PAPER: Pakistan Study

Name: Muhammad Jalal khan

Semester: 2nd

Section: A

ID: 16089

Dept: Civil Engineering

DATE: 22. April.2020

Q:1 What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Ans: Introduction: A constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also state the rights of citizens.

Constitution of Pakistan:

In the constitution making processes in the three constituent assemblies of Pakistan (1947-1954, 1955-1956, 1972-1973), producing the 1956 and (current) 1973 constitutions, the Islamic character of the state and federalism were the two vexatious questions that prevented the forging of consensus amongst ethnonational groups on constitutional design of the instruments that have governed the polity thus far.

1973 constitution of Pakistan:

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th Aug 1973. It consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with Objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto’s era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the political parties. However, many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state. The constitution 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability to the country. Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial laws in the country.

The Constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier Constitutions of 1956 and 1962. Its salient features are:

Written Constitution:

 Written document, very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts. Objectives Resolution:

The principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution with introductory that “Islam shall be state religion”

Islamic System:

 The inclusion of Islamic Provisions ensures an Islamic system in the country.

Rigid Constitution:

It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two-third majority of both the Houses is required for this purpose.

Federal system:

A Federal System was introduced with a central and provincial governments.

Form of Government:

 Parliamentary form of Government was introduced.

Bicameral Legislature:

The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two Houses named Senate (63 members) and National Assembly (200 members).

Method of Election:

The members of the National Assembly, the provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people.

Fundamental Rights:

The 1973 Constitution ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

Independence of Judiciary:

The Constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided.

Referendum:

The Constitution of 1973 has authorized the President to hold referendum on any national issue. Similarly the Prime Minister can ask the President to hold referendum on any important national issue.

Conclusion:

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of State Policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitutions,1973 constitution also provide principals for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology.

Q:2 What is the culture and define the type of culture?

Ans:

Definition Of Culture: Culture is a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things. Excellence of taste in the fine arts and humanities, also known as high culture. An integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behaviour. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society.

 Or

Culture is the beliefs, behaviours, objects, and other characteristics shared by groups of people. ... Some cultures place significant value in things such as ceremonial artifacts, jewellery, or even clothing. For example, Christmas trees can be considered ceremonial or cultural objects.

Introduction:

Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology. No human society can exist and develop without its culture. The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only. Animal societies have no culture because they do not have systems of learning and transmitting social experiences. Sociologists are keenly interested in the study of culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it.

TYPES OF CULTURE

• Material Culture

• Non-material Culture

• Real Culture

• Ideal Culture

Material Culture:

From material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, book etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life conformable and safe.

Non-material culture:

In non-material culture we include non-material objects. For example, religion, art, ideas, customs, values system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behaviour and has strong hold on an individual. Both parts are inter-related with each other.

Real Culture:

Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that parts of culture, which the people adopt in their social life, for example. If a person/ says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn’t follow, is not a real one.

Ideal Culture:

The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches etc.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE:

From the definitions it becomes clear that sociologically culture has specific meaning and characteristics. It is the product of human behaviour and gaining knowledge through group. It is a system of learned behaviour and set procedure. Some of the salient characteristics of culture are as under:

• Culture is learned.

• Culture is shared.

• Culture is transmitted.

• Culture is changing.

Culture is learned:

Most of the behaviour is learned in society. This learning might be conscious or unconscious, but no body can deny the process of learning. Culture is something learnt and acquired e.g. wearing clothes or dancing. It is not something natural to the person.

Culture is shared:

All the traits, attitudes, ideas, knowledge and material objects like radio, television and automobiles etc is actually shared by members of society.

Culture is transmitted:

All the culture traits and objects are transmitted among the members of society continually. Most of the cultural traits and material objects are transmitted to the members of the society from their forefathers. We learn new fashion, how to move in society and how to behave in a particular social situation.

Culture is changing:

Culture never remains static but changing. It is changing in every society, but with different speed and causes. It constantly under goes change and adapts itself to the environments.

Q:3 What is economic instability? Also define the source 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.

Pakistan’s economy continued to face challenges.

Fiscal Policy

Monetary Policy

Power Crisis

Law and order situation

Low export and High Import

Lack of tourism Economical Issue in Pakistan

Economical Issues in Pakistan Fiscal Policy

The key objective of Pakistan fiscal policy is sustained economic growth.

