

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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Final Term Assignment

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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
Ans.	CONSTITUTION: A constitution includes the basic principles or foundations that form the lawful start of an organization, organization, or other types of business, and which often comes to a decision about how that business will be managed. Where	

these terms are written into a single document or group of legal documents, such documents may be said to have a written constitution; if they are written in one complete teaching book, it is said to include a written constitution. Other agencies such as those in the United Kingdom do not have codes but are listed in the lawmaking body's basic acts, court cases, or agreements. Authorities talk about different levels of organizations, from private to united and non-profit organizations. An agreement that establishes an international organization is also a constitution because it describes how the organization is formed. Internationally, the constitution defines the principles upon which the state is founded, the process by which laws are made, and who made them. Other things or entities, especially the made into one things or united entities, also function as limits of state power, by establishing lines beyond governmental control, such as fundamental rights.

1973 CONSTITUTION:

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 came into force on 14 August 1973. It includes 280 articles and 7 schedules, intended to be the preamble to the Constitution, and 20 further amendments. It is considered a historic achievement of the Bhutto era, as it was the unanimous act of parliament with the consensus of all political parties. There have been many twists and turns since it was enacted, however, it is the supreme instrument of the supreme law of the land and the supreme in the rule of the state. The committee did its job in the

shortest possible time, and on April 10, the National Assembly unanimously adopted the constitution. The Constitution declares Pakistan to be an Islamic Republic, and the head of state and head of government must be Muslims. However, the 8th Amendment has made it a core part of the Constitution by incorporating the Objective Resolution as Article 2A, which states that all laws made in Pakistan must comply with the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Its Islamic characteristic is further enhanced by accepting the sovereignty of Almighty Allah, believing Islam as a state religion, and allowing Muslims to order their lives according to the basic principles of Islam. It also provides a long list of fundamental rights, as well as directive principles of state policy. In addition, the Constitution enshrined the Union of Pakistan and introduced a form of parliamentary government. The federal legislature is bicameral, that is, the Senate of the upper house and the lower house of the National Assembly. In addition, the Constitution provides for an independent judiciary, regional autonomy for the units of the Union, the Council of General Interests, the Council of Islamic ideologies and more. However, the constitutional visit did not go smoothly. It has been suspended twice. The amendments made by the military dictators have changed the spirit of the original constitution. So far, 20 amendments have been made, most of them not to meet the inevitability and needs of altered periods, but to fulfill selfish ends. This experiment has achieved nothing but instability in

a country that has blocked the process of establishing and strengthening the democratic system in Pakistan.

After gaining control of the government in 1971, Z.A. Bhutto started working for a democratic constitution for the country. On April 17, 1972, the National Assembly convened a committee to draft a draft constitution. The committee worked very hard and drafted a constitution that was presented to all parliamentary leaders on October 20, 1972. All of the leaders signed the draft. Thereafter, it was debated and debated on the National Assembly approved on 10 April 1973. On April 12, 1973, the President gave his assent. Finally, the Senate ratified the Constitution in August 1973. As a result, the country was run on August 14, 1973. Under the 1973 Constitution, Mr. ZA Bhutto appears as the tenth Prime Minister, and Mr. Fazal-e-Ilahi is sworn in as President of Pakistan.

The main features of the 1973 Constitution:

The written constitution:

Like the old structure of Pakistan, the 1973 Constitution is also a written constitution.

Detailed Constitution:

The 1973 Constitution is an extensive constitution consisting of 250 articles, 12 parts and 7 schedules.

Preface:

Objective resolution is included in the preface to this Constitution. It states that sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah.

Country Name:

The name of the country was declared "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". Islam is declared the state religion.

National language:

The Constitution declares Urdu as the national language. However English was made the official language.

The federal system:

According to the Constitution, Pakistan is an autonomous federation of units or provinces.

Form of government:

The constitution states that there will be a form of parliamentary government, where the prime minister will be the head of the government and the president will be the head of state.

Fundamental rights:

The citizens of Pakistan are given fundamental rights in Article 8–28 of the Constitution.

