

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**Final Term Assignment**

**SEMESTER FALL 2020**

**SUBJECT PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**DEPARTMENT CIVIL ENGINEERING, BUSSINESS, ART &DESIGN,  
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ELECTRICAL**

**TOTAL MARKS 50**

**TIME DURATION 9:00 TO 3:00**

**(With the name of Allah the most merciful and the most beneficent, May Almighty Allah protects us all from the pandemic situation amen.)**

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
<b>Q1.</b>	<b>What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>What is culture and define the types of culture?</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?</b>	<b>10</b>

**Q.1 What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

**Ans. 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.

**OR**

A constitution is primarily a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what rights citizens possess.

**1973 Constitution:-**

The 1973 constitution of Pakistan was adopted on April 12, 1973. This constitution fully represents the ideology and democratic aspiration of the people of Pakistan and constitution is the supreme law of the land and it is considered as an instrument by which a Government can be run. It replaces the basic laws of the state. It decides the attributes of the government and provincial Govt. in constitution is federal cum parliamentary in its characteristics. The constitution of Pakistan is based on principle of tracheotomy of power. It is a social contract which binds people, society and a state to act within the framework of the constitution.

Following are the salient features of the constitution of Pakistan 1973

**Written Constitution**

Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is a written constitution. It comprises of 280 Articles. It also contains 6 schedules, which has been divided into 12 parts.

**Rigid Constitution**

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 is rigid because amendment procedure is not easy. This constitution provides that 2/3 majority of votes of members National Assembly and Senate, and assent of President of Pakistan are necessary for its amendment.

**State Religion**

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 announces that Islam would be state religion.

**National Language and Official Language**

In accordance with Article 251 of the present constitution Urdu has been declared as National Language of Pakistan but the official language is English.

### **Federal Form of Government**

Constitution of Pakistan 1973 provide federal form of government consisting of four provinces of the central government of Pakistan.

### **Parliamentary form of Government**

Parliamentary form of government has been provided for the government in the constitution.

### **Direct Elections**

Constitution of Pakistan 1973 has provided method of direct elections to elect members of National Assembly and Provincial Assembly.

### **Bi-Cameral Legislature**

The Federal Legislature is bi-cameral consisting two houses. Senate (upper house) and National Assembly (lower House).

### **Preamble**

Preamble means an introductory part of statue; it is not the part of the constitution. It is stated in it than sovereignty over entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah.

### **Holding of Referendum**

The president of Pakistan is authorized to order for holding a referendum on any issue of national importance.

### **Single citizenship**

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 provides single citizenship.

### **Independence of Judiciary**

An Independent Judiciary has been provided in 1973 constitution. Judiciary safeguards the fundamental rights of the people of Pakistan.

### **Rights of Minorities**

Rights of Minorities have been protected in the 1973 constitution.

### **High Treason**

The abrogation of the constitution through unconstitutional means is high treason. It cannot be abrogated by the use of force.

### **Final Analysis**

To conclude that the 1973 constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a democratic state, parliamentary with bicameral legislature in its nature. It is the constitution of elected people. All major political parties of Pakistan unanimously accepted it. Minorities also have safeguard and fundamental rights in such constitution.

## **Q.2 What is culture and define the types of culture?**

### **Ans. Culture:-**

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

The Center for Advance Research on Language Acquisition goes a step further, defining culture as shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization. Thus, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group.

"Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things," Cristina De Rossi, an anthropologist at Barnet and Southgate College in London, told Live Science.

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. "It shares its etymology with a number of other words related to actively fostering growth

### **Type of culture:-**

#### **Western culture**

The term "Western culture" has come to define the culture of European countries as well as those that have been heavily influenced by European immigration, such as the United States, according to Khan University. Western culture has its roots in the Classical Period of the Greco-Roman era and the rise of Christianity in the 14th century.

Other drivers of Western culture include Latin, Celtic, Germanic and Hellenic ethnic and linguistic groups. Today, the influences of Western culture can be seen in almost every country in the world.

#### **Eastern culture**

Eastern culture generally refers to the societal norms of countries in Far East Asia (including China, Japan, Vietnam, North Korea and South Korea) and the Indian subcontinent. Like the West, Eastern culture was heavily influenced by religion during its early development, but it was also heavily influenced by the growth and harvesting of rice, according to the book "Pathways to Asian Civilizations: Tracing the Origins and Spread of Rice and Rice Cultures" by Dorian Q. Fuller. In general, in Eastern culture there is less of a distinction between secular society and religious philosophy than there is in the West.

#### **Latin culture**

Many of the Spanish-speaking nations are considered part of the Latin culture, while the geographic region is widespread. Latin America is typically defined as those parts of the Central

America, South America and Mexico where Spanish or Portuguese are the dominant languages. Originally, the term "Latin America" was used by French geographers to differentiate between Anglo and Romance (Latin-based) languages, according to the University of Texas. While Spain and Portugal are on the European continent, they are considered the key influencers of what is known as Latin culture, which denotes people using languages derived from Latin, also known as Romance languages.

