

Final Term Assigment

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Q1.What is constitution ?Aslo Expain 1973 constitution ?

Ans: Definition of constitution

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.

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan ,also known as the 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: DEFINITION

A culture is a way of life of a group of people--the behaviors, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next.

Humans acquire culture through the learning processes of enculturation and socialization, which is shown by the diversity of cultures across societies.

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, valor 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 of conflict. In the practice of religion, analogous attributes can be identified in a soc

TYPES OF CULTURE

There are many different kinds of culture, but culture is generally divided into two different types: material culture and non-material culture.

1.MATERIAL CULTURE

Material culture is the aspect of social reality grounded in the objects and architecture that surround people. It includes the usage, consumption, creation, and trade of objects as well as the behaviors, norms, and rituals that the objects create or take part in. Some scholars also include other intangible phenomena that include sound, smell and events, while some even consider language and media as part of it. The term is most commonly used in archaeological and anthropological studies, to define material or artifacts as they are understood in relation to specific cultural and historic contexts, communities, and belief systems. Material cultural can be described as any object that humans use to survive, define social relationships, represent facets of identity, or benefit peoples' state of mind, social, or economic standing.

2.NON-MATERIAL

Thoughts or ideas that make up a culture are called the non-material culture. In contrast to material culture, non-material culture does not include any physical objects or artifacts. Examples of non-material culture include any ideas, beliefs, values, norms that may help shape society.

1.language 2.behavior etc

Q3.what is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in pakistan ?

Ans: DEFINITION

Economic instability can have a number of negative effects on the overall welfare of people and nations by creating an environment in which economic assets lose value and investment is hindered or stopped. This can lead to unemployment, economic recession, or in extreme cases, a societal collapse. When the economy shows signs of instability, consumers and firms become risk-averse. Typically, when people worry about the future, they save a higher % of their income. This higher saving rate can cause a larger fall in output and more instability.

Economic instability in pakistan

Pakistan is experiencing the worst economic crisis and the continuing downturn has worsened in recent years. A sound economy is the backbone of the country for its growth and stability. Pakistan is one of the poorest countries in the world and a substantial number of its citizens live in poverty.

The economic crisis is due to the instability of its governing institution. Policies and priorities do not change on the basis of economic laws, but on the basis of the preferences and interests of its ruling class. Even in matters such as defense, education, health, war on terror, and foreign relations, the ruling class changes the policies according to its self-assumed priorities even betraying its own declared electoral mandate. Pakistan after its independence faced a number of problems related with the lack of infrastructure in almost every sector of the society.

Rather than addressing these issues, the ruling class often used the conditions to enrich itself from the opportunities that were open to it. This caused the country crisis after crisis in economic field. History is full with examples with economic instability and collapse has often to the disintegration of a country. The collapse of the former Soviet Union is a recent example when the once recognized super power disintegrated consequent to its economic chaos and crisis. Pakistan has an internal loan of about 14000 billion rupees and an external loan of about \$60 billion.

Before proceeding further, you must know that where does Pakistan Exist on the World Map. Here's an image brought up from a resource, which states few facts about Pakistan.

Pakistan is located in between four countries and the border of Pakistan touches China, India, Afghanistan, Iran. Tajikistan isn't our direct neighbor but the distance between Pakistan Border and Tajikistan Border isn't much and they are nearly close to each other.

The longest border that is shared by any country with Pakistan is Afghanistan that is 2250 KM

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Q4. 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. It consists of

- The siwalik range
- The peer pinjal range
- Central or great hamaliya
- 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 Mountain

§ 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 it consists of

- The Hindu Kush
- Koh Safed
- Wazirstan Hills
- The Sulaiman Mountain
- The Kerther Mountain

The Indus plain

It consists of

- The Upper Indus Plain
- The Lower Indus Plain
- The Indus Delta

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

Q5. Write down relations between pakistan and iran ?

ANS: RELATIONS PAKISTAN AND IRAN

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as a sovereign state with the Shah of Iran being the first Head of State to visit Pakistan. The relationship between Iran and Pakistan however, changed with the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979.

Post Iran-Revolution saw the emergence of a strong Shia regime based on religion that practically remodeled Iran as an Islamic theocratic republic. 'Designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism in 1984. Despite its pledge to support the stabilization of Iraq, Iran continued to provide lethal support, including weapons, training, funding, and guidance, to Iraqi Shia militant groups targeting U.S. and Iraqi forces, as well as civilians.' (US Department of State Country Report on Terrorism 2011: July 31, 2012)

Before the revolution, relationships between the two dynasties in Iran and Saudi Arab were on an even keel with both countries cooperating on many levels. However, post revolution Iran relationship turned for the worst. Ties between Riyadh and Tehran had a profound impact on the relationship between Islamabad and Tehran owing to Islamabad's closeness with Riyadh.

