

PAKISTAN STUDIES



Final Paper

Submitted By: Muhammad Adeel
Class ID: 16115
Section: A
Instructor: Miss. Beenish Shuja
Department: Civil Engineering
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Signature

IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
HAYATABAD, PESHAWAR

Q1. What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Constitution

A set of principles, which may be written or unwritten, that establishes the distribution of power within a political system, relationships between political institutions, the limits of government jurisdiction, the rights of citizens and the method of amending the constitution itself.

Introduction

The constitution of 1973 was drafted by 25 members committee of the National Assembly. The Committee was elected from all the major political parties. This constitution was in forced in the country on 14 August 1973.

Main Points of 1973 Constitution

Following are the main points of the constitution of 1973.

1. Written Constitution

The constitution is written document of 280 articles, 12 parts and 6 schedules.

2. Federal Constitution

The constitution is based on the principles of federation. Pakistan is a federation consisting of four provinces, along with the federal capital Islamabad and the federally administrated tribal areas (FATA) and Northern areas.

3. Parliamentary System

The constitution is based on the parliamentary principle of the government, the Prime Minister who will be elected by the parliament and he will be the head of the government. Likewise, the Cabinet that the Prime Minister constitutes is made up of parliamentarians.

4. Bicameral Legislature

The legislature called the Parliament is bicameral, that has two houses Upper house and Lower house. Lower house is called National Assembly which is based on population. While Upper house is called Senate is on the bases of federating units or provinces and have equal representation in it.

5. Fundamental Rights

The constitution recognized the fundamental rights of the people. The legislature is denied any rights to enact legislation that contravenes these fundamental rights.

6. Constitutional Amendments

A constitutional amendments bill can be initiated in any of the houses of the Parliament. In order to become law it will need to be passed by at least two third majority of the total membership in each house. The constitution is neither very rigid, nor very flexible.

7. Independent Judiciary

The constitution guarantees independence of the judiciary. It lays down strict procedures to be followed in the appointment and removal from service of the judges of the superior courts.

8. Direct Election

The National Assembly and all the Provincial Assemblies are elected for a period of five years. Elections to these Assemblies are through direct votes on the basis of adult franchise.

9. National Language

Urdu is recognized as the national language. At the same time the constitution guarantees work for the promotion of regional language.

10. Islamic Clauses

The constitution has many Islamic clauses.

a) Sovereignty of Allah

Sovereignty of Allah all over the universe and power is to exercised by the elected bodies.

b) Name of The Country

The country was named “Islamic Republic Of Pakistan”.

c) Official religion

Islam was declared the official religion of Pakistan.

d) President And Prime Minister

It was made compulsory that head of the state and head of the government to be a Muslim.

e) Definition Of Muslim

It was for the first time that word “Muslim” was defined “Muslim is one who believes oneness of Allah and finality of Muhammad (S.A.W)”. After this Qadianis were declared none-Muslim.

f) Enforcement Of Islamic Principles

Emphasis was laid on the development of legal system in the light of the basic Islamic principles.

g) Religious Education

The government was made responsible to make special arrangements for religious education.

h) Islamic Ideological Council

According to the constitution, Islamic ideological council is formed.

i) System Of Zakat & Usher

System of zakat and usher was introduced in the country.

j) Relation With Islamic Country

Establishment of close relation with Islamic countries.

k) Objective Resolution As Preamble

Objective resolution appear in the beginning of the constitution as its preamble.

l) Minorities Rights

Minorities were ensured to have rights and security

Conclusion

The 1973 constitution is the first permanent constitution of the country which is based on federal and Parliamentary system. It is a constitution of Islamic Democratic system.

Q2. What is culture and define the types of culture?

Introduction

Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology. No human society can exist and develop without its culture. The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only. Animal societies haven't any culture because they are doing not have systems of learning and transmitting social experiences. Sociologists are keenly interested in the study of culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it.

Definition of culture

Culture is that the complex whole which incorporates knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and habits and any capabilities acquired by man as a member of society.

OR

Culture is social heredity, which is transmitted from one generation to a different with the buildup accumulation of individual experiences.

OR

Culture is that the way of life which is transmitted from generation to generation.

