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Q.1 What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

ANS:

Constitution:

The basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it.

Preamble:

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust; And whereas it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people; Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed; Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teaching and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah; Wherein adequate provisions shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures; Wherein the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed ; Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights, including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality; Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes; Wherein the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured; Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights, including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air, shall be safeguarded; So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity: Now, therefore, we, the people of Pakistan. Cognizant of our responsibility before Almighty Allah and men; Cognizant of the sacrifices made by the people in the causes of Pakistan;

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, that Pakistan would be a democratic State based on Islamic principles of social justice; Dedicated to the preservation of democracy achieved by the unremitting struggle of the people against oppression and tyranny; Inspired by the resolve to protect our national and political unity and solidarity by creating an egalitarian society through a new order; Do hereby, through our representatives in the National Assembly, adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this Constitution.

Provisions relating to the Holy Ouran and Sunnah :

(1) All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Our'an and Sunnah, in this Part referred to as the Injunctions of Islam, and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such injunctions.

[Explanation: In the application of this clause to the personal law of any Muslim the expression "Our'an and Sunnah" shall mean the Our'an and Sunnah as interpreted by that sect.]

(2) Effect shall be given to the provisions of clause (I) only in the manner provided in this Part.

(3) Nothing in this Part shall affect the personal laws of non-Muslim citizens or their status as citizens.

Composition, etc., of Islamic Council:

1. There shall be, 2 constituted within a period of ninety days from the commencing day a Council of Islamic Ideology, in this part referred to as the Islamic Council
2. The Islamic Council shall consist of such members, being not less than eight and not more than 3 [twenty] as the President may appoint from amongst persons having knowledge of the principles and philosophy of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, or understanding of the economic, political, legal or administrative problems of Pakistan.
3. While appointing members of the Islamic Council the President shall ensure that
 - a) so far as practicable various schools of thought are represented in the Council.
 - b) not less than two of the members are persons each of whom is, or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court

Functions of the Islamic Council:

1. The functions of the Islamic Council shall be
 - a) To make recommendations to 3 [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] and the Provincial Assemblies as to the ways and means of enabling and encouraging the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives individually and collectively in all respects in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah
1. Substituted by the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1982(P.O. No.13 of 1982) Section 2 (w.e.f. September 22, 1982) for: "(A) The President shall appoint one of the members referred to in paragraph (b) of clause (3) to be the Chairman of the Islamic Council."
2. The Words "Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)" were substituted by the Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985: P.O. No.14 of 1985 (hereafter referred to as P.O No.14 of 1985) Art. 2 and Sch. item 1, for the word (Parliament). In this article, and in the succeeding provision of the constitution, for the word "Parliament" wherever occurring, the words and brackets Majlise-Shoora "(Parliament)" shall be substituted w.e.f. March 2, 1985
3. The Words "Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)" were substituted by the Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985: P.O. No.14 of 1985 (hereafter referred to as P.O No.14 of 1985) Art. 2 and Sch. item 1, for the word (Parliament). In this article, and in the succeeding provision of the constitution for the word "Parliament" wherever occurring, the words and brackets "Majlis-e-Shoora
4. The Islamic Council shall submit its final report within seven years of its appointment, and shall submit an annual interim report. The report, whether interim or final, shall be laid for discussion before both Houses and each Provincial Assembly within six months of its receipt, and [Majlis-e-Shoora Parliament)] and the Assembly, after considering the report, shall enact laws in respect there of within a period of two years of the final report.

Rules of procedure:

The proceedings of the Islamic Council shall be regulated by rules of 1 procedure to be made by the Council with approval of the President.

1973 Contitution:

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.

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.

Characteristics of 1973 Constitution:

1. Written Constitution

Like the previous constitutions of 1956 and 1962 the Constitution of 1973 is a written document. It is very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles.

2. Introductory and the Objectives Resolution

It commences with an introductory which slates the Islam shall be state religion. The principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution.

3. Islamic System

The inclusion of Islamic Provisions has given the 1973 Constitution an unprecedented Islamic character. It ensures an Islamic system in the country.

4. Rigid Constitution

It is a rigid constitution. No Government can change it at will. It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two-third majority of both the Houses is required for this purpose.