Poverty reduced.

The creation of job opportunities.

Investment in physical and human capital.

Low Government Revenue Low Productivity Low Infrastructure Low Investment Formation Low Wage Low Employment Low MotivationLow Consumption Low Profit

Monetary Policy:

Monetary policy will have to play an active role in moving the country towards better economic management.

Foreign reserve currency.

Printing of Rupees is also a problem.

Create inflation.

Economical Issues in Pakistan Power Crisis:

The most significant problem which has effected the growth of state adversely.

Capital flight.

Increasing Unemployment.

Uses of alternative ( solar energy, coal energy, wind energy) which might reduce load.

Economical Issues in Pakistan Law And Order:

Poor economy are always the poor (vicious circle).

Positive relation between crime and major economic variables.

Increase in inflation, poverty, unemployment, and decline in investment.

Modern training may be imparted to police force to combat terrorism.

Economical Issues in Pakistan Low Export And High Import:

Crucial problem is budget deficit, shows that import is more than export. Create gap between import and export deficit.

Restrict import and rely own manufacturing goods.

Reduce gap between import and export.

Economical Issues in Pakistan Lack Of Tourism:

Pakistan is a scenic beauty.

Past years this beauty play important role to increase economy growth. Natural disaster and law and order problem decrease tourism.

Bring foreign currency.

Regain peace, attract the tourist.

Improved economy condition.

Q:4 Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans:

Physical features of Pakistan:

The study of physical map of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has a number of peculiar features.

The major part of our country consists,

North Eastern Mountains

North Western Mountains

Indus Plain

Plateaus

Deserts

North Eastern Mountains:

The highest mountains of the world known as “The Himalayas” Comprising of a series of ranges is situated in the north east of our country.

The siwalik range

The peer pinjal range

Central or great Himalaya

Karakoram range

The Siwalik Range:

These are the line of low altitude hills, situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district.

The Peer Pinjal Range:

These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills.

The Central of great Himalaya:

These mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram range.

The Karakoram range:

The famous Karakoram Range lies to the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area. This range has an average height of about 20000 feet above sea level. The second highest peak of the world and highest peak of Pakistan, Godwin Austin (K-2) year.

North Western Mountains:

The north western ranges of our country are also known as western branches of the Himalayas mountains. These mountains consist of series parallel ranges and are lower in altitude than the northeastern mountains,

The Hindu kush

Koh Safed

Waziristan Hills

The Suleiman Mountain

The Kerther Mountain

The Hindu Kush:

Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu Kush range. The average height of this range is between 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level.

Koh Safed:

South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west.

Wazirstan Hills:

Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude.

The Sulaiman Mountain:

In the south of the Gomal river lies the Sulman mountain. It rims southward for a distance of about 300 miles

The Kerther Mountain:

In the west of lower Indus plain lies a hilly area known as “The Kerther hills”. These hills are not high enough, their average height being about 7000 feet

Indus Plain:

The Indus Plain River Indus is the largest river of our country. This river after originating from northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (China) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan's territory near Gilgit.

The Upper Indus Plain

The Lower Indus Plain

The Indus Delta

The Upper Indus Plain:

From the point of junction eastern tributaries of river Indus is known as the upper Indus Plain . It includes most of the areas of Punjab Province.

The Lower Indus Plain:

Mithankot is known as junction of Indus river and its eastern tributaries. Beyond Mithankot River Indus flows alone and carries not only its own water, but also that of its eastern and western tributaries, while flowing from the Province of Sindh.

The Indus Delta:

The Indus delta begins near Thatta(Sindh) and the river Indus by distributing itself into a number of branches joins with the water of Arabian sea.

Plateaus:

The Salt range The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi tilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south-west to the north of the river Jhelum for some distance before turning north west to cross the Indus near Kalabagh.

Potwar Plateau:

North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwali districts are known as potwar plateau. These areas have also an uneven surface.

The Baluchistan Plateaus: This plateau lies to the west of the Sulaiman and Kirthar mountains. Like potwar plateau, the dry hills run across the plateau from the north east to the south west.

The Deserts:

Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as deserts.

Thal Desert: The area between river Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan district in the Province of Punjab.

Cholistan Desert: The south boarder area of our Bahawalpur divison is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajhistan desert situated adjacent to in India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land.

The Nara And Tharparkar Desert: The southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as Nara desert and border areas of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thar desert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country.