### **Middle Eastern culture**

The countries of the Middle East have some but not all things in common. This is not a surprise, since the area consists of approximately 20 countries, according to PBS. The Arabic language is one thing that is common throughout the region; however, the wide variety of dialect can sometimes make communication difficult. Religion is another cultural area that the countries of the Middle East have in common. The Middle East is the birthplace of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

### **African culture**

The continent of Africa is essential to all cultures. Human life originated on this continent and began to migrate to other areas of the world around 60,000 years ago, according to the Natural History Museum in London. Other researchers, like those from Estonian Biocentre in Tartu, believe that the first migration may have been much earlier, as early as 120,000 years ago. Researchers come to these conclusions by studying human genomes from various cultures to trace their DNA to common ancestors. Fossil records also factor into some of these theories.

Africa is home to a number of tribes, ethnic and social groups. One of the key features of this culture is the large number of ethnic groups throughout the 54 countries on the continent. Nigeria alone has more than 300 tribes, for example.

Currently, Africa is divided into two cultural groups: North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. This is because Northwest Africa has strong ties to Middle East, while Sub-Saharan Africa shares historical, physical and social characteristics that are very different from North Africa, according to the University of Colorado. The harsh environment has been a large factor in the development of Sub-Saharan Africa culture, as there are a number of languages, cuisines, art and musical styles that have sprung up among the far-flung populations.

### **Constant change**

No matter what culture a people are a part of, one thing is for certain, it will change. "Culture appears to have become key in our interconnected world, which is made up of so many ethnically diverse societies, but also riddled by conflicts associated with religion, ethnicity, ethical beliefs, and, essentially, the elements which make up culture," De Rossi said. "But culture is no longer fixed, if it ever was. It is essentially fluid and constantly in motion." This makes it so that it is difficult to define any culture in only one way.

While change is inevitable, the past should also be respected and preserved. The United Nations has created a group called The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to identify cultural and natural heritage and to conserve and protect it. Monuments,

building and sites are covered by the group's protection, according to the international treaty, the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. This treaty was adopted by UNESCO in 1972.

### **Q3. What is economic instability? Also define the sources 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.

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)

#### **The sources of economic instability in Pakistan:-**

Pakistan's economic woes are broad and varied. Its economic policy has always been inconsistent. The economic engine churns on with varying results, but nothing seems to signal a stable and long term-approach to the chronic economic problems the country faces.

The large scale manufacturing sector, for most of the time, has shown negative growth. The agriculture sector – the so-called backbone of Pakistan's economy – has more or less been on a decline. This leads to the issue of deteriorating exports and current account deficit. No wonder that Pakistan's government's entire machinery is running on borrowed money. As of September 2019, Pakistan's total debt and liability had soared to PKR 41.5 trillion.

Unfair business practices the problem with our economic doctors is that they stress upon growth, without getting rid of inefficiencies embedded in the system, with no regard for establishing a culture of research and development.

, tax evasion and preferential access to power are some of the major inefficiencies blighting the economic system, which has been deliberately created by the moneyed elite, to keep a big chunk of Pakistan's population out of the prosperity loop. Add to this the climate of dwindling investment because of religious extremism breeding intolerance and

violence. This makes the economic system jump-started every four years from the IMF released funds or from monies secured from friendly countries. In corollary, therefore, the country is trapped in low production and skewed investment climate.

Over the years, different guidelines have been handed out to rescue Pakistan's economy from its shambolic state. But in the absence of strategic and methodical thinking for the identification of the economic mix that best fits Pakistan's situation, all the guidelines have proved mere fancy talks. The structural changes being carried out in the taxation and the overall financial system may reduce redundancy and slippages, but it cannot put Pakistan's economy on the road to productivity unless correct actions are taken. Among all the correct actions, three, the experts believe can be a catalyst for change. One, to spur entrepreneurship. Two, to liberalize trade. Three, to equip citizens with skills they need to compete in the global market.

This lack of wisdom in spending on SME also resulted in poor planning for infrastructure development. In contrast, making inexpensive the cost of doing business and creating an enabling environment where a taxation regime facilitates rather than obstructs exports should be one of the top priorities at the present.

Having almost assumed the status of a Messiah, all our bets are now on the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), to bring us the long-cherished economic boost. But the economics' experts believe that because of the inability of the government's financial gurus to yield best deals, the benefit of the corridor may tilt in favor of China.

Pakistan has been losing markets on factors such as the high cost of production and exporting low-value-added products. A virtual absence to the adherence of quality has deprived Pakistan of its long-held grip on the Basmati Rice market, now ruled by India.

This brings us to the third action required to correct the course of Pakistan's economy – equip citizens with skills they need to compete on the global market. According to UNICEF's report "Developing Skills in Youth to Succeed in an Evolving South Asian Economy: A case of Pakistan," Pakistan's labor market is bested with a number of challenges that have caught it into a skill trap. Employers are forced to settle for the low-skilled workforce because of a strong disconnect between the demand for a specific skill and its supply. This disconnect is the result of disengagement between industries and academia. Complaints have been launched on outdated and irrelevant curricula being taught in vocational institutes and even in universities.

