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**FINAL EXAM ASSIGNMENT**

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**SUBJECT: PAKISTAN STUDIES.**

**Q1. What is constitution? Also write about 1973 constitution.**

**Ans. CONSTITUTION:**

**INTRODUCTION:**

* Every state must have a constitution. Without a constitution it is difficult to govern a state, history tells that since the origin of state there had been some kinds of rules and regulations in some form to maintain the order and harmony in the state.
* In every state be it a democratic or despotic it is essential that such rules must be accepted which would decide the role and organization of political institutions in order to save the society from anarchy.
* In modern states these rules find expression in the form of constitution.

**WHAT IS CONSTITUTION?**

* The supreme law of state.
* It is the foundation and source of legal authority underlying the existence of the state.
* It provides the framework for the organization of the state government.
* A constitution is a basic design, which deals with the structure and powers of the government. It also includes rights and duties of citizens.
* Sometimes it is found in an established body of rules maxims, traditions, and practices in accordance with which its government is organized and its power are exercised.
* The term constitution is derived from Latin word constitute which means to establish. The constitution is a basic document of a state.
* It is the fundamental rule of a state which regulates the distribution of powers within organs of government.

**DEFINITIONS:**

‘’ Constitution is a way in which citizens who are component parts of the state are arranged in relation to one another.’’ **(ARISTOTLE)**

‘’ The collection of principal according to which the powers of the government and rights of the government and relations between the two are adjusted.’’ **(WOOSLEY)**

**CHARACTERISTICKS OF CONSTITUTION**:

1. Clarity or definiteness.
2. Brevity (briefness)
3. Comprehensiveness.
4. Flexibility.
5. Fundamental rights.
6. Independence of judiciary.
7. Directive principles of state policy.

**1973 CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN:**

This constitution was created on 20 October 1972 and was ratified on 19th April 1973. The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier constitution of 1956 and 1962.

Its salient features are;

* **WRITTEN CONSTITUTION:**

It is a written document and very comprehensive, consisting 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 government.

* **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:**

It also ensures the fundamental rights of citizens of Pakistan.

* **FORM OF GOVERNMENT:**

Parliamentary form of government was introduced.

* **BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE:**

The *majlis-e-shura* (Parliament) consisted of two houses namely Senate (63 members) and National assembly (200 members).

* **METHOD OF ELECTION:**

The members of the national assembly, the provincial assembly are directly elected by people,

* **INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY:**

This constitution stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary.

* **REFRENDUM:**

It is authorized by the president to hold referendum on any national issue, similarly the prime minister can ask the president to hold referendum on any national issue.

**CONCLUSION:**

The constitution of 1973 enlisted the main principles of state policy. Maximum efforts were made to I prove the character of this constitution .it also provided principles for protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic ideology.

**Q2. WHAT IS CULTURE?WHAT ARE ITS TYPES.**

**ANS. CULTURE:**

**MEANINIG:**

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 culture only. Culture is a very broad that include in itself all our way of life. That include;

* Modes of behavior.
* Our philosophies and ethics.
* Our morals and manners.
* Our customs and traditions.
* Our religion, political, economic and other type of activities.

**DEFINITION:**

‘’Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief , art morals, law customs and habits and any capabilities acquired by man as a member of society.’’ **(Taylor)**

‘’Culture is social heredity which is transmitted from one generation to another with the accumulation of individual experiences.’**’ (Linton)**

**TYPES OF CULTURE:**

* Material culture.
* Non material culture.
* Real culture.
* Ideal culture.

**MATERIAL CULTURE:**

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

**NON MATERIAL CULTURE:**

In non-material culture we in include non-material objects. E.g. religion, art, ideas, customs, value systems, attitude, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behavior 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 real life. E.g. if a person says that he or she is a Muslim, will be when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when does not follow is not the 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 and speeches.

**CULTURE OF PAKISTAN**:  
Pakistan has got its own cultural values. This culture of Pakistan has arrived in sub-continent before the formation of Pakistan.Pakistani culture is very diverse. It includes historical, geographical and ethnic diversity, Pakistan's culture is a melting pot of Indian, Persian, Afghan, Central Asian, South Asian and Western Asian influences. Pakistan came into existence to provide its people with a way of life-based on Islam. The people, customs and traditions commonly follow the one religion. Islam is practiced by almost all Pakistani citizens.

**Q2. WHAT IS ECONOMIC INSTABILLITY?**

**ANS. ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:**

**ECONOMY:**

An economy is an area of the production, distribution and trade, as well as consumption of goods and services by different agents. An economy is a system of making and trading things of value. It is usually divided into goods and services. It assumes that there is medium of exchange, which in the modern world is a system of finance. This makes trade possible. And raise the economy. If the economy of a country is good the country will be successful and well established.

**ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN:**

The economy of Pakistan is the 23rd largest in the world in terms of purchasing power parity, and 42nd largest in terms of nominal gross domestic product. Pakistan consist of a mixed economy. Major decisions are taken by Government and private enterprise, and also economy is exercised by these both sectors. Pakistan economy also depends on its industrialized sector like agriculture, textile etc.