5. Federal System

The Constitution of 1973 has introduced a Federal system in the country. The federation of Pakistan consists of a Central Government and four Provincial Governments. The Federal Government is headed by a President elected by members of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)

6. Parliamentary form of Government

The 1973 Constitution proposes a Parliamentary form of Government in the country. Prime minister is the head of the Parliamentary system. He is leader of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliamentary). He is elected on direct adult franchise basis. The Prime Minister selects a cabinet of central ministers from the members of Parliament which conducts the affairs of the country. According to 1973 Constitution the Prime Minister enjoys wide powers.

7. Bicameral Legislature

The Constitution provides for the establishment of a bicameral legislature in Pakistan. The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two Houses named Senate and National Assembly. The Senate or the Upper House consists of 63 members (the 8th Amendment has raised this number to 87). The National Assembly consists of 200 members (Now this number has been raised to 207). The Majlis-e-Shoora enjoys wide powers of legislature.

8. Direct Method of Election

The Constitution of 1973 gives a direct method of election. The members of the National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people.

9. Fundamental Rights

The 1973 Constitution ensures the following fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

Security of person

Safeguard against unlawful arrest and detention

Prohibition of slavery and forced labor

Freedom of movement

Freedom of assembly

Freedom of association

Freedom of business

Freedom of speech

Freedom of profess religion

Right to hold property

Equality before law
Right to preserve language, script and culture
Safeguard against discrimination in services.

10. Principles of Policy

The Constitution of 1973 has set the following principles of policy:
Local electoral bodies will be set up for solving local problems.

The parochial and other prejudices shall be discouraged.
The women shall be given full representation in all spheres of national life.
Social justice shall be promoted.
Bonds with Muslim world shall be strengthened.

11. Independence of Judiciary

The Constitution of 1973 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 service before the end of their term except on the recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council. In addition the Judges are paid respectable salaries.

12. National Language

The 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.

13. Single Citizenship

The Constitution of 1973 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. Thus the people throughout Pakistan are citizens of Pakistan.

14. Rule of Law

The 1973 Constitution establishes rule of law in Pakistan. According to rule of law no person can be deprived of his fundamental rights. All the citizens of Pakistan are equal before law.

15. High Treason

According to the Constitution of 1973 the act of unconstitutional abrogation of the Constitution has been declared as an act of High Treason.

16. Referendum

The Constitution of 1973 has authorized 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.

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

Ans:

Culture:

Culture unites people of a single society together through shared beliefs, traditions, and expectations. The two basic types of culture are material culture, physical things produced by a society, and nonmaterial culture, intangible things produced by a society.

Culture of Pakistan:

Pakistan's culture is enrich in traditions and represents history of this region. Pakistani people and society is unique in its way of life, thoughts and morals. The inhabitants of each province have diverse cultural values which make them different from other groups of the society.

Pakistani culture is very diverse

Thanks to its historical, geographical and ethnic diversity, Pakistan's culture is a melting pot of Indian, Persian, Afghan, Central Asian, South Asian and Western Asian influences. There are over 15 major ethnic groups in Pakistan, which differ in physical features, historical bloodlines, customs, dress, food and music. Some of these include Punjabis, Sindhis, Baloch, Pashtuns, Kashmiris, Hazaras, Makranis and Baltis, coming from regions as close to home as the Indus Valley or as far as Africa or Tibet. Other than ancient ethnic elements, the religious influence of Islam has also strongly shaped Pakistani culture since it first came to the region in AD 700.

Pakistan has a rich and unique culture that upholds traditions and conventions. Pakistani culture is rich in variety of dresses; these dresses are very colorful and prominent and give attractive look during national fairs and festivals

Fairs and Festivals:

The culture of Pakistan has great tradition of fairs and festivals. These fairs are held in all parts of the country, Polo festival of Gilgit is prominent at national and international level.

Sports:

Pakistani people are great lovers of sports and games. Modern games like hockey, cricket, football, badminton, squash, table tennis and lawn tennis are played throughout the country. Pakistan has produced great sportsmen in the past.

Handicrafts:

Pakistan enjoys great distinction in handicrafts at international level. Wooden furniture of Chiniot, sports goods of Sialkot and embroidery of Multan and Hyderabad is world famous.

