

- ***IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY***  
***Peshawar***

- ***Final Term Assignment***

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- ***Q1: what is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution.***

- ***Ans:***

- *A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organisation or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.*
- *When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution. Some constitutions (such as that of the United Kingdom) are uncoded, but written in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.*
- *Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from sovereign countries to companies and unincorporated associations. A treaty which establishes an international organization is also its*

*constitution, in that it would define how that organization is constituted. Within states, a constitution defines the principles upon which the state is based, the procedure in which laws are made and by whom. Some constitutions, especially codified constitutions, also act as limiters of state power, by establishing lines which a state's rulers cannot cross, such as fundamental rights.*

- *The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any country in the world, containing 444 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 124 amendments, with 146,385 words in its English-language version. The Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written constitution, containing 10 chapters with 97 articles, and a total of 3,814 words. The Constitution of the United States is the world's oldest continuously-active codified constitution, having been in force since 1789. Only half of all constitutions function continuously for more than 19 years.*

- **1973 constitution**

- *The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (Urdu: آئین پاکستان), also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. 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. 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. The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity*

*of the state. The first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion. The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.*

- *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. 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.*

- **Main features**

- *Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.*
- *The special position of Islam as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.*
- *Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic Republic by default.*
- *A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.*
- *All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law'.*
- *The Supreme Court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.*

- *The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.*
- *The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.*
- *In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.*
- *Urdu shall be the official language of the country, with Pakistani English to be retained for the next 15 years.*
- *The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.*
- *Pakistan shall be a federal Islamic state, so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.*

- **Q2: what is culture and define the type of culture?**

- **Ans:**

- *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 "colere," 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:**

- **Material culture:**

- *Material culture is the aspect of social reality grounded in the objects and architecture that surround people. It includes the usage, consumption, creation, and trade of objects as well as the behaviors, norms, and rituals that the objects create or take part in. Some scholars also include other intangible phenomena that include sound, smell and events, while some even consider language and media as part of it. The term is most commonly used in archaeological and anthropological studies, to define material or artifacts as they are understood in relation to specific cultural and historic contexts, communities, and belief systems. Material cultural can be described as any object that humans use to survive, define social relationships, represent facets of identity, or benefit peoples' state of mind, social, or economic standing.*
- *The scholarly analysis of material culture, which can include both human made and natural or altered objects, is called material culture studies. It is an interdisciplinary field and methodology that tells of the relationships between people and their things: the making, history, preservation, and interpretation of objects. It draws on both theory and practice from the social sciences and humanities such as art history, archaeology, anthropology, history, historic preservation, folklore, archival science, literary criticism and museum studies, among others.*

- **Nonmaterial culture:**

- *Culture consists of both material culture and non-material culture. Thoughts or ideas that make up a culture are called the non-material culture.<sup>[1]</sup> In contrast to material culture, non-material culture does not include any physical objects or artifacts. Examples of non-material culture include any ideas, beliefs, values, norms that may help shape society.*

- **Q3: what is economic instability? Also define the source of economic instability in Pakistan?**

- **Ans:**

- *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*
  - *Changing interest rates*
  - *Change in confidence levels*
  - *Stock market crashes*
  - *Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)*

- **Economy of Pakistan**

- The economy of Pakistan is the 23rd largest in the world in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), and 42nd largest in terms of nominal gross domestic product. Pakistan has a population of over 220 million (the world's 5th-largest), giving it a nominal GDP per capita of \$1,357 in 2019, which ranks 154th in the world and giving it a PPP GDP per capita of 5,839 in 2019, which ranks 132nd in the world for 2019. However, Pakistan's undocumented economy is estimated to be 36% of its overall economy, which is not taken into consideration when calculating per capita income. Pakistan is a developing country and is one of the Next Eleven countries identified by Jim O'Neill in a research paper as having a high potential of becoming, along with the BRICS countries, among the world's largest economies in the 21st century. The economy is semi-industrialized, with centres of growth along the Indus River. Primary export commodities include textiles, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals and carpets/rugs.*
- Growth poles of Pakistan's economy are situated along the Indus River; the diversified economies of Karachi and major urban centers in the Punjab, coexisting with lesser developed areas in other parts of the country. The economy has suffered in the past from internal political disputes, a fast-growing population, mixed levels of foreign investment. Foreign exchange reserves are bolstered by steady worker remittances, but a growing current account deficit – driven by a widening trade gap as import growth outstrips export expansion – could draw down reserves and dampen GDP growth in the medium term. Pakistan is currently undergoing a process of economic liberalization, including privatization of all government corporations, aimed to attract foreign investment and decrease budget deficit. In October 2016, foreign currency reserves crossed \$24.0 billion which has led to stable outlook on the long-term rating by Standard & Poor's. In 2016, BMI Research report named Pakistan as one of the ten emerging economies with a particular focus on its manufacturing hub.*
- In October 2016, the IMF chief Christine Lagarde confirmed her economic assessment in Islamabad that Pakistan's economy was 'out of crisis'. The World Bank predicted in 2016 that by 2018, Pakistan's*

