

# PAK STUDIES FINAL PAPER

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**Q1- What is Constitution? Explain 1973 constitution.**

## **Constitution**

constitution is the set of law principles that determine the nature function and limit of the government and other institutions.

## **Constitution of Pakistan 1973**

The constitution of Pakistan in 73 was enforced on 14th August it consists of 280 articles and 6 schedules with objective resolution forming the over overture of the Constitution besides 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto's era. According to the constitution of 1973 Mr Zia-Ul-Haq Bhutto look over is the 10th prime Minister and Mr. Fazl e elahi was sworn in as the President of Pakistan.

## **Remarkable features of 1973 constitution**

The constitution of 1973 differs from the constitution of 1956 and 1962. its notable features are;

### **1- Written constitution**

like the previous constitutions of 1956 and 1962, the constitution of 1973 is written document it is very comprehensive and consists of 12 parts containing 280 articles.

### **2- Introductory and the objective resolution**

1973 constitution starts with an introductory which states that Islam shall be the state religion the principles and provisions set out in the objective resolution have been made essential part in this constitution.

### **3- Islamic system**

Involvement of Islamic provision has given the 1973 constitution an unprecedented Islamic character that insurance all Islamic system in the in the country.

### **4- Rigid constitution**

1973 constitution is rigid 1 no government can change it at will. It's not easy to any sort of amendments in this constitution.

## **5- Federal system**

This constitution has introduced federal system and read the federation of Pakistan consists of a central government in four provincial government. the Federal government is headed by a President elected by members of a majlis-e-shura parliament.

## **6- Parliamentary form of government**

1973 considered proposes a parliamentary form of government in the country. prime Minister is the head of the parliamentary system. he is leader of the Mjlis-e-shoora. He is selected on direct adult franchise basis. the Prime Minister selects a cabinet of central ministers from the members of the Parliament which conduct the which conducts the affairs of the country. according to the 1973 constitution the prime Minister enjoy wide power.

## **7- Direct method of election**

This constitution give the direct method of election. the members of the national assembly and provincial assemblies are directly elected by the people.

## **8- Fundamental rights**

The constitution of 1973 shows the following fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

- Security of person
- Safeguard against unlawful and detention
- Prohibition of slavery and forced labour
- Freedom of movement
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of business
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of profession of religion
- Right to hold property
- Equality before law
- Right to preserve language, script and culture
- Safeguard against discrimination in services.
- Local electoral bodies will be setup for solving local problems.
- The parochial and other prejudice shall be discouraged.
- women should be given full representation in all spheres of national life.
- Social justice shall be promoted.
- Bonds with Muslim world shall be strengthened.

### **10- National language**

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.

### **11- Independence of judiciary**

1973 constitution 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 services before the end of their term except on the recommendation of the supreme judicial council. In addition the judges are paid respectable salaries.

### **12- Single citizenship**

This constitution 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.

### **13- Rule of law**

The 1973 constitution establishment rule of law in Pakistan. According to the rule of law no person can be deprived of his fundamental rights and all the citizens of Pakistan equal before law.

### **14- High treason**

According to 1973 constitution, the act of unconstitutional repealing of the Constitution has been declared as act of high treason.

### **15- Referendum**

The Constitution of 1973 has authorised 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.

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### **Q2- What is culture and define types of culture?**

Culture is an important concept in sociology. It is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.... The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture.

According to Lenin, "culture is the social inheritance which is transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences".

John Beattee defined culture as "the way of life which is transmitted from generation to generation".

## **Elements of culture**

1. Behaviour patterns of group such as mores, folkways, customs, traditions, laws, morals, stereotypes, taboos, legends, fashion, myth etc.
2. Literature including prose, poetry, drama, story, etc.
3. Art includes music, dance, sculpture, paintings, architecture, photography etc.
4. Religion includes worship, observance of rituals, sacrifice, prayers etc.
5. Ethics.
6. Educational and recreational institutions like library, museum, school, cinema, theatre, cultural clubs.
7. Socio-economic and political institutions.

## **Pakistani Culture**

Pakistan's culture is very diverse. This stems from the fact that what is now Pakistan has in the past been invaded and occupied by many different peoples, including White Huns, Persians, Arabs, Turks, Mongols and various groups. There are differences in culture among the different ethnic groups in matters such as dress, food, and religion, especially where indigenous pre-Islamic customs differ from Islamic practices

## **Culture types**

There are few types of culture, Material culture, Non-Material Culture, Ideal Culture, Real Culture.

