

The Islamia University Bahawalpur

Department of Media Studies

COURSE OUTLINE

SUBJECT: Pakistan Affairs.

Mid Term: Marks 30

1.Purpose & concept of study of Pak Affairs 2.Brief history of Pakistan 3.Good governance issues. 4.Political crises 5. Military interventions 6.Traditional rivalries with neighboring countries 7. Economical condition 8.Issue of Illiteracy 8.Health conditions 9.V slow growth in science & technology sector

Final Term: Marks 50

1.Water Crisis 2.Terrorism 3.Global warming 4.Patience & tolerance issues 5.Political & Military establishment relations 6. Govt Media relations(Balance in Freedom of expression & responsibility issue) 7. Lack of religious sectarian & ethnic harmony 8. Lack of awareness & capacity building in society

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BS 3rd Mid-Term Examination, Subject: Pakistan Affairs, Total Marks:30

OBJECTIVE PART(Marks:10)

Name: _____ Roll No: _____

Q.1(A) Fill in the Blank (05)

1. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a framework of regional _____
2. The dispute of Kashmir is the _____ in Pak-India relations.
3. Present Pak-Afghan Durand Line Border established after the _____ agreement.
4. China is Pakistan's most _____ & _____ friend.
5. According to UN 1949 resolution India is not giving Kashmiris to right of _____

Q.1(B) Please encircle correct choice.(05)

1. Cooperation in energy, agriculture are include in CPEC vision & mission. T / F
2. Tourism, educational linkage, health care are part of CPEC potential. T / F
3. The CPEC can act as a regional institution to boost bilateral relations. T / F
4. At the time of partition about 650 states were given right of self determination. T / F
5. The first war between India & Pakistan was fought in 1948 on Kashmir. T / F

SUBJECTIVE PART.

Q NO.2. Write short answers on the following. (5*2=10)

- 1. Pak-Afghan Contemporary issues.**
- 2. Update of Kashmir Issue.**

LONG QUESTION (10)

- 3. CPEC is a fate changer project. Discuss.**

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BS 3rd : Final Term : Pak Affairs : Total Marks: 50

OBJECTIVE PART

Name: _____ Roll No: _____

Q.1(A). Please encircle correct choice. (10)

1. Pakistan is 6th most populated country in the world. T/F
2. Pakistan is currently at 160th rank in literacy rate in world. T/F
3. Border between Pakistan & Afghanistan is called Durand line. T/F
4. CPEC stands for China Pakistan education cooperation . T/F
5. Clean & Green Pakistan Campaign started by present Govt. T/F
6. First war was fought between Pakistan & India in 1949. T/F
7. Afghanistan voted against Pakistan's admission in UNO. T/F
8. CPEC consists of energy, communication, infrastructure projects . T/F
9. Pakistan bought Gawader Port from Oman. T/F
10. Kartarpur Corridor is opened between Pak- India Punjab. T/F

Q.1(B). Fill in the blanks. (10)

1. _____ is core issue in Pak-India relations.
2. Kargal War was fought between India & Pakistan in _____
3. OIC stands for _____
4. NAB stands for _____
5. CPEC stands for _____
6. Saudi Govt. always helped _____ in financial crisis.
7. Pak Afghan relations are going _____ now a days.
8. Former Pakistani Army Chief _____ is commanding IMAFT.
9. _____ was first nation who develop diplomatic relations with Pakistan.
10. Water crisis may become a disaster for Pakistan in _____

SUBJECTIVE PART

Q.2. Please write down short answers to the following. (2*7=14)

1. Water crisis in Pakistan.
2. Brief note on Pak-Afghan relations.
3. Brief note on Pak India relations.
4. Functions of NAB.
5. Clean & green Pakistan Campaign.
6. CPEC as game changer project.
7. Un-employment issue in Pakistan.

LONG QUESTION

Q.No.3. Write detailed Note on Pak-US relations with updates.(08)

Q.No.4. Discuss Pak-China relations with updates.(08)

Economic

Conditions of Pakistan

- Overview
- Background
- Structure of economy
- Current Economic Conditions

Overview

Pakistan's growth continues to accelerate but **macroeconomic imbalances** are widening. Macroeconomic stability is a major concern for the near-term economic outlook.

