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**SUBJECT PAKISTAN STUDIES**

**DEPARTMENT CIVIL ENGINEERING, BUSSINESS, ART &DESIGN, COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ELECTRICAL**

**TOTAL MARKS 50**

**TIME DURATION 9:00 TO 3:00**

**(With the name of Allah the most merciful and the most beneficent, May Almighty Allah protects us all from the pandemic situation amen.)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **QUESTIONS** | **MARKS** |
| **Q1.** | **What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?** | **10** |
| **Q2.** | **What is culture and define the types of culture?** | **10** |
| **Q3.** | **What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?** | **10** |
| **Q4.** | **Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?** | **10** |
| **Q5.** | **Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?** | **10** |

**ANSWER.1**

* **CONSTITUITION:**
* **DEFINITION:** A **constitution** is a set of rules that guides/helps about how a country, state, or any other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It tells us about the rights of the citizens.
* The system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, corporation, or the like, is governed.

**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.

**HOW MANY CONSTITUTIONS ARE THERE IN PAKISTAN?**

There are three constitutions made in Pakistan.

There were three constitutions beginning by 1956 constitution, then 1962 constitution and then the last was 1973 constitution. The first Constituent Assembly was formed under the 'Independence Act' and was entrusted with the task to formulate a constitution for Pakistan.

**FORMS OF CONSTITUTION**:

* On the basis of its physical form, a constitution can be classified into written and unwritten.
* On the basis of the amendment procedure (procedure for making changes to the Constitution), a Constitution can be classified into rigid and flexible. An unwritten Constitution is not written in a single document.

**1973 CONSTITUTION:** The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier Constitutions of 1956 and 1962.

Its features are;

* **WRITTEN CONSTITUTION:** Written document, very comprehensive, and consisits of twelve parts.
* **OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION**: The principles and provisions set out in the objectives resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution with introductory *that Islam shall be state religion.*

More over 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.

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE 1973 CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN:**

The present constitution is the third constitution of the country which was drafted and passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on April 10, 1973. Following are the main characteristics of this constitution.

**1. WRITTEN CONSTITUTION:**Like the previous constitutions of ‘1956’ and ‘1962’ the Constitution of 1973 is a written document. It is very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles.  
  
**2. INTRODUCTORY AND OBJESCTIVES RESOLUTION:**It commences with an introductory which slates the Islam shall be state religion. The principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution.  
  
**3. ISLAMIC SYSTEM:**The inclusion of Islamic Provisions has given the 1973 Constitution an unprecedented Islamic character. It ensures an Islamic system in our country.   
  
**4. RIGID CONSTITUTION**:  
It is a rigid constitution. No Government can change it at will. It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two-third majority of both the Houses is required for this purpose.  
  
**5. FEDERAL SYSTEM:**The Constitution of 1973 has introduced a Federal system in the country. The federation of Pakistan consists of a Central Government and four Provincial Governments. The Federal Government is headed by a President elected by members of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)  
  
**6. PARLIMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:**The 1973 Constitution proposes a Parliamentary form of Government in the country. Prime minister is the head of the Parliamentary system. He is leader of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliamentary). He is elected on direct adult franchise basis. The Prime Minister selects a cabinet of central ministers from the members of Parliament which conducts the affairs of the country. According to 1973 Constitution the Prime Minister enjoys wide powers.  
  
**7. BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE:**The Constitution provides for the establishment of a bicameral legislature in Pakistan. The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two Houses named Senate and National Assembly. The Senate or the Upper House consists of 63 members (the 8th Amendment has raised this number to 87). The National Assembly consists of 200 members (Now this number has been raised to 207). The Majlis-e-Shoora enjoys wide powers of legislature.  
  
**8. DIRECT METHOD OF ELECTION:**The Constitution of 1973 gives a direct method of election. The members of the National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people.

