increase in public external debt, which grew by 30.1 percent. In 2018, the depreciation of the Pakistani rupee against the U.S. dollar alone was responsible for an excessive USD \$7.9 billion increase in public external debt.

Conclusion

The coming months are going to be tough for the current government as the rupee is expected to depreciate further, causing inflation to rise. Pakistan's economic crisis cannot be resolved overnight. Support from the IMF and friendly countries like Saudi Arabia, China, and the UAE will only provide some breathing room in the short term to its shattered economy. Promoting manufacturing by creating a more investment-friendly environment, broadening its tax base, and encouraging innovation and modernization in export-led industries are just some of the most urgent measures the government can take to address the growing fiscal and current account deficit. Pakistan must take advantage of this moment of hard-won reprieve by building a truly stable and sustainable economy before it once again finds itself digging its own economic grave – and that of its people

Q4: Write down the important physical features of Pakistan?

Ans: Physically Pakistan is divided into 4 provinces, those are Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

- ✓ Western Mountain Areas: ...
- ✓ Northern Mountain Areas: ...
- ✓ Baluchistan Plateau: ...
- ✓ The Salt Range and Potiphar Plateau: ...
- ✓ Lower Plain of the Indus: ...
- ✓ Upper Plain of River Indus: ...
- ✓ Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan:
- Pakistan is one of those countries have a four season. Hilly areas of Pakistan are actually one of the most beautiful area's in the entire World.
- Pakistan had hot water reservoir. Just because of these Hot Water Reservoir Pakistan had lot of danger. In 1979 Russia was in Afghanistan and they had alliance with India which was not good for Pakistan. Now Pakistani Establishment realized that if Russia Succeed in making custom Government in Afghanistan. Then there is lot of chances that Russia will

occupy Gwadar (water reservoir) for Business Purpose. So Taliban were trained by ISI and they forced Russia to evacuate Afghanistan.

- Pakistan had glaciers, which are one of the major source of Pure water and just of increase of temperature each year this could be very problematic for Pakistan.



- Pakistan had an amazing structure of river which also make Pakistan one of the most beautiful Countries



- Deserts of Pakistan is also most stunning and amazing areas to visit
- Each year different type of car racing occurs there.



- Pakistan had an amazing forest system. Different types of wild animals lived here in Pakistan. Markhor is a national animal of Pakistan. Markhor is a type of Goat who used to live on the steep path of Hilly Area's



- There are hundreds and thousands of places in Pakistan which are one of the most amazing area's in entire world. In which it does include Narran Kaghan, Neelam Valley, Swat, Murree, Kashmir and many more places which have tons of beauty in it.



Q5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans: Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages and spiritual affiliation. Relations between Pakistan and Iran have by and large remained positive. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution of Iran, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the new dispensation. The two countries have supported each other at critical junctures in their history.

Bilateral Political Relations

1. Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positivity and desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relations and desire to re-engage can be measured from the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Javad Zarif was the first foreign dignitary to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan. The

Foreign Minister once again visited on 31 October 2018 and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 December 2018.

2. The Prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani on 21-22 April 2019. The timely and fruitful visit contributed to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of issues in political, economic and security areas. The visit helped in setting a clear policy direction for durable, mutually-beneficial relations with Iran. The key outcomes of the visit include; Signing of Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; opening of new crossing points; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute.
3. Iran has remained strong supporter of the Kashmir cause. It has openly voiced support for the innocent Kashmiris under brutal siege of Indian forces. The Iranian high leadership has also repeatedly given statements in support of people of Kashmir and condemned unjust Indian atrocities. Similarly, Pakistan's support on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Iran despite US' unilateral sanctions has been greatly appreciated in Iran.
4. Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US \$ 392.08 million with \$22.86 million Pakistani exports comprising mainly of rice, meat, paper and paper board, chemicals, textiles, fruit & vegetables; major imports from Iran comprise mainly of iron ore, hide & skins, and chemical products (Pakistani imports US\$ 369.23 million).
5. Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700 kilometer Quetta-Taftan highway, improvement of facilities at border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing points (Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin) and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countries.
6. Pakistan-Iran border has been named "Border of Peace, Friendship and Love" by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.
7. There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran. Moreover, a large number of Zaireen (0.3 million) visit holy places and shrines in Iran, Iraq and Syria via Quetta Taftan border. There is also a work going on to further strengthen the bilateral relations with Iran through promotion of religious tourism by enhancing tourism to historic religious sites in Pakistan including facilitation to Zaireen.