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Question : 1

Constitution =>

Constitution is a set of laws / Principle may be written or Unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed. The system of fundamental law and Principles that Prescribes the nature, functions, and limit of a government or another institution.

Constitution is the fundamental law of the land it is this source that all the law springs. Body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state. In muslim states, particularly Pakistan, laws are not derived from the constitution but from the Almighty Allah who has revealed them in his book and which have been interpreted and explained by Holy Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) through his sayings, conduct and actual practice. For

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Practical Purpose we can assume that law which are not repugnant to the holy Quran and Sunnah have to be framed under the Constitution and cannot be its Command and Spirit.

Constitution of 1973:

Parliamentary system

President

Parliament with two houses

Federal system

Provincial structure

Principal of Policy

Fundamental Right

Islamic Provision

Nation language

Judiciary

Rigid

A bill to amend the Constitution shall be introduced in the National Assembly and when the Bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of Assembly it shall be transferred ^{to the Senate}

- IF a Bill is Pass by the senate with amendment it shall be reconsidered by the national Assembly and
- if the bill as amended by the senate is passed by the Assembly by the vote of not less than two-third of the total membership of the Assembly of the Assembly it shall be Presented to the President for the assent.
- If the Bill is Passed by the senate by a majority of the total membership of the senate it shall be Present to the President for assent
- If the bill is not Passed by the Senate within ninety days from the day of its receipt the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the senate.
- The President shall assent to the Bill within seven day of the Presentation of the Bill to him, and if he fail to do so he shall be

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deemed to have assented therefore
thereto at the expiration of
that period.

- when the President has assented
to or is deemed to have
assented to the Bill, the Bill
shall become Act of Parliament
and the Constitution shall stand
amended in accordance with
the term thereof.

Question 2

Culture ⇒

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 Lajer who says that culture is an aggregate mean of achievement and of Progress.

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 individual but a collective task that is followed by a whole society. Collective mean human behaviour and their

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collective life experience are
known as culture.

TYPE of culture:

There are two types of culture

1. Material culture
2. Non-material culture

Material culture ⇒

Material culture includes those things which are used to fulfill the need of human being e.g., houses, roads, cars, pens, table, etc. It is due to the effort of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortably and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a person who adapts 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, constitution, values, behavior, knowledge and festivals etc. These thing are not visible and we cannot touch them.

Question 3

Economic instability:

Economic instability involves a shock to the usual working of the economy. Instability tend to reduce confidence and lead to lower investment, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment.

Economic instability can be caused by

- Changing commodity prices
- Changing interest rate (rise in interest rates around 2005-07).
- Change in confidence level (e.g. worries after 9/11)
- Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 stock market)
- Black swan event (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020).

Example:

Bruce Carnegie - Brown
Investing in resilience from physical flood defences to digital

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firewall and enhanced cyber security combined with insurance will help significantly reduce the impact of extreme event on cities, improve economic stability and enhance prosperity for all.

Source of economic instability in Pakistan. According to many source, the Pakistani government has made substantial economic reform since 2000, and medium-term prospect for job creation and state.

Pakistan has a predominantly agricultural economy with agriculture (notably cotton) fisheries and forestry contributing about 20 per cent of GDP, and it has large deposit of natural gas were estimated in January 2014 to be 600 billion cubic meter.

The economy has been developed through a series of five-year plans. From the 1960

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Protectionist Policies were adopted,
followed by nationalisation
of ~~private~~ in 1970 and from
1988, encouragement of Private
enterprise and Privatisation
of state owned bank
and manufacturing enterprises.

Causes of Economic Instability

Changes in house Prices

Fluctuation in stock

Erratic leadership

Global factor

Black swan event.

Question 4

Physical Features of Pakistan:

Pakistan is counted in the countries which have prominent position due to its physical features. Pakistan's land is comprised of land, mountain and plateaus. The area of Pakistan provide 80% of Agriculture Product.

The land can be divided into five major regions. The Himalayan and Karakoram ranges and their subrange the Hindu Kush and western mountain. The Balochistan Plateau the submontane Plateau and river the Indus river Plain.

The major part of our country consists of fertile alluvial plain that is drained by the river Indus and its tributaries. It has lofty mountain on the north and west and few desert areas also, thus Pakistan can

divided into the following region.
 North eastern mountain. North western
 mountain. Indus Plain.

- Northern Mountainous Region:

This area is situated in the northern area of Pakistan. It has beautiful and very high mountain. The world second highest peak K₂, is situated in this region. Shuhrah e Qaragoram lies in this difficult mountain area which link China with Pakistan.

- Western Mountains:

This area is situated in the western area of Pakistan. These mountain and hills are not green, these are mostly dry hills, only bushes are grow there. People graze sheep and goats there.

- Salt Range and Potohar Plateau

it is situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. The area is not very high like mountain. It has the world largest salt mines. Kheera is one

of the towns famous for salt mines.

- Baluchistan Plateau

Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan. It is also like Potohar but it is dry, nothing grows there except bushes.

- Thal and Thar Desert.

The Thal desert is located 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.

- Upper Plain and Lower Plain of the Indus.

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile a number of agricultural crops grow there, it has a number of canals 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.

- Coastal Area of Sindh and Baluchistan Pakistan has Arabian sea in its south. A long sea shore in Sindh and Baluchistan. Karachi our biggest city and port lies on the coast of the Arabian sea. A large number of fish are caught at coast of Sindh and Baluchistan.

Question : 5

Pakistan and Iran

Pakistan and Iran bilateral relation are rooted in historical linkages 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 country have supported each other at critical junctures in their history.

Political Relation.

Bilateral relation between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positively and desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relation

2 and desire to re-energy can be measured from the fact that Iranian foreign minister Dr. Javad Zafar was the first foreign dignitary to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan. The foreign minister once again visit on 31 Oct 2018 and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 20 December 2018.

3 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 contribution to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of issue in Political, economical and security areas. The visit help, in setting a clear Policy direction for durable, mutually benefit relation with Iran.

- 4 Pakistan Iran border has been named "e Border of Peace, friendship and Love" by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.
- 5 There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran.
- 6 Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This include upgradation of 700 kilometer Quetta Taftan highway, important of facilities at border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing point and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and another @ Country.

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