Q:5 Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans: Pakistan-Iran Relations:

Pakistan-Iran Relations Pakistan and Iran are close neighbours, sharing 909 km border in the western side. They are bound together in culture, religion, ethnicity and traditions since many years. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan when it was established in 1947. Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically.

Start Of Relations:

PAK Iran relations started when the Prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949 and as a return shah of Iran visited Pakistan with some cabinet members.

In May 1950, a treaty of friendship was signed by the Prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Shah of Iran and then a Baghdad pact known as CENTO was signed between Turkey, Pakistan, Iran , Iraq and United Kingdom for mutual co-operation and protection, as well as non-intervention in each other's affairs.

Helping each other:

After the joining in R.C.D(Regional Co-operation for development) in 1964, there was a period of wars for Pakistan.

In 1965, In INDO-PAK war, Iran played an important role in Indo- Pakistani war in 1965 and its qualified nurses, medical supplies, and a gift of 5,000 tons of petrol for the war.

Iran was also reported to have purchased 90 Sabre Jet Fighters from West Germany and to have sent them to Pakistan.

During the 1971 war with India, Pakistan received full military and diplomatic support from Iran against India.

Islamic Revolution in Iran:

Pakistan was the first country to recognize the Islamic revolution in Iran after a very difficult decision its government.

Pakistan gave material help and support to Iran during Iraq-Iran war.

The newly elected President Khomeini officially visited to Pakistan in Feb 1986.

President Zia ul Haq rejected Bush Plan that US would help Pakistan train the mujahedin in Baluchistan to destabilize Iran.

Problems in Relations:

During Afghan Soviet war:

Pakistan was a newly US ally and it supported Taliban.

Iran supported Northern alliances under the command of Ahmad Shah Masood. Iran voted against Pakistan resolution in UN.

Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat was assassinated in Lahore along with eight others in 1990.

Shia muslims died in Pakistan in 1990s. Iran deeply concerned

Rehabilitation of Relations:

Iran expressed its support when PM Nawaz Sharif raised his concern about India’s nuclear test.

Iran hailed Pakistan’s nuclear test of May 1998.

Iran’s Foreign Minister, Kamal Kharrazi was the first to congratulate Pakistan on its nuclear achievement.

Pakistan seeks good relation with Iran because it cannot afford enemies on both sides. In order to guarantee the national security, Pakistani officials worked for the rehabilitation of pak-iran relations

ECONOMIC ties with IRAN:

Pakistan and Iran have good economic relations since last few decades.

Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline-talks begins in 1994,

In 2008, Iran agreed to finance an energy project in Pakistan worth 60 million $ with 1000 MW Electricity.

International Freight Rail line worth $20 billion from Islamabad to Istanbul via Tehran agreement signed in2009.

India has IPI deal but Iran and Pakistan signed their first gas pipeline deal in february 2010.

PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE PIPELINE

PIPELINE SPECIFICATIONS & BENEFITS:
The pipeline would be 2,670 km long.

The pipeline has a diameter of 48 inches.

The pipeline will contain $3.2 billion of gas.

It will meet the demand of fuel in indo-pak region.

Less expenditure on the transportation .

Economic ties between the countries will be strengthen.

It might be a strong economic block in the south Asia.

Defence Cooperation:

Defence Cooperation is one of the most important component in Iran- Pakistan relations.

Pakistan-Iran Defence Agreement was signed in july 1989. oIran involved in joint production of Al-Khalid tanks.

There was also the Baghdad pact known as CENTO signed between Pak- iran and others.

Nuclear Relations:

Pak-Iran nuclear relations began during President Zia ul Haq era and continued throughout 1990s.

General Aslam Baig stated in Feb 1990 “ Iran is willing to give, whatever it takes $6 billion, $10 billion. We can sell it to Iran at any price”

Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan accepted in a confession that he gave nuclear designs and technology maps to Iran.

IAEA investigation team found a P2 centrifuge design which was received by Pakistan. Irani officials admitted it in 1998.

Pak-Iran relations nowadays status:

The trade between Pakistan and Iran has been increased upto $1 billion in 2014 which was 500 million dollar in 2005.

Pakistan and Iran are working together for mutual benefits and economic cooperation.

Pakistan and Iran are working together to secure the Taftan border and to vanish smuggling and drugs trafficking along the border.