Background.

Historically, Pakistan's overall economic output (GDP) has grown every year since an 1800 recession. Despite this record of sustained growth, Pakistan's economy had, until a few years ago, been characterized as unstable and highly vulnerable to external and internal shocks. However, the economy proved to be unexpectedly resilient in the face of multiple adverse events concentrated into a four-year (1998–2002) period —

- the Asian financial crisis;
- The global recession of 2001–2002;
- a severe drought – the worst in Pakistan's history, lasting about four years;
- the post-9/11 military action in neighboring Afghanistan, with a massive influx of refugees from that country.

Reference:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Pakistan#Background

Structure of Economy

Agriculture accounted for about 53% of GDP in 1947. While per-capita agricultural output has grown since then, it has been outpaced by the growth of the non-agricultural sectors, and the share of agriculture has dropped to roughly one-fifth of Pakistan's economy. In recent years, the country has seen rapid growth in industries (such as apparel, textiles, and cement) and services (such as telecommunications, transportation, advertising, and finance).

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Industry

Agriculture

The most important crops are wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and rice, which together account for more than 75% of the value of total crop output. Pakistan's largest food crop is wheat. In 2017, Pakistan produced 26,674,000 tonnes of wheat, more than all of Africa and nearly as much as all of South America, according to the USDA. Pakistan has also cut the use of dangerous pesticides dramatically.

During 2017-18, agriculture sector recorded a remarkable growth of 3.81 percent and surpassed its targeted growth of 3.5 percent and last year's growth of 2.07 percent. All the major crops showed a positive trend in their production except maize. Pakistan top commodities productions are:

Commodity	Value	2016-2017	2017-2018(P)
Wheat	Tonnes	26,674,000	▼ 25,492,000
Cotton	Bales	10,671,000	▲ 11,935,000
Rice	Tonnes	6,849,000	▲ 7,442,000
Sugarcane	Tonnes	75,482,000	▲ 81,102,000
Maize	Tonnes	6,134,000	▼ 5,702,000

Mining

Pakistan is endowed with significant mineral resources and is emerging as a very promising area for prospecting/exploration for mineral deposits. Based on available information, the country's more than 6,00,000 km² of outcrops area demonstrates varied geological potential for metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits. In the wake of 18th amendment to the constitution all the provinces are free to exploit and explore the

mineral resources which are in their jurisdiction. Mining and quarrying contributes 13.19% in industrial sector and its share in GDP is 2.8%. Pakistan mining and quarrying sector grew by 3.04% in 2018 against the negative growth of -0.38% last year

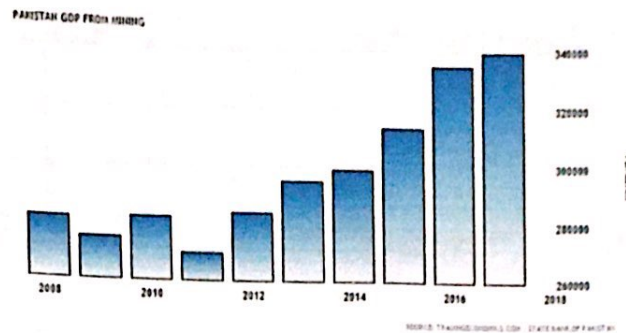


Figure 1 Pakistan GDP from Mining

Industry

Pakistan's industrial sector accounts for about 20.9% of GDP. In 2018 it recorded a growth of 5.80% as compared to the growth of 5.43% last year. Manufacturing is the most vibrant sub sector of the industrial sector having 64.8% contribution in the industrial sector and in GDP it accounts for 13.6%. Manufacturing sub-sector is further divided in three components including large-scale manufacturing (LSM) with the share of 79.6% percent in manufacturing sector, small scale manufacturing share is 13.8 percent in manufacturing sector, while slaughtering contributes 6.5 percent in the manufacturing. Major sectors in industries include cement, fertilizer, edible oil, sugar, steel, tobacco, chemicals, machinery, food processing and medical instruments, primarily surgical. Pakistan is one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of surgical instruments.