**9. FUNDEMENTAL RIGHTS:**The 1973 Constitution ensures the following fundamental rights to all the citizens of Pakistan.   
Security of person  
Safeguard against unlawful arrest and detention  
Prohibition of slavery and forced labor  
Freedom of movement  
Freedom of assembly  
Freedom of association  
Freedom of business  
Freedom of speech  
Freedom of profess religion  
Right to hold property  
Equality before law  
Right to preserve language, script and culture  
Safeguard against discrimination in services.  
  
**10. PRINCIPLES OF POLICY:**

The Constitution of 1973 has set the following principles of policy:  
Local electoral bodies will be set up for solving local problems.  
The parochial and other prejudices shall be discouraged.  
The women shall be given full representation in all spheres of national life.  
Social justice shall be promoted.  
Bonds with Muslim world shall be made strong.   
  
**11. INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY:**The Constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided. The judges are appointed by the President. They cannot be removed from service before the end of their term except on the recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council. In addition the Judges are paid respectable salaries.  
  
**12. NATIONAL LANGUAGE:**The 1973 Constitution has declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. How-ever English has been retained as the official language for 15 years. Similarly regional languages have been provided full protection.  
 **13. SINGLE CITIZENSHIP:**  
The Constitution of 1973 has established the principles of single citizenship. According to this principle the rights and duties of the citizens are determined by the Federal Constitution only. Thus the people throughout Pakistan are citizens of Pakistan.  
  
**14. RULE OF LAW**  
The 1973 Constitution establishes rule of law in Pakistan. According to rule of law no person can be deprived of his fundamental rights. All the citizens of Pakistan are equal before law.  
  
**15. HIGH TRESON:**According to the Constitution of 1973 the act of unconstitutional abrogation of the Constitution has been declared as an act of High Treason.  
  
**16. REFERENDUM:**The Constitution of 1973 has authorized the President to hold Referendum on any national issue. Similar ly the Prime Minister can ask the President to hold referendum on any important national issue.

**COCLUSION:** in my opinion, the 1973 constitution covered all the main principles of running a state of policy. Excellent efforts were made to make the better characteristics for the 1973 constitution, 1973 constitution saved the ideology of Islam.

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**ANSWER.2:**

* **CULTURE:**
* **DEFINITION**: Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. ... The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere" which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture.

Culture is a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things. ... Excellence of taste in the fine arts and humanities, also known as high culture. An integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behavior. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society.

**IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE:** In addition to its intrinsic value, culture provides important social and economic benefits. With improved learning and health, increased tolerance, and opportunities to come together with others, culture enhances our quality of life and increases overall well-being for both individuals and communities.

**ETHNOCENTRISM AND THE EVALUATION OF CULTURE**

The diversity of cultural practices and adaptations to the problems of human existence often lead some to question which practices are the best. Ethnocentrism is when one views their own culture as the best and only proper way to behave and adapt.

* Since most humans believe their culture is the best and only way to live, there are small amounts of ethnocentrism everywhere in the world.
* Small doses help to create a sense of cultural pride and to build strong, cohesive groups.
* But taken to extremes, and certainly when it includes an unwillingness to be tolerant, it can be destructive. Ethnocentrism is at the heart of colonization and genocide.
* Cultural anthropologists have, however, pushed for cultural relativism, the principle that all cultures must be understood in terms of their own values and beliefs, not by the standards of another. Under this principle, no culture is better than any other and cultures can only be judged on whether they are meeting the needs of their own people.

**2 MAIN TYPES OF CULTURE**: The two basic types of culture are material culture, physical things produced by a society, and nonmaterial culture, intangible things produced by a society. Cars would be an example of American material culture, while our devotion to equality is part of our nonmaterial culture.

**MATERIAL CULTURE:** Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

**NON MATERIAL CULTURE:** Culture consists of both material culture and non-material culture. Thoughts or ideas that make up a culture are called the non-material culture. In contrast to material culture, non-material culture does not include any physical objects or artifacts.

