

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.)**

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

Student name : haider saleem / father name :saleem khan

Roll no :16368 / program: bcs(2)

Q1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Ans: constitution is a law or principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed.the system of fundemantal laws and principles that prescribe the nature, functions and limits of a government or another institution.constitution is the fundamental lw of the land and it is from this sourse that all the ;law spring . body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state.

In muslim states particularly pakisstan , laws are not derived from the constitution but from the almighty allah who has revealed them in his book ans which have been interpreted and explained by the holly prophet mohammad (PBUH)through his sayings.conduct and actual practice. For parcial purpose we can assume that the laws which are not repugnant to the holy quran and sunnah have to be framed under the authority of the constitution and cannot be antagonistic to its command and spirit.

1973 constitution

- . parliamentary system**
- . president.**
- . parliament with two houses**

- . federal system**
- . provincial system**
- . principles of policy**
- . fundamental rights**
- . islamic provisions**
- . national language**
- . judiciary**
- . rigid**

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

A bill to amend the constitution shall be introduced in the National Assembly and when the Bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly it shall be transferred to the Senate. If a Bill is passed by the Assembly with amendments it shall be reconsidered by the National Assembly; and if the Bill as amended by the Senate is passed by the Assembly by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly, it shall be presented to the President for assent. If the Bill is not passed by the Senate within ninety days from the day of its receipt the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

The President shall assent to the Bill within seven days of the presentation of the Bill to him, and if he fails to do so he shall be deemed to have assented thereto at the expiration of that period.

When the president has assented to or is deemed to have assented to the Bill, the Bill shall become Act Of parliament and the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms thereof. A bill to amend the Constitution which would have the

effect of altering the limits of a Province shall not be passed by the National Assembly Of that Province passed by the votes of not less than two- thirds Of the total membership Of that Assembly.

CONCLUSION

The constitutional history Of Pakistan is a reflection of all the peculiarities and contradictions of its social, economic and political development since independence for more than a quarter of the century. -The struggle over particular formulations in various drafts of the Constitution which went on in the legislative bodies was often an expression of the clash between the vital interests of the main social groups in Pakistan. It is not surprising therefore that the struggle over many constitutional issues (the state language, form of elections, division of powers between the Federation and the provinces, etc.) went on for years, leading to bloody clashes in which thousands of people were victims and often precipitating acute political crises

Q2: What is culture and define the types of culture?

culture

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

Definition of Culture

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,cultureal and moral values.

types of culture:

- **There are two types of culture**
- **Material culture**
- **Non-Material culture**

Material culture:

- **Material culture includes those things which are use to fulfill the needs of human beings e.g,houses,roads,cars,pen,table,etc.it is due to efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortable and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of 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 sound 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.

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. there are four major causes of economic instability

Major causes:

Business causes and fluctuation

Unemployment

Inflation

Poverty and distribution of income.

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.

What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

Government should improve relations with neighbouring countries like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICTs system. Because in forthcoming years, all the economies will be measured through technologies. India earns lots of money through its IT industry.

The employment zones for youth should be opened so as two-third of youth could contribute for the economy of Pakistan. They could use their potentials and skills for better Pakistan.

The alarming education system should be improved. The quality education from primary to university should be ensured. Proper school monitoring mechanism should be designed. New and upgraded curriculum need to be introduced. Instead of investing lot of budget on defence side, more budgets should be allocated for education.

Quality vocational training zones should be established in each district for youth as they could learn technical skills in different cadres and trades. Government should ensure those vocational zones that how they are operating and functioning. One of the primary ways of enhancing economy is to support entrepreneurship and to create new avenues for growth by guiding the youth.

Before everything else, the government ought to overcome the lingering energy crisis.

Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cost of doing business. Pakistan should adopt strategic approach to increase its export in neighbouring markets and underline the need of holding single country.

As a result of overall economy dilemma, the common men and women in the country are facing economic deficiency and deprivation.

Q4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

ANS: location of Pakistan:

Pakistan is situated in continent of Asia between 23.30 degree and 36.45 degree latitude and 61 degree and 75.45 degree longitude while Afghanistan is situated in North-West. In north only a narrow strip of 15 miles in Afghanistan is called Wakhan separates Pakistan from Russia to the West lies Iran and in the South is the Arabian Sea.

Physical features of Pakistan:

Pakistan is counted in the countries which have prominent position due to its physical features. Pakistan's land is comprised of land, mountains and plateaus. The area of Pakistan provide 80 % of Agriculture products

Northern Mountainous Region:

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

Western Mountains:

This area is situated in the western area of Pakistan. These mountains and hills are not green, these are mostly dry hills, only bushes are grow there. People graze sheep and goats there.

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 towns famous for salt mines

Baluchistan Plateau:

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

Thal and Thar Desert:

The Thal desert is located in the central Punjab region of Pakistan. That desert is the third greatest desert in Pakistan. It is a gigantic desert. It covers a normal zone of 20,000 square km, having an outright length from north to South 190 miles, and its most prominent broadness 70 miles.

Upper Plain and Lower Plain of the Indus:

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile a number of agriculture crops grow there, it has a number of Canals that supply water to the agricultural lands. This plain is lush green most of this area is in Sindh, it is also fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow in it.

Coastal Area of Sindh and Baluchistan:

Pakistan has Arabian sea in its 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 are caught at the coast of Sindh and Baluchistan

Q5: Write down the 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

- 2. 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.**
- 3. 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.**
- 4. 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.

5. 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).
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

