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**Q1:What is Constitution?Also explain 1973 constitution.?**

**ANS:**

**Constitution:**

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organisation or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed. When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a *written constitution*; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a *codified constitution*.

**1973 Constitution Of Pakistan:**

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 The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), people and their fundamental rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and

• establishment of the institutions and the country's armed forces.[3] The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches of the government: a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the Prime Minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme Court.[3] The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a

• ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity of the state.[4] The first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion.[5] The 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.[7] It has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms has been amended. Although enforced in 1973, Pakistan, however, celebrates the adoption of the constitution on 23 March— when the first set was promulgated in 1956—each and every year as Republic day

**Q2:What is Culture and define types of culture?**

**ANS:**

**CULTURE:**

The word culture is derived from a Latin word Cultural 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. Another definition is given by Muller Layer who says that culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.

Keeping in view the above definitions of culture we come to a conclusion that culture gives us a sketch and a way of living. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation.

Culture is not an individual but a collective task that is followed by a whole society. Collective human behavior and their collective life experiences are known as culture.Therefore people living in different regions have specific type of behaviours ,cultural and moral values.

**TYPES OF CULTURE:**

Culture is briefly described in two main types which are as follows:

1)Material culture

2)Non-Material culture

**MATERIAL CULTURE:** Material culture includes those things which are use to fulfill the needs of human beings e.g,houses,roads,cars,pen,table,etc.it is due to efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortable and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

**NON-MATERIAL CULTURE:** In non material culture we deal with non material culture objects. In this culture we give importance to sound rather than body. For example religion,art,thinking,constitutions,values,behavior,knowledge and festivels,etc.These things are not visible and we cannot touch them.

 Pakistan has got its own culture values. This culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub continent before the formation of Pakistan.

According to Toynbee, simplicity in living science and fine arts are important for the development and prosperity of civilization.

Language is the basic thing in culture, In Pakistan Pathan,Punjabi,Balochi,Sindhi,Barahwi,Saraki,Potohwi,Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.

**PUSHTOON:**

They are mehman nawaz ;they speak pushto,they are very religious ,and pushtoon are intrested in guns ,and having jargha system,pushtoons mostly like tea.and there favorite dance is attan .they wear shalwar kameez

**SINDHI**:

 They speak sindhi .they celebrate sindhi culture day,they have a system known as [wadhera] who is the powerfull person in village.they also intrest in guns ,and also mehman nawaz,they wear lunghi

 **PUNJAB:**

They speak punjabi ,most of the people over there in punjab love farming .there is also wadhera system .they are not mehman nawaz like pushtoons and sindhi,they wear paints and lunghi .mostly punjab people are non religious.

 **BALOCHISTAN:**

 They speak balochi ,they are mehman nawaz ,they have also jargha system .also keep axe for their protection.they wear Shalwar kameez

**Q3:What is economic instability?also define the source of economic instability in Pakistan?**

**ANS:**

**Economic Instability:**

Economic instability business cycles are primarily caused by un expected changes in the level of spending in the economy.These shocks can be caused by the number of factors,including irregular innovation,changes in productivity,changes in the money supply,political events or financial instability

**Source Of Economic Instability:**

The economy of Pakistan is the 23rd largest in the world in terms of purchasing power party(ppp)and 42nd largest in terms of nominal gross domestic product.Pakistan has a population of over 220million (the world 5th largest) , giving it a nominal GDP per capita of $1,357 in 2019, which ranks 154th in the world and giving it a PPP GDP per capita of 5,839 in 2019, which ranks 132nd in the world for 2019. However, Pakistan's undocumented economy is estimated to be 36% of its overall economy.Which is not taken into consideration when calculating per capita income. Pakistan is a developing country] and is one of the Next Eleven countries identified by Jim O'Neill in a research paper as having a high potential of becoming, along with the BRICS countries, among the world's largest economies in the 21st century. The economy is semi-industrialized, with centres of growth along the Indus River. Primary export commodities include textiles, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals and carpets/rugs.

 Growth poles of Pakistan's economy are situated along the Indus River;the diversified economies of Karachi and major urban centers in the Punjab, coexisting with lesser developed areas in other parts of the country. The economy has suffered in the past from internal political disputes, a fast-growing population, mixed levels of foreign investment. Foreign exchange reserves are bolstered by steady worker remittances, but a growing current account deficit – driven by a widening trade gap as import growth outstrips export expansion – could draw down reserves and dampen GDP growth in the medium term.