Rank	Name	Headquarters	Revenue (Mil. \$)
1.	<u>Pakistan State Oil</u>	<u>Karachi</u>	13,094
2.	<u>Pak-Arab Refinery</u>	<u>Qasba Gujrat</u>	3,000
3.	<u>Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited</u>	<u>Lahore</u>	2,520
4.	<u>Shell Pakistan</u>	<u>Karachi</u>	2,380
5.	<u>Oil and Gas Development Company</u>	<u>Islamabad</u>	2,230

✓ current issues of Pakistan

1. POVERTY:

According to an analysis conducted by the government of Pakistan and published at [hec. Gov .pk](http://hec.gov.pk) (the higher education commission of Pakistan) shows that the poverty has increased roughly from 30% to 40% during the past decade. Consider that if 40% of a country's population is earning their life below the poverty-line in which the people are deprived of basic necessities of life such as clothing, shelter, food, education and medication, such families and their children will be forced to think of their survival only.

2. ILLITERACY :

Literacy is defined as persons aged 15 or above who can "read" and "write". According to this definition, Pakistanis officially reported to have 50% literacy rate. Which means half of its population is illiterate. With such family backgrounds, inflation, poverty and child labor this rate is expected to increase in future. Even for those who are termed as "Literate" are only able to read and write, which in today's technology oriented world is still considered as

illiteracy. Majority of the people forming the top controlling tier is almost unaware of technologies and technical mindset. Thus, causing the country to adopt the new technologies at a snail's speed.)

3. Energy Crisis:

Electricity is the major Problem Pakistan facing today. Electricity in Pakistan is generated, transmitted, distributed and retail supplied by two vertically integrated public sector utilities: Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) for all of Pakistan (except Karachi), and the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) for the City of Karachi and its surrounding areas. There are around 16 independent power producers that contributes significantly in electricity generation in Pakistan.

For years, the matter of balancing Pakistan's supply against the demand for electricity has remained a largely unresolved matter. Pakistan faces a significant challenge in revamping its network responsible for the supply of electricity.

Contrary to Pakistani government and expatriate claims, Pakistan suffers from a massive electricity shortage. Electricity generation in Pakistan has shrunk by 50% in recent years due to an overreliance on hydroelectric power. In 2008, availability of power in Pakistan falls short of the population's needs by 15% Pakistan was hit by its worst power crisis in 2007, after the assassination of Benazir Bhutto and the following riots. Production fell by 6000 Megawatts and massive blackouts followed suit. The blame was laid on the then president, Pervez Musharraf, and was instrumental in his defeat. Load Shedding (deliberate blackouts) and power blackouts have become severe in Pakistan in recent years. The main problem with Pakistan's poor power generation is rising political instability, together with rising demands for power and lack of efficiency.

Installed capacity

Electricity - total installed capacity: 19,505 MW (2007)[12]

Electricity - Sources (2007)

fossil fuel - 12,580 MW - 65% of total

hydro - 6,463 MW - 33% of total

nuclear - 462 MW - 2% of total

Electricity production

Electricity - production: 88.42 TWh (2005)

Electricity - production by source (2003)

fossil fuel: 63.7% of total

hydro: 33.9% of total

nuclear: 2.4% of total

4. Corruption and Political Instability

Pakistan is suffering from a fatal problem known as "Establishment". Every vital department

in Pakistan is controlled by the so called "Establishment". Establishment is a network of key positions in almost all the departments in the country. This network provides support and safe backing to their "touts" to ensure that they remain in control. The roots of this establishment may very well be deep inside underworld and secret agencies of the dominating nations.

It is interesting to note that due to the international interference and manipulation the very same people that we label as corrupt just sometime ago, blame and rebuke, come back to govern us after a couple of years again and people welcome them with open arms. A common English saying goes as "fool me once, shame on you, fool me twice, shame on me".

This is probably also the main reason why the political process in Pakistan is not let to prosper. Soon after its inception the sincere and loyal politicians were removed from the main stream and only dummy agents and rubber stamps are put in place, while all the decisions are made outside the country.

5. INTERNATIONAL INTERFERENCE

India is typically termed as a conventional enemy to Pakistan. As mentioned before the people of Pakistan need to be trained to think positively about their surroundings. We should learn a lesson from US and Canada's cross border collaboration to improve their affairs and provide backing, why can't Pakistan and India enter into such strengthening relationship?

