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### **QUESTION NUMBER-1**

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

**ANSWER:**

**CONSTITUTION:**

Constitution is the set of law and principals that determines the nature, functions and limits of the government and other institutions.

**GENERAL FEATURES:**

Generally, every modern written constitution confers specific powers on an organization or institutional entity, established upon the primary condition that it abides by the constitution's limitations. According to Scott Gordon, a political organization is constitutional to the extent that it "contains institutionalized mechanisms of power control for the protection of the interests and liberties of the citizenry, including those that may be in the minority.

**WHAT DOES A CONSTITUTION TYPICALLY CONTAINS:**

Divisions: Most constitutions are divided and sub-divided into parts that may variously be known as titles, chapters, articles, sections, paragraphs or clauses.

Arrangement: Constitutions vary in the arrangement of their provisions, although it is now usual for principles and rights provisions to be placed in a separate section near the beginning of the text, for the main institutional provisions to be grouped in the middle of the text, and for independent institutions, miscellaneous provisions and amendments to be placed near the end of the text. The layout of a typical constitution might resemble the following:

- 1 Preamble: a statement of the overarching motives and goals of the constitution-making exercise, sometimes referring to important historical events, national identity or values.
- 2- Preliminaries: a declaration of sovereignty or of basic principles of government; the name and territory of the state; citizenship and franchise; state ideology, values or objectives.
- 3-Fundamental rights: a list of rights, including their applicability, enforcement, limitations, suspension or restriction during a state of emergency.
- 4- Social and economic rights or policy directives.
- 5- Parliament or legislature: its structure, composition, terms of office, privileges, procedures ,etc.
- 6- Head of state: the method of selection, powers, terms of office.
- 7- Government (in a parliamentary or semi-presidential system): government formation rules, responsibility, powers.
- 8- Judiciary: Court system, judicial appointments, judicial independence, public prosecutors.
- 9- Sub-national government: federal or devolved powers, local government.
- 10- Provisions for referendums.
- 11- Institutions of the so-called integrity branch (electoral commission, ombudsman, audit institution, etc).
- 12- Security sector: commander-in-chief, any restrictions on military power.
- 13- Other miscellaneous provisions: special provisions for particular groups, language laws, particular institution, etc.
- 14- Amendment procedures, implementation timetable and transitional provisions.

## **CONSTITUTION OF 1973:**

The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier constitutions of 1956 and 1962. Its salient features are:

### **WRITTEN CONSTITUTION**

Written document, very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts.

### **OBJECTIVE 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”.

### **FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

Parliamentary form of Government was introduced.

### **BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE**

The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two houses named Senate (63 members) and National Assembly (200 members).

### **METHOD OF ELECTION**

The members of the national Assembly. The provincial Assembly are directly elected by the people.

### **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

The 1973 constitution ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

### **INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY**

The constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided.

### **REFERENDUM**

The constitution of 1973 has authorized the President to hold referendum on any national issue. Similarly the Prime minister can ask the President to hold referendum on any important national issue.

## **CONCLUSION:**

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,



## **QUESTION NUMBER 2:**

### **What is culture and define the types of culture?**

#### **ANSWER:**

The word culture is derived from a Latin word Cultural which means to cultivate and decorate.

#### **DEFINITION:**

Lenin says that Culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

-Another definition is given by Muller Layer who says that culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.

-Keeping in view the above definitions of culture we come to a conclusion that culture gives us a sketch and a way of living. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation.

-Culture is not an individual but a collective task that is followed by a whole society. Collective human behavior and their collective life experiences are known as culture.

Therefore people living in different regions have specific type of behaviours , cultural and moral values.

#### **IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE:**

Importance of culture can not be denied.

1. Basis of human development and prosperity lies in culture. Culture is that basic thing which distinguishes a human being from as animal.

2. Every nation has its cultural past which reflects the identity of that nation. The cultural heritage moves from generation to generation which is protected and preserved in order to keep the nation identity alive.

3. Culture helps an individual to mold his life according to changing circumstances and person capable to participate in the development of society.

#### **TYPES OF CULTURE:**

There are two types of Culture

1- Material Culture

## 2- Non-Material culture

### **MATERIAL CULTURE**

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 the efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortably and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

### **NON-MATERIAL CULTURE**

In non-material culture we deal with non-material culture objects. In this culture we give importance to soul 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.

### **PAKISTAN DIFFERENT CULTURES:**

Pakistan has got its own culture values. This culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub-continent before the formation of Pakistan.

According to Toynbee, simplicity in living science and fine arts are important for the development and prosperity of civilization.

Language is the basic thing in culture. In Pakistan Pathan, Punjabi, Balochi, Sindhi, Barahwi, Saraki, Pothohi, Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.