Principles of Policy:

Article 29-40 of the Constitution introduces direct principles for state policy.

Strict constitution:

The 1973 Constitution was a strict constitution. The constitutional amendment requires at least two-thirds majority.

	<p>Direct election: The Constitution introduced direct electoral system for national and regional conferences.</p> <p>Independence of the Judiciary: The Constitution declares that the judiciary is independent of the executive.</p> <p>Referendum: The Constitution empowers President to hold a referendum on any national issue.</p> <p>Rules of law: The 1973 Constitution establishes the rule of law in the country.</p> <p>Islamic provisions of the 1973 Constitution: It's some Islamic provisions can be discussed as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sovereignty will be in the hands of Allah. 2. The name of the country will be Islamic Republic of Pakistan. 3. President and Prime minister will be Muslim figures. 4. A Muslim will be that person who believes in the oneness of Allah and in the absolute finality of the holy prophet, the day of Judgement and books of Allah. 5. Muslims will be allowed to lead their lives according to the teachings of Quran. 	
Q2.	What is culture and define the types of culture?	10

Ans.

CULTURE:

Culture means the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group, including language, religion, food, social habits, music and the arts.

The Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition goes one step further in defining culture as a shared model of understanding learned through behavior and interactions, cognitive structure, and socialization. Thus, it can be seen that the particular group is identified by social models.

"Culture is religion, food, how we wear what we wear, our language, our marriage, our music, we believe it's right or wrong, how we sit at table, how we greet visitors, how we treat loved ones and a million other things," And Christina De Rossi, an anthropologist at Southgate College in London, told Live Science.

The word "culture" derives from French word, which comes from the Latin "color", meaning to grow and grow or cultivate and nourish on the earth. "It shares its etymology with many other terms that actively promote development," says De Rossi.

TYPES OF CULTURES:

Culture is a major task for understanding patterns of human behavior. However, Unlimited ways people can express their culture, sociologists Society has developed two basic categories for defining the things created. First There is physical culture and another nonmetallic culture.

Material culture:

Material Culture means the physical objects, resources and places that people use.

To define their culture. These include houses, schools, churches and mosques Office, temple, factory and plant, clothes, utensils, street, jewelry, T.V., radios, machinery, equipment, accessories and products, stores and more. Total These man-made objects and objects have been developed, which are more than human. Physical culture of goodness and comfort. Culture does not mean that it is a commodity; It could also be That is what we all make. For example, the art of cooking is a common thing we all do, it is therefore a part of our physical culture.

Physical free culture:

The other kind of culture is a non-physical culture that cannot be touched, felt, tasted or kept. Non-material culture deals with non-materialistic ideas about people's culture, including beliefs, values, norms, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions, institutions and institutions. A culture that is not big enough to impact our lives as much as physical culture.

Aspects of culture:

There are many elements or parts of any particular community. Following:

Social organization:

In most cultures, society divides social people Company. Mostly there is powerful ruler over other people.
Social organization is an important aspect of culture Society considers the relationship between different members of that culture.

Customs:

Customs, values and social standards
The establishment of society and practices. They help to prescribe the rules of society Behavior that implements ideas of right and wrong. These traditions may be, Rules, written laws, etc.

Religion:

Religion is another important aspect of culture.
Describes beliefs about the morality of society and the spirituality of humanity. The reason that exists.
Language is a symbolic system through which people's writing, acting and transmitting the dialogue and culture through it. Language: Hindi
Communities always evolve with the creation of new ideas. Rules for speaking and writing. Even within cultures, every language is different.