### **Material Culture**

The former includes all sorts of man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man's well-being and comforts such as clothes, utensils, homes, roads, ornaments, T.V., radio, machines, gadgets and various means of transport and communication. These are the products of human efforts and control their environment and makes life comfortable

### **Non-Material Culture**

Non-material culture is the intangible stuff that includes all those ideals, attitudes and values which modify the behaviour of an individual, language, literature, art, music, religion, customs, tradition, morality, law, poetry etc.. It does not have physical shape. It's very important in determining human behavior and has strong hold on an individual. Famous sociologist Ogburn also finds out two types of culture—material and non-material culture—one progresses and other recedes. So, there persists a wide gap between the two types of culture.

### **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.

### **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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### **Q3- What is economic instability also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?**

Economic instability involves a shock to the usual workings of the economy. Which tends to reduce confidence and lead to lower investment, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment

Economic instability can take various forms. In recent years, we have witnessed a few examples of this. The main types of instability are:

- Inflation
- Credit crunch – When the financial sector becomes short of liquidity causing a fall in bank lending.
- Asset bubbles/bust – When asset prices rise rapidly due to irrational exuberance – but then fall.
- Economic growth/recession
- Balance of payments crisis – Countries reliant on a commodity like oil, can be adversely affected by fall in price – leading to capital outflows, e.g. Venezuela, Russia (2016)
- Bond crisis – Eurozone crisis of 2012 saw a rapid rise in bond yields due to high debt and a shortage of liquidity.

Economic instability can be caused by;

- Changing commodity prices (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock)
- Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07)
- Change in confidence levels (e.g. worries after 9/11)
- Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crash)
- Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)

Pakistan has plethora of natural resources such as large reserves of oil and gas, great quantity of copper and ore deposits, in addition huge coal and salt pits, and gemstones. Likewise, it possesses sound manufacturing industries of textiles and clothing, steel fabricating, cotton ginning factories, sugarcane mills, sports goods and leather manufacturing etc. Apart from these mineral resources and industries, Pakistan also has vast tracts of agriculture land. Out of total geographical area, about 27 percent is cultivated, and of this, 80 percent is irrigated. Pakistan owns one of the most developed irrigation systems in the world, i.e. Indus Basin Irrigation System. We have rivers and sea. We have harbours to export and import goods. We

are blessed with four seasons and a fit tropical weather in terms of farming and agriculture. Despite being blessed with fertile agriculture land, abundance of minerals and sound industrial base, our economic development is not progressing as it should.

The major challenges in achieving economic development are:

**Energy crisis:**

The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this curse has caused damage on the overall economy. As admitted by Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly session, 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 harmful 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 %, least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children in are out of school. More importantly, 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 % 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% 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; in contrast 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 policies.

**Black swan events**

Black swan events are unexpected events, which can destabilise the economy. In theory, they have a very low probability, but throughout history, they occur at an unexpected moment. The 2020 coronavirus is a good example of how a black swan event can cause major instability. The virus led to a sharp fall in travel and quarantines imposed across the world. This disrupts usual economic activity. The virus also causes great uncertainty because the effects are unknown. It led to a major fall in shares, investment and the price of oil.

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**Q4- Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan.**

Physical Features are the features formed on earth's surface by nature.

Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all regions. It has mountains, desert areas, snowy areas and plain lands too. Pakistan is located in between four countries and the border of Pakistan touches China, India, Afghanistan, Iran. Tajikistan isn't its direct neighbour but the distance between Pakistan Border and Tajikistan Border isn't much and they are nearly close to each other

Physically Pakistan is divided into 4 provinces, those are Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Pakistan's map shows that it has a number of peculiar features. Major part of our country consists of;

#### **Western Mountain Areas:**

Mountain areas in Pakistan those are on the western side of the country usually stay dry and hot throughout the year, these are not much green or snowy but they grow bushes and grass in the rainy season. People living in these areas usually take their living animals for grazing.

#### **Northern Mountain Areas:**

Northern Mountain Areas of Pakistan are one of the most beautiful places in Pakistan to visit. These places are also one of the remote places, because of the extreme weather conditions and also dangerous routes to reach. These places have been out of tourist reach for so many years but now lately they are one of the most visited places by the tourist in Pakistan. These places also include K-2, which is second highest place on the Earth after Mount Everest. Shahrah-e-Qaraqarum links Pakistan with China & that's also in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

#### **Baluchistan Plateau:**

Baluchistan Plateau is the driest region in Pakistan, people living in this area have to face a lot of dry weather and due to less water availability, they have to travel miles to get water to their homes and to save them. This place doesn't grow much grass but only bushes which have more stinky leaves.

#### **The Salt Range and Potohar Plateau:**

The area in Pakistan that is covered up with salt mines are the Salt Range Area and Potohar Plateau of Pakistan. The land is not wide, and the area is between Rawalpindi and Jehlum. This area has the biggest salt mines in Pakistan. Mines like Khewra mine and few others are the famous mines around the world, and also one of the most visited places in Pakistan.

