**Student’s name:** *Muhammad Kashif Shoaib.*

***Student’s. I.D:*** *15700*

**Question no 1:**

**What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

**Answer:**

**•Constitution:** *constitution is a system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions and limits of a government or other Institution.*

***•Constitution of Pakistan:*** *in Muslim States particularly Pakistan, laws are not derived from constitution but constitution is formed according to, Almighty Allah Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w) and Holy Quran.*

***•Who Made Constitution of Pakistan?*** *On 7th October 1958 president iskandar Mirza staged a coup d'etat. He abrogated the constitution, imposed martial law and appointed General Muhammad Ayub khan as the chief martial law administrator and Aziz ahmad as secretary General and deputy chief martial law administrator.*

***•Three Constitutions of Pakistan:*** *There are three constitutions in the history of Pakistan,*

1. *Constitution of 1956.*
2. *Constitution of 1962.*
3. *Constitution of 1973.*

***•Constitution of 1973:***

*The constitution of 1973 e was enforced on 14 August 1973. it consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules, objective resolution forming the preamble of the constitution besides 20 amendment s which have been made since than. It is regarded as landmark accomplishment of Bhutto's era as it was a unanimous act of the political parties. However, twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instruments which reigns supreme in governance of the state. 1973 constitution’s main features were:*

1. ***Written Constitution:*** *just like the old constitution of Pakistan, constitution of 1973 was also a written constitution.*
2. ***Detailed Constitution:*** *constitution of 1973 was a detailed constitution with 250 article 12 part and 17 schedules.*
3. ***Preamble:*** *objective Resolution was included in preamble of this constitution. it states that sovereignty belongs to Almighty ALLAH.*
4. ***Name of the country:*** *name of country it declared was “Islamic Republic of Pakistan” Islam was declared as state religion.*
5. ***National language:*** *the constitution declared Urdu as national language however English was made official language.*
6. ***Federal system:*** *according to constitution, Islamic Republic of Pakistan Shall be a federation where the units or the provinces shall be autonomous.*
7. ***Form of Government:*** *the constitution is stated that there shall be Parliamentary form of Government where Prime Minister shall be the head of Government and President shall be the head of the country.*
8. ***Bicameral System:*** *the constitution of 1973 introduced bicameral system in the country. national assembly and Senate were the two houses introduced for legislature.*
9. ***Fundamental rights:*** *Article 8 – 28 of the Constitution gave fundamental rights for citizen of Pakistan.*
10. ***Rigid Constitution:*** *constitution of 1973 is a rigid constitution, at least two-third majority is required to amend the constitution.*
11. ***Methods of election:*** *the members of national assembly, the provincial assemblies are directly elected by the people.*
12. ***Rule of law:*** *the 1973 constitution establishes Rules of law in the country.*
13. ***Independence of Judiciary:*** *the constitution declared that the Judiciary shall be independent of executive.*
14. ***Referendum:*** *the constitution authorises the President to hold a referendum on any national issue.*

***(The idea of question no 1 is taken from 9th text book board Peshawar and slides on internet)***

***Question no 2:***

***What is culture and define the types of culture?***

***Answer:***

***•Culture:*** *The word “culture” is derived from a French term which in turn arise from the Latin “colere”, which means to tend to the earth and grow for cultivation and nurture it shares its etymology E with a number of other words related to actively fostering growth.*

*Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of the particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits music and arts. Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it or language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved one and a million other things.*

*•****Types of Culture:***

1. *Western culture.*
2. *Eastern culture.*
3. *Middle Eastern culture.*
4. *African Culture*
5. *Latin Culture.*

*There are different types of culture world wide but we are the citizens of Pakistan so we will discuss about the culture of Pakistan.*

***•Culture of Pakistan:*** *Pakistan’s culture is very diverse. This stems from the fact that what is now Pakistan has in the past been invaded and occupied by many different peoples, including white Huns, Persians, Arabs, Turks, Mongols and various groups. there are differences in culture among the different ethnic groups in matters such as dress, food and religion, especially where indigenous pre-Islamic customs differ from Islamic practices.*

