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**Q1. What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

**Ans:**

* **Constitution:**

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution. Some constitutions (such as that of the United Kingdom) are uncodified, but written in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.

Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from sovereign countries to companies and unincorporated associations. A treaty which establishes an international organization is also its constitution, in that it would define how that organization is constituted. Within states, a constitution defines the principles upon which the state is based, the procedure in which laws are made and by whom. Some constitutions, especially codified constitutions, also act as limiters of state power, by establishing lines which a state's rulers cannot cross, such as fundamental rights.

* **1973 Constitution:**

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 Zulfiqar 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.

* **Origins and historical background:**

The Constitution of Pakistan is yet to be framed by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today these are as applicable in actual life as these were 1300 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught equality of man, justice and fair play to everybody. We are the inheritors of these glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan.

Pakistan was founded in 1947 as a Dominion (an independent realm or kingdom) within the British Commonwealth. The same was true in independent India. During its first few years of existence the British monarch was also Pakistan's head of state, as is still the case in Canada, Australia etc. Before writing a constitution, a Constituent Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution, on the insistence of the ulama and Jamaat-e-Islami, in March 1949 to define the basic directive principles of the new state and to declare state recognition of the sovereignty of Allah over the universe. The Objectives Resolution affirmed the role of democracy and contained religious provisions to enable society to adhere to the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. The Objectives Resolution has henceforth been inserted as a preamble into each of Pakistan's subsequent constitutions.

The country became a republic when its first constitution was approved in 1956 but this was abrogated in 1958 after a military Coup d'état. Pakistan's second constitution was approved in 1962. It granted executive power to the president and abolished the office of the prime minister. It also institutionalized the intervention of military in politics by providing that for twenty years, the president or the defense minister must be a person who had held a rank not lower than that of lieutenant-general in the army. The 1962 constitution was suspended in 1969 and abrogated in 1972.

The 1973 constitution was the first in Pakistan to be framed by elected representatives. Unlike the 1962 constitution it gave Pakistan a parliamentary democracy with executive power concentrated in the office of the prime minister, and the formal head of state—the president—limited to acting on the advice of the prime minister.

The Constitution states that all laws are to conform with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Quran and Sunnah. The 1973 Constitution also created certain institutions such as the Shariat Court and the Council of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islam.

After another coup d'état in 1977, the constitution was held in abeyance until it was "restored" in 1985 but with an amendment (the Eighth) shifting power from the parliament and Prime Minister to the president. Another Amendment (Seventeenth) in 2004 continued this shift, but in 2010, the Eighteenth amendment reduced presidential powers, returning the government to a parliamentary republic.

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**Q2. What is culture and define the types of culture?**

**Ans:**

**Culture**

If I asked you to describe American culture, what would you say? You might mention some favorite activities: baseball, for example. Maybe you would discuss our shared values about the government, equality, and democracy. Or, perhaps you'd talk about hot dogs, soda, and t-shirts that say 'I heart New York'. These are all aspects of American culture. Culture is the set of patterns of human activity within a society or social group. Culture is how we act, think, and behave based on the shared values of our society. It is how we understand symbols, from language to hand gestures. It is everywhere, and we continually develop and define our culture on a daily basis.

**Types of Culture**

Studying culture is a big job. Social scientists, like anthropologists and sociologists, study culture to understand patterns of human behavior. While there are unlimited ways that people can express their culture, social scientists have developed two fundamental categories to define things produced by a society. First is material culture. Material culture is physical things that are created by a society.

* 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.
* The other category is nonmaterial culture, or the intangible things produced by a culture. 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.

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**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.

**Causes of economic instability in Pakistan:**

One of the mainstays of any country around the world for economic development is its existing reserves of the natural resources and assets base. Pakistan has plenty of natural resources such as large reserves of oil and gas, great quantity of copper and ore deposits, in addition huge coal and salt pits, and gemstones. Likewise, it possesses sound manufacturing industries of textiles and clothing, steel fabricating, cotton ginning factories, sugarcane mills, sports goods and leather manufacturing etc.