#### **Lower Plain of the Indus:**

Located in the southern part of the Indus Plain, the River Indus flows alone. The River Indus flows into the Arabian Sea, in South of Thatta through its distributaries which flow across the Delta River.

#### **Upper Plain of River Indus:**

Pakistan most agriculture land exist here, this is the upper plain of River Indus, the land is quite much fertile and a lot of agriculture work is done here. Most of the part on this area is

green, hence a perfect place to inhabit. The area is mostly in Punjab, the upper Indus Plain has the height of 180 meters to 300 meters. The number of rivers in this plain is 5.

#### **Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan:**

Well, Pakistan holds around 1100 KM of Coastal Area around Sindh and Baluchistan. The longest coastline lies 771 KM in Baluchistan. The Coastal Area of Pakistan are in Sindh and Baluchistan, these coastal areas are with Arabian sea and it connects Pakistan with other countries in the World.

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#### **Q5- Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran.**

Pakistan is a country located in South Asia, having a coastline along the Arabia Sea and the Gulf of Oman and is bordered by Afghanistan, China, India, and Iran. Pakistan has a mixed economic system with a combination of free-market activity and government intervention.

Iran is the 18th largest country of the world. It stretches from the Caspian Sea in north to the Persian Gulf in the south. Iran is one of the world's major countries in oil export and it is rich in natural resources.

After Pakistan gained its independence in August 1947, Iran was one of the first countries to recognize its sovereign status. Shia majority Iran and Sunni majority Pakistan became strained at times due to sectarian tensions, as Pakistani Shi'a Muslims claimed that they were being discriminated against under the Sunni-biased Islamization program being imposed throughout Pakistan by the military dictatorship government of President Zia-ul-Haq. Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran and Saudi Arabia (considered the "leading state authority" of Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, respectively) began to use Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war, and Pakistan's support for the Deobandi Taliban organization in Afghanistan by the 1990s became a problem for Shi'a Iran, which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan.

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

Nevertheless, both countries continue to cooperate economically where possible and are forming alliances in a number of areas of mutual interest, such as fighting the drug trade along their border and combating the insurgency in the Baluchistan region. Iran has also expressed an interest in joining the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Pakistan's ties with Iran are historically much deeper. There were close interactions between the Safavid and Mughal empires, for example, with the latter making Persian its official language. According to the book *Pan-Islamic Connections*, edited by Christophe Jaffrelot and Laurence Louer, Persia was more critical to the development of Indian Islam than the Gulf, which only became influential in the post-war era when oil wealth enabled Arab states to disseminate their hardline interpretation of Sunni Islam.

Today linguistic and religious ties persist between Iran and the Subcontinent. There are many Farsi words in Urdu, and the Pakistani national anthem is almost entirely in Persian.

Moreover, while Pakistan is a majority Sunni state and Iran overwhelmingly Shia, the former has a sizeable Shia minority that could be as high as around 20 percent of the population. Prominent Pakistanis such as the country's founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and its first president Iskander Mirza, were Shia Muslims.

As Alex Vatanka explains in his book *Iran and Pakistan*, the two countries had good relations during the early Cold War. Iran was not only the first nation to recognise Pakistan, but its ruler, the Shah, was also the first head of state to visit, and both countries allied themselves with the US against the Soviet Union.

Although bilateral relations became more complicated after the 1979 Iranian revolution, the two continued to cooperate, for example in Afghanistan where both supported *the mujahideen* during the anti-Soviet war.

Iran-Pakistan relations have certainly warmed. Kashmir now appears in the Iranian supreme leader's speeches, and Iranian posters commemorated Pakistan's independence day last year. Imran Khan has long advocated closer ties with Tehran. His PTI party supported the 2015 Iran nuclear deal, opposed deploying Pakistani troops to Yemen, and also opposed the appointment of General Sharif to head the Islamic counter-terrorism coalition because it could affect Pakistan's relations with Iran.

Despite promises to boost bilateral trade to \$5 billion, trade volumes are still far below their potential. Plans to introduce a ferry link from the port of Gwadar to Chabahar have not materialised, and railway connectivity between Iran and Pakistan is woefully poor. A gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan has been in the works for decades but remains incomplete.

Iran has expressed interest in joining CPEC, but potential Saudi investment in an oil refinery at Gwadar may well prevent any Iranian involvement. On the military front, despite occasional exercises and a recent proposal to jointly produce defence equipment, there is nothing to write home about.

The fact remains that, however affectionate Pakistan's relations with Iran may seem, they are far less concrete than its ties to the Gulf.

But that does not mean Pakistan will get sucked into a Saudi-Iran Cold War. Recent history shows that Islamabad has managed to remain neutral even when its links to Riyadh have been strong.

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