***•Different Characteristics of Pakistani Culture:***

1. ***Dresses:*** *Pakistani culture is rich in in variety of dresses, the people of Punjab, the Pathans of kpk, balochi people the people of gilgit baltistan and the Sindhi wear there own distinct dresses. these dresses are very colourful and prominent and give attractive look during National fair and festivals.*
2. ***Handicrafts:*** *Pakistan enjoys great distinction in Handicrafts at international. level wooden furniture of Chiniot, sports goods of Sialkot and embroidery of Multan and Hyderabad is world Famous.*
3. ***Fairs and Festivals:*** *the culture of Pakistan has great tradition of fairs and festivals. these pairs are held in all parts of the country. Moreover, annual urs of grat saints are held to to commemorate their anniversaries. on these occasions fairs are also held in which people take part in great numbers. out of these the horse and cattle shows of Lahore, Mianwali and sibi are famous where as the Polo festival to gilgit is prominent at National and international level. moreover annual urs of Hazrat data Ganj bakhsh, Madhu Lal Hussain, Baba Bulleh Shah, Baba Farid Ganj Shakar, Baba Gullu Shah, jamaat Ali Shah, Abdul Latif and Bari Imam are celebrated with great fervor.*

***•Cultural ceremonies and festivals of Pakistan:***

1. *Lok Virsa Mela.*
2. *Horse and culture show.*
3. *Basant or Jashn e Baharan.*
4. *Kalash Festivals.*
5. *Polo festival at shandur.*
6. *Norouz festival.*
7. *Sik Route festival.*
8. *Sibi Mela.*
9. *Mela Shalamar.*
10. *Chand Raat.*
11. *Marriage Ceremonies.*
12. *URS.*
13. *Sindhi festival.*

***•Mixed Culture of Pakistan:*** *practically speaking Pakistani culture is a beautiful blend of Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan, Balochi, Barohi, Saraki and Kashmiri cultures. In addition the present of Hindu community in Sindh games sketches of dance and music in in the Sindhi region the Hindus Sing Bhejas but Pakistani culture has adopted Qawali which is a praise of the Holy Prophet(s.a.w).*

***•Punjabi Culture:*** *Punjabi culture is the epitome of life in the Punjab region of Pakistan the culture itself dates back decades and is very rich. It compromises of written literature, arts, cuisine, military welfare, traditions, architecture and spoken language. The scope and history of its culture are rather vast. Punjabi people are fun loving and warm hearted and are more likely to celebrate each and every tradition and festival.*

***•Pashtun Culture:*** *the history and the regions of Pathan has been controversial debate however not much of consensus could be formed. There were theories ranging from Pakhtuns having an Aryan, Jewish, Arab or mixed origin. Pathans are extremely obsessed and curious to know about their origin of their race. Pathans are open hearted and hospitable humans they are very religious as compare to others.*

***•Sindhi Culture:*** *Sindhi Culture is quite different from other cultures. They are different in all aspects such as their dresses, foods, languages and other things. Ajrak is the main thing of sindhi culture. Sindhi culture is the oldest culture of Pakistan.*

***•Balochi Culture:*** *balochi culture is opposite to the general presentation about it. though Balochistan is an area of barren lands, deserts and mountains. the baloch culture is full of traditions, art and crafts. balochi embroidery is one of the most popular art and craft which are done by the females. Balochistan is also known for its tribes and festival. Another distinct feature of balochi culture is storytelling tradition. poet and story tellers are highly respected in baloch culture.*

***(The idea of Question no 2 is taken from 12th text book board Peshawar and SlideShare)***

***Question no 3:***

***What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?***

***Answer:***

***•Economic Instability:*** *economic instability involves a shock to the usual workings of the economy. instability trends to reduce confidence and lead to lower investment lower spending lower growth and higher unemployment.*

***•Economic Instability in Pakistan:*** *in 21st century economy is taken as religion is blood in the veins of nation-state. vitally in the human Muscles base for war and a reason for governments to rule. the motherland has painfully experienced rising poverty and sinking economy despite world best colour system profitable geostrategic location and unexplored resources. The nation who earned nuclear position despite miseable poverty and sever foreign pressure, can do wonders, if provided with dedicated leadership. Pakistan is facing from economic challenges from seven decades and in Pakistan investment and savings level is down in recent years Rapid decrease has been replaced in factors of production of Pakistan's economy.*

***•Sources of instability in Pakistan:*** *There are many sources through which Pakistan is facing economic instability some of the following are written below:*

