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***Section: A***

***Assignment: Pak study***

***Question:1***

***What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?***

Ans:

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973.

a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the Prime Minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme CourtThe Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.

The Parliament cannot make any laws which may be repugnant or contrary to the Constitution, however the Constitution itself may be amended by a two-thirds majority in both the houses of the bicameral Parliament, unlike the previous legal documents of 1956 and 1962

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 Pakistan region. There were disagreements within the committee to whether the new constitution should bring in parliamentary rule or a presidential system of government.. 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:

I. Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.

II. The special position of Islam as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.

III. Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic Republic by default.

IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.

V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to resonable restrictions imposed by law'.

VI. The Supreme Court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.

VII. The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.

VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.

IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.

X. Urdu shall be the official language of the country, with Pakistani English to be retained for the next 15 years.

Xl.The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.

XlI. Pakistan shall be a federal Islamic state, so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.

There were also concessions made to the provinces to alleviate fears that the central government would overule them on every issue.

**Question:2**

**What is culture and define the types of culture?**

Ans:

**Culture of Pakistan:**

 is intertwined with the culture of the broader and Central Asia. Comprises numerous ethnic groups: the , Saraikis, Pothwaris, kashmir, Sindhis, Muhajirs, Makrani in the south; Baloch, Hazaras  Pashtoons in the west; and the Dards, Wakhi, Shinaki and Burusho communities in the north. The culture of these Pakistani ethnic groups have been greatly influenced by many of its neighbours, such as the other sout Asian, Iranic, Turics as well as the peoples of Central Asia and west Asia.

**Types of CULTURE:**

There are some types of culture in Pakistan.

1:[Literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan" \l "Literature)

[2: Poetry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Poetry)

[3: Performing arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Performing_arts)

[Music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Music)

[Dances](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Dances)

[Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Punjab)

[Balochistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Balochistan)

[Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa)

[Sindh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Sindh)

[Drama and theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Drama_and_theatre)

* [4:Visual arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Visual_arts)

[Painting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Painting)

[Architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Architecture)

* [5:Recreation and sports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Recreation_and_sports)
* [6:Cuisine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Cuisine)

[Tea culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Tea_culture)

[Varieties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Varieties)

[In popular culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#In_popular_culture)

* [7:Festivals and observances](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Festivals_and_observances)

[Chand Raat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Chand_Raat)

[Eid celebrations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Eid_celebrations)

[Milaad un Nabi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Milaad_un_Nabi)

[Muharram (Ashura)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Muharram_(Ashura))

[Jashn-e-Baharan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Jashn-e-Baharan)

[Independence Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Independence_Day)

[Defense Day Parade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Defense_Day_Parade)

* [8:Popular media](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Popular_media)

[Television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Television)

[Radio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Radio)

[Cinema](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#Cinema)

* [9 National dress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_Pakistan#National_dress)

**Question:3**

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

Ans:

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)

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%), machinery (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.

**Terrorism:**It is a huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pakistan.

**Wealth Concentration:** In Pakistan wealth is concentered among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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

**Question:4**

**Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

Ans:

1. Physical Features of Pakistan

[2.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-2-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)Physical map of Pakistan

[3.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-3-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)Physical features of Pakistan The study of physical map of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has a number of peculiar features. The major part of our country consists, ¬North Eastern Mountains North Western Mountains Indus Plain Plateaus Deserts

[4.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-4-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)North Eastern Mountains The highest mountains of the world known as “The Himalayas” Comprising of a series of ranges is situated in the north east of our country. ¬ The siwalik range The peer pinjal range Central or great hamaliya Karakoram range

[5.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-5-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)The Siwalik Range: These are the line of low altitude hills,situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi,Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district. The Peer Pinjal Range: These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills. The Central of great Himalaya: These mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram range.

[6.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-6-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)North Western Mountains The north western ranges of our country are also known as western branches of the Himalayas mountains.

[7.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-7-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)The Hindu Kush: Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu Kush range. The average height of this range is between 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. Koh Safed: South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west. Wazirstan Hills: Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area.

[8.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-8-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)The Indus Plain River Indus is the largest river of our country. This river after originating from northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (China) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan's territory near Gilgit.

The Upper Indus Plain

The Lower Indus Plain

The Indus Delta

[9.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-9-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)The Upper Indus Plain: From the point of junction eastern tributaries of river Indus is known as the upper Indus Plain . It includes most of the areas of Punjab Province. The Lower Indus Plain.

[10.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-10-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)Plateaus The Salt range The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi tilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south-west to the north of the river Jhelum for some distance before turning north west to cross the Indus near Kalabagh. Potwar Plateau: North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwali districts are known as potwar plateau.

[11.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-11-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)The Deserts Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as deserts. Thal Desert: The area between river Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan district in the Province of Punjab. Cholistan Desert.

**Question:5**

**Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

Ans:

**Relations between Pakistan & Iran:**

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.

***Political Relations between Pak Iran***

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.

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.

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.

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.