*economic growth will increase to a "robust" 5.4% due to greater inflow of foreign investment, namely from the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. As of May 2019, the growth rate has been revised and the IMF has predicted that future growth rates will be 2.9%, the lowest in South Asia. According to the World Bank, poverty in Pakistan fell from 64.3% in 2002 to 29.5% in 2014. The country's worsening macroeconomic position has led to Moody's downgrading Pakistan's debt outlook to "negative".*

- *In 2017, Pakistan's GDP in terms of purchasing power parity crossed \$1 trillion. By May 2019, the Pakistani rupee had undergone a year-on-year depreciation of 30% vis-a-vis the US Dollar.*

- **Q4: 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, 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 siwalik range The peer pinjal range Central or great hamaliya 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 Pinjal 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 ,Koh Safed ,Wazirstan Hills ,The Sulaiman Mountain , 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. Koh Safed: South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west. Wazirstan Hills: Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude. The Sulaiman Mountain: In the south of the Gomal 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 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

- *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 divison 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*

- **Q5: write down the relation between Pakistan and Iran.**
- **Ans:**

- **Pak Iran Relation**

- *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 DeobandiTaliban organization in Afghanistan by the 1990s became a problem for Shi'a Iran, which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan.*
- *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 Balochistan region. Iran has also expressed an interest in joining the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).*
- *Pakistan is one of the only countries where Iran is viewed positively as per the polls conducted by Pew Research Center. Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbor positively. Supreme Leader of Iran Ayatollah Khamenei has also called for the sympathy and assistance of many Muslim nations, including Pakistan.*

- **Relationship after the 1979 Iranian Revolution**

- *The 1979 Iranian Revolution led progressive Iranian-Pakistani relations to deteriorate as opposed to prospering like they did during the reign of the Shah. Bhutto's ouster was followed a half year later by the Iranian Revolution and subsequent overthrow of the Shah of Iran. The Supreme Leader of the newly-established Islamic Republic of Iran, Ruhollah Khomeini, withdrew the country from CENTO and violently ended its association with the United States. The religiously influenced military dictatorship of Zia-ul-Haq and the Islamic Revolution in Iran suited one another well enough, and as such there was no major diplomatic and political cleavage between them. In 1979, Pakistan was one of the first countries in the world to recognize the new revolutionary regime in Iran. Responding swiftly to this revolutionary change, Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi immediately undertook a state visit to Tehran, meeting with his Iranian counterpart Karim Sanjabi on 10 March 1979. Both expressed confidence that Iran and Pakistan were going to march together to a brighter future. The next day, Agha Shahi held talks with the Ayatollah, Ruhollah Khomeini, in which developments in the region were discussed. On 11 April 1979, Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq famously declared that "Khomeini is a symbol of Islamic insurgence". Reciprocating Zia-ul-Haq's sentiments, Khomeini, in a letter, called for Muslim unity.<sup>[1]</sup> He declared: "Ties with Pakistan are based on Islam." Despite Shi'a-Sunni divisions (Iran being a Shi'a-majority state and Pakistan being a Sunni-majority state), the common desire for a pan-Islamic identity became an important factor in shaping new Iranian–Pakistani relations. By 1981, however, Zia-ul-Haq's Pakistan had once again formed close ties with the United States, a position it largely remained in for decades to come.*

