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***Subject: Pak-Study Final Term Assignment***

***Teacher : Mam Beenish shuja Due Date:22/06/2020 15:00***

**Q NO 1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

**Ans: A constitution is a 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 citizens.The government’s other laws are not allowed to disagree with its constitution.The may be amended or changed but this is generally more difficult to do than passing an ordinary law.**

**OR**

* **It is a document which enjoys special legal sanctity which means it enjoy special sensation law.**
* **It contains the principles and functions of the organs of the government of a state.**
* **On behalf of state, government makes these functions.**

1. **Law making.**
2. **Law implementation.**
3. **Law adjudication.**

**Explaination of 1973 constitution of Pakistan:**

**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 paties.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.**

**Features of the 1973 constitution:**

1. **A written constitution**

**The constitution of 1973 is written with a preamble, 280 Articles, 6 Schedules and a few Amendments.Political usage’s and Traditions are yet to emerage and develop side by side the constitution of Pakistan.**

1. **Flexibility.**

**The constitution is neither too rigid like the American constitution nor too flexable like British constitution.**

1. **Republican form of the Government**

**According to the constitution.Pakistan shall be an Islamic country. The head of the state shall be elected by the parliament in ajoint sitting for a term of five years. Etc**

**END OF Q NO 1**

**Q NO 2: What is culture and define the types of culture?**

* **Ans: Culture: Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology.**
* **No human society can exist and develop without its**
* **The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only.**
* **Animal societies have no culture because they do not have system of learning and transmitting social experinces.**
* **Sociologists are keenly interested in the study of the culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it.**

**Culture :**

**Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs,art,law, custom, and other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society.**

**OR..**

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

**Types of Calture:**

**1.Material Culture:**

**From material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles etc.These are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life comfortable and safe.**

**2.Non Material Culture:**

**In non material culture we include non material objects.For example religion, art, ideas, customs values systems etc.It does not have physical shape.It is very important in determining human behavior and has strong hold on an individual both parts are inter-related with each other.**

**3.Real culture:**

**Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture.It is that part of culture which the people adopt in their social life for example.If a person says that he/she is Muslim, will be , when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn’t follow, is not a real one.**

**4.Ideal Culture:**

**The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice.This culture is explained in books speeches etc**

**END OF THE Q NO 2**

**Q NO 3: What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?**

**Ans: Economic Instability:**

**Economic instability refers to a community or nation experiencing financial struggles due to inflation, consumer confidence issues, unemployment rates and rising prices.Economic instability affects businesses ability to thrive the cost of living and the physical, emotional and financial well being of consumers and familes.**

**Cases due to which economic instability in Pakistan:**

* **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 cused by the following factors in pakistan**
* **Currption: it is the main factor in pakistan due to which pakistan feeling economic instability**
* **Political instability:**
* **Due to bat political polititain in pakistan**
* **Taxes problem:In pakistan many people do not pay the texes and costums due to which pakistan’s economic stability is bad.**
* **Export inport problem in pakistan.**

**END OF Q NO 3**

**Q NO 4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

**Ans: 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.**

**END OF Q NO 4**

**Q NO 5:Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

* **Ans:Relation of pakistan with Iran:**

**Iran shares 805-km long border with pakistan.It is a large Muslim state which covers an area of 63,629 squar miles and has a population of about 65 million, currently Iran is among the leading oil exporting nations. Pakistan enjoy cordial relation with Iran.In 1947 Iran was the first nation to extendrecognition to pakistan.Late King Reza Shah Pehlvi of Iran was a great admirer of Pakistan and took many steps to improve relations between the two great Islamic nations.In August 1950 both the nations appointed a boundary commission which completed.Its work by 1959 and finally Government of Paskistan ratified the boundary agreement in 1960.**

* **Mutual cooperation in defenceand economic feild :**

**Since early fifties pakistan and iran has joined common ventures in the field of defence and economics .First of all both the countries became member of the Baghdad pact(Later on CENTO) in 1955.Later on, on 21st july 1964 president Ayud khan of pakistan Shah Muhammad Rezaof Iran and president ismat inuno of Turkey established an economic organization called regional cooperation for development.In 1979, this organization became non-functional due to the Islamic Revolution in Iran but later on in January 1985, it was reshaped and given the name of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) also with neighbouring Afghanistan and the CARs.**

* **Iran’s role in indo-pak wars of 1965 and 1971:**

**Ran provided exemplary military diplomatic and moral support during the wars of Indo-Pak wars.In 1965 Iranian assistance helped Pakistan to defeat India.**

* **Pakistan’s Reaction to Iranian Revolution**

**In 1979 Ayatullah Rooh Ullah Khomeini brought down the 2,500 year old monarchy in Iran through an Islamic Revolution.As a result Shah Reza Shah Pehlvi fled the country.Pakistan welcomed the Revolution because it enjoyed the support of majority of Iranian people.Since then Pakistan has enjoyed friendly relations with all the decocratic governments of Iran.**

* **Afghan issue and Pak-Iran Relation**

**The politicalscenario of the region started changing in 1979 when soviet Union sent itsb troops to Kabul.The Russian military intervention in Afghanistan sent a wave of indignation around the world and all the free nations condemned this act of aggression openly.As a result of the fighting millions of Afghan refugees took shelter in Pakistan and Iran.Both the countries lent full support to the Afghan guerillas who finally brought about the disintegration of USSR in December 1991.But after the withdrawal of Soviet Union hostilities did not cease in Afghanistan because various Afghan factions continued fighting in order to seize power.in 1995 the plotical situation in Afghanistan took a new turn when an unknown stuff known as Taliban appeared on the sence and captured.**

* **Iran-Iraq war 1980**

**Iran and Iraq fought an aimless bloody war which lasted from 1980 to 1988.During this war government of Zia-ul-Haq adopted a neutral policy and tried its best to bring about a cease-fire.But unfortunately both the warring nations neglected all appeals and continued fighting till 1988.**

* **Musharraf’s visit to Iran (1999).**

**END OF Q NO 5.**

**END OF THE PAPER**