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SECTION : (A)

SUBJECT PAK STUDIES

QUESTION NO 1 ?

ANSWER: -

CONSTITUTION: -

The basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. b : a written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization.

1973 CONSTITUTION:

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The **Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan** also known as the **1973 Constitution**, is the supreme law of [Pakistan](#).^[1] 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. 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

QUESTION NO 2 ?

ANSWER: -

Culture: -

The word culture is derived from Latin word cultural which means to cultivate or decorate.

Lenin says that culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through collective and individual experiences.

Another definition is given by Muller layer who says that culture is an aggregate means of achievement and progress.

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

Culture is not an individual but collective task followed by whole society . Collective human behaviour and their collective life experiences are known as culture.

Types of culture:

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There are two types of culture

Material

Non material

- 1) Material culture:- material culture includes those things which are use to fulfill the needs of human beings eg: houses , roads , cars , pens , table etc . It Is due to efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their life comfortable and protected .
- 2) Non-Material Culture
- 3) •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, are, thinking ,constitutions, values ,behavior, knowledge and Festivals ,etc. These things are not visible and we cannot touch them.

QUESTION NO 3 ?

ANSWER:

Economic instability:

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Economic instability means that our income is less and expenditure are more. Pakistan is suffering from economic instability for 58 years , because our income is less and expenditure are more. The reason is that our expenditures on developmental programmes are less and on non- developmental programme are more . Our exports are less and imports are more . Therefore loss in the budget has resulted in economic instability.

Changes in house prices/assets

A fall in house prices can caused a negative wealth effect – householders see a decline in their net worth, leading to lower confidence and less spending. It can also cause financial losses for banks. For example 2006-10, the US saw its housing bubble burst with a 50% fall in house prices. This caused a rise in delinquencies, negative equity (people lost wealth) and a rise in defaults. As a result, banks started to lose money on failed mortgage payments.

3. Global Credit Markets

The subprime mortgage problems in the US caused many firms to go insolvent. This cause a big fall in confidence in lending money. This shortage of credit led to a shortage of credit. This caused the problems of northern rock and reduced consumer confidence .

4. Black swan events

Black swan events are unexpected events, which can destabilise the economy. In theory, they have a very low probability, but throughout history, they occur at an unexpected moment. For example, the outbreak of an infectious virus can cause a fall in travel and economic activity. A major terrorist attack or natural disaster can also cause a fall in economic growth.

The 2020 coronavirus is a good example of how a black swan event can cause major instability. The virus led to a sharp fall in travel and quarantines imposed across the world. This disrupts usual economic activity. The virus also causes great uncertainty because the effects

Price of oil

An increase in the price of oil can cause economic instability, especially if it is a sudden increase like in the 1970s. higher oil prices increase the costs of firms and cause the AS curve to shift to the left. This causes both inflation and lower growth.

However, it is worth noting that although the oil price is now nearing nearly \$100 a barrel, it is not having a huge effect. The impact on economies like the UK is less than it was in the 1970s, partly because the increase in price has been more gradual.

QUESTION NO 4 ??

Answer :

Physical Features

- Pakistan is counted in the countries which have prominent position due to its physical features. Pakistan's land is comprised of land ,mountains and Plateaus .The area of Pakistan provide 80 % of Agricultural products.

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.

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.

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 .

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 cost of the Arabian Sea .A large number of fish are caught at the coast of Sindh and Baluchistan.

QUESTION NO 5 ?

ANSWER:

Overview of Relations

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.

Bilateral Political Relations

2. 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. Javed Zareef as 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. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 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 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. The key outcomes of the visit include; Signing of Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; opening of new crossing points; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute.

4. 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 Appreciate.

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