

Bs (SE)
2nd Semester

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P(1)

Q:01

Constitution :

Constitution is primarily a set of rules and principle specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what right citizen possess.

Constitution of 1973 in Pakistan :

The constitution of Pakistan in 1973 was enforced on 14 August 1973. It consist of 280 articles and 7 schedules with objective resolution forming the preamble of the the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as landmark accomplishment of Butto's era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the political parties.

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main features of 1973

following are the main features of this constitution.

(1) Written Constitution

The constitution of 1973 is written with a preamble, 280 Articles, 6 Schedules and a few amendments.

(2) Flexibility

The Constitution is neither too rigid like the American Constitution nor too flexible like the British Constitution.

(3) Fundamental rights

The Constitution grants and protects the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan. They include the right to life, property, liberty of thought, expression, right to profession, and

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(9) Independence of judiciary

Although the members of the judiciary are appointed by the president yet the powers to remove them from their office have not been given to him for ensuring independence of judiciary.

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## Ques

### Culture:

Culture is a word from the way of life of group of people, the behavior, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them.

Culture is the features and knowledge of particular group of people, including language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. Culture is an integrated set of pattern of human activities, knowledge and beliefs within a community or social groups and symbolic structures.



## Types of culture

There are unlimited way that people can express their culture. Social Scientists have developed two basic categories to define things produced by society. ~~first~~

(i) Material culture

(ii) Non-material culture

### (1) Material culture

material culture mentions to the physical objects, resource, and space that people use to define their culture. these include homes, school, churches, masjid, office, temples, factories, plants, clothes, roads etc. culture does not mean that it is an object which is bought and sold, it can be something we all make. for example, cooking art is a common thing we all do, and their fore is a part of our material culture.



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## Non-material Culture

The other type of culture is non-material culture which cannot be touch, feel taste, or hold. non material culture belongs to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, music, social rules, literature customs and tradition etc. non material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.



## Q:03

### Economic Instability

Economic Instability involves a shock to the usual workings of the economy. Instability tends to reduce confidence and lead to lower growth and higher unemployment.

Economic Instability can be caused by

(1) Changing Commodity prices (especially oil, 1974 oil price shock)

(2) Stock market Crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crashes)

(3) Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07) etc.



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## Economic Instability of Pakistan

Pakistan has a predominantly agricultural economy, with agricultural fisheries and forestry contributing about 20% GDP and it has large deposits of natural gas.

The economy have been developed through a series of five-year plans, from 1960s protectionist in 1970s and, from 1980, encouragement of private enterprise and privatisation of state-owned banks and manufacturing enterprises.



Q: 04Importance of physical feature of Pakistan

Geographical attributes of a state bring it both, some opportunities to avail and some risks to evade.

Pakistan availed the opportunities from its geography but could not escape the risks it posed.

Being the gateway to central Asia and a suitable route of access of world powers into land-locked Afghanistan, the geography of Pakistan suffered from the side effect of the new "great game" and the global war on "terrorism".

Pakistan is brought into being at the time of partition of British India in response to the demand of Islamic nationalists.

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At the partition of Pakistan in 1947, as many as 10 million Muslims fled their homes in India and sought refuge in Pakistan. About 8 million in West Pakistan. Virtually an equal number of Hindus and Sikhs were uprooted from their land and families surrounding in what became Pakistan.

### Land

Pakistan is bounded by Iran to the west, Afghanistan to the north west and India to the east and South east. The Coast of Arabian Sea forms its Southern border.


Since 1947 the Kashmir region, along the western Himalayas, has been disputed with Pakistan, India, and China each controlling a section of the territory.



## Relief and drainage

Pakistan is situated at the western end of the great Indo-Eurasian plain.

of the total area of country, about three-fifth consist of mountains, terraces and plateaus, and the remaining two-fifth consist a wide expanse of level plain.





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## Pakistan - Iran relation

Pakistan - Iran relation are rooted in historical ties and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages, and spiritual affiliation. Relation 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.

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## Bilateral political relation

(1) Bilateral relation between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positive and desire to work together between the two countries. The growth warmth in our relation 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 restoration of our may 2018.

(2) 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 end