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**Q.No.1 What is constitution? And also expalin 1973 constitution? ANS: Constitution:**  The vast majority of contemporary constitutions describe the basic principles of the state, the structures and processes of government and the fundamental rights of citizens in a higher law that cannot be unilaterally changed by an ordinary legislative act. This higher law is usually referred to as a constitution. The content and nature of a particular constitution, as well as how it relates to the rest of the legal and political order, varies considerably between countries, and there is no universal and uncontested definition of a constitution. Nevertheless, any broadly accepted working definition of a constitution would likely include the following characteristics:

A constitution is a set of fundamental legal-political rules that: (1) are binding on everyone in the state, including ordinary lawmaking institutions; (2) concern the structure and operation of the institutions of government, political principles and the rights of citizens; (3) are based on widepread public legitimacy; (4) are harder to change than ordinary laws (e.g. a two-thirds majority vote or or a referendum is needed); (5) as a minimum, meet the internationally recognized criteria for a democratic system in terms of representation and human rights.

**CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN 1973**:

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 parties. 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.

The constitution 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability to the country. Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial laws in the country. But the subsequent years after imposition of martial law were highly tumultuous costing Pakistan its eastern wing. The leftover country was first governed by a unique proposition of civilian Chief Martial administrator till the interim constitution was adopted by the national assembly. The assembly constituted a committee headed by Hafiz\_ud\_Din Pirzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan. The committee did its work in shortest possible time and the national assembly adopted the constitution on 10th April unanimously.

The constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic republic laying down condition for head of state and head of the government to be Muslims. However, 8th amendment has made the Objective Resolution a substantial part of the constitution by incorporating it as article 2A according to which all laws made in Pakistan should be in accordance with the injunctions of Quran and Sunnah. Its Islamic character is further reinforced by accepting the sovereignty of Almighty Allah, Islam to be the state religion and by promising the Muslims to enable them to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles of Islam. It also provides a long list of fundamental rights as well directive principles of state policy. Besides, the constitution envisages a federation of Pakistan and affords a parliamentary form of government leaving president with only ceremonious functions. The federal legislature is bicameral i.e. senate the upper house and national assembly the lower house. Moreover, the constitution provides an independent judiciary, provincial autonomy to the federating units, a council of common interests, a council of Islamic ideology etc.

The subsequent voyage of the constitution however was not smooth. It has been suspended or held in abeyance twice. Amendments made by military dictators have changed spirit of original constitution. So far, 20 amendments have been made most of which have been brought about not for the fulfillment of compulsions and needs of changing times but to accomplish the selfish ends. This experimentation has achieved nothing but instability in the country that has blocked the process of establishing and strengthening the democratic system in Pakistan.

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### **Q.NO.4 Write down the importance of physical feature of pakistan?**

### **Ans: physical feature of pakistan: Western Mountain Areas:**

Mountain areas in Pakistan those are on the western side of the country usually stay dry and hot throughout the year, these are not much green or snowy but they grow bushes and grass in the rainy season. People living in these areas usually take their living animals for grazing.

### **Northern Mountain Areas:**

Northern Mountain Areas of Pakistan are one of the most beautiful places in Pakistan to visit.

These places are also one of the remote places, because of the extreme weather conditions and also dangerous routes to reach.

These places have been out of tourist reach for so many years but now lately they are one of the most visited places by the tourist in Pakistan.

These places also include K-2, which is the second highest place on the Earth after Mount Everest. Shahrah-e-Qaraqarum links Pakistan with China & that’s also in Northen Areas of Pakistan.

### **Baluchistan Plateau:**

Baluchistan Plateau is the dryest region in Pakistan, people living in this area have to face a lot of dry weather and due to less water availability, they have to travel miles to get water to their homes and to save them.

This place doesn’t grow much grass but only bushes which have more stinky leaves.

### **The Salt Range and Potohar Plateau:**

The area in Pakistan that is covered up with salt mines are the Salt Range Area and Potohar Plateau of Pakistan.

The land is not wide, and the area is near Rawalpindi. This area has the biggest salt mines in Pakistan. Mines like khewra mine and few others are the famous mines around the world, and also one of the most visited places in Pakistan.

### **Lower Plain of the Indus:**

Located in the southern part of the Indus Plain, the River Indus flows alone. The River Indus flows into the Arabian Sea, in South of Thatta through its distributaries which flow across the Delta River.

### **Upper Plain of River Indus:**

Pakistan most agriculture land exist here, this is the upper plain of River Indus, the land is quite much fertile and a lot of agriculture work is done here. Most of the part in this area is green, hence a perfect place to inhabit. The area is mostly in Punjab, the upper Indus Plain has a height of 180 meters to 300 meters. The number of rivers in this plain is 5.