For example, religion, art thoughts, knowledge, behavior of a person, in simple words, the things that we cannot feel with our touch.

**PAKISTANI CULTURE:** Just like any other state or country, our country Pakistan also has its own culture and values.  Pakistan’s culture is a blend of Indian, Persian, Afghan, Central Asian, South Asian and Western Asian influences.

Local **Culture**

Pakistan came into existence to provide its people with a way of life-based on Islam. The people, customs and traditions commonly follow the one religion. Islam is practiced by almost all the Muslims in Pakistan.

**PAKISTANI CULTURE & SOCIETY**

**Religion & Beliefs**

* Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%), Christian, Hindu, and other Sikh 3%
* Islam is practiced by the majority of Pakistanis and governs their personal, political, economic and legal lives.
* Among certain obligations for Muslims are to pray five times a day - at dawn, noon, afternoon, sunset, and evening.
* Friday is the Muslim holy day. Everything is closed.
* During the holy month of Ramadan all Muslims must fast from dawn to dusk and are only permitted to work six hours per day. Fasting includes no eating, drinking, cigarette smoking, or gum chewing.
* **FESTIVALS IN PAKISTAN**:
* The most famous festival in Pakistan is undoubtedly the seasonal kite flying festival of ***BASANT***which marks the beginning of Spring and falls late January or early February. however, this festival has been banned in many areas for the immediate future due to accidents and deaths associated with the festival. It is hoped that the implementation of relevant safety measures will enable this much loved festival to resume.
* Another much loved festival is the annual ***UTCHAL***festival which is held on the 15th – 16th July to celebrate the harvesting of wheat and barley.
* The national ***Horse and Cattle Show*** is a five-day festival held in Lahore during the third week of November.  This is an exciting pageant of Pakistani culture and involves activities such as folk dancing, music, folk games and activities, cattle racing and cattle dancing.  With lots to do for children and adults alike, it is a much adored festival.

**The Arts**

**Pakistan has a rich culture of arts and crafts which have in some cases been traced back to the artistic culture of the Indus Valley civilization.  Some examples of Pakistani love for arts are as follows:**

* **Arabic calligraphy** – This beautiful art form, which takes years of dedication to learn, has its roots in Islam.  Arabic calligraphy can be found adorning most celebrated places such as mosques and important buildings. Most families will have calligraphy displayed in their homes. This art form also extends to calligraphy on copper pieces, which are widely used as ornaments in homes and public buildings.
* ***Naqashi*** - This art form is essentially a form of papier mache, which was much loved by the Mughal Emperors. Naqashi artisans are typically use a fine and intricate form of decoration which is said to impact vision in the long term if practiced over too long a time scale. This use of fine detail is also replicated in the crafting of camel skin in lamp shade making.  The lamp shades are unique and much sought after.
* **Glass Chooriyan** is another popular and much loved art form in Pakistan which involves the use of glass and other materials to produce beautifully adorned bangles.
* **Pottery** – The production of handcrafted and artistically decorated pottery is just one of the arts with its roots in the Indus Valley civilization. Blue Pottery is a specialist craft which is particularly influenced by Kashgar in China and celebrated for being a unique and unparalleled art form.

*So this was just a little bit about the culture and traditions of Pakistan.*

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* **ANSWER.3:**
* **ICONOMIC INSTABILITY:** Economic instability involves a shock to the usual workings 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.

* **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY: Ec**onomic instability can have a number of negative effects on the overall welfare of people and nations by creating an environment in which economic assets lose value and investment is hindered or stopped. This can lead to unemployment, economic recession, or in extreme cases, a societal collapse.
* **FLIUCTUATIONS IN ECONOMIC DISABILITY**
* An increase in consumption – this may be caused by: a rise in income levels, an decrease in interest rates, house price inflation.
* A rise in the level of government spending.
* A balance of payments surplus.

