

**Iqra Nation University**

**Final Term Assignment**

**Semester Fall 2020**

**Subject: Pakistan Studies**

**Total Marks 50**

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**Question 1: What is a constitution ? also explain the 1973 constitution?**

**Answer:**

### **Constitution:**

A constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also state the rights of the citizens. The other laws of the government are not allowed to disagree with its constitution. The constitution may be amended or changed, but it more difficult to do than passing an ordinary law.

### **1973 constitution:**

Here are a few key features effected by the 1973 constitution :

1. Parliamentary System
2. President
3. Parliament with two houses
4. Federal system
5. Provincial Structure
6. Principle of Policy
7. Fundamental Rights
8. Islamic Provisions
9. National Language
10. Judiciary
11. Rigid

The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier constitution of 1956 and 1962. Its salient features are:

### **Written Constitution:**

A written document, very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts

### **Objectives resolution:**

The principles and provisions set out in the objectives resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution with introductory that "ISLAM SHALL BE STATE RELIGION"

### **Islamic System**

The inclusion of Islamic provisions ensures an Islamic System in the country

### **Rigid Constitution:**

It is not easy to make amendments to it. Two-third majority of both the houses is required for this purpose

### **Federal System:**

A federal System was introduced with central and provincial governments.

### **Form of Government:**

A parliamentary form of government was introduced.

### **Bicameral Legislature:**

The majlis-e-shoora (parliament) Consists of two Houses name senate(63 members) and National Assembly ( 200 members)

### **Method of election:**

The members of the national Assembly, the provincial assemblies are directly elected by the people

### **Fundamental Rights:**

The 1973 constitution ensures the fundamental rights to a citizen of Pakistan

## Independence of Judiciary:

The constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security was been provided

## Referendum:

The constitution of 1973 has authorized the president to hold a referendum on any national issue. Similarly, the Prime minister can ask the president to hold a referendum on any important national issue

## **Question 2 : What is culture and define the types of culture.**

Answer:

### Culture:

Culture consists of the beliefs, behaviors, objects, and other characteristics common to the members of a particular group or society. Through culture, people and groups define themselves, conform to society's shared values, and contribute to society. Thus, culture includes many societal aspects: language, customs, values, norms, mores, rules, tools, technologies, products, organizations, and institutions. According to J.P. Lederach, "Culture is the shared knowledge and schemes created by a set of people for perceiving, interpreting, expressing, and responding to the social realities around them".

There are two types of culture.

1. Material culture
2. Non-material culture

### Material Culture:

Material Culture includes those things which are used to fulfill the need of human beings for example houses, roads, cars, pens, etc etc . it is due to the efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortably and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a person who adopts the 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 soul rather than body. For example religion, arts,

thinking, constitution, values, behavior, knowledge and festivals etc these things are not visible and we cannot touch them so they exist logically

**Question 3 : what is economic instability ? also define the sources of economic instability of 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 can be caused by. Changing commodity prices

OR

The stability inside an economic system can be defined as the natural state in which:

- 1) the potential of the economy is maximized;
- 2) the price system tensions are weak;
- 3) economic development follows a tendentially growing line.

We can, therefore, define the instability as the economic system unnatural state that:

- 1) weakens the development potential;
- 2) induces tensions within the price system;
- 3) imposes a cyclical character to the economy, with a tendency to depression if the instability becoming persistent

## **CHALLENGES TO PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY:**

- We consume more and save less
- We import more and export less
- Government spends more than it earns as revenues
- Our share in the World trade is shrinking
- We face energy and water shortages
- Crisis of governance and implementation weakness
- young labor force

## **Sources of Economic instability of Pakistan:**

1. Fiscal policy
2. Monetary Policy
3. Power Crisis
4. Law and Order Situation
5. Low Export and High Import
6. Lack of tourism
7. Corruption
8. Tax evasion
9. Terrorism

## **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.
- Poor fiscal policy exists in Pakistan

## **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

## **Power Crisis:**

- The most significant problem which has effected the growth of state adversely
- Capital flight
- Increasing unemployment
- The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this curse has wreaked havoc on the overall economy
- Until energy lingering crisis is not resolved the determined economic development is a far-off dream

## **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 the corruption perception index (CPI 2016) out of 175 countries, Pakistan stands at 116

## **Tax evasion:**

- The 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 a lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan's economic progress

## **Law And Order:**

- Poor Economy is always the poor
- A positive relation between crime and major economic variables.
- Increase in inflation, poverty, unemployment, and decline in investment
- Modern training may be imparted to the police force to combat terrorism

## **Low export and high imports:**

- The crucial problem is the budget deficit, shows that major is more than export.
- Creates gap between import and export deficit
- Restricts import and rely on own manufacturing goods
- Reduce the gap between import and export.