### **Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan:**

Well, Pakistan holds around 1100 KM of Coastal Area around Sindh and Baluchistan. The longest coastline lies 771 KM in Baluchistan. The Coastal Area of Pakistan are in Sindh and Baluchistan, these coastal areas are with Arabian sea and it connects Pakistan with other countries in the World.

So it sums up to around each and everything with the Physical Features of Pakistan below is some more information about Pakistan that you might like to know.

### **Karakorum:**

The average height of Karakorum is around 6100 meters, but K-2 makes the tallest of them all in Pakistan.

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**Q.NO.5 WRITE DOWN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN?**

## ANS: Relations during the Cold War

*Main articles:*[*Cold War (1947–53)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War_(1947%E2%80%9353))*and*[*Cold War (1953–62)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War_(1953%E2%80%9362))

Imperial Iran maintained close relations with Pakistan during the Cold War, partly owing to their mutual alliance with the United States-led Western Bloc. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as an independent state, and Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was the first head of any state to come on an official state visit to Pakistan (in March 1950).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-Embassy_of_Iran,_Islamabad-1) Since 1947, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, had successfully advocated a policy of fostering cordial relations with the Muslim world and Iran in particular.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-Embassy_of_Iran,_Islamabad-1)

[Pakistani President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Pakistan) [Zulfikar Ali Bhutto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulfikar_Ali_Bhutto) meeting with [Iranian Queen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahlavi_dynasty) [Farah Pahlavi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farah_Pahlavi), 1972

In May 1950, a treaty of friendship was signed by Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Some of the clauses of the treaty of friendship had wider geopolitical significance. Pakistan found a natural partner in Iran after the Indian government chose to support Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who was seeking to export a pan-Arab ideology that threatened many of the more traditional Arab monarchies, a number of which were allied with the Shah of Iran.Harsh V. Pant, a foreign policy writer, noted that Iran was a natural ally and model for Pakistan for other reasons as well. Both countries granted each other MFN status for trade purposes; the Shah offered Iranian oil and gas to Pakistan on generous terms, and the Iranian and Pakistani militaries extensively cooperated to suppress the rebel movement in Baluchistan. During the Shah's era, Iran moved closer to Pakistan in many fields. Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey joined the United States-sponsored Central Treaty Organization, which extended a defensive alliance along the Soviet Union's southern perimeter. Iran played an important role in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965, providing Pakistan with nurses, medical supplies, and a gift of 5,000 tons of petroleum. Iran also indicated that it was considering an embargo on oil supplies to India for the duration of the armed conflict.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-Embassy_of_Iran,_Islamabad-1) The Indian government firmly believed that Iran had blatantly favoured Pakistan and sought to undermine India during the war. After the suspension of American military aid to Pakistan, Iran was reported to have purchased ninety F-86 Sabrejet fighter planes from West Germany, and subsequently delivered them to Pakistan.

Although Pakistan's decision to join the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) in 1955 was largely motivated by its security imperatives regarding India, Pakistan did not sign on until Iran was satisfied that the British government was not going to obstruct the nationalization of British oil companies in Iran. According to Dr. Mujtaba Razvi, Pakistan likely would not have joined CENTO had Iran been negatively affected during these events.

Iran again played a vital role for Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, this time supplying military equipment as well as diplomatic support against India. The Shah described the Indian attack as blatant aggression and interference in Pakistan's domestic/internal affairs; in an interview with a Parisian newspaper he openly acknowledged that "We are one hundred percent behind Pakistan". Iranian Prime Minister Amir-Abbas Hoveida followed suit, saying that "Pakistan has been subjected to violence and force." The Iranian leadership repeatedly expressed its opposition to the dismemberment of Pakistan, fearing it would adversely affect the domestic stability and security of Iran by encouraging Kurdish and Baloch separatists to rise up against the Iranian government. In the same vein, Iran attempted to justify its supplying of arms to Pakistan on the grounds that, in its desperation, Pakistan might fall into the lap of the Chinese (a communist rival to the U.S.-led Western Bloc).

The subsequent breakup of Pakistan in December 1971 convinced Iran that extraordinary effort was needed to protect the stability and territorial integrity of its eastern flank. With the emergence of Bangladesh as a separate state, the "Two-Nation Theory/Pakistan Movement" as well as the state of Pakistan itself had received a severe negative blow to its reputation and questions arose in the Iranian establishment as to whether the residual western part of Pakistan could hold together and remain a single country.Events of this period caused significant perceptional changes in Tehran regarding Pakistan.

When a widespread armed insurgency broke out in Pakistan's Balochistan province in 1973, Iran, fearing the Baloch insurgency might spill over into its own Sistan and Baluchistan Province, offered large-scale support. Iran provided Pakistan with military hardware (including thirty AH-1 Cobra attack helicopters), intelligence, and $200 million in aid. The government of then-Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto declared its belief that, as in the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War, India was once again behind the unrest and uprising of rebels in the Balochistan region. However, the Indian government denied any involvement, and claimed that it was fearful of further balkanisation of the subcontinent.After three years of fighting the uprising was majorly suppressed.