**SOURCES THAT ARE CAUSING INSTABILITY IN 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.

**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.

* **HOW TO OVERCOME THES CHALLENGES ARE THAT PAKISTAN HAS BEEN FACING FOR YEARS?**
* **FOREIGN POLICY**: Government should improve relations with neighboring countries like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

**IT INDUSTRY:** 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.

**EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES:** 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.

**EDUCATION SYSTEM:** 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 defense side, more budgets should be allocated for education.

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING ZONES:** Quality vocational training zones should be established in each district for youth as they could learn technical skills in different cadres and trades. Government should ensure those vocational zones that how they are operating and functioning. One of the primary ways of enhancing economy is to support entrepreneurship and to create new avenues for growth by guiding the youth.

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

CONCLUSION: so in order to become a developed country, we first will have to make our government strong and with that our economy stable by following the point mentioned above.

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* **ANSWER.4:**
* **PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**
* **DEFINITION:**  Gross physical features or landforms include intuitive elements such as [berms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berm), [mounds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mound), [hills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hill), [ridges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ridge), [cliffs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cliff), [valleys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley), [rivers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River), [peninsulas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peninsula), [volcanoes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volcano), and numerous other structural and size-scaled (e.g. [ponds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pond) vs. [lakes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake), [hills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hill) vs. [mountains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain)) elements including various kinds of inland and oceanic [waterbodies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterbody) and sub-surface features.
* **PAKISTAN’S 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 provides 80% of agriculture products.
* The major part of our country consists of fertile alluvial plain that is drained by the river Indus and its tributaries; it has lofty mountains on the north and west and a few deserts areas also, thus Pakistan can be divided into the following regions: North eastern mountains

**NORTHERN MOUNTANINOUS REGIONS:**

The world’s second highest peak K2 is present in this region.

* Drainage pattern of Northern mountains (Indus) River Indus starts its journey from Mansrowar lake. ...
* (Eastern tributaries) Originate from Himalyas.
* Safed Koh. Vale of Peshawar drained by river Kabul and Swat.
* Waziristan Hills.
* Kirthar.
* Balochistan plateau.
* Potwar plateau and Salt range.
* Upper Indus plain.

**WESTERN MOUNTANIOUS REGIONS:** The mountains and hills present in the western areas of Pakistan are not green, they are mostly dry, bushes and cactuses grow in these areas.

* **THE SALT RANGE AND POTOHAR PLATEAU:**
* The Pothohar Plateau ([Punjabi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjabi_language): پوٹھوار, [Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language): سطح مرتفع پوٹھوہار‎; alternatively spelled Potohar or Potwar) is a [plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plateau) in north-eastern [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan), forming the northern part of [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_Pakistan). It borders the western parts of [Azad Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir) and the southern part of [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa). The region was once the home of the ancient [Soanian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soanian" \o "Soanian) culture, which is evidenced by the discovery of [fossils](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fossil), tools, coins, and remains of ancient [archaeological sites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeological_site).
* **LANGUAGE:**
* The major language of the region is [Pothwari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pothwari" \o "Pothwari), while the standard [Majhi dialect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Majhi_dialect" \o "Majhi dialect) of [Punjabi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjabi_language) is also spoken. Other dialects include [Dhani dialect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dialects_of_the_Punjab) and [Shahpuri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dialects_of_the_Punjab" \o "Dialects of the Punjab)
* **BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU:** This plateau is situated in Balochistan. It is also like potohar plateau but it is dry.