Pakistan can never move forward with its proxy war politics with India and its involvement in the so-called US War on terrorism. It has to strike peace with India and other neighboring countries soon so that it can use its resources for its own people's welfare and focus on its collective objectives.

Pakistan has more potential to be a developed country earlier than India. It has the resources and talent yet it seems to sink lower by the day. India with a billion plus population has a million problems to handle. Yet the focus of India has been right and it shows in its 8% economic growth. Its time Pakistan learns this lesson and corrects its focus.

6. Terrorism:

Terrorism in Pakistan has become a major and highly destructive phenomenon in recent years. The whole world looks at Pakistan, as a land of terrorists. Main reason being an exploitation through the religious leaders and reaction of the military operations both internally as well as externally.

The post-9/11 War on Terrorism in Pakistan has had two principal elements: the government's battle with jihad groups banned after the attacks in New York, and the U.S. pursuit of Al-Qaeda, usually (but not always) in co-operation with Pakistani forces.

In 2004, the Pakistani army launched a pursuit of Al-Qaeda members in the mountainous area of Waziristan on the Afghan border, although sceptics question the sincerity of this pursuit. Clashes there erupted into a low-level conflict with Islamic militants and local tribesmen, sparking the Waziristan War. A short-lived truce known as the Waziristan accord was brokered in September 2006, which indicated Pakistan's reluctance to fight Islamic militia. Terrorist attacks staged in Pakistan have killed over 35,000 people, 5,000 of which are law enforcement personnel, and caused material damage to the Pakistani economy totalling \$67 billion.

8. Overpopulation, Inflation, Unemployment

According to official news Pakistani has an estimated 2% growth rate which for a country of official population of 160 Million turns out to be roughly around 3.2 Million every year. This alarming growth rate is causing immense pressure on head of the families who are to support them.

Given that about 40% of the population is already living under poverty line and 5.6% (official figures) of the population is unemployed, the ever growing population of Pakistan is just adding to the problems of the already under pressure nation.

9. Economy Crisis:

In 1947, Pakistan had 30 million people with per capita income of 100\$. Agriculture accounted for almost 50% of economic output with hardly any manufacturing, as all industries were located in India. Therefore, it was unable to feed 30 million people and was dependent on PL-480 imports from the USA. From thereon, Pakistan has come a long way.

Today with 170 million people, our per capita income in 2008 was 1000\$ which was ten times more. Out of every hundred rupees of our national income, we consume 85 rupees and save only 15 rupees, which means that the amount of money which is available to invest for economic growth and advancement is too little. Because to grow by 6%, you need at least 24-25% investment rate. In 1990, Pakistan's share was 0.2% of the world trade. After 20 years it has come down to 0.12% in a very buoyant world economy.

10. Health Issues:

Pakistan is facing a health crisis with rising rates of heart disease, diabetes, obesity, and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which disproportionately affect poor families, with possible side effects of disability and premature death, and worsening poverty as people pay for medical treatment out of their own pockets.

the World Health Organization (WHO) reported 4 million cases of diarrhea, pneumonia, malaria, and skin conditions that had largely resulted from the flood conditions. Cholera

Unemployment:-

The state of being without any work for an educated person, for earning one's livelihood is meant by unemployment. Economists distinguish between various overlapping types of and theories of unemployment, including cyclical or Keynesian unemployment, frictional unemployment, structural unemployment and classical unemployment. Some additional types of unemployment that are occasionally mentioned are seasonal unemployment, hardcore unemployment, and hidden unemployment.

Effects:-

High and persistent unemployment, in which economic inequality increases, has a negative effect on subsequent long-run economic growth. Unemployment can harm growth not only because it is a waste of resources, but also because it generates redistributive pressures and subsequent distortions, drives people to poverty, constrains liquidity limiting labor mobility, and erodes self-esteem promoting social dislocation, unrest and conflict. 2013 Economics Nobel prize winner Robert J. Shiller said that rising inequality in the United States and elsewhere is the most important problem.

****Costs****

Individual:-

Unemployed individuals are unable to earn money to meet financial obligations. Failure to pay mortgage payments or to pay rent may lead to homelessness through foreclosure or eviction. Across the United States the growing ranks of people made homeless in the foreclosure crisis are generating tent cities.