1976 Iranian postage stamp featuring Pakistan's founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah

In addition to military aid, the Shah of Iran offered considerable developmental aid to Pakistan, including oil and gas on preferential terms. Pakistan was a developing country and small power while Iran, in the 1960-70s, had the world's fifth largest military, a strong economic/industrial base and was the clear, undisputed regional superpower. However, Iran's total dependence on the United States at that time for its economic development and military build-up had won it hostility from the more Soviet-aligned Arab world. Brief tensions between Iran and Pakistan arose in 1974, when Mohammad Reza Pahlavi refused to attend the Islamic Conference in Lahore because Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi had been – despite the known hostility between two – invited to it by Pakistan. Later in 1976, Iran again played a vital and influential role by facilitating a rapprochement between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Iran's reaction to India's surprise 1974 nuclear test detonation (codenamed *Smiling Buddha*) was muted. During a state visit to Iran in 1977, Pakistani PM Bhutto tried to persuade Pahlavi to support Pakistan's own clandestine atomic bomb project. Although the Shah's response is not officially known, there are indications that he refused to oblige Bhutto.

In July 1977, following political agitation by an opposition alliance, Bhutto was forced out of office in a military coup d'état. The new military dictatorship government, under General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, was ideologically ultraconservative and religiously oriented in its nature and approach in contrast to the more secular Iran at the time.

### Relationship after the 1979 Iranian Revolution:

The 1979 Iranian Revolution led progressive Iranian-Pakistani relations to deteriorate as opposed to prospering like they did during the reign of the Shah.] Bhutto's ouster was followed a half year later by the Iranian Revolution and subsequent overthrow of the Shah of Iran. The Supreme Leader of the newly-established Islamic Republic of Iran, Ruhollah Khomeini, withdrew the country from CENTO and violently ended its association with the United States. The religiously influenced military dictatorship of Zia-ul-Haq and the Islamic Revolution in Iran suited one another well enough, and as such there was no major diplomatic and political cleavage between them. In 1979, Pakistan was one of the first countries in the world to recognize the new revolutionary regime in Iran. Responding swiftly to this revolutionary change, Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi immediately undertook a state visit to Tehran, meeting with his Iranian counterpart Karim Sanjabi on 10 March 1979.] Both expressed confidence that Iran and Pakistan were going to march together to a brighter future.The next day, Agha Shahi held talks with the Ayatollah, Ruhollah Khomeini, in which developments in the region were discussed. On 11 April 1979, Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq famously declared that "Khomeini is a symbol of Islamic insurgence". Reciprocating Zia-ul-Haq's sentiments, Khomeini, in a letter, called for Muslim unity. He declared: "Ties with Pakistan are based on Islam." Despite Shi'a-Sunni divisions (Iran being a Shi'a-majority state and Pakistan being a Sunni-majority state), the common desire for a pan-Islamic identity became an important factor in shaping new Iranian–Pakistani relations. By 1981, however, Zia-ul-Haq's Pakistan had once again formed close ties with the United States, a position it largely remained in for decades to come.

#### Iranian influence on Pakistan's Shi'a population:

Iranian leaders had sought to extend their sphere of influence into Pakistan and to counter Saudi influence. As such, a pro-Iranian stance amongst many politicized Pakistani Shi'as remains widespread. Many Pakistani Shi'a websites and books are filled with writings advocating the Khomeini regime.

### Pakistani support for Iran during the Iran–Iraq War

*Main articles: Iran–Iraq War and Pakistan and the Iran–Iraq War*

Iran's new revolution in 1979 took the world by surprise, and the Ayatollah's threats to export ultraconservative Shi'a revolutionary influence throughout Iran's neighbouring regions eventually led Saddam Hussein's Sunni-controlled and secular Iraq, backed by the United States and the rest of the Arab world, to invade the country in 1980. The invasion signalled the start of the deadly Iran-Iraq War that would last for eight years until 1988. While Pakistan remained largely neutral, Ruhollah Khomeini's continued threats to export Iranian revolutionary sentiment fuelled tensions between Pakistan's Sunnis and Shi'as.The rising militancy among Shi'a Muslims in neighbouring countries such as Iraq and Pakistan inspired by revolutionary Iran had left many Sunni Muslims in Pakistan feeling deeply threatened.Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq, despite his pro-Saudi, pro-Sunni and anti-Shi'a sentiments, had to manage his country's security carefully, knowing that Pakistan (due to its alliance with the United States) risked being dragged into a war with its western neighbour, one that it could most likely not afford due to its preoccupations with India in the east. In support of the Gulf Cooperation Council that was formed in 1981, around 40,000 personnel of the Pakistan Armed Forces were stationed in Saudi Arabia to reinforce the internal and external security of the region. The killing of Shi'a pilgrims in the 1987 Mecca incident in Saudi Arabia had met with widespread disturbances and condemnation throughout Pakistan, but Zia-ul-Haq remained firmly neutral and strongly issued orders against engaging any involved parties to Pakistani military personnel stationed in the Gulf. Many U.S.-built Stingers as well as various Chinese weaponry and ammunition shipped to Pakistan primarily for use by the Afghan mujahideen against the Soviets were instead sold to Iran, which proved to be a defining factor for Iran in the Tanker War against Iraq. Despite immense pressure from the United States and other Arab states, Pakistan never openly supported Iraq and provided operational/financial aid to Iran albeit the deployment of troops in Saudi Arabia was for the sole purpose of defending the country from any potential attacks by the Iranians.