Characteristics of culture:

It's not because the culture doesn't learn from their elders Biological. Culture is not something you study or inherit, but it is just that the process you go through. Instead, you learn without the culture. Take care Children learn the culture by watching their parents and Family. They mimic behavior and adopt different roles and values. We

	<p>learn ours Culture comes not only from our parents, but also from families, organizations, and the media and other people.</p>	
<p>Q3. ANS.</p>	<p>What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?</p> <p>ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:</p> <p>Introduction:</p> <p>Financial instability is a setback to the normal functioning of the economy. Volatility leads to low confidence and low investment, low cost, low growth, and high unemployment. May be due to financial instability. Commodity prices change. It's no secret that the current financial crisis has a big impact on the myriad of financial decisions that those individuals and families face. This is especially true in the context of health care. This situation has caused immense hardship for working and retired people, many of whom have had to meet certain basic needs, such as food and housing. People who are fortunate to be financially stable to maintain basic needs now have to choose between health care and other basic necessities, and those who are financially secure, are under pressure from rising health care costs and declining financial security. The cost has given way to the priceless nature of life in our traditional social stance, towards a perceptual shift towards a perspective we now need to add value to life in the form of a price tag. This confusion is especially problematic for patients with chronic diseases, whose medical expenses make up the bulk of annual health care spending in the U.S.</p>	<p>10</p>

ECONOMIC INSTALIBILITY IN PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world where political instability has severely hampered economic growth despite tremendous resources. This paper focuses on the interaction of political decisions and national economic development in Pakistan. The primary objective of the study. Give a historical analysis of the political instability in Pakistan and how it has deteriorated Economic Development. The study found that lack of financial management results. The focus, willpower and capacity of political leadership in Pakistan. Another conclusion of this study suggests that military governance works better than civilian governments. The study was completed the nature of the Pakistani federation and its war for power with the units of the union causes the disproportionate growth in Pakistan has confused Pakistani commercial cities Growth in population. Two major events at the beginning of 2018 defined Pakistan's economic policies for the rest of the year. To mark the instability of the two incidents, Prime Minister Imran Khan announced on December 28 that the period of 'uncertainty' was over.

Force (FATF). Undoubtedly, both the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and FATF are heavily influenced by the US. Many had said that Pakistan would remain at the IMF's home in 2018, and the Trump tweet raised fears that this time it would have to deal with a tough IMF. The fears are real.

In the words of PM Khan, Pakistan faces some difficulties from the 'wrong side' of America. He conceded that the IMF was extraordinarily tough on Pakistan for political reasons, but hoped that the issue would be resolved by improving relations with the US. because of the IMF's hard work and troubled America, an IMF mission to negotiate the bailout departed from Islamabad on November 20 without signing a staff-level agreement. In 2018, after 16 years, Pakistan excludes Coalition Assistance Fund (CSF) receipts from the US from its new fiscal year budget estimates. Average annual distribution of \$ 1 billion has helped to keep some of the budget deficit under control.

At the beginning of 2018, the former Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) government has taken some decisive steps, it didn't work. In February, FATF put Pakistan back on its terror financing list from June 2018. His first step was to reduce the value of the currency that Dar kept unchanged and protect the value by \$ 7 billion. Under Dr Ismail Watch, the rupee is 10 or 9.52%. The PML-N government has also issued its final tax credit scheme, which aims to expand the tax net and give rich Pakistanis the opportunity to declare their hidden assets in Pakistan and abroad. The offshore tax deduction scheme is part of a five-point 'radical economic reform package' aimed at expanding the current narrow tax base from just 1.2 million people to 30 million.

<p>Q4.</p>	<p>Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>Ans.</p>	<p>THE LOCATION AND IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN: Pakistan is very important geographically, politically and militarily for regional security, international trade and big powers for the Islamic world. Pakistan lies between 23°30' and 36°45' latitude and 61° and 75°45' longitude in the Asian continent, to the northwest of Afghanistan. Known as a 15-mile narrow strip in Afghanistan to the north, the Hindu Kush separates Pakistan from Russia to the west, Iran to the south, and the Arabian Sea to the south.</p> <p>PHYSICAL FEATURES OR CHARACTERISTICS OF PAKISTAN: Pakistan is counted among the leading countries due to their physical characteristics. The land, mountains and plateaus of the land of Pakistan. Pakistan region provides 80% of agricultural products.</p> <p>The northern highlands: This area is located in the northern part of Pakistan. These are beautiful and very high mountains, the second highest peak in the world, K2. Shivalik Range is located in this complex mountainous region that connects China with Pakistan.</p> <p>The western mountains:</p>	

This area is located in the western part of Pakistan. These hills and hills are not green, they are mostly dry hills and shrubs only grow here. People feed sheep and goats there.