1. ***Poor Tax System:*** *Only salaried persons regular tax, while the major sectors find path through corruption agriculture tag cannot be imposed due to feudal in policy making.*
2. ***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 minister of the country are accused of it. The corruption has proven to be a menace for institutions.*
3. ***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 says that war on terrorism has been caused $118 million. according to global terrorism index out of 163 countries Pakistan stands 4th worst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan negative International image which has Limited the foreign investment in the country.*
4. ***Unilateral Growth:*** *Topers production was not encouraged by the previous government, rather Pakistan was made a consumer society, services sector was enhanced which created less jobs.*
5. ***China Factor:*** *Cheaper Chinese products destroyed our industry thus created unemployment, more burdens on economy.*

*Illiterate labour is less productive, defence budget at the expense of economic development, regional conflicts has marred the gas pipelines and usage of Gawadar. Over population at the rate of 1.9% is swallowing the resources.*

1. ***Poverty Reduction:*** *access over productive assets to provided to the poor. Distribution of estate land to landless and tenant households that support production and provide extension services. provision of credit to the poor particularly small farmers to become equality holder in mainstream corporate Enterprises and field such as milk livestock, marine fisheries, processed food and even industries like telecommunications apparel and software.*
2. ***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. In addition, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in Thar.*
3. ***Youth unemployment:*** *we are blessed in having about 63 percent of youth population. Half of them are unemployed. According to Asian Development Bank 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.*
4. ***Lack in quality education:*** *education is a key component for economic progress. unfortunately, our current literacy is 60% list 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 and boundary wall etc.*
5. ***Wealth Concentration:*** *in Pakistan wealth is concentrated among a few rich families. the rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to well concentration, around 35% people spend their lives under poverty line. According to multidimensional poverty index 39% population of Pakistan list in poverty which we get for out of 10 people in Pakistan live in poverty.*

***(The idea of question no 3 is taken from Google and SlideShare)***

***Question no 4:***

***Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?***

***Answer:***

***Physical Features:*** *Physical features are naturally created features of the earth. Natural geographical features consist of landforms and ecosystems.*

***•Physical Features of Pakistan:*** *the study of physical map of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has a number of particular features the major part of our country consists:*

1. ***North Eastern Mountains:*** *The highest mountains of the world known as The Himalayas comprising of a series of ranges is situated in the North East of our country.*
2. ***North Western Mountains:*** *The North western ranges of our country are also known as western branches of the Himalayas mountains. these mountains consist of series parallel ranges and are lower in attitude than the North eastern mountains.*
3. ***The Indus Plain:*** *River Indus is the largest River of our country. this River after originating from northern slopes of Kailash range in Tibet China passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan territory near Gilgit.*
4. ***Plateaus:*** *the salt range plateaus Are the area of salt range begins in the East near the Jhelum in the jogi tilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south west to the north of the river jhelum for Distance before turning northwest to cross the Indus near kalabagh. North Of salt range the area of Rawalpindi jhelum and mianwali districts known as potohar plateau. These areas have also an uneven surface. The plateau lies to the west of the sulaiman and Kirthar mountains.*
5. ***The Deserts:*** *Although Some desert areas of country are parts of planes but due to come difference practise tricks the Thal desert, cholistan desert and Nara and tharparkar deserts are main deserts of the country.*

***•Importance of Physical Features of Pakistan:***

*The federal administrated northern areas include the territories of gilgit and baltistan situated in the extreme North of Pakistan. The FANA is one of the most beautiful location in the subcontinent. more than 100 peaks soar over 7000 meters. What 3 famous mountain ranges mute in the North and areas they are Himalayas and Karakurams and the Hindukush. The whole of northern area of Pakistan is known as paradise for mountainers, climbers, trackers and hikers.*

*The region has great political and economic significance for Pakistan be cause of its great altitude and continuity It protects the country from being invaded by any power from this side. There are only few and difficult phases which can be used by small car vans for trade purposes only. the completion of an all weather road,The shahrah e resham with the collaboration of China has connected the country with our northern neighbours that is China besides its political important the region is very important from the economic point of view. having been covered the snow for most of the year it forms a permanent reservoir of water. A number of rivers and glaciers are strat from this region and drain the country. they provide the most needed water supply for the country. Means of transport used vary with changes in altitude. on the lower valleys and less steeper slopes buses and cars are commonly used. on comparatively higher altitude jeeps ply. Further up where roads and tracks are not well board mules and Yaks our the only means of transportation. Yaks are not only used as builds of burden who can climb our steep altitude getting heavy loads on them but they also serve as milch ananimal. Locally they are called as Khushgai and yield quantity of milk. The region is full of beauty and attracts the large number of tourists from home and abroad. there is adequate arrangement of boarding and loading for the visitors. rest houses, hotels and youth hotels are always ready to welcome the visitors. The mountains also protect the plain areas of our country from the cold winds of Central Asia during winter and Thurs the temperature remained high enough to continue outdoor farming all the year around.*