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**Q.NO.2 WHAT IS CULTURE? AND DEFINE TYPE OF CULTURE?**

**ANS; Culture:**

**Culture is the word for the way of life of group of people,the behavior,beliefs,values,and symblos that they except, generally without thinking about them, and that passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next generation. Cluture is the feature and knowledge of a particular group of people,bounding language,religion,social habits,music and arts. Cluture is integrated set of pattern of human activaties,knoeledge and belief with in a community or social group and the symbolic structures. Culture is purity of savor in the fine arts and humanities.**

**Culture is circle of 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 meet visitor,how we behave with someones, and million other thing. The outlook,attitude, values,morals,goals,and customs shared by a society all the include in culture.culture is complex concept which impacts virtually every aspects of our lives both consciously and subconsiciously.**

**Culture is the expression of our own nature on our way of life and thinking in our everyday dealings in art, literature,religion,reaction, and enjoyment as member of society. Culture is a system of values and belief which we share with otherws, all of which gives us a sense of belongings or identity.**

**Type of culture:**

**Studying to understading patterns of human behaviour ia a big job. While there are unlimited ways that people can express their culture. There two type of culture in soceity.**

1. **Metrial culture**
2. **Nonmetrial culture**
3. **Metrial culture:**

**Metrial culture mention to the physical objects, resources,and spaces that people use to define their culture.these includes homes,schools,churches,mosque,offices,temples,factories,and plants, clothes,utensile,roads,ornaments,t.v,radio,machines,tools,goods,and product,stores and any more.all of these man-made object and things that have been evolved over ages for mans well-being and comfort are material culture.**

**Now metrial culture does not mean that it is an object that is bought and sold; it can also be something we all make. For example,. Cocking art is a common thing we all do,and therefore is a part of material culture.**

1. **Non matrial culture: the other type of cluture is non matrial culture which can not be touch,feel,taste,or hold.non matrial culture belong to non physical ideas that people have about their culture,including,constitution, beliefs,values,rules,norms,morals,language, social role,ethics,music,literature,custom,traditions, organization,and institutions.Non matrial cultureis just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.**

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**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 families.

When the economy experiences periods of high inflation, economic instability exists. The value of money decreases and prices increase, causing hesitation among consumers and investors. As a result, consumer confidence plummets and fewer consumers purchase goods, while businesses run the risk of losing money. Consumer confidence in banking systems that run the risk of running out of credit is also low during times of economic instability.

High unemployment rates can also lead to economic instability. Without sufficient income due to a loss of wages, consumers are less able to put money back into the economy, and more citizens begin to seek public or government assistance to financially survive. When economic instability runs rampant, many people choose low-risk options for purchases, investments and even family decisions. For example, individuals may have to evaluate the good of the entire family when choosing between a low-paying job with health insurance and a higher-paying job without benefits during economic instability.

**Sourcesof economic instability of pakistan:**

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.

Despite being blessed with fertile agriculture land, abundance of minerals and sound industrial base, our economic development is not progressing as it should.

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 (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 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 (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.

**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 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. 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

**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. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more. Each year billion rupees are evaded through tax havens established in foreign counties. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan’s economic progress.

**Lack of good governance:**

 We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

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

For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICTs system. Because in forthcoming years, all the economies will be measured through technologies. India earns lots of money through its IT industry.

The employment zones for youth should be opened so as two-third of youth could contribute for the economy of Pakistan. They could use their potentials and skills for better Pakistan.

The alarming education system should be improved. The quality education from primary to university should be ensured. Proper school monitoring mechanism should be designed. New and upgraded curriculum need to be introduced. Instead of investing lot of budget on defence side, more budgets should be allocated for education.

Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cost of doing business. Pakistan should adopt strategic approach to increase its export in neighbouring markets and underline the need of holding single country.

As a result of overall economy dilemma, the common men and women in the country are facing economic deficiency and deprivation.

**The end**