For the economy to respond it is essential to remove these institutional inefficiencies along with establishing a culture of research and development. The policy makers need to think outside the box for the long accrued economic troubles. The significant step in this regard would be to improve governance and lessen regulations – which does not require any money – allowing merit and accountability to move the economy forward in a sustainable manner.

## **Q4. Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

### **Ans. Physical features of Pakistan:-**

Physical features of Pakistan are very different at different areas. There are high mountains which are covered with snow throughout the year. In some parts of the Punjab and Sindh there are deserts. Some areas are very hot and some other areas are very cold.

Physical features of Pakistan can be divided into 7 different parts...

#### **1) Northern Mountainous Region.**

This area is situated in the northern area of Pakistan. It has beautiful and very high mountains, the world's second highest peak. K2, is situated in this region. Shahrah-e- Qaraqoram lies in this difficult mountainous area which links China with Pakistan.

#### **2) Western Mountainous Region**

This area is situated in the western area of Pakistan. These mountains and hills are not very green. These are mostly dry hills. Only bushes grow there. People graze sheep's and goats there.

#### **3) Salt Range and Potohar Plateau**

It is situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. The area is not very high like mountains. It has the world's largest salt mines. Khewra is one of the town famous for salt mines.

#### **4) Baluchistan Plateau**

Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan. It is also like Potohar Plateau but it is dry. Nothing grows there except bushes.

#### **5) Upper Plain of the Indus**

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow there. It has a number of canal that supply water to the agricultural lands. This plane is lush green.

#### **6) Lower Plane of the Indus**

Most of this area is in Sindh. It is also very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow in it.

#### **7) Coastal Area of Sindh and Baluchistan**

Pakistan have Arabian Sea in his south. A long sea shore in Sindh and Baluchistan. Karachi our biggest city and port lies on the coast of the Arabian Sea. A large number of fish is caught at the coast of Sindh and Baluchistan

### **Importance of Physical features of Pakistan:-**

Physical attributes of a state bring it both, some opportunities to avail and some risks to evade. Pakistan availed the opportunities from its geography but could escape the risks it posed. When a state learns how to exploit its geography to the best of its political and strategic interests the



study which comes in shape is called geostrategic and geopolitics. Pakistan's geography where brought the country countless material benefits there its unwise exploitation also invited the chaos in the region. Being the gateway to Central Asia and a suitable route of access of World Powers into land-locked Afghanistan, the geography of Pakistan suffered from the side effects of the 'New Great Game' and the 'Global War on Terrorism'. But things are in transformation today. The Northern border with China where gets ready to bring billion dollars investment in the wake of CPEC there the Western border with Afghanistan is seeking TAPI Gas Pipeline. Similarly, the South Western boundary with Iran will sooner or later be flexible for Pak-Iran Gas Pipeline. Pakistan's newly functional port of Gwadar and the strategic importance it has concerning its proximity to the Gulf States are some new aspects of Pakistan's geographical importance. We shall evaluate all these aspects in this article after going through a brief description of country's geography.

### **Geography 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. Its Western fronts include the boundaries of 'Durand Line' with Afghanistan and 'Gold Smith Line' with Iran. The Arabian Sea has limited the South of the country. With the total area of 9, 96096 km square, Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia.

## **Q.5 Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

### **Ans. Relations between Pakistan and Iran:-**

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. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution of Iran, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the new dispensation. The two countries have supported each other at critical junctures in their history.

### **Bilateral Political Relations**

Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positivity and desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relations and desire to re-engage can be measured from the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Javad Zarif was the first foreign dignitary to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan. The Foreign Minister once again visited on 31 October 2018 and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 December 2018.

The Prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani on 21-22 April 2019. The timely and fruitful visit contributed to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of issues in political, economic and security areas. The visit helped in setting a clear policy direction for durable, mutually-beneficial relations with Iran. The key outcomes of the visit include; Signing of Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; opening of new crossing points; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute.

Iran has remained strong supporter of the Kashmir cause. It has openly voiced support for the innocent Kashmiris under brutal siege of Indian forces. The Iranian high leadership has also repeatedly given statements in support of people of Kashmir and condemned unjust Indian atrocities. Similarly, Pakistan's support on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Iran despite US' unilateral sanctions has been greatly appreciated in Iran.

Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US \$ 392.08 million with \$22.86 million Pakistani exports comprising mainly of rice, meat, paper and paper board, chemicals, textiles, fruit & vegetables; major imports from Iran comprise mainly of iron ore, hide & skins, and chemical products (Pakistani imports US\$ 369.23 million).

Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700 kilometer Quetta-Taftan highway, improvement of facilities at border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing points (Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin) and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countries.

Pakistan-Iran border has been named "**Border of Peace, Friendship and Love**" by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.

There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran. Moreover, a large number of Zaireen (0.3 million) visit holy places and shrines in Iran, Iraq and Syria via Quetta Taftan border. There is also a work going on to further strengthen the bilateral relations with Iran through promotion of religious tourism by enhancing tourism to historic religious sites in Pakistan including facilitation to Zaireen.