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SECTION :- A

SUBJECT :- PAKISTAN STUDY

DEPARTMENT :- Bs (CIVIL ENGINEERING)

SUBMITTED TO :- BENISH SHUJA

QUESTION NO 1:-

What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution.

ANSWER NO 1:-

INTRODUCTION:-

A constitution is the set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also state the rights of citizens.

In simple words: A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.

EXPLANATION:-

One of the most pressing tasks for the new government was to draft a new constitution. When martial law was finally lifted, the assembly was summoned in April 1972 on the basis of the 1970 election results in the former west



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Pakistan region. It took the constitutional committee eight months before it submitted its report on 10th April 1973. The draft constitution was passed by the federal assembly by 135 votes in favour, with three abstentions. It was brought into force on 14th August 1973, and BHUTTO was elected prime minister by the national assembly on 12th August. The constitution's main features were:

- 1: Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a parliamentary system of government, elected from the majority party.
- 2: The special position of Islam as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.
- 3: Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic Republic by default.
- : The supreme court and high court shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.
- 4: The teaching of Holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.
- 5: URDU shall be the official language of the country, with Pakistan English to be retained for the next 15 years, etc.

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE 1973 CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN:-

- 1: A written constitution
- 2: flexibility
- 3: Republican form of government



- 4: fundamental rights
- 5: Pakistan to be welfare state
- 6: bicameral legislature.
- 7: federal form of government

PURPOSE OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:-

We the sovereign filino peopal, imploring the aid of drivin providence, in order to establish a government that shall embody our ideals,promote the general welfare,conserve and develop the patrimony of our nation and blessings of democracy under a regime of justice peace.

HEAD OF 1973 CONSTITUTION COMMETTEE:-

Main Mahmud Ali kasuri is the head of 1973 constitutio and comprising 24 members, held its first meeting on April22,1972

NAME OF PAKISTAN IN 1973 CONSTITUTIONAL:-

The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan also know as the 1973 constitution is the supreme lam of Pakistan.

IMPORANCE OF CONSTETUTION:-

The constitution is important because it protectys individual freedom, and its fundamental principle govern the united state. The constitution place the government power in the hands of citizen .

THE ISLAMIC PROVISION OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:-



The constitution state that all laws are to conform with the injunction of islam as laid down in the quran and sunnah . the 1973 constitution also created certain insitutions such as the shariat court and the council of Islamic ideology to channel the interpretation and application of islam.

Conclution:-

In the 1973 constitution is very importante constitution because thet constitution is now usefull for us and and live free in our country no tention and no caryy orders .

We live in a Islamic republic of Pakistan.

QESTION NO 2:-

what is culture and define the types of culture?

ANS: culture

introduction :-

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,

PARAGRAPH

Culture of Pakistan:

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.

Types of culture :

Material culture :

refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviors and



perceptions. For example, technology is a vital aspect of material culture in today's United States. American students must learn to use computers to survive in college and business, in contrast to young adults in the Yanomamo society in the Amazon who must learn to build weapons and hunt.

Non-material culture:-

refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions. For instance, the non-material cultural concept of religion consists of a set of ideas and beliefs about God, worship, morals, and ethics. These beliefs, then, determine how the culture responds to its religious topics, issues, and events. When considering non-material culture, sociologists refer to several processes that a culture uses to shape its members' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Four of the most important of these are symbols, language, values, and norms.

QUESTION NO 3:

what is economic instability?also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

ANS: INTRODUCTION: 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.



Macroeconomic instability and the business cycle are generally understood as changes in output or gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment, and inflation rates.

EXPLANATION:-

Economic instability of Pakistan:

The economy has a long-run growth path that is subject to short-term macro-economic demand and supply shocks that push GDP away from its long-run potential or trend growth rate. Smith and the classical tradition that followed believed a hands-off approach was the correct policy stabilization to pursue when such short-term output disturbances arose. This reflected classical emphasis on long-run growth as a supply process that was best left to private entrepreneurial activity. Furthermore, private market economies would automatically self-correct through appropriate wage and price adjustments. Recessions, characterized by “gluts” of commodities and workers,

Since the country's independence in 1947, the economy of Pakistan has emerged as a semi-industrialized one, based heavily on textiles agriculture and food production, though recent years have seen a push towards technological diversification. Pakistan's GDP growth has been gradually on the rise since 2012 and the country has made significant improvements in its provision of energy and security. However, decades of corruption and internal



political conflict have usually led to low levels of foreign investment and underdevelopment.^[1]

