**Final Assignments**

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**QNO.1: -** What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

**ANS: -** The vast majority of contemporary constitutions describe the basic principles of the state, the structures and processes of government and the fundamental rights of citizens in higher law that cannot be unilaterally changed by an ordinary legislative act. This higher law is usually referred to as a constitution.

The content and nature of a particular constitution, as well as how it relates to the rest of the legal and political order, varies considerably between countries, and there is no universal and uncontested definition of a constitution. Nevertheless, any broadly accepted working definition of a constitution would likely include the following characteristics:

A constitution is a set of fundamental legal-political rules that:

1. are binding on everyone in the state, including ordinary lawmaking institutions;
2. concern the structure and operation of the institutions of government, political principles and the rights of citizens;
3. are based on widespread public legitimacy;
4. are harder to change than ordinary laws (e.g. a two-thirds majority vote or referendum is needed);
5. As a minimum, meet the internationally recognized criteria for a democratic system in terms of representation and human rights.

**Explain 1973 constitution:-**

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th Aug 1973. It consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with Objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto’s era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the political parties. However, many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state.

His constitution 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability to the country. Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial laws in the country. But the subsequent years after imposition of martial law were highly tumultuous costing Pakistan its eastern wing. The leftover country was first governed by a unique proposition of civilian Chief Martial administrator till the interim constitution was adopted by the national assembly. The assembly constituted a committee headed by Hafiz \_ud \_Din Pirzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan. The committee did its work in shortest possible time and the national assembly adopted the constitution on 10th April unanimously.

The constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic republic laying down condition for head of state and head of the government to be Muslims. However, 8th amendment has made the Objective Resolution a substantial part of the constitution by incorporating it as article 2A according to which all laws made in Pakistan should be in accordance with the injunctions of Quran and Sunnah. Its Islamic character is further reinforced by accepting the sovereignty of Almighty Allah, Islam to be the state religion and by promising the Muslims to enable them to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles of Islam. It also provides a long list of fundamental rights as well directive principles of state policy. Besides, the constitution envisages a federation of Pakistan and affords a parliamentary form of government leaving president with only ceremonious functions. The federal legislature is bicameral i.e. senate the upper house and national assembly the lower house. Moreover, the constitution provides an independent judiciary, provincial autonomy to the federating units, a council of common interests, a council of Islamic ideology etc.

The subsequent voyage of the constitution however was not smooth. It has been suspended or held in abeyance twice. Amendments made by military dictators have changed spirit of original constitution. So far, 20 amendments have been made most of which have been brought about not for the fulfillment of compulsions and needs of changing times but to accomplish the selfish ends. This experimentation has achieved nothing but instability in the country that has blocked the process of establishing and strengthening the democratic system in Pakistan.

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**QNO.2: -** What is culture and define the types of culture?

**ANS: -** **Define culture:-**

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.

The Center for Advance Research on Language Acquisition goes a step further, defining culture as shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization. Thus, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group.

"Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things," Cristina De Rossi, an anthropologist at Barnet and Southgate College in London, told Live Science.

The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colure," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture. "It shares its etymology with a number of other words related to actively fostering growth," De Rossi said.

**Types of culture:**

1. Material Culture
2. Non-material Culture
3. Real Culture
4. Ideal Culture

**1. Material Culture**: From material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, book etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life conformable and safe.

**2. Non-material culture:**  In non-material culture we include non material objects. For example religion, art, ideas, customs, values system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behavior and has strong hold on an individual. Both parts are inter-related with each other.

**3. Real Culture:** Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that parts of culture, which the people adopt in their social life, for example. If a person/ says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn’t follow, is not a real one.

**4. Ideal Culture:** The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches etc.

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**QNO.3: -** What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

**ANS: -**

Economic instability refers to a community or nation experiencing financial struggles due to inflation, consumer confidence issues, unemployment rates, and rising prices. Economic instability affects businesses' ability to thrive, the cost of living, and the physical, emotional and financial well-being of consumers and families.

