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PAKSTUDIES FINAL ASSIGNMENT
BS SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

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1. What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

CONSTITUTION:

A constitution is 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 it's constitution. The constitution may be amended or changed, but it more difficult to do than passing an ordinary law.

THE 1973 CONSTITUTION:

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 is the third constitution of the country which was drafted and passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on April 10th 1973, authenticated by the president on April 12th 1973, and 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 whole 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 respected instrument which holds supreme importance in the governance of the state.

The 1973 constitution is the present constitution of Pakistan and it's salient features are:

1. Written Constitution:

The constitution of 1973 is written with an introduction, 280 articles, 6 schedules and a few amendments. Political usages and traditions are yet to emerge and develop side by side with the constitution of Pakistan.

2. Flexibility:

The constitution is neither too rigid nor too flexible. It can be amended if 2/3 majority of the national assembly approves an amendment in it and when the same is absented to by the senate with majority of it's total strength.

3. Republican form of Government:

According to the constitution, Pakistan shall be an Islamic Republic. The Head of the State shall be elected by the parliament in a joint sitting for a term of five years. He may be re-elected for another term also.

4. Federal Form of Government:

Pakistan shall be a Federation consisting of the provinces of Sindh, Punjab, NWFP, and Balochistan. Powers of the federation have been enumerated in the Federal Legislative list part-1 and 2 and residuary powers belong to the provinces. Powers common to both the federal and the provincial Governments have been enumerated in the concurrent list.

5. Parliamentary Form of Government:

The constitution provides for Parliamentary form of government both at the center and in that provinces. Both the Prime minister and the Chief Ministers are held responsible to the National and the Provincial Assemblies. They continue in office as long as they command confidence of the assemblies.

6. Bicameral Legislature:

The legislature will Bicameral. The lower house is called the National Assembly directly elected by the people on the basis of one man one vote for a term of five years. The upper house is called the Senate elected by the Provincial Assemblies on the basis of Proportional Representation. The National Assembly is subject to dissolution but not the Senate.

7. Fundamental rights:

The Constitution grants and protects the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan. They include the right to life, property, profession, liberty of thought and expression , freedom of association, religion, equality of citizens etc. In case of their violation, the affected person may go to the Courts for seeking redress of his grievances.

8. Pakistan to be a welfare state:

The Constitution reflects the spirit of a Welfare State. It provides that

- illiteracy shall be removed
- educational and economic interests of backward classes and areas shall be promoted
- prostitution, gambling and consumption of alcohol shall be prohibited
- well-being of the people, irrespective of caste, gender, creed or race will be secured by raising their standard of living.
- Basic necessities of life like food, housing, clothing, education and medical relief shall be provided to the citizens who are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood.

9. Independence of Judiciary:

Although the members of the judiciary are appointed by the president yet the powers to remove them from their offices have not been given to him for ensuring independence of judiciary. The judges can be removed by the president only when the Supreme judicial council of Pakistan advises him. The constitution also provides independence of the judiciary from the Executive.

CONCLUSION:

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of State Policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitutions, 1973 constitution also provided principles for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology.

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

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".

Culture has various characteristics. From various definitions, we can deduce the following characteristics of culture:

- **Culture is Abstract.** Culture exists in the minds or habits of the members of society. Culture is the shared ways of doing and thinking. There are degrees of visibility of cultural behavior, ranging from the regularized activities of persons to their internal reasons for so doing. In other words, we cannot see culture as, such we can only see human behavior. This behavior occurs in regular, patterned fashion and it is called culture.
- **Culture Includes Attitudes, Values, and Knowledge.** There is a widespread error in the thinking of many people who tend to regard the ideas, attitudes, and notions which they have as "their own". It is easy to overestimate the uniqueness of one's own attitudes and ideas. When there is an agreement with other people it is largely Unnoticed, but when there is a disagreement or difference one is usually conscious of it. Your differences, however, may also be cultural.

•**Culture also Includes Material Objects.** Man's behavior results in creating objects. Men were behaving when they made these things. To make these objects required numerous and various skills which human beings gradually built up through the ages. Man has invented something else and so on. Occasionally one encounters the view that man does not really "make" steel or a battleship. All these things first existed in a "state nature". The man merely modified their form, changed them from a state in which they were to the state in which he now uses them.

• **Culture is Shared by the Members of Society.** The patterns of learned behavior and the results of behavior are possessed not by one or a few people, but usually by a large proportion. Thus, many millions of persons share such behavior patterns as the use of automobiles or the English language. Persons may share some part of a culture unequally.

