



NAME: NAVEED ALI

COURSE NAME: PAKISTAN STUDIES

REG ID: 15958

DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

SEMESTER 2ND

Final Term

Question 1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Answer:

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.

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.

One of the important tasks of the new government is to create a new constitution. When the martial law was finally lifted, the legislature was called in April 1972, based on the results of the 1970 elections in the eastern zone of West Pakistan. A committee was formed from the cross section of the leaders of various parties. There are conflicts in the committee on whether the new constitution should be brought into parliamentary rule or the presidential system of government. There are also differing views on the question of regional autonomy. Eight months before the report was submitted on April 10, 1973, it constituted a constitutional committee. The draft constitution was approved by the Federal Parliament with 135 votes, with three dissenting votes. It was implemented on 14 August 1973 and Bhutto was elected Prime Minister of the National Assembly on 12 August. The main features of the Constitution are:

1. Pakistan becomes a federal republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Prime Minister elected from the majority party will head the government.
2. The special status of Islam as the state religion is emphasized and both the Prime Minister and the President must be Muslims.
3. Pakistan is declared the Islamic Republic by default.
4. The bill to amend the constitution requires a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.
5. All basic human rights are guaranteed, but it is included in the clause that it is subject to retaliatory sanctions imposed by law.
6. The Supreme Court and the High Court have the power to exercise fundamental rights.
7. The President must act on the advice of the Prime Minister and sign all the President's orders.
8. The Senate, or Upper House, is elected from most provincial governments and, therefore, defends the interests of the provinces at the center. Even in an emergency, the Senate cannot be repealed.
9. In emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and even suspend basic freedoms.

10. Urdu will be the official language of the country Pakistan will retain English for the next 15 years.

11. The teaching of the Holy Quran and Islam is a must.

12. The federation of Pakistan is an Islamic state, so the residual powers are with the provinces, not with the central government.

Therefore, after the use of the President by the 1962 Constitution, the 1973 Constitution returned to the form of parliamentary democracy. Concessions have also been given to states to eliminate fears that the central government will overthrow them on every issue. This is important because one unit plan was recently canceled and 2 of the 4 provincial governments in the new state of Pakistan are non-PPP. However, the 1973 Constitution had another purpose than its two predecessors: it was ratified and voted on by a democratically elected assembly. This gave it more authority and since independence, although it was suspended during the next martial law regime, Pakistan has drafted and changed three written structures and the fourth was pulled and it was implemented on 30 December 1985. Restored and still is.

QUESTION 2: What is culture and define the types of culture?

Answer:

Culture:

Culture is circle of 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 meet visitors, how we behave with some ones, and million other things. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society all are include in culture. Culture is a complex concept which impacts virtually every aspect of our lives both consciously and subconsciously.

TYPES OF CULTURE

- Material Culture
- Non-material Culture
- Real Culture
- Ideal Culture

Material Culture:

With material culture we understand the material and the physical objects. For example, house, road, vehicle, pen, table, radio set, book, etc. These are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life friendly and safe.

Non-material Culture:

In a non-material culture, we incorporate non-material objects. For example, religion, art, ideas, customs, value system, attitude, knowledge, etc. have no physical shape. This is important in determining human behavior and has a strong hold on a person. The two parts are interconnected.

Real Culture:

Real culture is what we see in our social life. The culture we work with in our daily lives is the original culture. For example, they are parts of the culture that people adopt in their social life. When a person says he / she is a Muslim, it is done when all the principles of Islam are followed and not practiced.

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, speeches etc.

Question 3: What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

Answer:

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.

Sources of economic instability in Pakistan:

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 centered 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.

Question 4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Answer:

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.

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

Siwalik Range: This is a low-lying hill range, located in the Hak District, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujarat and surrounding areas of NWFP and Hazara district of Sialkot district. Pier Pinjal Range: The range is further north and runs mostly parallel to the Siwalik Hills. Near the Murari and Hazara hills. Center of the Great Himalayas: These mountains lie between the Pir Pinjal Range and the Karakoram Range. Karakoram Range: The famous Karakoram Range is located in the central Himalayas and Gilgit region of North Kashmir. The average height of this range is about 20000 feet above sea level. Godwin Austin (K-2) year, the second highest peak in the world and the tallest peak in Pakistan.

North Western Mountains 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

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

The Hindu Kush:

The Hindu Kush chain lies between the Indus and Kabul rivers. The average height of this range is between 10,000 and 16,000 feet above sea level. Ko Safed: The Safad Koh Range is on the south side of the Kabul River to Kurram Pass, which runs east and west. Waziristan Hills: Waziristan Hills area between the Kurram and Gomal rivers. The height of these hills is low. Sulaiman Mountains: The Sulman Mountains are located south of the Gomal River. It spins 300 miles to the south. Kethar Mountains: There is a mountain range to the west of the lower Indus Plains, known as the "Kethar Hills". These hills are not very high and their average height is 7000 feet.

The Indus Plain River Indus is the largest river of our country. This river after originating from northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (China) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan's territory near Gilgit.

