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**Final Term Assignment**

**SEMESTER FALL 2020**

**SUBJECT PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

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**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.)**

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| **S.NO** | **QUESTIONS** | **MARKS** |
| **Q1.** | **What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**  **Answer:**  **Constitution:** A **constitution** is an aggregate of fundamental [principles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principles) or established [precedents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precedents) that constitute the [legal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal) basis of a [polity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polity), [organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation" \o "Organisation) or other type of [entity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_entity), and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.  **1973 constitution:**  One of the most pressing tasks for the new government was to draft a new constitution. When martial law was finally lifted, the Assembly was summoned in April 1972 on the basis of the [1970 election results](https://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pakistani_general_election,_1970&action=edit&redlink=1) in the former [West Pakistan](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Pakistan) region. A committee was set up from a cross-section of politicians from different parties. There were disagreements within the committee to whether the new constitution should bring in parliamentary rule or a presidential system of government. There were also differing views over the question of provincial autonomy. It took the constitutional committee eight months before it submitted it's report on 10th April 1973. The draft constitution was passed by the federal Assembly by 135 votes in favour, with three abstentions. It was brought into force on 14th August 1973, and Bhutto was elected prime minister by the National Assembly on 12th August. The Constitution's main features were:  I. [Pakistan](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.  II. The special position of [Islam](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.  III. Pakistan shall be declared an [Islamic Republic](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Republic) by default.  IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.  V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to resonable restrictions imposed by law'.  VI. The [Supreme Court](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Pakistan) and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.  VII. The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.  VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.  IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.  X. [Urdu](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu) shall be the official language of the country, with [Pakistani English](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistani_English) to be retained for the next 15 years.  Xl..The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.  XlI.. Pakistan shall be a federal [Islamic state](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_state), so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.  The 1973 Constitution, therefore, marked a return to a parliamentary form of democracy after the presidential experiment introduced under the 1962 constitution. There were also concessions made to the provinces to alleviate fears that the central government would overule them on every issue. This was important as the one unit scheme had only recently been abolished and because 2 of the 4 provincial governments in the new [State of Pakistan](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_of_Pakistan) were non-PPP. The 1973 Constitution, however, had another advantage over its two predecessors: it had been agreed and voted on by a democratically elected Assembly. This gave it greater authority and, even though it was suspended under the next martial law regime, Since independence, Pakistan has devised and changed three written constitutions and the fourth one was drawn up and it was restored on the 30th of December in 1985 and remains in place to date. | **10** |
| **Q2.** | **What is culture and define the types of culture?**  **Answer:**  **Culture:** Culture is a word for the way of [life](https://beautehealthy.com/category/life/) of groups of people, the behavior, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next generation. There is different Types of Culture.  **Types of Culture**  Studying culture to understand patterns of human behaviour is a big job. While there are unlimited ways that people can express their culture, social scientists have developed two basic categories to define things produced by a society. First is Material Culture and second is Nonmaterial Culture.  Material Culture  Material culture mentions to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, schools, churches, mosques, offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes, utensils, roads, ornaments, T.V, radio, machines, tools, goods and products, stores and many more. All of these man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man’s well-being and comfort are 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 example, cocking art is a common thing we all do, and therefore is a part of our material culture.  Non material Culture  The other type of culture is non material culture which cannot be touch, feel, taste or hold. Non material culture belongs to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions, organizations and institutions. Non material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.  **Elements of Culture**  The culture of any specific society consists of several elements, or parts. Followings are some elements of culture.  Social Organization  In most cultures, society divides people by social organization. Mostly there is a ruler who is more powerful than other persons. Social organization is an important element of culture that shows how the society treats the relationships between different members of that culture.  Customs  Customs are traditions, values, and social standards of a society and establish practices. These help a society indicate the rules of behaviour which enforce ideas of right and wrong. These can be traditions, rules, written laws, etc.  Rituals  Rituals are processes or set s of actions that are repeated in specific conditions and with specific meaning. They may be used in such as when someone is promoted or retires. They may be associated with company events or special day.  