• Pakistan is currently undergoing a process of economic liberalization, including privatization of all government corporations, aimed to attract foreign investment and decrease budget deficit. In October 2016, foreign currency reserves crossed $24.0 billion which has led to stable outlook on the long-term rating by Standard & Poor's. In 2016, BMI Research report named Pakistan as one of the ten emerging economies with a particular focus on its manufacturing hub.

• In October 2016, the IMF chief Christine Lagarde confirmed her economic assessment in Islamabad that Pakistan's economy was 'out of crisis' The World Bank predicted in 2016 that by 2018, Pakistan's economic growth will increase to a "robust" 5.4% due to greater inflow of foreign investment, namely from the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. As of May 2019, the growth rate has been revised and the IMF has predicted that future growth rates will be 2.9%, the lowest in South Asia

• According to the World Bank, poverty in Pakistan fell from 64.3% in 2002 to 29.5% in 2014.The country's worsening macroeconomic position has led to Moody's downgrading Pakistan's debt outlook to "negative"

• In 2017, Pakistan's GDP in terms of purchasing power parity crossed $1 trillion. By May 2019, the Pakistani rupee had undergone a year-on-year depreciation of 30% vis-a-vis the US Dollar.

**The Major Challenges In Achieving Economic Development Are:**

 **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 says that war on terrorism has cost $118 billion. According to Global Terrorism Index 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 concentered 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 39% 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 out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116

**• 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. Of it, the female ratio is very less. The rest are struggling for survival. On an average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million job annually for young people alone

lack of good 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. Due to absence of basic health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births. For every 1,000 babies born, 66 die before their first birthday. In addition, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in Thar.

**Lack of Good Governance:**

We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies

**Q4:Write Down Importance Of Physical Features Of Pakistan?**

**ANS:**

**Physical Feature of Pakistan**:

 Pakistan is counted in the countries which have prominent position due to its physical features.Pakistan’s land is comprissed of land,mountains and plateaus.The area of Pakistan provide 80 % of Agricultre products

**Physical Division Of Pakistan:**

Generally we can divide Pakistan into four major physical provinces which are as follows:

1)Mountains

2)Plains

3)Plateaus

4)Deserts

**1)Mountains:**

There are three distinct mountain ranges which are as follows:

**#Northern Mountainous Region**: This area is situated in the Northern area of Pakistan.It has beautiful and very high mountains,The world second highest peak K2,is situated in this region .Shahrah e Qaraquram lies in this difficult mountains area which links China with Pakistan.

**#)North Western Mountains:** Hindukush

**#)Western Mountains:** This area is situated in the western area of Pakistan.These mountains and hills are not green,these are mostly dry hills,only bushes are grow there.People graze sheep and goats there.

**2)Plains:**

**Indus Plain:**The whole indus plain comprises of 20% of the Pakistan

We can divide it into three parts

1)Upper Indus Plain

2)Lower Indus Plain

3)Deltaic indus Plain

**#Upper And Lower Indus Plains:** This is the central area of Pakistan.It is very fertile a number of agriculture crops grow there,it has a number of Canal that supply water to the agricultural lands.This plain is lush green most of this area is in Sindh,it is also fertile A number of agricultural crops grow in it.

**#Deltaic indus Plain:**Total length is 1000km. It begins from north-east of Thatta and covers an area between 20 to25 Sq. miles. A coastal strip of 10-40 km wide is flooded at high tide and contains mangrove swamps.Potwar Plateau North of the salt range the area of Rawalpindi, Jehlum and Mianwali districts are known as Potwar Plateau

**3)Plateaus:**

 **Salt Range and Potohar Plateau**

It is situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum.The area is not very high like mountains,it has the world’s largest salt mines.Khewra is one of the towns famous for saltmines

**Baluchistan Plateau**

Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan.It is also like Potohar Plateau but it is dry,Nthing grows there except bushes

**Deserts:**

 **Thal and Thar Desert**

The Thal desert is orchestrated in the central Punjab region of Pakistan.That desert is the third greatest desert in Pakistan.It is a gigantic desert.It covers a normal zone of 20,000 square km,having an outright length from north to South 190 miles,and its most prominent broadness 70 miles.

