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QNo1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Answer: Constitution:

A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.

Or

- The basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it.
- A written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization.
- The physical makeup of the individual especially with respect to the health, strength, and appearance of the body.
- The structure, composition, physical makeup, or nature of something.

Explanation of 1973 constitution:

1. Contents
2. State
3. Constitution
4. Historical Background
5. Constitution of 1973
6. Origin
7. Provisions
8. Islamic Provisions
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1. State •

A Set of an Institution Which Is Organized By Political Community Or a Particular Areas Forming Part of A Federal Republic

2. Constitution

Constitution Is A Set Of Fundamental Principles According To Which A Nation, State, Corporation, Or The Like Governed.

3. Historical Background •

Abrogation of 1962 Constitution on 25 March 1969 • Separation of East Pakistan in 1971 • Yahya Khan Resign And Handover Govt. To Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. • Committee for Constitution (17 Oct 1972). • Muhammad Ali Kasuri (Chairman of Committee) Draft Bill Was Signed On 20 Oct 1972. • Introduced In Assembly on 2 Feb 1973

4. Unanimously Passed Bill On 19 April 1973 •

Enforced From 14 August 1973. • Bhutto Took Over As PM. • Ch. Fazal-E-Elahias President of Pakistan. Historical Background

5. Constitution Of 1973 • Origin • Provisions • Islamic Provisions

6. Origin • 1st Constitution as A Served Was 1935- Act. • 1st Constituent Assembly in 1947. • Objective Resolution (12 March 1949). • Constitution of 1956 Enforced On 23 March 1956 by Sikandar Mirza. • Constitution of 1962 Enforced On 23 March 1962 by Ayoub Khan.

7. Provisions • Written Constitution. • Introductory and the Objectives Resolution • Rigid Constitution. • Provisions of Fundamental Rights. • Federal Structure Of State. • Parliamentary Form of Government. • Independent Judiciary

8. Provisions • Direct Method of Election. • Single Citizenship. • National Language. • Rule of Law. • Bi-Cameral Legislature • Provincial Structure • High Treason.

9. Provisions • Referendum. • Principles of Policy. • National Security Council (2002).

10. Islamic Provisions • Sovereignty Belongs to Allah • Name Of State. • State Religion Of Pakistan. • Definition of a Muslim. • The President And The PM Shall Be Muslims. • Proper Organization Of Zakat, Waqf And Mosques Ensured

11. Islamic Provisions • Promotion of Social Justice and Eradication of Social Evils • Islamic Ideology Council. • Unity among Muslim Countries. • Ahmadis A Non-Muslim Minority. • Teachings of Holy Quran. • Islamic Way of Life.

12. Islamic Provisions • Oath To Project And Promote Islamic Ideology • Error Free Publication of Quran. • Welfare State • Protection of Minorities. • Protection of Islamic Values. • Interest Free Banking.

13. Amendment of Constitution • Constitution Can Be Amended Only By 2/3 Majority of Members Of National Assembly. • The Constitution Has Been Amended 21 Times Till Now.

14. Redefine The Boundary Of Pakistan (1st). • Declare The Status Of Ahmadi As Non- Muslim. (2nd). • Relating With Judiciary (3rd, 4th 5th And 6th). • Enable The PM To Obtain A Vote Of The People Of Pakistan (7th) • Changed Pakistan's government from a Parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system by giving the President a number of additional powers.(8th) Amendment Of Constitution

15. To Increase The Power Of President

Relating With Shariah Law But Not Passed. (9th). • Working Days in A Year Of N.A & Senate Were Curtailed From 160 To 130 (10th). • Revision of Women Seats in N.A & P.A (11th). • Constitute Court For Heinous Crimes And Increase The Pay Of Court Judges (12th). Amendment of Constitution.

16.Reduce The Power Of President (13th).