Apart from these mineral resources and industries, Pakistan also has vast tracts of agriculture land. Out of total geographical area, about 27 percent is cultivated, and of this, 80 percent is irrigated. Pakistan has one of the most developed irrigation systems in the world, i.e. Indus Basin Irrigation System. We have rivers and sea. We have harbors to export and import goods. We are blessed with four seasons and a fit tropical weather in terms of farming and agriculture.

There is no doubt that Pakistan is a resource-rich country and possesses mineral fuels, manufactured goods and beverage and tobacco (13%). Moreover, the other resources include: food and live animals (11%), crude materials (11%), chemicals (11%), machinery (8%) and miscellaneous articles (8%). In addition, we have 175 billion tons of coal reserve. It is up to 618 billion barrels of crude oil. The natural gas reserves are also in abundance, it’s about 885.3 billion cubic meters.

Despite being blessed with fertile agriculture land, abundance of minerals and sound industrial base, our economic development is not progressing as it should.

**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.

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

**Ans:**

**Geo physical importance of Pakistan:**

**1.** Map of Pakistan.

**2.** PAKISTAN AND GEOGRAPHY:

Pakistan was comprised of two wings when it came into existence on August 14, 1947. East Pakistan separated in 1971. Post-1971 or present-day Pakistan is located in the Northwestern part of South Asian Sub-continent. It has maintained its distinctiveness in the Sub-continent. Indus Valley Civilization is as old as 2500-1600 BC. The archeological heritage of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are clear evidence of this fact. Arians first came to this land followed by Islam and Muslims from Central Asia and Afghanistan. Muslim rule continued about one thousand years then, the downfall of Muslim empire paved the way for British Rule, which ended with the formation of two independent states of India and Pakistan.

**3.** The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing. Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north. Area Total:310,403 square miles (7,96,095 square Km approx.) North and West including mountainous land (468,000 square.km) Level plain (3,28,000 square km) Land boundaries: total: 6,774 km (approx.) Border countries: o Afghanistan (2,640 km…. Durand Line of China (Common border of 500 Km) of India (2,912 Km) o Iran (909 Km) LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN

**4.**  POPULATION: The population of the country is a double-faced phenomenon are a vital factor in the development process on one hand while rapid population growth can impede development on the other. Two aspects of population:

**(A) Quantitative population.**

**(B) Qualitative population.**

* QUANTATITIVE POPULATION: the quantitative aspects of population include statistics of total population, density of population, birth and death rates and migration.
* QUALITATIVE POPULATION: The qualitative aspects refer to the ability and capability of the people.

**5.** Cont.TOTAL POPULATION:170 million (approx.) NATIONALITY: Pakistani ETHNIC GROUPS: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baloch, Muhajir etc. RELIGIONS: Muslim 97%(Sunni 77%, Shi’s 20%), Christian, Hindu and others 3% LANGUAGE: Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Saraiki 10 %; Pashtu 8%, Urdu (National) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2% Brahui 1%, English (official), Burushaski and others 8% LITERACY RATE: age 15 and over can read and write TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION: 48.7% (approx.). MALE: 61.7% & FEMALE: 35.2%, (approx.).

**6.** PUNJAB is the most populous province with the population density of 333.5persons per sq. Km KPK 253.6 persons per sq. Km SINDH 212.8 person per sq. Km. BALUCHASTAN has the least population density where only 18.8 persons live in a sq. Km.

**7.** MOST URBAN AREAS ISLAMABAD SINDH PUNJAB BALUCHISTAN KPK LAHORE &KARACHI are the thickly populated areas of Pakistan

**8.** CLIMATE & WEATHER OF PAKISTAN PUNJAB & SINDH are very hot in summer and winters are pleasant. CLIMATE DEVISIONS OF PAKISTAN ARE: 1. HIGHLAND: Northern areas (cold winters, mild summers and rainfall in all seasons) 2. LOWLAND: Punjab (cool winters, hot summers, monsoon rainfall) Coastal: Makran and Surrounding areas (mild winters and warm summers. Arid: Desert areas (Mild winter, hot summers and extreme aridity)

**9.** LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN CURRENT ENVIRENOMENTAL ISSUES: 1. Water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff. 2. Limited natural fresh water resources; a majority of the population does not have access to portable water. 3. Deforestation. 4. Soil erosion. 5. Desertification.