Historically, the land forming modern-day Pakistan was home to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization from 2800 BC to 1800 BC, and evidence suggests that its inhabitants were skilled traders. Although the subcontinent enjoyed economic prosperity during the Mughal era, growth steadily declined during the British colonial period. Since independence, economic growth has meant an increase in average income of about 150 percent from 1950–96, But Pakistan like many other developing countries, has not been able to narrow the gap between itself and rich industrial nations, which have grown faster on a per head basis. Per capita GNP growth rate from 1985–95 was only 1.2 percent per annum, substantially lower than India (3.2), Bangladesh (2.1) and Sri Lanka (2.6) The inflation rate in Pakistan has averaged 7.99 percent from 1957 until 2015, reaching an all-time high of 37.81 percent in December 1973 and a record low of -10.32 percent in February 1959. Pakistan suffered its only economic decline in GDP between 1951 and 1952. 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.



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CONCUISION:-

Overall, Pakistan has maintained a fairly healthy and functional economy in the face of several wars, changing demographics, and transfers of power between civilian and military regimes, growing at an impressive rate of 6 percent per annum in the first four decades of its existence. During the 1960s, Pakistan was seen as a model of economic development around the world, and there was much praise for its rapid progress. Many countries sought to emulate Pakistan's economic planning strategy, including South Korea which replicated the city of Karachi's second "Five-Year Plan." Lack of good governance: We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

Pakistan is instabile in economy because they have a lot of proplem in Pakistan people is not educated the uneducated people ratio is more and those who are educated that not also follow the rules and rich people not give text to the government and the government services also not honest to there people and the government people take textes money in there pocket in Pakistan I see every thing was wrong we have also a lot of proplem in our busniss sector and we have also take the loan from IMF so every yaer their text increses. Now in PTI government the busnise even more less then the other N leage



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government. Our politition is very dull every one come to politition for money. Our MNA is selected for making laws in parliament and they not do there that duty they come in village and take there people and but them in there on department our all system is wrong no one know there duty.

QUESTION NO 4:

write down important physical features of Pakistan?

ANS:

INTRODUCTION:-

Pakistan, :-

populous and multiethnic country of South Asia. Having a predominately Indo-Iranian speaking population, Pakistan has historically and culturally been associated with its neighbours Iran, Afghanistan, and India Since Pakistan and India achieved independence in 1947, Pakistan has been distinguished from its larger southeastern neighbour by its overwhelmingly Muslim population (as opposed to the predominance of Hindus in India). Pakistan has struggled throughout its existence to attain political stability and sustained social development. Its capital is Islamabad, in the foothills of the Himalayas in the northern part of the country, and its largest city is Karachi, in the south on the coast of the Arabian Sea



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The land surface of Pakistan is an amalgamation of varying physical properties of the earth surface, i.e., from seashore to deserts, plains and plateaus to finally towering pinnacles rising to 28,000 feet and more. The plains of Pakistan include coastal area, upper and lower Indus plain, the Balochistan Plateau, Salt Range and Potwar Plateau. Pakistan, a mostly a dry country characterized by extremes of altitude and temperature, has three main river basins: Indus, Kharan and Mekran. The Indus Plain extends principally along the eastern side of the river, and the Balochistan Plateau lies to the south-west. Four other topographic areas are the narrow coastal plain bordering the Arabian Sea; the Thar Desert on the border with India; the mountains of the north and north-west; and the Kharan Basin, to the west of the Balochistan Plateau.

Balochistan Plateau:

_____ The area west of the Suleman and Kirthar mountains constitutes the Balochistan Plateau, located on an average height of 600-900 metres. To the west, mountains of Toba Karrar and Chagai separate Balochistan from the neighbouring Afghanistan. Due to absence of any meaningful rains, the north western part of the plateau is generally sandy and lifeless. However, streams of water gush into the area if it rains. Devoid of any major river, Zhob River which has its headway in the Suleman mountains, falls into Gomal River. Hamman

Mashkhel Lake is a salt water lake in the area. Coal, natural gas, chromites, iron and copper are some of the minerals that abound the Balochistan Plateau.