• Disqualification of Member (14th). • To Enforce Shariah (15th). • Quota For Minorities & Civil Rights (16th) • Made Changes Dealing With The Office Of The President And The Reversal Of The Effects Of The Thirteenth Amendment.(17th) Amendment Of Constitution

17.Removed The Power Of President Of Pakistan To Dissolve

The Parliament Unilaterally (18th). • Related To The Appointment Of Chief Justice (19th). • For Free and Fair Elections (20th). • For Military Courts (21st). Amendment of Constitution

18. Strategic Analysis •

Written Constitution. • Better than Other Constitutions. • Flexible. • Contain Fundamental Rights • Support Democracy. • Contain Objective Resolution

19.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.

QNo2: What is culture and define the types of culture?

Answer:

CULTURE

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

Or

The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture. "

There are two types of culture

- **Material culture**
- **Non-Material culture**
- **Material culture**

Definition:

Material culture, physical things produced by a society.

Or

Material culture includes those things which are used 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.

Explanation:

In America, we have a strong material culture based on production of certain items, like cars. America is proud of its car culture. We make cars; we drive cars; we use cars as symbols of our place in society, wealth, or feelings about the environment. Cars, plus the other things that we physically create as Americans, define our 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 instance, macaroni art is a common thing we all did as children. It is something that is common enough to unite us and therefore part of our material culture.

Non-Material culture

Definition:

The intangible things produced by a culture.

Or

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.

Explanation:

In other words, the parts of culture you cannot touch, feel, taste, or hold. Common examples include social roles, ethics, beliefs, or even language. As a culture, Americans believe in equality. But you cannot hold equality, or make it out of macaroni noodles. Equality is something that does not actually exist; it is an idea that a culture produces

about the treatment of people. This is nonmaterial culture, and it is just as big of an influence on our lives as material culture is.

QNo3: What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

Answer: Economic instability:

Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macro economy. An **economy** with fairly constant output growth and low and **stable** inflation would be considered economically stable.

OR

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 (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock).

The sources of economic instability in Pakistan:

Economic instability can be caused by:

Changing commodity prices (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock)

Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07)

Change in confidence levels (e.g. worries after 9/11)

Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crash)

Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)

Causes of Economic Instability

1. Changes in house prices/assets:

A fall in house prices can caused a negative wealth effect – householders see a decline in their net worth, leading to lower confidence and less spending. It can also cause financial losses for banks. For example 2006-10, the US saw its housing bubble burst with a 50% fall in house prices. This caused a rise in delinquencies, negative equity (people lost wealth) and a rise in defaults. As a result, banks started to lose money on failed mortgage payments. In 2007, this caused a fall in bank lending, the credit crisis and the 2008 recession.

2. Fluctuations in Stock Markets:

A big fall in stock markets can trigger falls in consumer confidence, a loss of consumer wealth and lead to a recession. The Wall Street crash of 1929 was a significant cause of the great depression. In 2008, the stock market crash again coincided with the 2008 recession.

However, it is not always the case falling share prices cause instability. The stock market crash of 1987 did not cause an economic downturn. In fact, in the UK it was followed by an unprecedented economic boom. This was partly due to the way the government responded by cutting income tax and cutting interest rates. The falls 2000-2004 also did not cause a recession.

3. Global Credit Markets

The consequence of the mortgage bubble – rise in delinquency. The subprime mortgage problems in the US caused many firms to go insolvent. This cause a big fall in confidence in lending money. This shortage of credit led to a shortage of credit. This caused the problems of northern rock and reduced consumer confidence.

4. Changes in Interest Rates:

Interest rates are used as a tool in controlling inflation. However, they can also have an impact on consumer spending. Sometimes interest rates may have little impact; however, if they coincide with other factors they can cause a much bigger than expected fall in consumer spending. For example, in the UK, many homeowners have a variable mortgage. Therefore a small change in interest rates can have a big effect on disposable income. If an increase in interest rates was combined with another factor such as the slowing down of house price growth it may cause a big fall in spending.