### **PAKISTAN CULTURE HERITAGE-IMPORTANT REGION**

The value of archaeology is of far-reaching importance in the history of a nation. It reflects the panoramic views of the ancient culture and civilization.

The main archaeological sites in Pakistan are Taxila, the main site of Gandhara and Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, the two capital cities of Indus civilization of the Indus valley civilization.



### **QUESTION NUMBER 3:**

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

### **ANSWER:**

#### **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)
- Black swan events (e.g, major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)
- Government debt crisis
- Erratic leadership
- Fluctuations in Stock Markets
- Global credit Markets

#### **CAUSES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN:**

Pakistan economy continued to face challenges

- Fiscal Policy
- Monetary Policy
- Power Crisis
- Law and order situation
- Low Export and High Import
- Lack of Tourism

#### **FISCAL POLICY**

- The key objective of Pakistan fiscal policy is sustained economic growth.
- Poverty reduced.
- Investment in physical and human capital.

#### **MONETARY POLICY:**

- Monetary policy will have to play an attractive role in moving the country towards better economic management.

- Foreign reserve currency.
- Printing of rupees is also a problem.
- Create inflation.

#### **POWER CRISIS:**

- The most significant problem which has affected the growth of state adversely.
- Capital Flight.
- Increasing Unemployment.
- use of alternative (Solar energy, coal energy, wind energy) which might reduce load.

#### **LAW AND ORDER:**

- Poor economy are always the poor (vicious circle).
- Positive relation between crime and major economic variables.
- Increase in inflation, poverty. Unemployment, and decline in investment.
- Modern training may be imparted to Police force to combat terrorism.

#### **LOW EXPORT AND HIGH IMPORT:**

- Crucial problem is budget deficit , shows that import is more than export.
- Create gap between Import and Export deficit.
- Restrict import and rely on manufacturing goods.

#### **LACK OF TOURISM:**

- Pakistan is scenic beauty.
- Past years this beauty plays an important role to increase economy growth.
- Natural disaster and law and order problem decrease tourism.
- Bring foreign currency.
- Regain peace, attract the tourists.
- Improve economy condition.



**QUESTION NUMBER4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

**ANSWER:**

**PHYSICAL FEATURES:**

Physical characteristics include landforms, climate, soils, and hydrology. Things such as language, religion, political systems, economic systems, and population distribution are examples of human characteristics.

**PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**

Physically Pakistan is located in an area where all strata of land can be simultaneously observed . There are areas of the lowest attitude (height above sea level), on the one side, and World's highest mountain peaks on the other. Pakistan is divided into three major land forms:

**MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS**

**PLATEAU AREA**

**PLAINS**

Mountainous region and the Plateau cover 60% and plains cover the remaining 40% area of the land of Pakistan.

**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.

**LAND AND PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN:**



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 sq miles (7,96,095 sq Km approx.)
- North and West including mountainous land (468,000 sq km)
- Level plain (3,28,000 sq km)
- Land boundaries: total: 6,774 km (approximately) .

**BORDER COUNTRIES:**

AFGHANISTAN (2640 km..... Durand line)

CHINA (Common border of 500km)

INDIA (2912 km)

IRAN (909 km)

### **POPULATION:**

The population of the country is a double faced phenomena is 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, (B) Qualitative
  - **QUANTATITIVE POPULATION:** the quantitative aspects of population includes 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.
- TOTAL POPULATION:170 million (approximately.)
- **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%, Siraiki 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% (approximately).
  - **MALE:** 61.7% & **FEMALE:** 35.2% , (approximately).

**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.

### **MOST URBAN AREAS**

- ISLAMABAD
- SINDH
- PUNJAB
- BALUCHISTAN
- KPK
- LAHORE & KARACHI are the thickly populated areas of Pakistan

### **CLIMATE & WEATHER OF PAKISTAN**

- PUNJAB & SINDH are very hot in summer and winters are pleasant.

- **CLIMATE DEVISIONS OF PAKISTAN ARE:**

**HIGHLAND:** Northern areas (cold winters, mild summers and rainfall in all seasons)

**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)



**QUESTION NUMBER 5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**ANSWER:**

**PAKISTAN:**

**Location:-** Southeastern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in North.

**GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES:-** 30 00 N, 70 00E

**MAP REFERENCE:-** Asia

**AREA:-** Total 796,095 square km

land 770,875 sq km

water 25,220 sq km

**IRAN:**

**LOCATION:** Middle East, bordering Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea, between Iraq and Pakistan.

**GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES:** 32 00N, 53 00E

**MAP REFERENCES :** Middle East

**AREA:** Total 1,648,195 sq km

Land 1,531,595 sq km

Water 116,600 sq km

**PAKISTAN-IRAN 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. 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:**

1-

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.

2-

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.

3-

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.

4-

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).

5-

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.

6-

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.

7-

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.