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

Upper Indus Plain: The eastern tributary of the Indus River from the junction point is called the Upper Indus Plain. It covers most of the Punjab province. Lower Indus Plain: Methankot is known as the Indus River Junction and its eastern tributaries. Passing through the province of Sindh, the Indus Methan crosses the Kotk river alone and carries not only its water but also the eastern and western tributaries. Indus Delta: The Indus Delta begins near the Tatta (Sindh) and the Indus River and divides into several branches and joins the waters of the Arabian Sea.

The plateau's salt boundary begins with the strips of Jogi Tilla and Bakarla in the Jhelum east of the UI border, and is some distance south of the Jhelum River before turning northwest to cross the Indus near Kalbag. Let's go west. Potwar Plateau: The salt border to the north is the area of the Rawalpindi Jhelum and the Mianwali districts known as Potwar Plateau. These areas also have uneven surface. Balochistan Plateau: This plateau lies to the west of the Sulaiman and Kirtan mountains. Like the Potwar Plateau, dry hills run northeast to southwest across the plateau.

Deserts Although some desert areas of our country are part of the plains, due to differential characteristics, they are called deserts. Thal Desert: The region between the Indus and the Jhelum River is called the Sindh Sagar Doab. These include Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab province. Cholistan Desert: The southern border region of our Bahawalpur division is called Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of the Rajasthan desert adjacent to India, which has become a wasteland due to lack of rain. Nara and Tharparkar Desert: The southern boundary of Khairpur district of Sindh is called Nara Desert and the border of Mirpur Khas and Sangar district is called Tharparkar or Thar Desert. They are part of the Rajasthan Desert of India. They are a desert part of the country

Question 5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Answer:

- Pakistan and Iran are close neighbours, sharing 909 km border in the western side.
 - They are bound together in culture, religion, ethnicity and traditions since times immemorial.
 - Iran was the first country to accord international recognition to Pakistan when it was established in 1947.
 - Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically.
-
- IRAN PAKISTAN Population 77,356,669 180,440,005
 - Area 1,648,195 km² (636,372 sq mi) 796,095 km² (307,374 sq mi)
 - Population Density 48/km² (117.4/sq mi) 226.6/km² (555/sq mi)
 - Capital Tehran Islamabad Largest City Tehran Karachi Government Islamic republic, Theocratic, and Unitary state Islamic republic, Federal, parliamentary democratic republic
 - National language Persian Urdu, English

- Main Religions 98% Islam (90% Shi'a 10% Sunni), 2% religious minorities, including Bahá'ís, Mandeans, Zoroastrians, Jews, and Christians 95% Islam (85% Sunni, 10% Shi'a), 1.6% Christianity, 1.6% Hinduism, 2.0% others.

PAK-Iran relations began when Pakistan's prime minister visited Iran in 1949, and Shah, who returned to Iran, accompanied some cabinet members to Pakistan.

In May 1950, the Friendship Agreement was signed by Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Iran Shah, and then the Baghdad Agreement, known as Cento, for mutual cooperation and security in Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and the United Kingdom. Signed between. Never interfere with one's affairs.

After joining the * R.C.D (Development for Regional Cooperation) in 1964, Pakistan came to a period of war.

Iran played an important role in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965,

In 1965 Indo-Pakistan War, and gifted 5,000 tonnes of petroleum to its eligible nurses, medical supplies, and combat personnel. Iran has received information that 90 saber jets from West Germany were purchased and sent to Pakistan.

War In the war against India in 1971, Pakistan received full military and diplomatic support from Iran against India.

ECONOMIC ties with IRAN Extension of Economic Co-operation for Development (E.C.O) in 1985 led to growth of Iran-Pakistan strategic partnership. Pakistan joint economic commission was establish in 1986. Khatami visited Islamabad in 2002 and signed several agreements including bilateral trade on co-operation in plant protection and Quarantine. Trade between Pakistan and Iran was barely \$500 million but that was much better that time. Pakistan and Iran signed Prefrential Trade Agreement in 2004.

- In 2008, Iran agreed to finance an energy project in Pakistan worth 60 million \$ with 1000 MW Electricity.
- International freight Rail line worth \$20 billion from Islamabad to Istanbul via Tehran agreement signed in2009.
- Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline-talks begins in 1994.
- India has IPI deal but Iran and Pakistan signed their first gas pipeline deal in february 2010.

Gas Pipeline Problem in 1988, gas reservoirs were discovered in Iran. Pakistan and Iran signed a preliminary agreement with Karachi in 1995 for the construction of a natural gas pipeline connecting the Iranian South Pars natural gas field in the Persian Gulf; Negotiations on Iran's transport and geopolitical practices for India's natural gas pipeline continue. History

- The pipeline would be 2,670 km long.
- The pipeline has a diameter of 48 inches.
- The pipeline will contain \$3.2 billion of gas.

- It will meet the demand of fuel in indo-pak region. γ Less expenditure on the transportation. Economic ties between the countries will be strengthen.
 - It might be a strong economic block in the south Asia.
-