**10.** Cont. NATURAL HAZARDS: 1. Frequent Earthquakes, 2. Occasionally severe especially in north and west; 3. Flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July to August)

**11.** LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT COUNTARY NAME: Islamic Republic of Pakistan GOVERNMENT TYPE: Federal Republic ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Four provinces, one capital territory, Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Federally Administrated Northern Areas, the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir.

**12.** LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN Pillars of the Government System Legislation, Administration, Judiciary Defense, Media. Political Pressure groups: military, ulema, landowners, industrialists and small merchants also influential

**13.** LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN EXPORT COMMODITIES: garments, bed linen, cotton cloth and yarn, rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, carpets and rugs IMPORT COMMODITIES: petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea.

**14.** AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN About 57% of Pakistan's total land area is under cultivation and is watered by one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. The most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, corn, pulses, oil seeds, barley, fruits and vegetables.

**15.** 50 percent of population is directly engaged in farming or agricultural-based activities. Share of agriculture to GDP is 26 percent. In Punjab and Sindh plains are very large. There are irrigated farmlands. Two major crops are yielded in a year

* **(a) RABI:** Sown in October-November and produce are obtained in April-May. Important produces are Wheat, Gram, Oil seeds.
* **(b) KHARIF:** Sown in May-June and produce is obtained in October-November. Important crops are Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton etc. MAIN CROPS: Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Gram, Maize, Mustard, Tobacco, Oil seeds, Fruits and vegetables. Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.

**16.** There are number of problems in our agriculture system, for instance:

* OUTDATED MODES OF CULTIVATION, which cause low per acre yield.
* WATER LOGGING AND SALINITY. Attention is being given to these since mid 1960.
* CROP DISEASES are big problem. Technical support is being provided by Department of Agricultural. It helped to overcome the problem. Our inputs have problem of quality, which cause low prices in market. Other handicaps are low quality seeds, costly fertilizers, non-availability of electricity or oil for tube well etc.
* WATER RELATED PROBLEM, sometimes it is too little, but sometimes it is too much. Cleaning of Canals is also necessary to provide water at the end of canal.
* Credit facilities are also problematic.
* ACCESS TO MARKET is difficult. Availability of reasonable price should be ensured for the welfare of the farmers and high yield of crop.

**17.** AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS: Research is done for the development of high yield seeds giving better output. INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE is being provided to the common farmer to enjoy the fruits of the advance research in the field of agriculture. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION is developed in various parts of Pakistan especially in Faisalabad and Jamshoro. Emphasis is laid on modern technology in practical field. COMMUNICATION and transportation facilities are increased. GOVERNMENT ensures the payment to the farmers for their produce immediately.

**18.** FISHING IN PAKISTAN Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy of Pakistan. With a coastline of about 1046 km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earnings.

**19.** FORESTORY IN PAKISTAN About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests. The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, wood for domestic use, paper, fuel wood, rubber, medicine as well as used for purposes of wildlife conservation and tourism.

**20.** MINING IN PAKISTAN The Salt Range in the Pot war Plateau has large deposits of rock salt. Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of gypsum, limestone, chromates, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay, silica sand.

**21.** CONCLUSION The geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram range in the north.

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**Q5. Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**Ans:**

**Establishment of Bittersweet Relations:**

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 Woot, 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 analyze 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.

**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.

**Domestic issues:**

Another factor to understand here is that Iran experienced lowest voter turnout since the Iranian revolution of 1979. Less than half of the total voters is said to have voted in the recent elections. It is said that some people didn’t participate because of the economic situation. The most important reason for those people is the sanctions by the USA and so they have become hopeless as of anything can be changed. However, the good news is that if the new representatives would do anything against the illegal sanctions, the domestic situation can be changed in favor of the government. It has been said that people have shown dissatisfaction over the clerical rule particularly after the Ukrainian plane massacre. If conservative proceed with narrower scope to function there is likely a chance that they can face fallout of the mass protests leading to the worsening of the situation for Iran.

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