5. Global Factors:

In an era of globalization, there is an increasing interdependence of the world economies. For example, if China's boom was to end, there would be a marked slowdown in global growth. It used to be the case the world was very dependent on the US economy. if the US economy suffered a recession, it would often drag the rest of the world into recession. This was because the US was the world's biggest consumer of imports. However, it is argued that the world is less dependent on the US economy because of the development of new economies like China and India. Nevertheless, global factors are of great importance. When the coronavirus interrupted manufacturing in China in early 2020, this had a knock-on effect for nearly all multinational companies who relied on Chinese manufacturing of parts.

6. Government Debt Crisis:

If markets fear government debt is unsustainable or likely to face liquidity shortages, bonds will be sold. This will tend to push up interest rates on bond yields. This increases government debt interest payments and puts pressure on the government to cut spending and reduce the budget deficit. This can cause a negative spiral of lower growth and lower tax receipts. (Sovereign debt crisis)

7. Black swan events:

Black swan events are unexpected events, which can destabilize the economy. In theory, they have a very low probability, but throughout history, they occur at an unexpected moment. For example, the outbreak of an infectious virus can cause a fall in travel and economic activity. A major terrorist attack or natural disaster can also cause a fall in economic growth.

The 2020 coronavirus is a good example of how a black swan event can cause major instability. The virus led to a sharp fall in travel and quarantines imposed across the world. This disrupts usual economic activity. The virus also causes great uncertainty because the effects are unknown. It led to a major fall in shares, investment and the price of oil.

8. Erratic leadership:

If political leaders are erratic, it can cause instability. For example, President Trump initiated a trade war with China, which caused a decline in global trade.

QNo4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Answer: Physical features of Pakistan:

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

1. **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 Siwalik 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.

2. **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 Sulaiman 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.

Waziristan 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

3. **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.

4. **Plateaus:**

The Salt range The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogitilla 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.

5. **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 MirpurKhas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or TharDesert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country

QNo5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Answer:The relations between Pakistan and Iran:

History:

Pakistan and Iran share strong historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic bonds. The relationship witnessed ups and downs, but despite all that the two countries tried to maintain a smooth path. Soon after Pakistan's independence, Iran was the first country to recognize its independence from the British raj. The diplomatic ties started with the visit of the then PM Liaqat Ali Khan in 1948. The relationship took a good flight with the visit of the Shah of Iran in 1950. Both the countries enjoyed cordial relations until 1996 but then due to divergence of interest in Afghanistan both moved apart. Pakistan was pro-Taliban whereas Iran supported the anti-Taliban alliance (i.e. Northern Alliance). Pakistan's post 9/11 policy had further increased the void. Islamabad's pro-Saudi and West policy added salt to the recipe. Being partner of United States of America in WoT, and under a great American and Saudi Arabia's influence, Pakistan and Iranian relations suffered a lot. The General Zia's regime with a strong pro-Saudis attitude also negatively impacted the two. However, the land connection between the two gave an opportunity to revive the relationship.

Adding Economic dimension:

Being immediate neighbors, Muslim states and once good partners tried to fill-up the gap through non-economic means. However, in the age of development, both the states have to analyse the level of their relations through the lens of economic means as well. As, both the states have huge potential. Both Pakistan and Iran look towards the untapped the economic opportunities in order to have a strong regional bond. In addition, history also witnessed that both the states have extended their support to each other in worst times as well.

With the help of China and smooth development of CPEC, United States' influence in the region could be countered. Convergence of interest in this very case is of utmost importance. The impetus behind the closer relations between the two should be prospered in developed state system.

