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SEC A

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PAPER PAKISTAN STUDY

**Q#1 what is constitution? Also explain 1973constitution?**

**Answer:**

**Constitution:**

A constitution is a set of basic principles or established precedents that form the legal basis for a system of government, organization, or any other type of entity, and it generally defines how that entity is governed. The vast majority of contemporary constitutions describe the basic principles of the state, government structures and processes, and the basic rights of citizens in a higher law that cannot be changed unilaterally through an ordinary legislative law. This supreme law is often referred to as the constitution. The content and nature of a particular constitution, as well as how it relates to the rest of the legal and political system, varies greatly between countries, and there is no universal and indisputable definition of the constitution. However, any widely accepted pragmatic definition of a constitution is likely to describe it as a set of basic political legal rules that

.1. It is binding on everyone in the state, including regular law institutions.

 2. It relates to the structure and operation of government institutions, political principles and citizens' rights.

3. It is based on broad general legitimacy;

4. More difficult to change than regular laws (such as a two-thirds majority vote or a referendum required); And

5. At a minimum, meet internationally recognized standards for a democratic system in terms of representation and human rights.

**1973 constitution:**

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 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, was approved by Parliament on April 10 and ratified on August 14, 1973.

The constitution aims to direct the law, political culture, and Pakistani system. It defines the state (its physical existence and its borders), people, their basic rights, law and constitutional order of the state, as well as the constitutional structure and establishment of institutions and armed forces of the country. power of the three branches of government: the bicameral legislature; An executive authority ruled by the Prime Minister as chief executive officer; A federal judiciary summit headed by the Supreme Court. The constitution appoints the president of Pakistan as an honorary head of state who represents the unity of the state. The first six articles of the constitution define the political system as a federal parliamentary republic. So is Islam as the state religion. The constitution also contains provisions stating that the legal system adheres to the Islamic orders mentioned in the Qur’an and Sunnah.
Parliament cannot establish any laws that may be repugnant or in contravention of the constitution, but the constitution itself may be amended by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament, in contrast to previous legal documents of 1956 and 1962. It has been modified over time, and the most recent drivers of political promotions and reforms have been modified. Although it was implemented in 1973, Pakistan celebrates the adoption of the constitution on March 23 - when the first group was issued in 1956 - every year as Republic Day.

**Q# 2**: **What is culture and define the types of culture?**

**Answer:**

**CULTURE:**

**Introduction:**

Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology. No human society can live and develop without its culture. The main difference between animal and human societies is culture only. Animal societies do not have a culture because they do not have the systems of learning and transmitting social experiences. Sociologists are very interested in the study of culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it

.Edward Tylor Culture is that complex group that includes knowledge, beliefs, art, law, custom, and any other abilities and habits that a person has acquired as a member of society.

**Definition of culture**

Different sociologists have differently defined the term culture:

**Linton**:

"Culture is a social heredity, transmitted from one generation to another with the accumulation of individual experiences."

**John Beat tee**:

Culture is the way of life which is transmitted from generation to generation”.

**TYPES OF CULTURE**•

* Material Culture
* Non-material Culture
* Real Culture
* Ideal Culture

**Material Culture:**

From material culture we understand material and material things. For example, home, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio, book, etc. These are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life compatible and safe

**Non-material culture:**

In immaterial culture we include immaterial things. For example religion, art, ideas, customs, value system, attitudes, knowledge, etc. have no physical form. It is extremely important in determining human behavior and has strong control over the individual. Both parts are related to each other

. **Real Culture:**

Real culture is one that can be observed in our social life. The culture that we work on in our daily lives is the real culture. It's those parts of the culture that people embrace in their social lives, for example. If a person says he is a Muslim, then when he follows all the principles of Islam he is real and when he does not follow it, it is not real

.**Ideal Culture:**

The culture that is presented as a style to people is called the ideal culture. It is the goal of society and it has not been fully achieved because some parts are still out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches, etc

.**CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE:**

From definitions, it is clear that social culture has a specific meaning and characteristics. It is the product of human behavior and the acquisition of knowledge through the group. It is a system of acquired behavior and setting procedures. Some of the salient characteristics of culture are as follows:

**• Culture is learned.**

**• Culture is shared.**

**• Culture is transmitted.**

**• Culture is changing.**

**Q# 3:What is economic instability? Also define the source of economic instability in Pakistan?**

**Answer:**

**Economic instability:**

Economic instability is a shock to the normal functioning 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
* Changing interest rates
* Change in confidence levels
* Stock market crashes
* Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)
* Agriculture

**Sources of economic instability of Pakistan :**

**\*War on terror:**

After the events of September 11, Pakistan is the country most affected by terrorism. Pervez Musharraf's weak rule and bad war policies on terrorism are leading Pakistan towards a major catastrophe. Since Pakistan is linked geographically and ally to America in the war on terror, it faces major threats and terrorism. Much of the budget is spent on the war on terror and other security measures

**Energy crises:**

The energy crisis is the most important and critical economic problem that affected the unfavorable growth of the country. The disposal of electricity, oil, compressed natural gas and natural gas has led to various problems and led to conclusions in many and many industries that have increased unemployment.