Language:

Pakistan has a burgeoning tourism industry, due to the smorgasbord of cultures, peoples and landscapes it has to offer. Ancient civilization ruins of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Taxila, to the hill stations of Murree, and the hiking tracks of Shogran and Siri Paaye, all have something to offer to each type of traveler. The northern parts of Pakistan have many old fortresses and towers. The Gilgit, Hunza and Chitral valleys are exceptionally beautiful sights to behold, along with the people here with typical costumes, folk dances, music and sports like polo and buzkashi.

Music:

Pakistani music is represented by a wide variety of forms. It ranges from traditional styles such as Qawwali and Ghazal to more modern forms that blend traditional Pakistani music with Western music

Tourism:

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Types of culture:

The two basic **types of culture** are material **culture**, physical things produced by a society, and nonmaterial **culture**, intangible things produced by a society. Cars would be an example of American material **culture**, while our devotion to equality is part of our nonmaterial **culture**.

Local Culture

Pakistan came into existence to provide its people with a way of life-based on Islam. The people, customs and traditions commonly follow the one **religion**. Islam is practised by almost all **Pakistanis**.

Cultures by ethnicity or ethnic sphere

- Western culture – Anglo America – Latin American culture – English-speaking world – African-American culture –
- Indosphere –
- Sinosphere –
- Islamic culture –
- Arab culture –
- Tibetan culture –

PUNJAB culture:

The **culture** of the **Punjab** encompasses the spoken language, written literature, cuisine, science, technology, military warfare, architecture, traditions, values and history of the **Punjabi** people. The term '**Punjabi**' can mean both a person who lives in **Punjab** and also a speaker of the **Punjabi** language.

Balochistan culture:

Though **Balochistan** is an area of barren lands, deserts and mountains, the **Baloch culture** is full of traditions, arts and crafts. Balochi embroidery is one of the most popular arts and crafts which are done by the females. Baluchistan is also known for its tribes and festivals.

- Lewa - Baluch folk dance from Makran region
- Chap - Baluch folk dance performed at weddings

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa culture:

- Attan Folk dance of Pashtuns tribes of Pakistan including the unique styles of Quetta and waziristan
- Khattak Dance - sword dance of Khattak tribe in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
- Jhumar and Gatka - Popular dance of hazara division Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
- Chitrali Dance - Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa
- Kumbar - folk dance of Hazara

Sindh:

- Dhammal - Performed at Sufi shrines/ darghas in punjab and sindh
- Ho jamalo - Sindhi dance
- Jhumro

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

Ans:

Economic Instability:

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 (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock)

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

- Inflation – The cost-push inflation of the 1970s. In extreme cases, hyperinflation, e.g. Zimbabwe 2008
- Credit crunch – When the financial sector becomes short of liquidity causing a fall in bank lending, e.g. 2008/09
- 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 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 (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)

Causes of economic instability:

1. Changes in house prices/assets

A fall in house prices can cause a negative wealth effect – householders see a decline in their net worth, leading to lower confidence and less spending. It can also cause financial losses for banks. For example 2006-10, the US saw its housing bubble burst with a 50% fall in house prices. This caused a rise in delinquencies, [negative equity](#) (people lost wealth) and a rise in defaults. As a result, banks started to lose money on failed mortgage payments. In 2007, this caused a fall in bank lending, the credit crisis and the 2008 recession.

2. Fluctuations in Stock Markets

A big fall in stock markets can trigger falls in consumer confidence, a loss of consumer wealth and lead to a recession. The Wall Street crash of 1929 was a significant cause of the great depression. In 2008, the stock market crash again coincided with the 2008 recession.

However, it is not always the case falling share prices cause instability. The stock market crash of 1987 did not cause an economic downturn. In fact, in the UK it was followed by an unprecedented economic boom. This was partly due to the way the government responded by cutting income tax and cutting interest rates. The falls 2000-2004 also did not cause a recession.

However, if the stock market falls are due to a real shock to the economy (e.g. Coronavirus in March 2020) then the falls in share prices are likely to exacerbate the uncertainty.

4. Global Credit Markets:

The subprime mortgage problems in the US caused many firms to go insolvent. This caused a big fall in confidence in lending money. This shortage of credit led to a shortage of credit. This caused the problems of northern rock and reduced consumer confidence.

5. Global Factors

In an era of globalisation, there is an increasing interdependence of the world economies. For example, if China's boom was to end, there would be a marked slowdown in global growth. It used to be the case the world was very dependent on the US economy. If the US economy suffered a recession, it would often drag the rest of the world into recession. This was because the US was the world's biggest consumer of imports. However, it is argued that the world is less dependent on the US economy because of the development

of new economies like China and India. Nevertheless, global factors are of great importance. When the coronavirus interrupted manufacturing in China in early 2020, this had a knock-on effect for nearly all multinational companies who relied on Chinese manufacturing of parts.