• **Culture is Pervasive.** Culture is pervasive as it touches every aspect of life. The pervasiveness of culture is manifest in two ways. First, culture provides an unquestioned context within which individual action and response take place. Not only emotional action but relational actions are governed by cultural norms. Second, culture pervades social activities and institutions.

• **Culture is Continually Changing.** There is one fundamental and inescapable attribute (special quality) of culture, the fact of unending change. Some societies sometimes change slowly, and hence in comparison to other societies seem not to be changing at all. But they are changing, even though not obviously so.

There are two types of culture:

•**Material culture.** refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and perceptions.

Clothing, food, tools, and architecture are examples of material culture that most people would think of. Natural objects and materials (rock, dirt, trees, etc.) aren't considered to be

part of material culture. However, how people view natural objects and how they use them are.

•**Non-material culture.** refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions. For instance, the non-material cultural concept of religion consists of a set of ideas and beliefs about God, worship, morals, and ethics. These beliefs, then, determine how the culture responds to its religious topics, issues, and events.

When considering non-material culture, sociologists refer to several processes that a culture uses to shape its members' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Four of the most important of these are symbols, language, values, and norms.

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

ECONOMIC STABILITY AND INSTABILITY:

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) the 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 is becoming persistent.

The stability is the natural condition of economic systems; the unstable state is a suffering condition for an economic system, unfortunately widespread for the behaviors (repeated human errors) contrasting a consistent development.

The unstable state of the economy differs from the stable economy scenario for the phenomena, autonomously developed, caused by the systems natural tendency to the stability. Therefore, events such as inflation, deflation and the cyclic motion of the economy, reasonably are to be considered as natural emanations occurring with the concrete goal to bring the systems back to normality. The intensity of the phenomena developing within an unstable economy is depending mainly upon the persistence over time of these phenomena.

The economy of Pakistan is the 27th largest economy in the world in terms of purchasing power, and the 45th largest in absolute dollar terms. Pakistan has a semi industrialized economy, which mainly encompasses textiles, chemicals, food processing, agriculture and other industries.

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 THE 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. 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 4th 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 cornered among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to this, 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 countries. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan's economic progress.

Lack of good governance: We lag in good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

4. Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Importance of Pakistan's physical features:

Pakistan is blessed with a variety of physical features which give it a very rich landscape. Not only are there mountains, snowy peaks, and rivers but also plains, deserts, plateaus, and a coastline continuing for hundreds of kilometres. Pakistan boasts of some of the highest peaks in the world like K2 and Nanga Parbat, and some towering mountain ranges like the Karakoram, the Hindu Kush, and the Himalayas.

We have the famous Khyber Pass, the Khunjerab Pass, and the Bolan Pass which have provided entry to the subcontinent to many famous invading armies of the past, thus making this land rich and diverse culturally. The rich, fertile plains of the Punjab are the bread basket of Pakistan. This is also the cotton-growing belt; cotton is a major export item of Pakistan. The mangrove forests spread over the coastline of Sindh and

Balochistan and in the Indus Delta are rich in shellfish which are exported to many countries and also provide income to many families.

The largest river, the River Indus, originates in the Himalayas and traces its way through the length of Pakistan to fall into the Arabian Sea, and is joined on the way by its tributaries, the Ravi, Jhelum, Sutlej, and Chenab.

The whole northern area of Pakistan is known as paradise for mountaineers, climbers, trekkers and hikers. And is also an attraction point for foreign tourists which brings foreign exchange into the country.

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 9,96096 km square, Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia.

5. Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

IRAN AND PAKISTAN:

Iran and Pakistan share common border. Iran is the most dependable ally of Pakistan which has stood by our side at any time of need. Pakistan and Iran are linked together in the bonds of Islamic fraternity with similarity of culture and civilization. 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.

Iran has always extended its most sincere and vocal support to Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. It has supported the cause of self-determination of the Kashmiri people. During the 1965 and 1971 wars against India, Iran came out with every help and assistance to Pakistan to meet its requirements. With Islamic revolution in Iran, Pakistan has come closer to Iran as both Pakistan and Iran are the important members of the Islamic fraternity.

When the diplomatic relations between Iran and France were severed over the issue of the return of an Iranian national Waheed Godji, Iran requested Pakistan to look after its interests in Paris which Pakistan readily accepted.

Both the countries have successful agreements regarding the different socioeconomic fields. Relations between Iran and Pakistan have spanned since the common prehistoric Indo-Iranian heritage. The Western region of Pakistan was one part of the easternmost satrap's provinces of Persian Empire which included the areas of Satraps provinces of present-day Pakistan. Even as of today, many antique and historic buildings in Pakistan have classical Persian writings on manuscript of the buildings.