Coastal Area:

The coastal area of Pakistan stretches along the Arabian Sea for some 1000 km from the marshy Rann of Kutch to Iran in the west. The Makran (Urdu: مکران) Coast Range forms a narrow strip of mountains along about 75 percent of the total coast length, or about 800 km. The name of the area might have been derived from Persian "mah-i-khoran" (fish eaters), Sumerian "magan", or Parthian "makuran". The steep mountains along the coastline rise to an elevation of up to 1,500 m. The coast of Makran possesses only one island, Astola Island, near Pasni, and several insignificant islets. The coastline can be divided into an eastern lagoon coastline and a western embayed coastline. The main lagoons are Miani Hor and Kalamat Hor. The main bays of the embayed coast are Gwadar West Bay and Gwadar Bay. This latter bay shelters a large mangrove forest and the nesting grounds of endangered turtle species.

The Salt Range and Potwar Plateau: The area between Tilla Jogian - Bakrala Hills near River Jhelum to Suleiman mountains is the area of Salt Range. The range sits at an altitude of no more than 600 - 700 metres, except on point near Khusab, where it rises to about 1500 meters at Skesar and one is fascinated to find snow amidst some



of the driest and hottest plains and low hills in Pakistan. The Khwera Salt Mines are the biggest salt mines in the world, discovered in 1922 and till continue to produce the best quality of salt. One must never miss to visit these mines, which are hardly half an hour drive from the motorway (Balkasar interchange). The Salt Range is dotted with Hindu temples, of which the most notable is the Katas Raj, located 25 kilometers from Chakwal.

The Indus Plain :- South of the Salt Range and east of the Suleiman and Kirther mountains lies a vast plain that extends up to the Arabian Sea. This area is generally irrigated by the Indus River and its tributaries (Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum rivers). The rivers meet the Indus at Mithan Kot and up to this area from down south is the Lower Indus Plain, whereas area above is called the Upper Indus Plain.

QUESTION NO 5:

write down the relation between Pakistan and iran?

ANS: PAKISTAN AND IRAN RELATION:

INTRODUCTION: Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as a sovereign state with the Shah of Iran being the first Head of State to visit Pakistan. The relationship between Iran and Pakistan however, changed with the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979.

EXPLANATION:-

PRARGRAPH



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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 continued to provide lethal support, including weapons, training, funding, and guidance, to Iraqi Shia militant groups targeting U.S. and Iraqi forces, as well as civilians.' (US Department of State Country Report on Terrorism 2011: July 31, 2012)

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

Emergence of Saudi Arab's support of Wahabiism 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 Arab have supported their groups within Pakistan particularly post 1999.

Increasing costs of petroleum, a direct result of 1973 embargo, led to Arabs refusing to sell to US as a protest against American support towards the Isreal Army. 'The Saudi-based Muslim World League opened offices in every region inhabited by Muslims, and 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, the United States and Europe. In all these places, they funded the building of Saudi-style mosques with Wahhabi preachers and established madrasas that provided free education for the poor, with, of course, a Wahhabi curriculum. Relationship between Tehran and Islamabad have been rocky- owing to these developments, also the closeness between Nawaz Sharif's family with Saudi Arabia- is viewed by Iran with suspicion. This entire scenario has created a troubled triangle between the three countries. Sharif had emphasized upon maintaining good relationships with Iran among other nations as part of the foreign policy.

Realistically speaking, with a falling graph of Saudi-Iran relationship, Pakistan's closeness to Saudi-Arab, a state of turmoil in Afghanistan, Iran's historical closeness with India, and efforts to have her stakes in Afghanistan if Taliban take a seat, "Mullah Mansour's taxi was obliterated from the sky as he returned to Pakistan from Iran. News reports said he went there for medical treatment, but one expert told The Times that Iran has been quietly helping the Taliban for several years, as a hedge in case the militants regain power in Kabul, it has not been a honeymoon between the two neighbors.



Pakistan and Iran have supported different camps post-cold war. The Gulf States along with Pakistan actively supported US and her allies trying to effectively curtail Soviet influence in Central Asia, especially Afghanistan. *Selig Harrison*, from the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars states, "The CIA made a historic mistake in encouraging Islamic groups from all over the world to come to Afghanistan." The US provided \$3 billion for building up these Islamic groups, and it accepted Pakistan's demand that they should decide how this money should be spent." Iran on the other hand has a history of good relationship with Russia. A country India too is close to.

The biggest challenge to Pakistan is to balance between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Refusal to have boots on ground in Yemen as per Saudi request was a commendable effort in effort to maintain n equilibrium.

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 set off agreed projects as well as get a head start on other issues of mutual interests ie security, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. 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