Unemployment increases susceptibility to cardiovascular disease, somatization, anxiety disorders, depression, and suicide. In addition, unemployed people have higher rates of medication use, poor diet, physician visits, tobacco smoking, alcoholic beverage consumption, drug use, and lower rates of exercise. According to a study published in Social Indicator Research, even those who tend to be optimistic find it difficult to look on the bright side of things when unemployed. Using interviews and data from German participants aged 16 to 94—including individuals coping with the stresses of real life and not just a volunteering student population—the researchers determined that even optimists struggled with being unemployed.

In 1979, Brenner found that for every 10% increase in the number of unemployed there is an increase of 1.2% in total mortality, a 1.7% increase in cardiovascular disease, 1.3% more

cirrhosis cases, 1.7% more suicides, 4.0% more arrests, and 0.8% more assaults reported to the police.

A study by Ruhm, in 2000, on the effect of recessions on health found that several measures of health actually improve during recessions. As for the impact of an economic downturn on crime, during the Great Depression the crime rate did not decrease. The unemployed in the U.S. often use welfare programs such as Food Stamps or accumulating debt because unemployment insurance in the U.S. generally does not replace a majority of the income one received on the job (and one cannot receive such aid indefinitely).

Not everyone suffers equally from unemployment. In a prospective study of 9570 individuals over four years, highly conscientious people suffered more than twice as much if they became unemployed. The authors suggested this may be due to conscientious people making different attributions about why they became unemployed, or through experiencing stronger reactions following failure. There is also possibility of reverse causality from poor health to unemployment.

Some researchers hold that many of the low-income jobs are not really a better option than unemployment with a welfare state (with its unemployment insurance benefits). But since it is difficult or impossible to get unemployment insurance benefits without having worked in the past, these jobs and unemployment are more complementary than they are substitutes. (These jobs are often held short-term, either by students or by those trying to gain experience; turnover in most low-paying jobs is high.)

Another cost for the unemployed is that the combination of unemployment, lack of financial resources, and social responsibilities may push unemployed workers to take jobs that do not fit their skills or allow them to use their talents. Unemployment can cause underemployment, and fear of job loss can spur psychological anxiety. As well as anxiety, it can cause depression, lack of confidence, and huge amounts of stress. This stress is increased when the unemployed are faced with health issues, poverty, and lack of relational support.

Another personal cost of unemployment is its impact on relationships. A 2008 study from Covizzi, which examines the relationship between unemployment and divorce, found that the rate of divorce is greater for couples when one partner is unemployed. However, a more recent

study has found that some couples often stick together in "unhappy" or "unhealthy" marriages when unemployed to buffer financial costs. A 2014 study by Van der Meer found that the stigma that comes from being unemployed affects personal well-being, especially for men, who often feel as though their masculine identities are threatened by unemployment.

Unemployment can also bring personal costs in relation to gender. One study found that women are more likely to experience unemployment than men and that they are less likely to move from temporary positions to permanent positions. Another study on gender and unemployment found that men, however, are more likely to experience greater stress, depression, and adverse effects from unemployment, largely stemming from the perceived threat to their role as breadwinner. This study found that men expect themselves to be viewed as "less manly" after a job loss than they actually are, and as a result they engage in compensating behaviors, such as financial risk-taking and increased assertiveness, because of it.

Costs of unemployment also vary depending on age. The young and the old are the two largest age groups currently experiencing unemployment. A 2007 study from Jacob and Kleinert found that young people (ages 18 to 24) who have fewer resources and limited work experiences are more likely to be unemployed. Other researchers have found that today's high school seniors place a lower value on work than those in the past, and this is likely because they recognize the limited availability of jobs. At the other end of the age spectrum, studies have found that older individuals have more barriers than younger workers to employment, require stronger social networks to acquire work, and are also less likely to move from temporary to permanent positions. Additionally, some older people see age discrimination as the reason they are not getting hired.

Social:-

An economy with high unemployment is not using all of the resources, specifically labour, available to it. Since it is operating below its production possibility frontier, it could have higher output if all the workforce were usefully employed. However, there is a trade-off between economic efficiency and unemployment: if the frictionally unemployed accepted the first job they were offered, they would be likely to be operating at below their skill level, reducing the economy's efficiency.