**Lack of tourism:**

Terrorism is at the top of the trend, as Pakistan faces such terrorist problems over time now, the front, religious extremism, and cruel activities of the Taliban and other agencies. This factor has led to the complete elimination of international investment in the country, so foreign exchange has become stable. This negatively exaggerated that the economy is completely based on what produces the moment because no foreign aid is provided in return.

**Corruption:**

Corruption is Pakistan's main problem. In Pakistan, corrupt people have held high positions in the country. They do not work honestly and have added to the problem. Corrupt people instead of doing work hard, they only work for themselves and in this way do some bad work. They promote less active people and because of less energy the person who creates a problem for our country.

**Q# 4 : Write down the importance physical features of Pakistan ?**

**Answer:**

 **PAKISTAN AND GEOGRAPHY**

Pakistan was made up of two wings when they appeared on August 14, 1947. East Pakistan separated in 1971

. • After 1971 or at present, Pakistan is located in the northwestern part of the South Asian subcontinent.

• It maintained its distinction in the subcontinent. The Indus Valley civilization dates back to 2500-1600 BC .

• The archaeological heritage of Haraba and Mohenjo-daro is clear evidence of this fact. The Arians came first to this land, followed by Islam and Muslims from Central Asia and Afghanistan.

 • Islamic rule lasted for nearly a thousand years, paving the way for the Islamic Empire to lead to British rule, which ended in the formation of two independent states of India and Pakistan.
• The dispute over Kashmir state continues. Location: South Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India to the east, Iran and Afghanistan to the west, and China to the north. Total area: 310,403 square miles (approximately 7,96,095 square kilometers) North and West, including mountainous lands (468,000 km2)

 • Plain plain (3,28,000 sq km)

 **• Land boundaries:**

 **total**: 6,774 km (approx.)

 **Border countries**: o Afghanistan (2,640 km…. Durand Line o China (Common border of 500 Km) o India (2,912 Km) o Iran (909 Km) LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN

**• POPULATION:**

The country's population is a double-faced phenomenon that is a vital factor in the development process on the one hand while rapid population growth can hinder development on the other hand.

 • Two aspects of population:

 • (**A) Quantitative**

 **B) Qualitative**

 **• QUANTATITIVE POPULATION:**

 the quantitative aspects of population includes statistics of total population, density of population, birth and death rates and migration.

 **• QUALITATIVE POPULATION:**

The qualitative aspects refer to the ability and capability of the people.

 • **TOTAL POPULATION**:

170 million (approx.)

 • **NATIONALITY:** Pakistani

**• ETHNIC GROUPS**: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baloch, Muhajir etc

 **• RELIGIONS**: Muslim 97%(Sunni 77%, Shi’s 20%), Christian, Hindu and others 3%

 **• LANGUAGE**: Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Saraiki 10 %; Pashtu 8%, Urdu (National) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2% Brahui 1%, English (official), Buru shaski and others 8%

• **LITERACY RATE**: age 15 and over can read and write

**• TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION**: 48.7% (approx.).

• **MALE:** 61.7% & FEMALE: 35.2% , (approx.).

 PUNJAB is the most populous province with the population density of 333.5persons per sq. Km , KPK 253.6 persons per sq. Km, SINDH 212.8 person per sq. Km. BALUCHASTAN has the least population density where only 18.8 persons live in a sq. Km.

**MOST URBAN AREAS**

 • ISLAMABAD

 • SINDH

 • PUNJAB

• BALUCHISTAN

• KPK

• LAHORE &KARACHI are the thickly populated areas of Pakistan

CLIMATE & WEATHER OF PAKISTAN

• PUNJAB & SINDH are very hot in summer and winters are pleasant.

 **• CLIMATE DEVISIONS OF PAKISTAN ARE:**

 **1. HIGHLAND**: Northern areas (cold winters, mild summers and rainfall in all seasons)

 **2. LOWLAND**: Punjab (cool winters, hot summers, monsoon rainfall)

 • Coastal:

 Makran and Surrounding areas mild winters and warm summers.

 **• Arid:** Desert areas (Mild winter, hot summers and extreme aridity)

 LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN

 **• CURRENT ENVIRENOMENTAL ISSUES :**

 1. Water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff.

2. Limited natural fresh water resources; a majority of the population does not have access to portable water.

 3. Deforestation.

4. Soil erosion.

5. Desertification.

 **• NATURAL HAZARDS:**

 1. Frequent Earthquakes,

 2. Occasionally severe especially in north and west;

3. Flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July to August)

**LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT**

• **COUNTARY NAME**: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

• **GOVERNMENT TYPE**: Federal Republic

 • **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION**: Four provinces, one capital territory, Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Federally Administrated Northern Areas, the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir.

LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN

 • Pillars of the Government System Legislation, Administration, Judiciary Defense, Media.

 • Political Pressure groups: military, ulema, landowners, industrialists and small merchants also influential

**LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN**

• **EXPORT COMMODITIES:**

 garments, bed linen, cotton cloth and yarn, rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, carpets and rugs

• **IMPORT COMMODITIES:**

 petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea.

**AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN:**

About 57% of the total area of ​​Pakistani land is cultivated and irrigated by one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. • The most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugar cane, corn, beans, oilseeds, barley, fruits and vegetables. 50% of the population participates directly in agricultural or agricultural activities. الزراعة The share of agriculture in GDP is 26%. ♣ The plains of Punjab and Sindh are very large. There are irrigated farms. ولين Two major crops are produced per year (a) RABI: planted in October / November and the product obtained in April / May. Important products are wheat, gram, and oilseeds. (B) Autumn: planted from May to June and production is obtained in October and November. Important crops are rice, sugar cane, cotton, etc. • MAIN CROPS: Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Gram, Maize, Mustard, Tobacco, Oil seeds, Fruits and vegetables.

 • Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. ¬ The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants ¬ It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.

There are a number of problems with our farming system, for example: 1. Outdated farming patterns that cause low returns per acre. 2. Record water and salinity. Interested in since the mid 1960's. 3. Crop diseases are a big problem. Technical support is provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Help overcome the problem. Our inputs have a quality problem, which causes lower prices on the market. Other disabilities are low-quality seeds, expensive fertilizers, lack of electricity or oil for the well tube etc. 4. A problem with water, sometimes it is very little, but sometimes it is too much. Cleaning the channels is also necessary to provide water at the end of the channel.

5. Credit facilities are also problematic.

 6. ACCESS TO MARKET is difficult. Availability of reasonable price should be ensured for the welfare of the farmers and high yield of crop.

**AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS:**

Research is being done to develop high yield seeds that yield better results. Information and guidance are provided to the co-farmer to enjoy the fruits of advanced research in the field of agriculture. ED University education was developed in various parts of Pakistan, especially in Faisalabad and Jamshoro. The focus is on modern technology in the practical field. Are increased communication and transportation facilities. The government ensures that farmers pay their products promptly.

 **FISHING IN PAKISTAN:**

 • Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy of Pakistan. With a coastline of about 1046 km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earning.

**FORESTNORY I PAKISTAN:**

 • About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests. The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, wood for domestic use, paper, fuel wood, rubber, medicine as well as used for purposes of wildlife conservation and tourism.

MINING IN PAKISTAN

 • The Salt Range in the Pot war Plateau has large deposits of rock salt.

• Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of gypsum, limestone, chromates, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay, silica sand.

CONCLUSION The geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram range in the north.

**Q# 5: write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**Answer:**

**Relation b/w Pakistan and iran:**

Overview of Relations

Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are rooted in historical ties and are based on religious, linguistic, cultural ties and spiritual affiliation. Relations between Pakistan and Iran have remained generally positive. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence. After the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the new distribution. The two countries have supported each other in the critical stages of their history.**Bilateral Political Relations:**

Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are in transition. There is an increasing renewable and positive energy and willingness to work together between the two countries. The increasing warmth in our relations and our desire to re-engage can be measured by the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Javad Zarif was the first high-ranking foreign figure to visit on August 31, 2018 after the formation of a new government in Pakistan. The Foreign Minister visited again on October 31, 2018 and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on December 24, 2018
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 fruitful visit in a timely manner has contributed to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of political and economic issues and security areas. The visit helped define a clear political direction for lasting, mutually beneficial relations with Iran. The main results of the visit include: Signing the declaration of cooperation in the health care sector; The process of releasing a number of Pakistani prisoners started; Meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; Opening new crossing points; And calling for a peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.
Iran remained a strong supporter of the Kashmir issue. It has publicly expressed support for innocent Kashmiris under the brutal blockade of Indian forces. The Iranian Supreme Command has repeatedly issued statements in support of the people of Kashmir, and condemned the unfair Indian atrocities. Likewise, Pakistan's support for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment to Iran despite US unilateral sanctions were highly appreciated in Iran. Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between
Their countries are below their full potential. Trade volume nowadays is 392.08 million US dollars, with 22.86 million US dollars of Pakistani exports mainly consisting of rice, meat, paper, paperboards, chemicals, textiles, fruits and vegetables. The main imports from Iran mainly consist of iron ore, leather, leather and chemical products (Pakistani imports are 369.23 million US dollars). Iran and Pakistan are working together at the expert level to improve road and rail linkage. This includes the development of the 700 km Quetta-Tafton Highway, improving facilities at border crossing points, opening new border crossing points (Gabi - Redman and Mind - Pashing) and improving facilities available to visitors during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countriesThe border between Pakistan and Iran has been named "the borders of peace, friendship and love" by the leadership of the two countries. There are many border management mechanisms operating between the two countries.

There is a large Pakistani diaspora in Iran. Moreover, he visits a large number of Zairian holy places and shrines (0.3 million) in Iran, Iraq and Syria across the borders of Quetta Taftan. There is also ongoing work to enhance bilateral relations with Iran by promoting religious tourism by promoting tourism to historical religious sites in Pakistan including facilitating Zairians.