TYPES OF CULTURE

- Material Culture
- Non-material Culture
- Real Culture
- 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 regulate 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 vital 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 may be observed in our social life. The culture on which we influence in our lifestyle is real culture. It is that parts of culture, which the people adopt in their social life, for instance. If a person/ says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is that the real and when doesn't follow, isn't a true one.

4. Ideal Culture

The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is named 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.

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

Economic Instability

Economic instability can have a spread of negative effects on the overall welfare of individuals and nations by creating an environment during which the economic assets lose to value and investment is hindered or stopped. This will cause unemployment, economic recession, or in extreme cases, a societal collapse.

The sources of economic instability in Pakistan

Pakistan has many of natural resources like large reserves of oil and gas, large quantity of copper and ore deposits, additionally 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 natural resources and industries, Pakistan also has vast tracts of agriculture land. Out of total geographic area, about 27 percent is cultivated

Despite being blessed with fertile agriculture land, abundance of minerals and sound industrial base, our economic development isn't progressing as it should.

The major challenges in achieving economic development are:

- Energy crisis
- Terrorism

- Wealth concentration
- Corruption
- Youth unemployment
- Lack in quality education
- Poor health facilities
- Tax evasion

1. Energy crisis

The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this curse has wreaked havoc on the general economy. The power shortfall has exceeded up to 5,000MW. Until energy lingering crisis isn't resolved the determined economic development may be a far-off dream.

2. Terrorism

It is an enormous 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 within the country.

3. Wealth Concentration

In Pakistan wealth is centered among a couple of rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to wealth concentration, around 35 percent people spend their lives under poverty level. 39 percent population of Pakistan lives in poverty, which suggests that 4 out of 10 people in Pakistan sleep in poverty.

4. Corruption

Since 1947, the continued corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it's 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 out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

5. 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 used employed. Of it, the female ratio is very less. The rest are struggling for survival. On a mean, Pakistan must create 20 million job annually for young people alone.

6. 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.

7. Poor health facilities

The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we discover lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and etc. Due to absence of basic health facilities, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying.

8. Tax evasion

Regressive legal system collects about 90 percent tax income from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians don't pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the opposite 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.

Q4. Write down the importance of 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
- Deserts

1. North Eastern Mountains

The highest mountains of the planet known as “The Himalayas” Comprising of a series of ranges is situated within the north east of our country.

- The siwalik range
- The peer pinjal range
- Central or great hamaliya
- Karakoram range

a) The Siwalik Range

These are the road of low altitude hills,situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district.

b) The Peer Pinjal Range

These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills

c) The Central of great Himalaya

These mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram Range.

d) 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.

2. 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
 - Wazirstan Hills
 - The Sulaiman Mountain
 - The Kerther Mountain
- a) **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.

b) **Koh Safed**

South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west.

c) **Wazirstan Hills**

Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude.

d) **The Sulaiman Mountain**

In the south of the Gomal river lies the Sulaiman Mountain. It rims southward for a distance of about 300 miles

e) **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

3. 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

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 division is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajistan 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.

Q5. Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Pakistan and Iran relations

Capital: Jehran

Currency: Irani Rial

Pakistan enjoy friendly relation with Iran right from its birth. There are strong links between the people of Pakistan and Iran. Iran was 1 country to recognize soon after its birth and Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first Prime Minister went to Iran and Shah of Iran also visited Pakistan in 1950.

1. Regional Cooperation For Development (RCD)

In 1964, Pakistan Iran and Turkey entered into a pact called Regional Cooperation For Development (RCD), which became inactive after the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran.

2. Cultural Agreement

In 1965, both the country signed the culture agreement for the promotion of exchange of student's teachers and scholars and artists

3. Economic Relation

When RCD became defund after the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran. It was succeeded by the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) which was founded in 1985 with the main objective of promoting economic cooperation. In 2012 the bilateral trade between the two countries exceeded to 3 billion dollars. Iran is also a second largest market of Basmati Rice of Pakistan ranking after Iraq

4. Financial Diplomatic relation

Iran and Pakistan have supported each other on various occasions during the 1965 and 1971 words, Iran supported Pakistan morally financially and diplomatically. Iran also supported Pakistan in 1998 when economic sanctions were imposed on Pakistan due to nuclear testing. Pakistan offered its services for normalizing relation between Iran and Egypt and also tried to bring the Iran and Iraq war to an end.