**ECONOMIC INSTABILLITY:**

**DEFINITION:**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.

**NEGATIVE ASPECTS CAUSED BY ECONOMIC INSTABILLITY:**

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. Therefore a country must keep its economy balanced and stable for development.

**EXAMPLE:**

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.

**CAUSES OF INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN:**

As in most developing countries there are many areas of economic management that can be improved in Pakistan as well, the two principal causes of macroeconomic problems have been the imbalance between public sector spending and income, and Pakistan's underdeveloped export base, which makes the country highly vulnerable

The major challenges in achieving economic development are:

**Energy crisis**: The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this curse has wreaked havoc on the overall economy. As admitted by Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly session a few days ago that the power shortfall has exceeded up to 5,000MW. Until energy lingering crisis is not resolved the determined economic development is a far-off dream.

**Terrorism:**It is a huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pakistan. Since 2002 we are a war-torn country. The State Bank of Pakistan report (2016) says that war on terrorism has cost $118 billion. According to Global Terrorism Index (2016), out of 163 countries, Pakistan stands 4th worst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan’s negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

**Wealth Concentration:** In Pakistan wealth is concentered among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to wealth concentration, around 35 percent people spend their lives under poverty line. According to Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016) 39 percent population of Pakistan lives in poverty, which means that 4 out of 10 people in Pakistan live in poverty.

**Corruption:** Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a highly political debate as even the prime ministers of the country are accused of it. The corruption has proven to be a menace for institutions. According to corruption perception index (CPI 2016) out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

**Youth unemployment:** We are blessed in having about 63 percent of youth population. Half of them are unemployed. According to Asian Development Bank (ADB) 50.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above is employed. Of it, the female ratio is very less. The rest are struggling for survival. On an average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million job annually for young people alone.

**Lack in quality education:** Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children in are out of school. More importantly, on grass root level, thousands of schools are lacking very basic facilities such of sanitation, water, electricity, boundary walls etc.

**Poor health facilities:** The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and etc. Due to absence of basic health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births. For every 1,000 babies born, 66 die before their first birthday. In addition, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in Thar.

**Tax evasion:** Regressive tax system collects about 90 percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more. Each year billion rupees are evaded through tax havens established in foreign counties. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan’s economic progress.

**Lack of good governance:** We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

**Q4. WRITE DOWN THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN?**

**ANS. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**

**PHYSICAL FEATURES:**

Physical characteristics are defined as traits or features about something. These are aspects that are visually apparent, knowing nothing else about the things. OR

A natural feature on the surface, such as water, mountains, and deserts.

**PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**

Pakistan is divided into five major regions, the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges and their sub ranges , the Hindu Kush and western mountains, the Baluchistan plateau, the plateau Potohar Plateau, Salt Range, trans-Indus plain, and Sialkot area and the Indus River plain.

The physical features of Pakistan are;

* Western Mountain Areas.
* Northern Mountain Areas.
* Baluchistan Plateau.
* The Salt Range and Potohar Plateau.
* Lower Plain of the Indus.
* Upper Plain of River Indus.
* Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan.

**IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**

Pakistan is a land of plains, mountain ranges, deserts and coastal belt. The country shares its Eastern Border called 'Radcliffe Line' with India. On its Northern side, it has Sino-Pak Border. With the total area of 9, 96096 km square, Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia. The Geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakorum, hindukush, Himalayas ranges in the north. Pakistan is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the northwest and Iran to the west while China borders the country in the northeast. The nation is geopolitically placed within some of the most controversial regional boundaries which share disputes and have many-a-times escalated military tensions between the nations, e.g., that of Kashmir with India and the Durand line with Afghanistan. Its western borders include the Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass that have served as traditional migration routes between Central Eurasia and South Asia. At 881,913 square kilometers (340,509 sq. mi), Pakistan is the 33rd largest country by area.

**Q5. WRITE DOWN ABOUT PAKISTAN AND IRAN RELEATIONSHIP?**

**ANS. RELATION BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN:**

**IRAN:**

Iran also called Persia,and officially the Islamic Republic of iran is a country in western asia.

**PAKISTAN:**

Pakistan also called the Islamic republic of Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947. Pakistan, is a country in South Asia. It is the world's fifth-most populous country.

**RELATION OF PAKISTAN WITH IRAN**:

**Overview of Relations:**

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.

**DETAILS:**

Pakistan and Iran are neighboring countries, sharing 909 km border in western side. 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.

**COUNTRY COMPARISON:**

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|  | **IRAN** | **PAKISTAN** |
| **POPULATION** | 77,356,669 | 180,440,005 |
| **AREA** | 1,648,195 km square | 796,095 km square |
| **CAPITAL** | Tehran | Islamabad |
| **LARGEST CITY** | Tehran | Karachi |
| **GOVERNMENT** | Islamic republic, unitary state, theocratic. | Islamic republic, federal parliamentary. |
| **LANGUAGE** | Persian | Urdu, English. |
| **RELIGION** | Islam | Islam |