

NAME :- MAHAO BIN ANEAS
ID # 15791
TEACHER :- MAM BEENISHA
SUBJECT :- PAK Study.

1- What is Constitution? explain 1973 Constitution?

ANSWER :-

CONSTITUTION :-

Constitution is a set of law/principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledge to be governed.

The system of fundamental laws and principle that prescribe the nature, functions and limits of a government or another institution.

Body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state.

In Muslim states, particularly Pakistan, laws are not derived from the constitution but from the Almighty Allah who has revealed them in his book and which have been interpreted and explained by Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) through his sayings.

Conduct & actual practice.

For Practical purpose we can assume that laws which are not repugnant to the Holy Quran and Sunnah have to be framed under the authority of the constitution and can't be antagonistic to it's command and spirit.

• FORMS OF CONSTITUTIONS

- 1- Written.
- 2- Unwritten.
- 3- Partly written.

ISLAMIC POINT OF VIEW

ABOUT CONSTITUTIONS

The first Muslim constitution was promulgated by the Holy prophet of Islam Muhammad (PBUH) when he migrated to Madina and foundation was laid for the government of a city state.

This constitution was framed and put into effect with the full consensus of not only the

followers of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) but also had the conscience of the Jews and other non-converts.

The characteristic of Muslim Admin had been that the people including the slaves were subject to clarifict and it was enforced with great force of equity, justice and good conscience in the case of those who did not embrace the faith of Islam. Even the first four rightly guided caliphs had great respect for the law and would humbly appear before the Dazi if ever such an occasion arose.

CONSTITUTION OF 1973⁸⁰

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.

The constitution 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability of the country.

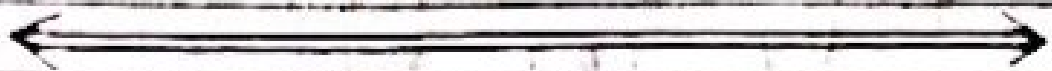
Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial law in the country. But the subsequent years after imposition of martial law were highly tumultuous casting Pakistan in its eastern wing. The leftover assembly.

The assembly constituted a committee headed by Hafiz-ud-Din Pirzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan. The committee did its work in shortest possible time and the national assembly adopted the constitution 10th April Unanimously.

The constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic republic laying down condition for head of the government to be Muslims. However, 8th amendment has made the Objective

Resolution a substantial part of the Constitution by incorporating its Islamic character is further reinforced by accepting the sovereignty of Almighty Allah.

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 changed times but to accomplish the selfish ends. This experimentation has achieved nothing but instability in the country that has blocked the process of established and strengthening the democratic system in Pakistan.



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

ANSWER:

CULTURE:

The word culture is derived from Latin word *cultus* which means to cultivate and decorate.

Lenin says that culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE:

Importance of culture can't be denied.

1- Basis of human development & prosperity lies in culture. Culture is the basic thing which distinguishes a human being from an animal.

2- Every nation has its culture past which reflects the identity of that nation. The cultural heritage moves from generation to generation which is protected and preserved in order to keep the nation identity.

3- Culture helps an individual to mold his life according to change circumstances and person capable to participate in the development of society.

TYPES OF CULTURE

There are two types of cultures

1. Material Culture.
2. Non-Material Culture.

MATERIAL CULTURE

Material culture includes those things which are used to fulfill the needs of human being e.g. houses, roads, cars, pen etc. it is due to effort of human beings that they are capable to controlling

Their lives comfortable and protected.

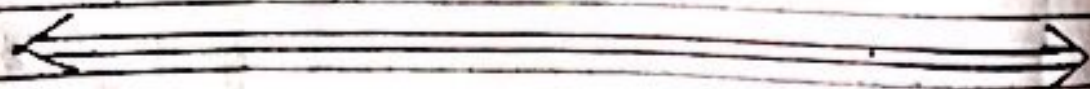
2- NON-MATERIAL CULTURE

In Non-material culture we deal with non material objects. In this culture we give importance to sound rather than body. For example religion, art, thinking, constitutions, values, behavior, knowledge & festivals etc. These things are not visible and we can't touch them.

Language is the basic thing in culture.

In Pakistan,

Pothohari, Punjabi, Balochi, Sindhi, Brahuvi, Saraiki, Pothohari, Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.



3- What is economic instability?
Also describe the sources of economic instability in Pak?

ANSWER:

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

Economic instability involves a shock to 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.

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN

But of Pakistan's financial crisis stems from the fact that 2008 was a poor yr of emerging markets. Global monetary tightening, increased oil prices, and reduce investm.

Confident have negatively impacted
The country already precarious
economic situation.

These are 9 major causes
which slow the economic
development of Pakistan.

- 1- Energy Crisis.
- 2- Terrorism.
- 3- Wealth concentration.
- 4- Corruption.
- 5- Youth unemployment.
- 6- Lack in quality education.
- 7- Poor health facilities.
- 8- Tax evasion.
- 9- Lack of Good governance.

1- ENERGY CRISIS

The constant leading
power cut-off challenges has troubled
the economic. Since the year 2000
this crisis has wreaked havoc on
the overall economy.

Until every crisis is not resolved the
determined economic development
is a far-off dream.

2- TERRORISM

It is a huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pak. 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 lot.

3- 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 which means that 4 out of 10 people in Pakistan live in poverty.

4- CORRUPTION

Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots in current circumstance. The corruption has proven to be a menace of institution. According

to corruption has proven to be a menace for institution.

5- YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

We are blessed in having about 63% of youth population. Half of them are unemployed. According to Asian Development Bank 50.7% of the population aged 15 yrs and above is employed. Pakistan needs to create 20 million job annually for young people alone.