- ***Pakistani support for Iran during the Iran–Iraq War***

- *Iran's new revolution in 1979 took the world by surprise, and the Ayatollah's threats to export ultraconservative Shi'a revolutionary influence throughout Iran's neighbouring regions eventually*

led Saddam Hussein's Sunni-controlled and secular Iraq, backed by the United States and the rest of the Arab world, to invade the country in 1980. The invasion signalled the start of the deadly Iran-Iraq War that would last for eight years until 1988. While Pakistan remained largely neutral, Ruhollah Khomeini's continued threats to export Iranian revolutionary sentiment fuelled tensions between Pakistan's Sunnis and Shi'as. The rising militancy among Shi'a Muslims in neighbouring countries such as Iraq and Pakistan inspired by revolutionary Iran had left many Sunni Muslims in Pakistan feeling deeply threatened. Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq, despite his pro-Saudi, pro-Sunni and anti-Shi'a sentiments, had to manage his country's security carefully, knowing that Pakistan (due to its alliance with the United States) risked being dragged into a war with its western neighbour, one that it could most likely not afford due to its preoccupations with India in the east. In support of the Gulf Cooperation Council that was formed in 1981, around 40,000 personnel of the Pakistan Armed Forces were stationed in Saudi Arabia to reinforce the internal and external security of the region. The killing of Shi'a pilgrims in the 1987 Mecca incident in Saudi Arabia had met with widespread disturbances and condemnation throughout Pakistan, but Zia-ul-Haq remained firmly neutral and strongly issued orders against engaging any involved parties to Pakistani military personnel stationed in the Gulf. Many U.S.-built Stingers as well as various Chinese weaponry and ammunition shipped to Pakistan primarily for use by the Afghan mujahideen against the Soviets were instead sold to Iran, which proved to be a defining factor for Iran in the Tanker War against Iraq. Despite immense pressure from the United States and other Arab states, Pakistan never openly supported Iraq and provided operational/financial aid to Iran albeit the deployment of troops in Saudi Arabia was for the sole purpose of defending the country from any potential attacks by the Iranians.

## ● **Relation since 2000**

- Since 2000, relations between Iran and Pakistan have begun to normalize, and economic cooperation has strengthened. The September 11 attacks on the United States changed the foreign

policy priorities of both Iran and Pakistan. The George W. Bush administration's tough stance forced Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf to support Washington's War on terror against the Taliban in Afghanistan, which would end the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan in the U.S.-led invasion. Though Iranian officials welcomed the move and deposition of the Taliban, they soon found themselves encircled by U.S. forces in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and the Persian Gulf.

- U.S. President Bush's inclusion of the Islamic Republic of Iran as part of an "axis of evil" also led some Iranian officials to presume that Tehran might be next in line for regime change, ending whatever détente had occurred in Iran–U.S. ties under Khatami. Bush's emphasis on transformative diplomacy and democratization accompanied by an aggressive American military campaign worried Iranian leaders further.

- **Military and security**

- Iranian support for Pakistan dates back to the 1960s when Iran supplied Pakistan with American military weaponry and spare parts after America cut off their military aid to Pakistan. After 1971 Indo-Pakistani War, new Prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto immediately withdrew Pakistan from CENTO and SEATO after Bhutto thought that the military alliances failed to protect or appropriately assist Pakistan and instead alienated the Soviet Union. A serious military cooperation between took place during the Balochistan insurgency phases against the armed separatist movement in 1974–77. Around ~100,000 Pakistan and Iranian troops were involved in quelling the separatist organizations in Balochistan and successfully put the resistance down in 1978–80. In May 2014, the two countries agreed to joint operations against terrorists and drug traffickers in the border regions.
- In 2019, following a suicide bombing in Khash–Zahedan which killed 27 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and wounded 13 others, Iranian officials criticised Pakistan. Iranian Major General Mohammad Ali Jafari asked Pakistan to conduct crack down against armed group

*Jaish al-Adl before Tehran takes it revenge. In February 2019, Bahram Ghasemi, speaking for the Foreign Ministry of Iran, said it would not tolerate what it saw as Pakistan's "inability to stop cross-border attacks in Iran". Pakistan, in turn, offered Iran cooperation in investigating the bombing, and expressed sympathy for the victims of the attack. A Pakistani delegation was due to travel to Iran. On 12 May 2020 following a terrorist attack on the Pakistan-Iran border which killed six Pakistani soldiers and injured 1, COAS General Qamar Javed Bajwa and Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad Bagheri had a telephonic conversation in which both commanders discussed ways to deal with the current ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and border security and then agreed to enhance border security.*