Emergence of Saudi Arab's support of Wahabiism and efforts at making space in Pakistan and Afghanistan have led to creation of two distinct camps within Islam over the world-both vying for greater leverage. Both Iran and Saudi Arab have supported their groups within Pakistan particularly post 1999.

Increasing costs of petroleum, a direct result of 1973 embargo, led to Arabs refusing to sell to US as a protest against American support towards the Isreal Army. 'The Saudi-based Muslim World League opened offices in every region inhabited by Muslims, and the Saudi ministry of religion

printed and distributed Wahhabi translations of the Quran, Wahhabi doctrinal texts and the writings of modern thinkers whom the Saudis found congenial, such as Sayyids Abul-A'la Maududi and Qutb, to Muslim communities throughout the Middle East, Africa, Indonesia, the United States and Europe. In all these places, they funded the building of Saudi-style mosques with Wahhabi preachers and established madrasas that provided free education for the poor, with, of course, a Wahhabi curriculum.' (New Stateman)

Relationship between Tehran and Islamabad have been rocky- owing to these developments, also the closeness between Nawaz Sharif's family with Saudi Arabia- is viewed by Iran with suspicion. This entire scenario has created a troubled triangle between the three countries. Sharif had emphasized upon maintaining good relationships with Iran among other nations as part of the foreign policy.

Realistically speaking, with a falling graph of Saudi-Iran relationship, Pakistan's closeness to Saudi-Arab, a state of turmoil in Afghanistan, Iran's historical closeness with India, and efforts to have her stakes in Afghanistan if Taliban take a seat, "Mullah Mansour's taxi was obliterated from the sky as he returned to Pakistan from Iran. News reports said he went there for medical treatment, but one expert told The Times that Iran has been quietly helping the Taliban for several years, as a hedge in case the militants regain power in Kabul," (New York Times Editorial May 25, 2016) it has not been a honeymoon between the two neighbors.

Pakistan and Iran have supported different camps post-cold war. The Gulf States along with Pakistan actively supported US and her allies trying to effectively curtail Soviet influence in Central Asia, especially Afghanistan. Selig Harrison, from the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars states, "The CIA made a historic mistake in encouraging Islamic groups from all over the world to come to Afghanistan." The US provided \$3 billion for building up these Islamic groups, and it accepted Pakistan's demand that they should decide how this money should be spent." Iran on the other hand has a history of good relationship with Russia. A country India too is close to.

The biggest challenge to Pakistan is to balance between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Refusal to have boots on ground in Yemen as per Saudi request was a commendable effort in effort to maintain n equilibrium.

However, in 2013, Pakistan joined the international sanctions against Iran under the aegis of its Premier Nawaz Sharif, in direct conflict with his stated foreign policy. In 2015, Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif twice visited Pakistan. The purpose was to set off agreed projects as well as get a head start on other issues of mutual interests ie security, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Pakistan through its offensives via Zarb-e-Azab is focused on dealing with the security position within its borders to be able to help in the take off for CPEC. This project can offer huge transit benefits not only to China but also to Afghanistan, Iran and hopefully India once completed.

With Pakistan being close to US, Saudi Arab and China, her relationship with Russia, Iran and India were on low ebb. This is changing slowly but gradually over time. Relations with Russia are definitely better. This shows a maturity on part of Pakistan's approach towards a radically different relationship with Russia a few decades ago.

With Iran, Pakistan signed nine bilateral cooperation agreements in May 2014 when Nawaz Sharif visited Tehran. These included provisions for countering terrorism and enhancing border security.

Iran must be disturbed by Islamabad's closeness to Riyadh. By the same coin, Islamabad must be perturbed by Tehran's closeness to Delhi. "Because Pakistan thinks that India is using Afghan soil to support the Baluch nationalist insurgency in Pakistan's Baluchistan province and anti-Pakistan Taliban militants in Pakistan's tribal areas, Iranian cooperation with India in Afghanistan could serve as a major irritant in Pakistani-Iranian ties." (An Analysis of emerging Pak-Iran Ties: Norwegian PeaceBuilding Resource Center)

Both Iran and Pakistan need to understand that for a peaceful region, their cooperation and commitment to attain the goal is important. Both need to address the concerns felt by both in all sincerity.