6. Government Debt Crisis

If markets fear government debt is unsustainable or likely to face liquidity shortages, bonds will be sold. This will tend to push up interest rates on bond yields. This increases government debt interest payments and puts pressure on the government to cut spending and reduce the budget deficit. This can cause a negative spiral of lower growth and lower tax receipts

7. 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. For example, the outbreak of an infectious virus can cause a fall in travel and economic activity. A major terrorist attack or natural disaster can also cause a fall in economic growth.

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.

8. Erratic leadership

If political leaders are erratic, it can cause instability. For example, President Trump initiated a trade war with China, which caused a decline in global trade.

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN:

One of the mainstays of any country around the world for economic development is its existing reserves of the natural resources and assets base. Pakistan has plenty 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 has 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.

There is no doubt that Pakistan is a resource-rich country and possesses mineral fuels, manufactured goods and beverage and tobacco (13%). Moreover, the other resources include: food and live animals (11%), crude materials (11%), chemicals (11%), machineries (8%) and miscellaneous articles (8%). In addition, we have 175 billion tons of coal reserve. It is up to 618 billion barrels of crude oil. The natural gas reserves are also in abundance, it's about 885.3 billion cubic meters.

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. As admitted by Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly session a few days ago 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 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 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 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 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.

What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

Government should improve relations with neighbouring countries like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICTs system. Because in forthcoming years, all the economies will be measured through technologies. India earns lots of money through its IT industry.

The employment zones for youth should be opened so as two-third of youth could contribute for the economy of Pakistan. They could use their potentials and skills for better Pakistan.

The alarming education system should be improved. The quality education from primary to university should be ensured. Proper school monitoring mechanism should be designed. New and upgraded curriculum need to be introduced. Instead of investing lot of budget on defence side, more budgets should be allocated for education.

Quality vocational training zones should be established in each district for youth as they could learn technical skills in different cadres and trades. Government should ensure those vocational zones that how they are operating and functioning. One of the primary ways of enhancing economy is to support entrepreneurship and to create new avenues for growth by guiding the youth.

Before everything else, the government ought to overcome the lingering energy crisis.

Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cost of doing business. Pakistan should adopt strategic approach to increase its export in neighbouring markets and underline the need of holding single country.

Q4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans:

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:

1. PAKISTAN AND GEOGRAPHY • Pakistan was comprised of two wings when it came into existence on August 14, 1947. • East Pakistan separated in 1971. • Post-1971 or present day Pakistan is located in the Northwestern part of South Asian Sub-continent. • It has maintained its distinctiveness in the Sub-continent. Indus Valley Civilization is as old as 2500-1600 BC. • The archeological heritage of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are clear evidence of this fact. • Arians first came to this land followed by Islam and Muslims from Central Asia and Afghanistan. • Muslim rule continued about one thousand years then, the downfall of Muslim empire paved the way for British Rule, which ended with the formation of two independent states of India and Pakistan.

2. • The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing. • Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north. • Area Total: 310,403 sq miles (7,96,095 sq Km approx.) • North and West including mountainous land (468,000 sq km) • Level plain (3,28,000 sq km) • Land boundaries: total: 6,774 km (approx.) Border countries: o Afghanistan (2,640 km... Durand Line o China (Common border of 500 Km) o India (2,912 Km) o Iran (909 Km) LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN

3. • POPULATION: The population of the country is a double faced phenomena is a vital factor in the development process on one hand while rapid population growth can impede development on the other. • Two aspects of population: • (A) Quantitative, (B) Qualitative • QUANTITATIVE POPULATION: the quantitative aspects of population includes statistics of total population, density of population, birth and death rates and migration. • QUALITATIVE POPULATION: The qualitative aspects refer to the ability and capability of the people.

4. • TOTAL POPULATION: 170 million (approx.) • NATIONALITY: Pakistani • ETHNIC GROUPS: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baloch, Muhajir etc • RELIGIONS: Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi's 20%), Christian, Hindu and others 3% • LANGUAGE: Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki 10%; Pashtu 8%, Urdu (National) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2% Brahui 1%, English (official), Burushaski and others 8% • LITERACY RATE: age 15 and over can read and write • TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION: 48.7% (approx). • MALE: 61.7% & FEMALE: 35.2%, (approx).

