

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

Course Title: Pakistan studies Module: 02
Instructor: BEENISH SHUJA Total Marks: 50

Student Details

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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	10

	Pakistan?	
Q5.	Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?	10

What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Answer)

Defination:-

A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.

1973 constitution:-

After taking control of the government in 1971, Z.A. Bhutto started work on a democratic constitution for the country. On 17th April 1972 the National Assembly constituted a committee to prepare a draft constitution. The Committee worked hard and prepared the draft of the constitution which was presented to the leaders of all parliamentary leaders on 20th October 1972. All the leaders signed the draft. After that it was discussed and debated in the National Assembly which gave its approval on 10th April 1973. The President gave his assent on 12th April 1973. Finally the Senate approved the constitution in August 1973. Consequently the constitution was enforced in the country on 14th August 1973. According to the Constitution of 1973 Mr. Z.A. Bhutto look over as the tenth Prime Minister and Mr. Fazl-e-Elahi was sworn in as the President of Pakistan.

Salient Features of 1973 Constitution

The Constitution of 1973 is strikingly different from the earlier Constitution of 1956 and 1962. It has the following salient features.

1. Written Constitution

Like the previous constitutions of 1956 and 1962 the Constitution of 1973 is a written document. It is very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles.

2. Introductory and the Objectives Resolution

It commences with an introductory which slates the Islam shall be state religion. The principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution.

3. Islamic System

The inclusion of Islamic Provisions has given the 1973 Constitution an unprecedented Islamic character. It ensures an Islamic system in the country.

4. Rigid Constitution

It is a rigid constitution. No Government can change it at will. It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two-third majority of both the Houses is required for this purpose.

5. Federal System

The Constitution of 1973 has introduced a Federal system in the country. The federation of Pakistan consists of a Central Government and four Provincial Governments. The Federal Government is headed by a President elected by members of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)

6. Parliamentary form of Government

The 1973 Constitution proposes a Parliamentary form of Government in the country. Prime minister is the head of the Parliamentary system. He is leader of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliamentary). He is elected on direct adult franchise basis. The Prime Minister selects a cabinet of central ministers from the members of Parliament which conducts the affairs of the country. According to 1973 Constitution the Prime Minister enjoys wide powers.

7. Bicameral Legislature

The Constitution provides for the establishment of a bicameral legislature in Pakistan. The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two Houses named Senate and National Assembly. The Senate or the Upper House consists of 63 members (the 8th Amendment has raised this number to 87). The National Assembly consists of 200 members (Now this number has been raised to 207). The Majlis-e-Shoora enjoys wide powers of legislature.

8. Direct Method of Election

The Constitution of 1973 gives a direct method of election. The members of the National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people.

9. Fundamental Rights

The 1973 Constitution ensures the following fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

Security of person

Safeguard against unlawful arrest and detention

Prohibition of slavery and forced labor

Freedom of movement

Freedom of assembly

Freedom of association

Freedom of business
Freedom of speech
Freedom of profess religion
Right to hold property
Equality before law
Right to preserve language, script and culture
Safeguard against discrimination in services.

10. Principles of Policy

The Constitution of 1973 has set the following principles of policy:

Local electoral bodies will be set up for solving local problems.

The parochial and other prejudices shall be discouraged.

The women shall be given full representation in all spheres of national life.

Social justice shall be promoted.

Bonds with Muslim world shall be strengthened.

11. Independence of Judiciary

The Constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided. The judges are appointed by the President. They cannot be removed from service before the end of their term except on the recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council. In addition the Judges are paid respectable salaries.

12. National Language

The 1973 Constitution has declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. However English has been retained as the official language for 15 years. Similarly regional languages have been provided full protection.

13. Single Citizenship

The Constitution of 1973 has established the principles of single citizenship. According to this principle the rights and duties of the citizens are determined by the Federal Constitution only. Thus the people throughout Pakistan are citizens of Pakistan.

14. Rule of Law

The 1973 Constitution establishes rule of law in Pakistan. According to rule of law no person can be deprived of his fundamental rights. All the citizens of Pakistan are equal before law.

15. High Treason

According to the Constitution of 1973 the act of unconstitutional abrogation of the Constitution has been declared as an act of High Treason.

16. Referendum

The Constitution of 1973 has authorized the President to hold Referendum on any national issue. Similarly the Prime Minister can ask the President to hold referendum on any important national issue.

What is culture and define the types of culture?