When the economy experiences periods of high inflation, economic instability exists. The value of money decreases and prices increase, causing hesitation among consumers and investors. As a result, consumer confidence plummets and fewer consumers purchase goods, while businesses run the risk of losing money. Consumer confidence in banking systems that run the risk of running out of credit is also low during times of economic instability.

High unemployment rates can also lead to economic instability. Without sufficient income due to a loss of wages, consumers are less able to put money back into the economy, and more citizens begin to seek public or government assistance to financially survive. When economic instability runs rampant, many people choose low-risk options for purchases, investments and even family decisions.

**For example:**

Individuals may have to evaluate the good of the entire family when choosing between a low-paying job with health insurance and a higher-paying job without benefits during economic instability.

**Sources of economic instability in Pakistan:**

Transcribed text of an unwritten National War College lecture, suggesting that we stop looking for quantifiable indicators of potential revolution or insurgency, because governments topple when the people feel that the rulers have lost their legitimate authority, and the reasons for this feeling are not quantifiable. Even governments that rule by violent repression depend on at least the passive acceptance of the masses, and are in trouble when they lose the confidence of the people constituting the power mechanism. Revolutions occur when the people withdraw their acceptance, a process akin to falling out of love. We have no indicators and no theories to explain when the breaking point will occur in any particular case; Pakistan lasted for 20 years in an obviously unstable form. What we regard as heartless exploitation may be accepted quietly for generations, until the landlords or the rulers overstep some invisible boundary. It is hard to see how the United States can or should exert a stabilizing influence.

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**QNO.4: -**Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

**ANS: -** **Physical Features of Pakistan:**

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, and Deserts.

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 swanlike range, the peer pineal range, Central or great Himalaya, Karakoram Range

 **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 Pinal 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.

 **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, Kohl Safed, Waziristan Hills, The Suleiman Mountain, and The Kerther Mountain

 **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.

 **Kohl Safe:** 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 Gomel rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude.

 **The Suleiman Mountain**: in the south of the Gomel 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

 **The Indus Plain Rive**r 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

 **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.

 **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.

 **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 divisor 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.

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**QNO.5: -** Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

 **ANS:- 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 Shea 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.

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 Israel 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 families 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 Mansur’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.

However, in 2013, Pakistan joined the international sanctions against Iran under the aegis of its Premier Nawaz Sharif, in direct conflict with his stated foreign policy. In 2015, Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif twice visited Pakistan. The purpose was to set off agreed projects as well as get a head start on other issues of mutual interests i.e. security, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Pakistan through its offensives via Zarb-e-Azab is focused on dealing with the security position within its borders to be able to help in the take off for CPEC. This project can offer huge transit benefits not only to China but also to Afghanistan, Iran and hopefully India once completed.

With Pakistan being close to US, Saudi Arab and China, her relationship with Russia, Iran and India were on low ebb. This is changing slowly but gradually over time. Relations with Russia are definitely better. This shows a maturity on part of Pakistan’s approach towards a radically different relationship with Russia a few decades ago.

With Iran, Pakistan signed nine bilateral cooperation agreements in May 2014 when Nawaz Sharif visited Tehran. These included provisions for countering terrorism and enhancing border security.

Iran must be disturbed by Islamabad’s closeness to Riyadh. By the same coin, Islamabad must be perturbed by Tehran’s closeness to Delhi. “Because Pakistan thinks that India is using Afghan soil to support the Baluch nationalist insurgency in Pakistan’s Baluchistan province and anti-Pakistan Taliban militants in Pakistan’s tribal areas, Iranian cooperation with India in Afghanistan could serve as a major irritant in Pakistani-Iranian ties.” (An Analysis of emerging Pak-Iran Ties: Norwegian Peace Building Resource Center)

Both Iran and Pakistan need to understand that for a peaceful region, their cooperation and commitment to attain the goal is important. Both need to address the concerns felt by both in all sincerity.

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**“THE END”**