5 ♣ PUNJAB is the most populous province with the population density of 333.5 persons per sq. Km ♣ KPK 253.6 persons per sq. Km ♣ SINDH 212.8 person per sq. Km. ♣ BALUCHASTAN has the least population density where only 18.8 persons live in a sq. Km.

6. MOST URBAN AREAS • ISLAMABAD • SINDH • PUNJAB • BALUCHISTAN • KPK • LAHORE & KARACHI are the thickly populated areas of Pakistan

7. CLIMATE & WEATHER OF PAKISTAN • PUNJAB & SINDH are very hot in summer and winters are pleasant. • CLIMATE DEVISIONS OF PAKISTAN ARE: 1. HIGHLAND: Northern areas (cold winters, mild summers and rainfall in all seasons) 2. LOWLAND: Punjab (cool winters, hot summers, monsoon rainfall) • Coastal: Makran and Surrounding areas (mild winters and warm summers. • Arid: Desert areas (Mild winter, hot summers and extreme aridity)

8. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES : 1. Water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff. 2. Limited natural fresh water resources; a majority of the population does not have access to portable water. 3. Deforestation. 4. Soil erosion. 5. Desertification.

9. Cont. • NATURAL HAZARDS: 1. Frequent Earthquakes, 2. Occasionally severe especially in north and west; 3. Flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July to August)

10. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT • COUNTRY NAME: Islamic Republic of Pakistan • GOVERNMENT TYPE: Federal Republic • ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Four provinces, one capital territory, Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Federally Administrated Northern Areas, the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir.

11. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • Pillars of the Government System Legislation, Administration, Judiciary Defense, Media. • Political Pressure groups: military, ulema, landowners, industrialists and small merchants also influential

12. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • EXPORT COMMODITIES: garments, bed linen, cotton cloth and yarn, rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, carpets and rugs • IMPORT COMMODITIES: petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea.

13. AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN • About 57% of Pakistan's total land area is under cultivation and is watered by one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. • The most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, corn, pulses, oil seeds, barley, fruits and vegetables.

14. ♣ 50 percent of population is directly engaged in farming or agro-based activities. ♣ Share of agriculture to GDP is 26 percent. ♣ In Punjab and Sindh plains are very large. There are irrigated farmlands. ♣ Two major crops are yielded in a year (a) RABI: Sown in October-November and produce is obtained in April-May. Important produces are Wheat, Gram, Oil seeds. (b) KHARIF: Sown in May-June and produce is obtained in October-November. • Important crops are Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton etc. • MAIN CROPS: Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Gram, Maize,

Mustard, Tobacco, Oil seeds, Fruits and vegetables. • Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. → The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants → It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.

15. There are number of problems in our agriculture system, for instance: 1. OUTDATED MODES OF CULTIVATION, which cause low per acre yield. 2. WATER LOGGING AND SALINITY. Attention is being given to these since mid 1960. 3. CROP DISEASES are big problem. Technical support is being provided by Department of Agricultural. It helped to overcome the problem. Our inputs have problem of quality, which cause low prices in market. Other handicaps are low quality seeds, costly fertilizers, non-availability of electricity or oil for tube well etc. 4. WATER RELATED PROBLEM, sometimes it is too little, but sometimes it is too much. Cleaning of Canals is also necessary to provide water at the end of canal. 5. Credit facilities are also problematic. 6. ACCESS TO MARKET is difficult. Availability of reasonable price should be ensured for the welfare of the farmers and high yield of crop.

16. AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS: Research is done for the development of high yield seeds giving better output. ♣ INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE is being provided to the common farmer to enjoy the fruits of the advance research in the field of agriculture. ♣ UNIVERSITY EDUCATION is developed in various parts of Pakistan especially in Faisalabad and Jamshoro. Emphasis is laid on modern technology in practical field. ♣ COMMUNICATION and transportation facilities are increased. ♣ GOVERNMENT ensures the payment to the farmers for their produce immediately.