6- LACK IN QUALITY EDUCATION

Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60%, least in South Asian countries.

7- POOR HEALTH FACILITIES

The public hospitals depict bleak picture where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, etc. Due to absence of basic

health facility. 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births, For every 1,000 babies, born, 66 dies before their 1st birthday.

8- TAX EVASIONSP

Regressive tax system collects about 90% revenue from common men. Big Corporation, landlord, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot of money but pay less tax, on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more.

9- LACK OF GOOD GOVERNANCE^{ED}

we lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

Govt should improve relation b/w Iran, India, Afghanistan & China.



Physical features of Pakistan

4. Write down the physical features of Pakistan

ANSWER:-

• Physical features of Pakistan:-

Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all regions. It has mountains, desert areas, snowy areas and plain lands too.

→ For example, you can see further mountain areas covered with snow. Snow fall throughout the year on these places.

→ Physical Regions of Pakistan are normally divided into 7 categories

- Western Mountain Areas
- Northern Mountain Areas
- Balochistan plateau
- The Salt Range and Potwar plateau.
- Lower plains of the Indus
- Upper plain of River Indus
- Karakoram

Western Mountain Areas:

Mountain areas in Pakistan those are on the western side of

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

• Northern Mountain Areas:

Northern Mountain Areas of Pakistan are one of the most beautiful places in Pakistan to visit.

These places have been out of tourist reach for so many years but now lately they are one of the most visited places by the tourist in Pakistan.

These places also include K-2, which is the second highest place on the Earth after Mount Everest. Shabrah-e-Qaraqarum link Pakistan with China and that's also in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

• Balochistan Plateau:

Balochistan Plateau is the driest region in Pakistan, people living in this area have to face a lot of dry weather and due to less water availability, they have to travel miles to get water to their homes and to save them.

This place doesn't grow much grass but

only bushes which have more skiny leaves.

The Salt Range & potwar plateau:

Pakistan covered up with salt mines are the Salt Range and potwar plateau of Pakistan. The area of

The land is not wide, and the area is near Rawalpindi. This area has the biggest salt mines in Pakistan. Mines like Khewra mine and few others are the famous mines around the world, and also one of the most visited places in Pakistan.

Lower Plain of the Indus:

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

Upper plain of River Indus:

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

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

Karakoram: (Global Range (2nd))
(K-2)
(Highest 8,611 m)

The Karakoram Range covers the boundaries of Pakistan, India, China. The Range is about 500 km in length. Karakoram Range has more than 60 peaks which are above 7000 m. This Range includes K-2 which are the second highest peak of the world. The main Karakoram is divided of rivers to the south flow into the Arabian Sea and north to the yellow sea.

5- Write down the relation
b/w Pakistan & IRAN?

ANSWERS

RELATION PAKISTAN

IRAN & D

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as sovereign state with the Shah of Iran being the first Head of state of visit Pakistan. The relationship b/w Iran and Pakistan however, changed with Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979.

Post Iran-revolution saw the emergence of a strong Shia regime based on religion that practically remodeled Iran as an Islamic theocratic republic. Designated as a state sponsor of Terrorism in 1984. Despite its pledge to support the stabilization of Iraq, Iran to continued to provide lethal support, including weapons training, funding and guidance, to Iraqi Shia militant groups targeting US and Iraqi forces, as well as civilians!

Before the revolution, relationships b/w the two dynasties in Iran and Saudi Arabia were on an even keel with both countries cooperating on many levels. However, Post revolution Iran relationship turned for the worst. Ties b/w Riyadh and Tehran had a profound impact on the relationship b/w Islamabad and Tehran owing to Islamabad's closeness with Riyadh.

Emergence of Saudi Arabia's support of Wahabism and efforts at making space in Pakistan and Afghanistan have led to creation of two distinct camps within Islam over the world - both vying for greater leverage. Both Iran and Saudi Arabia have supported their groups within Pakistan particularly Post 1999.

The soaring cost of petroleum, a direct result of 1973 embargo, led to Arabs refusing to sell to US as a protest against American support towards Israel Army. The Saudi based Muslim World League opened offices in every region inhabited by Muslims, and based the Saudi ministry of religion printed and distributed Wahhabi translations of the Quran, Wahhabi doctrinal texts and the writings of modern thinkers whom the Saudis found congenial, such as Sayyids -

Abul-A'la Maududi and Qutb, to Muslim Communities throughout the Middle East, Africa, Indonesia and US and Europe.

However, In 2013, Pakistan joined the international Sanctions against Iran under the aegis of its Premier Nawaz Sharif, in direct conflict with his stated foreign policy. In 2015, Iranian foreign minister Mohammad Javad Zarif twice visited Pakistan. The purpose was to settle agreed projects as well as get a head start on other issues of mutual ~~interests~~ interests i.e. ~~Sec~~ Security, economic and cultural relations b/w the two countries.

Pakistan through its offensive, via Zab-e-Azab is focused on dealing with the security position within its borders to be able to help in the take off for CPEC. This project can offer huge transit benefits not only to china but also to Afghanistan, Iran and hopefully India once completed.

With Pakistan being close to U.S, Saudi Arab and China,

her relationship with Russia, Iran and India were on low ebb.

With Iran, Pakistan signed nine bilateral cooperation agreements in May 2014 when Nawaz Sharif visited Tehran. These included provisions for countering terrorism and enhancing border security.

Both Iran and Pakistan need to understand that for a peaceful region, their cooperation and commitment to attain the goal is important. Both need to address the concerns felt by both in all sincerity.

