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***PAPER: PAK STUDY EXAM: FINAL TERM***

***INSTRUCTOR: BEENISH SHUJA DATE: 22 June 2020***

***SEMESTER: 2nd DEPT: ART AND DESIGN***

***QUESTION: 01***

**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.

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.

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***QUESTION: 02***

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

***TYPES OF CULTURE:***

There are two types of cultures.

1: Material Culture

2: Non Material Culture

Sociologists describe two interrelated aspects of human culture: the physical objects of the culture and the ideas associated with these objects.

**Material culture** refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and perceptions. For example, technology is a vital aspect of material culture in today's United States. American students must learn to use computers to survive in college and business, in contrast to young adults in the Yanomamo society in the Amazon who must learn to build weapons and hunt.

**Non‐material culture** refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions. For instance, the non‐material cultural concept of *religion* consists of a set of ideas and beliefs about God, worship, morals, and ethics. These beliefs, then, determine how the culture responds to its religious topics, issues, and events.

When considering non‐material culture, sociologists refer to several processes that a culture uses to shape its members' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Four of the most important of these are symbols, language, values, and norms.

***QUESTION: 04***

### Importance of Physical Features of Pakistan

Physical Features of Pakistan

Physical map of Pakistan

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 shiwalik range ¬ The peer pinjal range ¬ Central or great Himalaya ¬ Karakoram range

**The Siwalik Range:** These are the line of low altitude hills, situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazzara district in NWFP and Attack, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district. The Peer Pinjal Range: These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Shiwalik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills. The Central of great Himalaya: These Mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram Range. The Karakoram Range: The famous Karakoram Range lies to the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area. This range has an average height of about 20000 feet above sea level. The second highest peak of the world and highest peak of Pakistan, Godwin Austin (K-2) year.

**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 Sufed , Waziristan Hills, The Suleiman Mountain ,The Kerther Mountain

**The Hindu Kush:** Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu Kush range. The average height of this range is between 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. Koh e Sufed: South of the Kabul River up to Khurram pass lies the sufed Koh range, which runs east and west. Waziristan Hills: Between the Khurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude. The Suleiman Mountain: In the south of the Gomal river lies the Salman Mountain. It rims southward for a distance of about 300 miles The Kerther Mountain: In the west of lower Indus plain lies a hilly area known as “The Kerther hills”. These hills are not high enough, their average height being about 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

**The Upper Indus Plain:** From the point of junction eastern tributaries of river Indus is known as the upper Indus Plain. It includes most of the areas of Punjab Province. The Lower Indus Plain: Mithankot is known as junction of Indus River and its eastern tributaries. Beyond Mithankot River Indus flows alone and carries not only its own water, but also that of its eastern and western tributaries, while flowing from the Province of Sindh. The Indus Delta: The Indus delta begins near Thatta(Sindh) and the river Indus by distributing itself into a number of branches joins with the water of Arabian sea.

**Plateaus:** The Salt range The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi tilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south-west to the north of the river Jhelum for some distance before turning north west to cross the Indus near Kalabagh. Potwar Plateau: North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwali districts are known as potwar plateau. These areas have also an uneven surface. The Baluchistan Plateaus: This plateau lies to the west of the Suleiman and Kirthar mountains. Like potwar plateau, the dry hills run across the plateau from the north east to the south west.

**The Deserts:** although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as deserts. Thal Desert: The area between river Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sager Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan District in the Province of Punjab. Cholistan Desert: The south boarder area of our Bahawalpur division is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajhistan desert situated adjacent to in India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land. The Nara and Tharparkar Desert: The southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as Nara desert and border areas of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thar Desert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country

***QUESTION: 05***

**Pakistan and Iran Relations:**

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as a sovereign state with the Shah of Iran being the first Head of State to visit Pakistan. The relationship between Iran and Pakistan however, changed with the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979.

Post Iran-Revolution saw the emergence of a strong Shia regime based on religion that practically remodeled Iran as an Islamic theocratic republic. ‘Designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism in 1984. Despite its pledge to support the stabilization of Iraq, Iran continued to provide lethal support, including weapons, training, funding, and guidance, to Iraqi Shia militant groups targeting U.S. and Iraqi forces, as well as civilians.’ (US Department of State Country Report on Terrorism 2011: July 31, 2012)

Before the revolution, relationships between the two dynasties in Iran and Saudi Arab were on an even keel with both countries cooperating on many levels.  However, post revolution Iran relationship turned for the worst. Ties between Riyadh and Tehran had a profound impact on the relationship between Islamabad and Tehran owing to Islamabad’s closeness with Riyadh.