***(The idea of question no 4 is taken from 10th text book board Peshawar and Internet)***

***Question no 5:***

***Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?***

***Answer:***

***•Relationship of Pakistan and Iran:***

*Iran,, a Muslim country, has a common border with Pakistan. Iran is the most dependable off Pakistan which has stood by our side at any time of need. Pakistan and Iran are living together in the barns of Islamic fraternity with similarity of culture and civilization. Iran was the first country which accorded its recognition to Pakistan after independence. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Khan Liaqut Ali Khan, paid an official visit to Iran which was reciprocated by the king of Iran Shah Raza Shah Pehlvi. Sure of Iran was the first foreign dignitary To play an official visit to Pakistan. End agreement between Pakistan and Iran was concluded in 1950 by which Iran promised to give oil to Pakistan for its requirements.*

*Pakistan and Iran sought The membership of Baghdad pact in 1955 Which came to known as CENTO after Iraq left. Both Iran and Pakistan remained the membership of CENTO till 1979. Pakistan also left CANTO in 1979 to become a member of non-Aligned Movement. Shah of Iran was great and most dependable friend of Pakistan. He played an important role in resolving the differences and restoring diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1963. Pakistan and Iran become members of the famous R.C.D agreement Provided greater opportunities to both countries to come closer and cooperate in a number of fields. The remainder was based on mutual assistance in cultural, social, educational, economic and other fields aimed add the promotion of human welfare in respective countries. The R.C.D has now been converted into Economic Cooperation Organisation E.C.O with a Greater distress on the uplift of people of three member states another agreement between Iran and Pakistan was concluded in 1965 by which the artists, teachers, students and writers of both countries were to visit each others countries in order to exchange views in their respective field. Iran has always extended its most sincere and vocal support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue. It has supported the cause of self determination of Kashmiri people. During the 1965 and 1971 wars against India, Iran came out with every help and assistance to Pakistan to meet its requirements. With Islamic revolution in Iran, Pakistan has come closer to Iran as both Pakistan and Iran are the important members of the Islamic fraternity. Pakistan has extended its staunch Support to the Islamic revolution in Iran and has praised the revolutionary efforts of governments of Imam Khomeni.*

*When the diplomatic relations between Iraq and France were severed over The issue of the return of an Iranian national Waheed Godji Iran requested Pakistan to look after its interests in Paris which Pakistan readily accepted. Pakistan and Iran signed a two year agreement on 28 July 1987 on bilateral Road transportation of goods between the two countries. The follow up community of Pak-Iran joint ministerial commission Held it’s meeting in Islamabad on 17 June 1987 to review the progress achieved in the expansion of cooperation in various fields of mutual benefits. both sides explored the possibilities of cooperation in communication, insurance, agriculture, industries and cultural aspects Pakistan has expressed its desire to institutionalise The trade between. The two countries The Iranian delegation also discussed, with Pakistani authorities, various matters of mutual interests in the field of industry, transfer of technology, research and development facilities.*

*A13 member delegation of Iran visited Pakistan on 2nd December 1986 they held discussions with Pakistani officials to information ministry. The two sides are agreed to continue mutual cooperation in the field of information television broadcasting and exchange offer to information and cultural programmes. The two countries agreed to participate in the festivals in each country and provide facilities to the exchange of scholars and students to each other countries. they also agreed to extend agreement between APP and IRNA, The national news agencies of the two countries for another three years. Another delegation of Iran headed by Hossain Mehlooji, A member of your onion Majlis arrived in Pakistan on 12 July 1987. the objective of delegation was to make agreements for reactivating two industrial units, set up joint ventures, which were not functioning for the last three years. The delegation also held discussions with PIDC Officials on the Bolan and Lasbella Textile Mills.*

***(The idea of question no 5 is taken from 10th text book board Peshawar)***