As of current, each is the other's chief economic partner and large-scale tourism and migration between the two nations has increased rapport. This cooperation would continue throughout the Cold war with Iran supporting Pakistan in its conflicts with arch-rival, India. In return, Pakistan went on to support Iran militarily during the Iran–Iraq War in 1980s. Since 2000, the relations between each state have been normalized and economical and military collaboration has strengthened the relations ever since.

Economic Relationship:

The two countries initiated significant cooperation in the energy sector in 1991, when Iran began negotiating an oil deal with Pakistan and Qatar. This initial collaboration, however, was limited and did not progress meaningfully. Iran again attempted negotiating with Qatar regarding the construction of gas pipelines to Pakistan in 1995, however was unsuccessful. Cooperation regarding energy has nonetheless increased since the 1990s and helped provide the foundation for a more thorough bilateral trade network between Iran and Pakistan in recent years. By 2005, Pakistan was actively seeking Iranian investment in bilateral trade and energy cooperation. Pakistan and Iran have deepened their economic partnership to such an extent that, in a joint statement issued in May 2010, the two countries expressed satisfaction with an increase in bilateral trade, which surpassed \$1.2 billion in the previous financial year. In 2009, Pakistan increased its non-oil exports to Iran by 80 percent, reaching \$279 million. Similarly, Iranian non-oil exports to Pakistan increased by 11 percent, totaling \$278 million for the year. Despite this growth, Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry President Abdul Majid Haji Mohammad said the lack of a banking system remains a major obstacle to Iran-Pakistan trade.

Since 2005, Islamabad has increasingly turned to Tehran to supply Pakistan's growing energy needs. In August 2008, Iran agreed to finance a robust energy project that would allow Pakistan to import 1,000 megawatts of electricity to overcome its power shortage. The project, a \$60 million endeavor, consists of running a 100-kilometer electric line to help augment the 40 megawatts of electricity Pakistan already receives daily from Iran. In April 2010, Iranian Ambassador to Pakistan Mashallah Shakeri spoke before the Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, stressing Iran's commitment to economic relations with Pakistan. According to the envoy, Iran intends to supply the 1,000 megawatts to Pakistan at a discounted rate.

Iran and Pakistan have long discussed the construction of a 2,600-kilometer, \$7.5 billion Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline (IPI) that would pump gas from Iran's South Pars field to Pakistan and India. Tentative talks on the pipeline began in 1994, however tense political relations between India and Pakistan frustrated realization of the project. International concern over Iran's nuclear program further

delayed agreement and in November 2007 Iran and Pakistan accused India of hesitating because of pressure from the United States.

In May 2009, Iran and Pakistan signed a purchase agreement stipulating that Iran will initially transfer 30 million cubic meters of gas to Pakistan per day, with the volume eventually increasing to 60 million. The deal, to which India was not a party, ensures gas supplies to Pakistan for a period of 25 years.

During a July 30, 2009 interview with the Iranian Islamic Republic News Agency, Dr. Ashfaq Hassan Khan, a former economic advisor in Pakistan, insisted that while economic ties between Iran and Pakistan should expand at all levels, cooperation in the energy sector is vital for Pakistan. Khan further expressed his view that the planned Iran-Pakistan pipeline would likely greatly benefit both countries.

Iran-Pakistan cooperation on transportation issues expanded greatly in August 2009, when the two inaugurated an international freight rail line from Islamabad to Istanbul via Tehran. The line is a "pilot project" of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), a Central Asian trade bloc. Although Iran and Turkey already enjoy extensive rail cooperation, transportation ties with Pakistan are weaker. According to Director of Pakistan Railways Shafiqullah Khan, Islamabad and Tehran are seeking outside credit to resolve differences in rail gauge in order to regularize rail service between the two. Officials expect to begin regular freight service along the 6,500 km line in August 2010.

Iranian and Pakistani officials, in February 2010, signed the first memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the two countries on cross border trade. The MoU was penned during the two countries' first joint committee meeting on border trade in Iran's southeastern Sistan and Balouchestan province. Iraj Hassanpour, the head of Sistan and Balouchestan's trade organization, stated that "[b]ased on [the] MoU, [the] two countries are bound to hold public and specialized fairs at their common borders and in [the] capital of Sistan & Balouchestan province, Zahedan, and Quetta in Pakistan." Both sides also decided to establish large storehouses to facilitate the storage of trade commodities at their border customs.

Sardar Muhammad Latif Khan Khosa, a Pakistani advisor to the prime minister on information technology, has called for increased collaboration between Iran and Pakistan in telecommunications. During a June 2010 conversation with Iran's

ambassador to Pakistan, Mashallah Shakeri, Khosa expressed his belief that increased bilateral activity in the sector has the potential to increase regional economic development and security.