## **Lack of tourism:**

Pakistan is scenic beauty past years this beauty play important role to increase economy growth

## **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

## **Question 4: write down the importance of the physical feature of Pakistan ?**

**Answer:**

### **Physical Feature 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.

Importance of Physical feature of Pakistan:

**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. Shahr-e Qaraqoram lies in this difficult mountains area which "links China with Pakistan"

### **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

### **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 Canal 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

## **Pakistan's physical features – a strategic view:**

From the strategic and economic point of view, Pakistan occupies a highly sensitive position in South Asia. Pakistan has common borders with China in the North. China is an important country. Russia is another big country which is Pakistan's close neighbor. Russia wants to have an access to the warm waters of the Indian ocean, and it can be acquired only through Pakistan, which has given a great significance to Pakistan. Western countries attach great importance to Pakistan because of expansionist designs of both India and Russia. Pakistan also holds an important position in the Muslim world. Pakistan is associated closely with Turkey, Iran by ECO.

The country shares its Eastern Border called 'Radcliffe Line' with India. On its Northern side, it has Sino-Pak Border. Its Western fronts include the boundaries of 'Durand Line' with Afghanistan and 'Gold Smith Line' with Iran. The Arabian Sea has limited the South of the country. With the total area of 9,96,096 km square, Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia

**Question 5 : write down the relation between iran and Pakistan.**

**Answer:**

## **Iran Pakistan relation:**

Pakistan and Iran are close neighbors, sharing 909 km border in the western side. They are bound together in culture, religion, ethnicity and traditions since many years. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan when it was



established in 1947. Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically

## **Start of Relations:**

PAK Iran relations started when the Prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949 and as a return Shah of Iran visited Pakistan with some cabinet members. In May 1950, a treaty of friendship was signed by the Prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Shah of Iran and then a Baghdad pact known as CENTO was signed between Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and United Kingdom for mutual co-operation and protection, as well as non-intervention in each other's affairs

## **Helping each other:**

After the joining in R.C.D (Regional Co-operation for development) in 1964, there was a period of wars for Pakistan. In 1965, in INDO-PAK war, Iran played an important role in Indo-Pakistani war in 1965 and its qualified nurses, medical supplies, and a gift of 5,000 tons of petrol for the war. Iran was also reported to have purchased 90 Sabre Jet Fighters from West Germany and to have sent them to Pakistan. During the 1971 war with India, Pakistan received full military and diplomatic support from Iran against India.

## **Islamic Revolution in Iran:**

Pakistan was the first country to recognize the Islamic revolution in Iran after a very difficult decision by its government. Pakistan gave material help and support to Iran during Iraq-Iran war. The newly elected President Khomeini officially visited Pakistan in Feb 1986. President Zia ul-Haq rejected Bush Plan that US would help Pakistan train the mujahedin in Baluchistan to destabilize Iran.

## **Nuclear Relations:**

Nuclear Relations Pak-Iran nuclear relations began during President Zia ul-Haq era and continued throughout 1990s. COAS General Aslam Baig stated in Feb 1990 "Iran is willing to give, whatever it takes \$6 billion, \$10 billion. We can sell it to Iran at any price"

- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan accepted in a confession that he gave nuclear designs and technology maps to Iran.
- IAEA investigation team found a P2 centrifuge design which was received by Pakistan. Iranian officials admitted it in 1998.

## **AMERICAN INFLUENCE:**

Americans are against the Iran's government. They never want Iran to be economically strong. As America is involved on both sides of Iran, due to this pipeline Iran's economy will be strong and its nuclear program seem to be completed.

## **AMERICAN ROLE:**

During the recent general assembly session, a resolution that the Iranian nuclear issue be sent to security council presented by America. India was asked to vote for the resolution on the cost of nuclear reactor offered by America. India had no choice but to vote for the resolution. This Indian action annoyed Iranians, and at the first instant they refused to construct the pipeline. Pressure on the Iran's nuclear program is also due to this pipeline

## **Defense Cooperation:**

Defense Cooperation is one of the most important components in Iran-Pakistan relations. Pakistan-Iran Defense Agreement was signed in July 1989. Iran involved in joint production of Al-Khalid tanks. There was also the Baghdad pact known as CENTO signed between Pak-Iran and others.