

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

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**EXAM: FINAL TERM**

**SEMESTER: 2<sup>ND</sup>**

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## **QUASTION:-1 WHAT IS CONSTITUTION? ALSO EXPLAIN 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 citizens.

### **CONSTITUTION 1973.**

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan , also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan.<sup>[1]</sup> Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973.

The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), people and their fundamental rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country's armed forces.<sup>[3]</sup> The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches of the government: a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the Prime Minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme Court.<sup>[3]</sup> The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity of the state.<sup>[4]</sup> The first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion.<sup>[5]</sup> The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.<sup>[6]</sup>

The Parliament cannot make any laws which may be repugnant or contrary to the Constitution, however the Constitution itself may be amended by a two-thirds majority in both the houses of the bicameral Parliament, unlike the previous legal documents of 1956 and 1962.<sup>[7]</sup> It has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended. Although enforced in 1973, Pakistan, however, celebrates the adoption of the constitution on 23 March—when the first set was promulgated in 1956—each and every year as Republic Day.<sup>[8]</sup>

 **END**

## **QUASTION:-2 WHAT IS CULTURE AND DEFINE THE TYPES OF CULTURE?**

**Answer:-**

### **CULTURE:-**

Culture unites people of a single society together through shared beliefs, traditions, and expectations.

### **TYPES OF CULTURE**

**There are two types of culture**

#### **1) Martial culture**

Material culture is physical things that are created by a society.

#### **2) NONMATERIAL CULTURE**

the intangible things produced by a culture. In other words, the parts of culture you cannot touch, feel, taste, or hold.

 **END**

## **QUESTION:-3 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 can be caused by. Changing commodity prices.

### **SOURCES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN:**

#### **Cause 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 concentrated 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 policie

 End

## **QUESTION:-4 WRITE DOWN THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN?**

**Answer:-**

### **IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**

**1. PAKISTAN AND GEOGRAPHY** • Pakistan was comprised of two wings when it came into existence on August 14, 1947. • East Pakistan separated in 1971. • Post-1971 or present day Pakistan is located in the Northwestern part of South Asian Sub-continent. • It has maintained its distinctiveness in the Sub-continent. Indus Valley Civilization is as old as 2500-1600 BC. • The archeological heritage of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are clear evidence of this fact. • Arians first came to this land followed by Islam and Muslims from Central Asia and Afghanistan. • Muslim rule continued about one thousand years then ,the downfall of Muslim empire paved the way for British Rule, which ended with the formation of two independent states of India and Pakistan.

**2. • The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing.** • Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north. • Area Total:310,403 sqr miles (7,96,095 sqr Km approx.) • North and West including mountainous land(468,000 sqr.km) • Level plain (3,28,000 sqr km) • Land boundaries: total: 6,774 km (approx.) Border countries: o Afghanistan (2,640 km.... Durand Line o China (Common border of 500 Km) o India (2,912 Km) o Iran (909 Km) **LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN**

**3 • POPULATION:** The population of the country is a double faced phenomena is a vital factor in the development process on one hand while rapid population growth can impede development on the other. • Two aspects of population: • (A) Quantitative, (B) Qualitative • **QUANTITATIVE POPULATION:** the quantitative aspects of population includes statistics of total population, density of population, birth and death rates and migration. • **QUALITATIVE POPULATION:** The qualitative aspects refer to the ability and capability of the people.

**4. Cont. • TOTAL POPULATION:**170 million (approx.) • **NATIONALITY:** Pakistani • **ETHNIC GROUPS:** Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baloch, Muhajir etc • **RELIGIONS:** Muslim 97%(Sunni 77%, Shi's 20%), Christian, Hindu and others 3% • **LANGUAGE:** Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki 10 %; Pashtu 8%, Urdu (National) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2% Brahui 1%, English (official), Burushaski and others 8% • **LITERACY RATE:** age 15 and over can read and write • **TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION:** 48.7% (approx). • **MALE:** 61.7% & **FEMALE:** 35.2% , (approx).