Pakistan as a growing state needs to meet the energy deficiency, and for that Iran could be a good option, being a neighbor rich in natural resources especially oil and gas is vital for an energy deficient state. On the other hand, Pakistan, a country of 209 million people with a per capita income of \$1,480, is a developing economy with a GDP of \$312.57 billion and an estimated real growth rate of 3.3% (2019). Pakistan has to strengthen its trade relations with Iran and vice versa for a prosper future. To that end, both states have to utilize economic means as well, an element of soft power, to further deepen the economic dependency for development and growth.

Trade Amount US Dollars:

Pakistan Exports to Iran

Rice, Meat, Paper and Paper Board, Chemicals, Textiles, Fruit & Vegetables	22.86
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million

Pakistan Imports from Iran

Iron Ore, Hide & Skins, and Chemical Products	369.23 million
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Total Trade Volume 392.08 million

Other spheres of cooperation:

The people to people contact between the Pakistani and Iranian community is unique. Religion, Sufism, and Persian language all have a deep imprint. The state relations currently are in transformative phase. Positive state attitude tip-offs that both Iran and Pakistan desires to work together for a brighter future. In the recent history, and under the current government of PTI, the relations took a new height. Exchange of high profile visits including Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. JavadZarif (August 2018, October 2018, May 2019) and Pakistan's Foreign Minister (Dec 2018), and Prime Minister Imran Khan(21-22 April 2019) all are a start of new beginning. Moreover, helped enhance mutual understanding on political, economic and security sectors. Strong communication links between the two also facilitated policy formation for a consistent and mutually beneficial diplomatic, political, and trade ties. Pakistan and Iran signed Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; opening of new crossing points, initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute. Pakistan's backing on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Tehran in the face of U.S.'s unilateral sanctions has been a great source of strength and applauded by Iran too.\

Iran's standing in the Middle East:

Iran has a long history and is an important regional player, one of well-known Middle Eastern power bloc. Iran survived and is surviving despite of all the International sanctions. Power politics is not only western dream but is admired by the eastern countries too. Iran has a good regional connection and time and again has played its role in a very smart manner. Its affiliates are everywhere, from Palestine to Iraq and Syria, Afghanistan, & Pakistan.

Since, Iran played a major role in Middle East, a strong Iran is always seen as a challenge not only to the Middle Eastern power machines but also world's superpower U.S. A fragile Iran favors of all those. To this end, even America played its card well and hence tried to put it under pressure.

Iran vs USA:

To this lead, even killing of Quds Force commander Qasem Solemani in January is also a move to further weaken Iran. U.S. instead of acting wisely, start frivolous acts, for instance trade war with China, assassination of Solemani, zero response on Kashmir and Palestine, just to keep itself up.

U.S. was well aware of that in wake of Solemani's murder, Iranians would fight back. Though Iran would not indulge in any straight conflict but proxies. Hence, U.S. tried to influence regional states even Pakistan to be part of its dirty games. Pakistan as already trapped in Afghanistan, and lost so much in terms of human life and economics, doesn't want to support the Big Might this time. Hence, Islamabad refused to be part of a problem that would be a havoc for the regional peace and stability. One reason behind U.S.'s all these efforts is also to disturb China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). CPEC a game changer for the region which is also perceived by the world community is a problem for U.S. China's rise and economic influence in the region is wearisome for U.S.

U.S. wanted to have a permanent presence in Balochistan near Iran, not only to keep an eye on Tehran but also Beijing and Gwadar. The impetus was to destabilize the CPEC progress through its presence there. As, if the conflict erupts and U.S. start operating for Balochistan, there would be no moment and no development and hence will indirectly hinder CPEC.

Pakistan's stance on the emerging conflict:

Pakistan's establishment and political parties were well aware of this odd game and hence were on the same page; therefore sent a straight message to Washington that it will not be part of any ferocious act. Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi conveyed the message that, "Pakistan's soil will not be used against any other state, and nor will Pakistan become a part of this regional conflict and doesn't endorse any unilateral action".

Pakistan's strong position on that fortunately hoarded the region from another Afghanistan to happen. Pakistan is trying to correct its already complex relations with Iran.