Defination:-

Culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society

Types of Culture

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. All of the 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, cooking 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

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.

Characteristics of Culture

Culture has its own characteristics, here are some discussed.

Learnt

Culture is learnt from their elders because it's not biological. Culture is not the thing you study or inherit but it is just the process you pass from it. Instead, you learn culture subconsciously without paying any attention. Children learn culture by watching their parents and family. They copy behaviours and adopt different roles and values. We learn our culture not only from our parents but also from families, institutions, media and other people.

Shared

Culture is something that is shared because we share our culture with other members of our group. Culture is always transferred by sharing. Culture is shared in many ways like social communication, group discussions, public speaking, TV, internet. Although culture is shared but it doesn't mean culture is homogeneous.

Social

Culture is social, it is not the one person phenomena. It is the product of society and raised and grows through social interaction. Culture can be thoughts of social influence and it must be social without it there is no concept of culture.

Continuous

Culture is a continuous process and adapts changes in the environment. Culture is growing whole with the achievements of the past and present and provide the future achievements of mankind.

Culture is the result of past and present experiences.

Integrated

Culture is also integrated because its various parts are interconnected. All components of culture are connected to one another and to gain a extensive Understanding of culture, we must learn about all these different components.

Effects of Geography on Culture

One of the most intense factor that affects culture is geography. The development of a culture is mainly depends on its geographical location. Geography affects culture by number of languages spoken in a given area, clothes people wear, their political ideas, and their religious values.

Effects of Culture on Society

Since the beginning of the civilization culture has strong effects on the society. Scientists, various experts and specialists want to answer how exactly one culture can affect our modern society. Culture is a part of our lives and defines the nation as it is.

Culture is actually a group of people that belongs to a particular society. The combination of one culture and society makes one country and nation that live in that country. Culture is the identity of the nation which makes it unique. Culture is the basic root of any community, which teaches us to think for the whole nation not individually. Culture gives the concept of family and nation.

Culture and Business

Culture has very strong effects on modern business. For example, during a business meeting where people from different cultures are communicating with one another, cultural differences have to be taken into account. Cultural differences frequently impact the success or failure of multicultural business debates. In the world we live around, socialize and work with people from different cultural backgrounds and different parts of the world. Business owners must keep in mind these differences throughout the product's life cycle, from its design to marketing and beyond.

Q3.	What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?
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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:-

Pakistan's economic woes are broad and varied. Its economic policy has always been inconsistent. The economic engine churns on with varying results, but nothing seems to signal a stable and long term-approach to the chronic economic problems the country faces.

The large scale manufacturing sector, for most of the time, has shown negative growth. The agriculture sector – the so-called backbone of Pakistan's economy – has more or less been on a decline. This leads to the issue of deteriorating exports and current account deficit. No wonder that Pakistan's government's entire machinery is running on borrowed money. As of September 2019, Pakistan's total debt and liability had soared to PKR 41.5 trillion.

The problem with our economic doctors is that they stress upon growth, without getting rid of inefficiencies embedded in the system, with no regard for establishing a culture of research and development.

Unfair business practices, tax evasion and preferential access to power are some of the major inefficiencies blighting the economic system, which has been deliberately created by the moneyed elite, to keep a big chunk of Pakistan's population out of the prosperity loop. Add to this the climate of dwindling investment because of religious extremism breeding intolerance and violence. This makes the economic system jump-started every four years from the IMF released funds or from monies secured from friendly countries. In corollary, therefore, the country is trapped in low production and skewed investment climate.

Over the years, different guidelines have been handed out to rescue Pakistan's economy from its shambolic state. But in the absence of strategic and methodical thinking for the identification of the economic mix that best fits Pakistan's situation, all the guidelines have proved mere fancy talks. The structural changes being carried out in the taxation and the overall financial system may reduce redundancy and slippages, but it cannot put Pakistan's economy on the road to productivity unless correct actions are taken. Among all the correct actions, three, the experts believe can be a catalyst for change. One, to spur entrepreneurship. Two, to liberalize trade. Three, to equip citizens with skills they need to compete in the global market.

Q4.	Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?
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Physical features of pakistan

1. Physical Features of Pakistan
2. Physical map of Pakistan
3. 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. 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. 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. 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

7. 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. Waziristan 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

Q5. Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?
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Relations: Iran and Pakistan

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 Wahabiism 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 Sayyids 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.'

Relationship between Tehran and Islamabad have been rocky- owing to these developments, also the closeness between Nawaz Sharif's family 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.