♣ **PUNJAB** is the most populous province with the population density of 333.5persons per sq. Km ♣ **KPK** 253.6 persons per sq. Km ♣ **SINDH** 212.8 person per sq. Km. ♣ **BALUCHASTAN** has the least population density where only 18.8 persons live in a sq. Km.

**5. MOST URBAN AREAS** • **ISLAMABAD** • **SINDH** • **PUNJAB** • **BALUCHISTAN** • **KPK** • **LAHORE & KARACHI** are the thickly populated areas of Pakistan

**6 CLIMATE & WEATHER OF PAKISTAN** • **PUNJAB & SINDH** are very hot in summer and winters are pleasant. • **CLIMATE DEVISIONS OF PAKISTAN ARE:** 1. **HIGHLAND:** Northern areas (cold winters, mild summers and rainfall in all seasons) 2. **LOWLAND:** Punjab (cool winters, hot summers, monsoon rainfall) • **Coastal:** Makran and Surrounding areas (mild winters and warm summers. • **Arid:** Desert areas(Mild winter, hot summers and extreme aridity)

**7. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES :** 1. Water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff. 2. Limited natural fresh water resources; a majority of the population does not have access to portable water. 3. Deforestation. 4. Soil erosion. 5. Desertification.

**8. Cont. • NATURAL HAZARDS:** 1. Frequent Earthquakes, 2. Occasionally severe especially in north and west; 3. Flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July to August)

**9. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT •** COUNTRY NAME: Islamic Republic of Pakistan • GOVERNMENT TYPE: Federal Republic • ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Four provinces, one capital territory, Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Federally Administrated Northern Areas, the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir.

**10. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN •** Pillars of the Government System Legislation, Administration, Judiciary Defense, Media. • Political Pressure groups: military, ulema, landowners, industrialists and small merchants also influential

**11 LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • EXPORT COMMODITIES:** garments, bed linen, cotton cloth and yarn, rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, carpets and rugs • **IMPORT COMMODITIES:** petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea.

**12. AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN •** About 57% of Pakistan's total land area is under cultivation and is watered by one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. • The most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, corn, pulses, oil seeds, barley, fruits and vegetables.

**13. ♣** 50 percent of population is directly engaged in farming or agro-based activities. ♣ Share of agriculture to GDP is 26 percent. ♣ In Punjab and Sindh plains are very large. There are irrigated farmlands. ♣ Two major crops are yielded in a year (a) RABI: Sown in October-November and produce is obtained in April-May. Important produces are Wheat, Gram, Oil seeds. (b) KHARIF: Sown in May-June and produce is obtained in October-November. • Important crops are Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton etc. • **MAIN CROPS:** Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Gram, Maize, Mustard, Tobacco, Oil seeds, Fruits and vegetables. • Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. → The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants → It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.

**14 AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS:** Research is done for the development of high yield seeds giving better output. ♣ **INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE** is being provided to the common farmer to enjoy the fruits of the advance research in the field of agriculture. ♣ **UNIVERSITY EDUCATION** is developed in various parts of Pakistan especially in Faisalabad and Jamshoro. Emphasis is laid on modern technology in practical field. ♣ **COMMUNICATION** and transportation facilities are increased. ♣ **GOVERNMENT** ensures the payment to the farmers for their produce immediately.

**15 : -FISHING IN PAKISTAN •** Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy of Pakistan. With a coastline of about 1046 km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earning.

**16. FORESTRY IN PAKISTAN •** About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests. The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, wood for domestic use, paper, fuel wood, rubber, medicine as well as used for purposes of wildlife conservation and tourism.

**17. MINING IN PAKISTAN •** The Salt Range in the Potwar Plateau has large deposits of rock salt. • Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of gypsum, limestone, chromites, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay, silica sand.

**CONCLUSION** The geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram range in the north. Thank you.

 **END**

## **QUESTION:-5 WRITE DOWN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN?**

**Answer:-**

### **RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN:**

#### **Overview of Relations**

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

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