Salt Range and Potohar Plateau:

It is between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. The area is not as high as the mountains, it has the largest mines in the world. Khaira is one of the famous cities for salt mines.

Thar and Thal Desert:

Thal Desert is located in the central Punjab region of Pakistan. Desert is the third largest desert in Pakistan. It is a vast desert. It has a general area of 20,000 square kilometers, 190 miles from north to south and 70 miles from its prominent width.

Coast of Sindh and Balochistan:

To its south lies the Arabian Sea of Pakistan. Long coast in Sindh and Balochistan. Karachi is our largest city and port on the shores of the Arabian Sea. Large numbers of fish are being caught on the banks of Sindh and Balochistan.

Indus top and bottom level:

It is the central region of Pakistan. It is very fertile, many agricultural crops grow there, and there are many canals that supply water to farmland. The plains are green, much of the area is in Sindh, which is also fertile. Most of the crops are grown in it.

Q5.	Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?	10
Ans.	<p>Introduction and Definition of Foreign Policy: Today, no country can think of an independent life from other countries. Each country should develop relationships with other countries so that they can meet their needs in the economic, industrial and technological sectors. Therefore, it is necessary to create a foreign policy that is foreign to each country. Pakistan is an important third world country in the development phase. It has shaped its foreign policy by focusing on its geography, politics and economics.</p> <p>Foreign policy can be defined as relations between sovereign states. It is a reflection of the interaction between domestic politics and the sovereign state. It refers to the principles and priorities that a country wants to establish relations with another country.</p> <p>Pakistan and Iran: Pakistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, is a country in South Asia. It is the fifth most populous country in the world with a population of over 212.2 million. It is the 33rd largest country by area.</p> <p>Iran is also known as Persia and officially the Islamic Republic of Iran is a country in West Asia. Iran was officially ruled by the Emperor of Iran from approximately 1501 to 1979 until the Iranian Revolution when it was officially the Islamic Republic on April 1, 1979.</p>	

Bilateral Relations Between Pakistan and Iran:

There is new energy and growing positivity and a desire to work together. The growing warmth and willingness in our relations can be measured by the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Javad Zarif was the first foreign dignitary to arrive on 31 August 2018 after the formation of a new government in Pakistan. The Foreign Minister has once again visited on 31 October 2018 and May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 December 2018. Prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to Iran on April 21, 2019, at the invitation of Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani. Timely and fruitful travel has contributed to increasing political, economic and mutual understanding of many issues.

The visit helped to set a clear policy direction for sustainable and mutually beneficial relations with Iran. The main results of the expedition; Signing the Declaration for Cooperation in the Health Care Sector; Start the process of releasing many Pakistani prisoners; Holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; The opening of new crossing points; And called for a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir conflict.

Supporter of Kashmir Issue:

Iran remains a strong supporter of the Kashmir cause. It openly supported the innocent Kashmiris in the brutal siege of Indian forces. The Iranian top leadership has also repeatedly made statements in support of the Kashmir people and condemned the

unjust Indian atrocities. Similarly, despite US unilateral sanctions, Pakistan's support for the Joint Comprehensive Action Plan (JCPOA) and its commitment to Iran are highly appreciated in Iran.

Trade Relation:

Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is less than its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US \$ 392.08 million, while Pakistan exports are USD 22.86 million, which mainly include rice, meat, paper and paper boards, chemicals, textiles, fruits and vegetables; Major imports from Iran include mainly iron ore, hides and hides, and chemical products (Pakistan imports US \$ 369.23 million).

Iran and Pakistan are working together at the expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgrading the 700-kilometer Quetta-Taftan road, improving facilities at the border crossing point, opening of new border crossing points, and upgrading the facilities available during the Zairean Iran tour., Iraq and other countries.