Religion  Religion is another important element of culture, which describes a society’s morals and beliefs about humanity’s spirituality and reason for existing.  Language  Language is a symbolic system through which people communicate and through which culture is written, acted and transmitted. Language is always evolving as societies create new ideas. Rules of speaking and writing vary in every language even within cultures.  Norms  There are different norms, standards and expectations in cultures for behaving. Norms are divided into two types.  Formal norms also called mores and laws considered most important in any society. Informal norms also called folkways and customs, considered less important. Symbols  Some symbols are type of nonverbal communication, while others are material objects. Every culture has many symbols, of things that stand for somethings or show reactions and emotions.  The world is filled with symbols, like sports uniform, school uniform, company logo, gold ring and traffic signs are symbols. | **10** |
| **Q3.** | **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 in Pakistan:**   1. 1. Pakistan’s economy continued to face challenges. ¬Fiscal Policy ¬Monetary Policy ¬Power Crisis ¬Law and order situation ¬Low export and High Import ¬Lack of tourism Economical Issue in Pakistan 2. [2.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/economicalissuesinpakistan-140415133756-phpapp01/95/economical-issues-in-pakistan-2-638.jpg?cb=1397569103)Economical Issues in Pakistan Fiscal Policy: ¬ The key objective of Pakistan fiscal policy is sustained economic growth. ¬ Poverty reduced. ¬ The creation of job opportunities. ¬ Investment in physical and human capital. 3. [3.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/economicalissuesinpakistan-140415133756-phpapp01/95/economical-issues-in-pakistan-3-638.jpg?cb=1397569103)Low Government Revenue Low Productivity Low Infrastructure Low Investment Formation Low Wage Low Employment Low MotivationLow Consumption Low Profit 4. [4.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/economicalissuesinpakistan-140415133756-phpapp01/95/economical-issues-in-pakistan-4-638.jpg?cb=1397569103)Monetary Policy: ¬ Monetary policy will have to play an active role in moving the country towards better economic management. ¬ Foreign reserve currency. ¬ Printing of Rupees is also a problem. ¬ Create inflation. 5. [5.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/economicalissuesinpakistan-140415133756-phpapp01/95/economical-issues-in-pakistan-5-638.jpg?cb=1397569103)Economical Issues in Pakistan Power Crisis: ¬ The most significant problem which has effected the growth of state adversely. ¬ Capital flight. ¬ Increasing Unemployment. ¬ Uses of alternative ( solar energy, coal energy, wind energy) which might reduce load. 6. [6.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/economicalissuesinpakistan-140415133756-phpapp01/95/economical-issues-in-pakistan-6-638.jpg?cb=1397569103)Economical Issues in Pakistan 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. 7. [7.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/economicalissuesinpakistan-140415133756-phpapp01/95/economical-issues-in-pakistan-7-638.jpg?cb=1397569103)Economical Issues in Pakistan 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 own manufacturing goods. ¬ Reduce gap between import and export. 8. [8.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/economicalissuesinpakistan-140415133756-phpapp01/95/economical-issues-in-pakistan-8-638.jpg?cb=1397569103)Economical Issues in Pakistan Lack Of Tourism: ¬ Pakistan is a scenic beauty. ¬ Past years this beauty play important role to increase economy growth. ¬ Natural disaster and law and order problem decrease tourism. ¬ Bring foreign currency. ¬ Regain peace, attract the tourist. ¬ Improved economy condition. | **10** |
| **Q4.** | **Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**  **Answer:** Physical features of Pakistan:  1. 1. Physical Features of Pakistan 2. [2.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-2-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)Physical map of Pakistan 3. [3.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-3-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 4. [4.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-4-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 5. [5.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-5-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)The Siwalik Range: These are the line of low altitude hills,situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi,Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district. The Peer Pinjal Range: These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik 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. 6. [6.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-6-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 ¬ Wazirstan Hills ¬The Sulaiman Mountain ¬ The Kerther Mountain 7. [7.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-7-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 Safed: South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west. Wazirstan Hills: Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude. The Sulaiman Mountain: In the south of the Gomal river lies the Sulman 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 8. [8.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-8-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 9. [9.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-9-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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. 10. [10.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-10-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 Sulaiman and Kirthar mountains. Like potwar plateau, the dry hills run across the plateau from the north east to the south west. 11. [11.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-11-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 Sagar 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 divison 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 | **10** |
| **Q5.** | **Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**  **Answer:**  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**   * 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. * 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. * 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. * 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). * 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. * 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. * 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. | **10** |