* **THAL AND THAR DESERT:**
* The Thal desert is situated in **Punjab**, **Pakistan**. The vast expanse is located between the **Jhelum** and **Sindh** rivers near the Pothohar Plateau, with a total length from **north** to south 190 miles, and a maximum breadth of 70 miles (110 km) and minimum breadth 20 miles.
* Thar Desert. Thar Desert, also called Great Indian Desert, arid region of rolling sand hills on the Indian subcontinent. It is located partly in Rajasthan state, northwestern **India**, and partly in Punjab and Sindh (Sind) provinces, eastern **Pakistan**.
* **THE UPPER PLAIN AND LOWER PLAIN OF THE INDUS:**
* The upper Indus Basin includes Punjab; the lower Indus Basin begins at the Panjnad River (the confluence of the eastern tributaries of the Indus) and extends south to the coast. Punjab means the "land of five waters": the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers. It is also very fertile, and a number of crops grow in it.
* **SINDH COASTAL REGION:**
* The **Sindh coastal region** is located in the South-Eastern part of the country between the Indian border along Sir Creek on the east to Hub River along the Balochistan **coast** on the west. The **Sindh Coast** can further be sub-divided into two parts, the Indus Delta Creek system and the Karachi **Coast**.
* **BALOCHISTAN COASTAL REGION:**
* **BALOCHISTAN COASTLINE**.
* The Balochistan coastline extends over 750 kms. From Hub near Karachi to the Gwadar Bay on Pakistan-Iran border. The coastal tribes are as colourful as that of central and upper Balochistan.

**ANSWER.5:**

**RELATIONS BERTWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN:**

**IRAN:** Iran, also called Persia, and officially the Islamic Republic of Iran, is a country in Western Asia.

**RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND PAKISTAN:**

Pakistan and Iran share strong historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic bonds. The relationship witnessed ups and downs throughout the time, but despite all that the two countries tried to keep a light relation. Soon after Pakistan’s independence, Iran was the first country to recognize its independence from the British raj.  The diplomatic ties started with the visit of the then PM Liaqat Ali khan in 1948.

The relationship took a good effect with the visit of the Shah of Iran in 1950. Both the countries enjoyed cordial relations until 1996 but then due to divergence of interest in Afghanistan both moved apart. Pakistan was pro-Taliban whereas Iran supported the anti-Taliban alliance (i.e. Northern Alliance).

Pakistan’s post 9/11 policy had further increased the void. Islamabad’s pro-Saudi and West policy added salt to the recipe. Being partner of United States of America in WoT, and under a great American and Saudi Arabia’s influence, Pakistan and Iranian relations suffered a lot. The General Zia’s regime with a strong pro-Saudis attitude also negatively impacted the two.

However, the land connection between the two gave an opportunity to revive the relationship.

**IRAN PAKISTAN BOARDER CROSSING:** The Iran–Pakistan border is the international border between Iran and Pakistan, demarcating Pakistan's Balochistan province from Iran's Sistan and Balochistan Province; it is 959 kilometres in length.

**PAKISTAN AND IRAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT FTA:**

Pakistan signed a Preferential Trade Agreement with Islamic Republic of Iran on 4th March 2004. The Cabinet ratified the agreement on 25th May 2005. As mutually agreed the agreement has become operational from 1st September 2006.

2. Under the Agreement, Pakistan offered concessions to Iran on 338 tariff lines, whereas Iran gave concessions on 309 tariff lines. Preferences granted by both countries to each other cover approximately 18% of MFN tariff of both countries.

3. To implement the Pak-Iran PTA the following S.R.O.(s) have been issued:

a. [SRO 872(I)/2006 dated 24th August, 2006 (issued by Ministry of Commerce)](http://www.commerce.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/pdf/0872-240806.pdf)

b. [SRO 894(I)/2006 dated 31st August, 2006 (issued by Federal Board of Revenue)](http://www.commerce.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/pdf/0894-310806.pdf)

**IRAN – PAKISTAN PIPELINE:** The Iran–Pakistan gas pipeline, also known as the Peace pipeline, or IP Gas, is an under-construction 2,775-kilometre pipeline to deliver natural gas from Iran to Pakistan,

**COCLUSION:** so in a conclusion we can say that Iran and Pakistan has been in an off and on relations with each other.

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