**Q5:Write Down Relation Between Pkaistan And Iran?**

**ANS:**

**Introduction:**

 Pakistan and Iran share deep linguistic, historic and cultural ties. These ties are visible in modern day Pakistan with classic Persian poetry on many contemporary buildings. Their amicable relations date back to the 1947 partition of the subcontinent. Moreover, Iran was the first country to recognize the newly established state of Pakistan. The countries soon developed a strong relationship and signed an official treaty of friendship in 1950. During the long era of the Cold War, they remained allies and shared a harmonious strategic outlook during the Shah’s era. Furthermore, Pakistan was the first state to recognize the Islamic Revolution in Iran. During the Iran-Iraq war of the 1980s, despite enormous pressure on Pakistan to support Iraq, Pakistan explicitly expressed its support to Iran. However, the warmth in bilateral relations has been tested on several accounts such as the civil war in Afghanistan, sectarian tension, US influence on Pakistan, sanctions on Iran, and Pakistan’s ties with Saudi Arabia. In recent times, both countries are making serious efforts to overcome persistent irritants for stronger bilateral relations. Both sides are committed to exploring areas of mutual economic interests including trade and gas pipeline projects. Iran, being rich in its natural resources of oil and gas, is crucial for an energy deficient country such as Pakistan.

**Pak Iran Realations:**

Iran is an important neighbor of Pakistan because of its geo-strategic location and bonds of common faith, history, culture and other deep-rooted links between the two countries. Iran, therefore, figures high in Pakistan’s foreign policy. Pakistan-Iran close relations are a source of strength not only for both the countries but also for the region. Iran was one of the first few countries that recognized Pakistan soon after its independence. The two countries share perceptions on important regional and international issues and cooperate closely in multilateral fora including the UN, OIC, ECO and D-8. Although Pakistan and Iran have difference of opinion over Afghanistan, the two countries have similar interests in Afghanistan viz. cessation of hostilities, preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and return of millions of refugees to their homeland. Pak-Iran relations are marked by frequent contacts at the highest level, which provide focus and direction to the bilateral relationship**.**

**Pakistan-Iran Joint Economic Commission**

Pak-Iran economic relations are governed by Pakistan-Iran Joint Economic Commission (JEC), which was established in 1986. It provides a useful institutional framework in the identification of areas to promote economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. It also periodically reviews and monitors the implementation of various decisions taken in this regard by the representatives of the two countries. The 11th session of the Pak-Iran Joint Economic Commission was held in Islamabad in March 1999. The Coordinators of Pakistan-Iran JEC met in Islamabad on April 26-28, 2000 to review implementation of the decisions taken during the 11th Session. The meeting concluded with signing of a MoU to implement the pending decisions promptly

**Pakistan Iran current relations:**

 Pakistan-Iran relations since 9/11 have considerably improved from earlier frostiness in the 1990s due to the Taliban factor in Afghanistan. Hence Pakistan is increasingly concerned that any harm or destabilization of Iran through any external military action may create problems not only for Iran but also for Pakistan. In this light, Pakistan has urged both countries to defuse the tense situation through mutual dialogue and consultations. While the Iranians seem to be adamant in pursuit of their nuclear program for perceived national interest, the US is aggressively pursuing its global agenda for "regime change" and re-shaping of the Middle East. In truth, Pakistan's role in US-Iran crisis is very limited as Pakistan has neither the clout nor the credibility to play any effective mediatory role as evidenced. On the one hand, there is a self-willed superpower that has a mind and agenda of its own, while on the other hand, there is Iran whose clerical leadership is equally inflexible and rigid with a history of US defiance for almost quarter a century

**Conclusion:**

Historically, Pakistan and Iran relations have been inconsistent; with many twists and turns over the years. Currently, there are remarkable challenges ahead to Pakistan’s sustainable relations with Iran. Moreover, Pakistan and Iran, despite being the immediate neighbors, have fallen short of harvesting full economic potential. However, both countries fully realize the importance of each other in the region and are striving to improve strained relations. Negotiations and agreements, whether operational or in progress, reveal determination from both sides to move forward. To broaden the economic ties between the two countries, the long-standing the IP gas pipeline project needs to be achieved on a priority basis. This project is in the best interest of an energy deficient country like Pakistan. Moreover, initiatives taken to overcome the problems of high tariffs, the absence of banking channels, and improved infrastructure connectivity need to be materialized for fully attaining the trade potential. Furthermore, trade can be the defining features of Pak-Iran relations. Both countries need to explore other workable payment mechanisms, such as trade in local currencies, to mitigate the effects of sanctions by the US. Moreover, the US attitude towards Iran repeatedly hindered Pakistan-Iran economic engagements .Pakistan’s newly formed government will face hard challenges in advancing ongoing cooperation with Iran. Pakistan needs to minimize its losses after the US withdrawal from the JCPOA by looking at alternative solutions. China’s factor can play a major role in this regard. With the growing importance of China in the region and the implementation of CPEC, ultimately this will reduce US influence in the region and help bring the two countries together.