Emergence of Saudi Arab’s support of Wahhabis and efforts at making space in Pakistan and Afghanistan have led to creation of two distinct camps within Islam over the world-both vying for greater leverage. Both Iran and Saudi Arab have supported their groups within Pakistan particularly post 1999.

Increasing costs of petroleum, a direct result of 1973 embargo, led to Arabs refusing to sell to US as a protest against American support towards the Isreal Army. ‘The Saudi-based Muslim World League opened offices in every region inhabited by Muslims, and the Saudi ministry of religion printed and distributed Wahhabi translations of the Quran, Wahhabi doctrinal texts and the writings of modern thinkers whom the Saudis found congenial, such as Syed’s Abul-A’la Maududi and Qutb, to Muslim communities throughout the Middle East, Africa, Indonesia, the United States and Europe. In all these places, they funded the building of Saudi-style mosques with Wahhabi preachers and established madrasas that provided free education for the poor, with, of course, a Wahhabi curriculum.’ (New Statesman)

Relationship between Tehran and Islamabad have been rocky- owing to these developments, also the closeness between Nawaz Sharif’s families with Saudi Arabia- is viewed by Iran with suspicion. This entire scenario has created a troubled triangle between the three countries. Sharif had emphasized upon maintaining good relationships with Iran among other nations as part of the foreign policy.

Realistically speaking, with a falling graph of Saudi-Iran relationship, Pakistan’s closeness to Saudi-Arab, a state of turmoil in Afghanistan, Iran’s historical closeness with India, and efforts to have her stakes in Afghanistan if Taliban take a seat, “Mullah Mansour’s taxi was obliterated from the sky as he returned to Pakistan from Iran. News reports said he went there for medical treatment, but one expert told The Times that Iran has been quietly helping the Taliban for several years, as a hedge in case the militants regain power in Kabul,” (New York Times Editorial May 25, 2016) it has not been a honeymoon between the two neighbors.

Pakistan and Iran have supported different camps post-cold war. The Gulf States along with Pakistan actively supported US and her allies trying to effectively curtail Soviet influence in Central Asia, especially Afghanistan.  Selig Harrison, from the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars states, “The CIA made a historic mistake in encouraging Islamic groups from all over the world to come to Afghanistan.” The US provided $3 billion for building up these Islamic groups, and it accepted Pakistan’s demand that they should decide how this money should be spent.” Iran on the other hand has a history of good relationship with Russia. A country India too is close to.

The biggest challenge to Pakistan is to balance between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Refusal to have boots on ground in Yemen as per Saudi request was a commendable effort in effort to maintain n equilibrium.

However, in 2013, Pakistan joined the international sanctions against Iran under the aegis of its Premier Nawaz Sharif, in direct conflict with his stated foreign policy. In 2015, Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif twice visited Pakistan. The purpose was to set off agreed projects as well as get a head start on other issues of mutual interests i.e. security, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Pakistan through its offensives via Zarb-e-Azab is focused on dealing with the security position within its borders to be able to help in the take-off for CPEC. This project can offer huge transit benefits not only to China but also to Afghanistan, Iran and hopefully India once completed.

With Pakistan being close to US, Saudi Arab and China, her relationship with Russia, Iran and India were on low ebb. This is changing slowly but gradually over time. Relations with Russia are definitely better. This shows a maturity on part of Pakistan’s approach towards a radically different relationship with Russia a few decades ago.

With Iran, Pakistan signed nine bilateral cooperation agreements in May 2014 when Nawaz Sharif visited Tehran. These included provisions for countering terrorism and enhancing border security.

Iran must be disturbed by Islamabad’s closeness to Riyadh. By the same coin, Islamabad must be perturbed by Tehran’s closeness to Delhi. “Because Pakistan thinks that India is using Afghan soil to support the Baloch nationalist insurgency in Pakistan’s Baluchistan province and anti-Pakistan Taliban militants in Pakistan’s tribal areas, Iranian cooperation with India in Afghanistan could serve as a major irritant in Pakistani-Iranian ties.” (An Analysis of emerging Pak-Iran Ties: Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Center)

Both Iran and Pakistan need to understand that for a peaceful region, their cooperation and commitment to attain the goal is important. Both need to address the concerns felt by both in all sincerity.

***QUESTION: 03***

**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)

**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 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.

What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

Government should improve relations with neighboring 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 defense 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 neighboring 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.

**THE END**