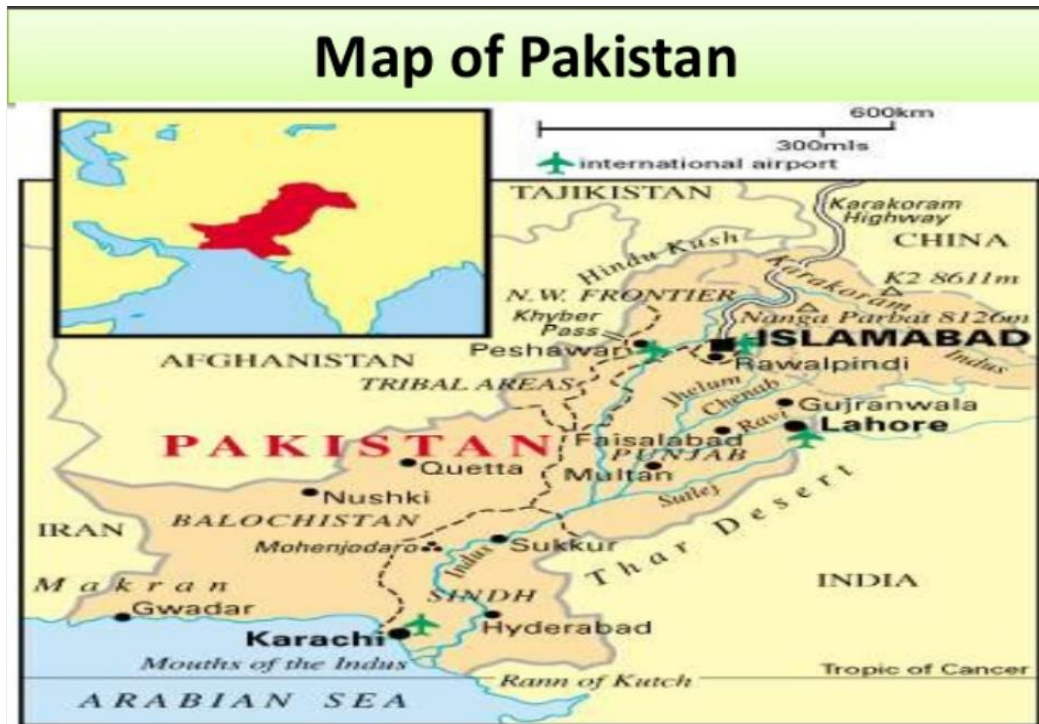
17. FISHING IN PAKISTAN • Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy of Pakistan. With a coastline of about 1046 km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earning.

18. FORESTORY IN PAKISTAN • About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests. The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, wood for domestic use, paper, fuel wood, rubber, medicine as well as used for purposes of wildlife conservation and tourism.

19. MINING IN PAKISTAN • The Salt Range in the Postwar Plateau has large deposits of rock salt. • Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of gypsum, limestone, chromite's, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay, silica sand.

CONCLUSION :

The geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram range in the north.



Q5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans: PAK IRAN RELATIONS:

Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages and spiritual affiliation. **Relations between Pakistan and Iran** have by and large remained positive. **Iran** was the first country to recognize **Pakistan** after independence

Overview of Relations

Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages and spiritual affiliation. Relations between Pakistan and Iran have by and large remained positive. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution of Iran, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the new dispensation. The two countries have supported each other at critical junctures in their history.

Bilateral Political Relations

Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positivity and desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relations and

desire to re-engage can be measured from the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Javad Zarif was the first foreign dignitary to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan. The Foreign Minister once again visited on 31 October 2018 and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 December 2018.

The Prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani on 21-22 April 2019. The timely and fruitful visit contributed to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of issues in political, economic and security areas. The visit helped in setting a clear policy direction for durable, mutually-beneficial relations with Iran. The key outcomes of the visit include; Signing of Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; opening of new crossing points; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute.

Iran has remained strong supporter of the Kashmir cause. It has openly voiced support for the innocent Kashmiris under brutal siege of Indian forces. The Iranian high leadership has also repeatedly given statements in support of people of Kashmir and condemned unjust Indian atrocities. Similarly, Pakistan's support on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Iran despite US' unilateral sanctions has been greatly appreciated in Iran.

Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US \$ 392.08 million with \$22.86 million Pakistani exports comprising mainly of rice, meat, paper and paper board, chemicals, textiles, fruit & vegetables; major imports from Iran comprise mainly of iron ore, hide & skins, and chemical products (Pakistani imports US\$ 369.23 million).

Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700 kilometer Quetta-Taftan highway, improvement of facilities at border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing points (Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin) and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countries.

Pakistan-Iran border has been named "Border of Peace, Friendship and Love" by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.

There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran. Moreover, a large number of Zaireen (0.3 million) visit holy places and shrines in Iran, Iraq and Syria via Quetta Taftan border. There is also a work going on to further strengthen the bilateral relations with Iran through promotion of religious tourism by enhancing tourism to historic religious sites in Pakistan including facilitation to Zaireen.

OVERVIEW

In 1947, Tehran was quick to establish brotherly relations with Pakistan, becoming the first country to recognize its independence from the British Empire. Following the visit by Pakistan's prime minister, Liaqat Ali Khan, diplomatic relations were established in 1948.¹¹ The shah of Iran was the first state leader to visit Pakistan — in 1950 — and, according to Abdul Sattar, he "was given a memorable welcome by enthusiastic crowds."¹² "Iran was a natural ally and role model for Pakistan in being a secular, centralized and western-oriented state."¹³ A major opportunity for collaboration between Iran and Pakistan was provided by the U.S.-led Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), created in 1955. In an interview for the present study, one of Pakistan's former defense secretaries, who wished to remain anonymous, stated that CENTO was a crucial factor in further strengthening Pakistan-Iran ties. While CENTO paved the way for cooperation in security matters, the desire for economic cooperation was realized through the creation of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in 1964 among Iran,¹⁴ Pakistan and Turkey.¹⁵ As a dependable ally, Tehran mediated reconciliation between Afghanistan and Pakistan when tensions surfaced during the 1960s owing to differences over the Durand Line demarcation.¹⁶ Tehran had also provided material and moral support to Pakistan in its 1965 war with India. Particularly, in response to concerns from India, the shah of Iran said, "Iran has no aggressive intentions... But it will not accept any attempt to liquidate Pakistan."¹⁷

Relations between Iran and Pakistan remained friendly following the 1979 Iranian revolution, which was soon followed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Iran and Pakistan opposed the Soviet move and, throughout the war, aided the anti-Soviet Mujahedeen to varying degrees. However, the changing dynamics in Afghanistan affected Pakistan's relations with Iran. Islamabad's support for the Sunni Taliban government (1996-2001) brought India and Iran closer in an anti-Taliban coalition (e.g., supporting the Northern Alliance).¹⁸ This put Tehran and Islamabad in two opposite camps. Pakistan supported the Taliban, which sprang from Pashtun areas of Afghanistan, and Iran backed the Northern Alliance, comprised largely of non-Pashtun groups such as Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmen and Hazaras.¹⁹

The 2001 U.S.-led action in Afghanistan created new tension between Iran and Pakistan, as Tehran saw Pakistan's support for the military operation as facilitating the presence of U.S. forces in the region. In subsequent years, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan met to address areas of potential conflict, but the tripartite summits have failed to generate convergence among the stakeholders.²⁰ The situation is complex; Pakistan continues to advocate for the Taliban's inclusion in the future of Afghanistan and plays a major role in bringing the Taliban to dialogue forums, such as a dialogue hosted by Islamabad between the High Peace Council of Afghanistan and the Taliban in Murree in 2015.²¹ But Iran views this as a "re-Talibanization" of Afghanistan

and a ploy by Pakistan to keep its sphere of influence.²² This unfaltering assessment is not news to Pakistani leaders. Many respondents in this study turned the accusation back at Iran. For example, Taimur Shamil cautiously observed, "According to Pakistani security analysts, there is Iranian funding and support in Afghanistan."²³ There have been reports of Iranian funding to local NGOs, media institutions and Pashtun-majority groups, including Hezb-e-Islami and the Taliban.²⁴ Contrary to claims by Tehran,²⁵ one think-tank researcher with a military background from Islamabad said that Iran supports the Taliban. He went on to link his argument with the example of Mullah Mansour,²⁶ who was killed in a U.S. drone strike in Pakistan while returning from Iran.

Contrary to the claim of a former Pakistani defense secretary that there has been no military cooperation between Iran and Pakistan since the Islamic Revolution, there is evidence suggesting occasions of significant cooperation in this area. During the 1990s, there was some collaboration in defense; for example, Pakistan provided nuclear technology to Iran, and the two nations jointly produced Al-Khalid tanks.