**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**FINAL TERM ASSIGNMENT**

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**SUBJECT: PAKISTAN STUDIES**

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**QUESTION NO 1: What is constitution ? Also explain 1973 constitution** ?

**ANSWER: constitution**

**A constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of the**[**government**](https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/government/390615)**are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also state the rights of citizens. The government’s other laws are not allowed to disagree with its constitution. The constitution may be**[**amended**](https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/amendment/399335)**, or changed, but this is generally more difficult to do than passing an ordinary law.**

**1973 constitution.** 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. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto’s era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the political parties. However, many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state**.**

**QUESTION NO 2: what is culture and define the types of culture?**

**ANSWER**: **culture**

**Culture** is a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things. Different groups may have different cultures. A culture is passed on to the next generation by learning, whereas [genetics](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetics) are passed on by [heredity](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heredity). Culture is seen in people's [writing](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writing), [religion](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion), [music](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music), [clothes](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clothes), [cooking](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooking) and in what they do.

The [concept](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concept) of culture is very complicated, and the word has many meanings.[[1]](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture#cite_note-1) The word 'culture' is most commonly used in three ways.

* Excellence of taste in the fine [arts](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art) and [humanities](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities), also known as *high culture*.
* An integrated pattern of human [knowledge](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge), [belief](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belief), and [behavior](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Behaviour).
* The outlook, attitudes, [values](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value), [morals](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morals), [goals](https://simple.wiktionary.org/wiki/goal), and [customs](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Custom) shared by a [society](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society).

Most broadly, 'culture' includes all human phenomena which are not purely results of human genetics. The [discipline](https://simple.wiktionary.org/wiki/discipline) which investigates cultures is called [anthropology](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropology), though many other disciplines play a pa

**types of culture**

Material culture

Non Material culture

Real culture

Ideal culture

**Material culture**

From material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, book etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life conformable and safe

**Non Material culture**

 In non-material culture we include non material objects. For example religion, art, ideas, customs, values system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behavior and has strong hold on an individual. Both parts are inter-related with each other.

**Real culture**

  Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that parts of culture, which the people adopt in their social life, for example. If a person/ says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn’t follow, is not a real one

**Ideal culture**

 The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches etc

**QUESTION NO 3**# What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan.)

**ANSWER# Economic instability**

Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macroeconomy. An economy with fairly constant output growth and low and stable inflation would be considered economically stable. An economy with frequent large recessions, a pronounced business cycle, very high or variable inflation, or frequent financial crises would be considered economically unstable.

The fact, action, knowing and experience we have a stable, sufficient source of financial income and the intuitive ability, experience, skills, knowledge, work, self-employment or employment and job to create, earn and sustain this income**.**

**Economic stability is a vital experience, fact and knowing required to ensure equality, freedom and human rights for all on the planet.**

**the sources of economic instability in Pakistan**

The economy of Pakistan is the 23rd largest in the world in terms of purchasing power parity ... According to many sources, the Pakistani government has made substantial economic reforms since 2000, and ... dropping by 54.6% due to Pakistan's political instability and weak law and order, according to the Bank of Pakistan.

**QUESTION NO 4**# write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

**ANSWER:** The land can be divided into five major regions: the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges and their subranges; the Hindu Kush and western mountains; the Balochistan plateau; the submontane plateau (Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, trans-**Indus** plain, and Sialkot area); and the **Indus River** plain

1. Physical Features of Pakistan
2. Physical map of Pakistan
3. Physical features of Pakistan The study of physical map of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has a number of peculiar features. The major part of our country consists, ¬North Eastern Mountains ¬North Western Mountains ¬Indus Plain ¬Plateaus ¬Deserts
4. 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. ¬ The siwalik range ¬ The peer pinjal range ¬ Central or great hamaliya ¬ Karakoram range
5. The Siwalik Range: These are the line of low altitude hills,situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi,Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district. The Peer Pinjal Range: These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills. The Central of great Himalaya: These mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram range. The Karakoram range: The famous Karakoram Range lies to the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area. This range has an average height of about 20000 feet above sea level. The second highest peak of the world and highest peak of Pakistan, Godwin Austin (K-2) year.
6. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/physicalfeaturesofpakistan1-171211043350/95/physical-features-of-pakistan-6-638.jpg?cb=1512966858)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 altitude than the northeastern mountains ¬ The Hindu Kush ¬Koh Safed ¬ Wazirstan Hills ¬The Sulaiman Mountain ¬ The Kerther Mountain

**QUESTION no 5# write doen the relations between Pakistan and iran?**

**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**

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. Javad Zarif was 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.

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.

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 appreciated in Iran.

Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US $ 392.08 million with $22.86 million Pakistani exports comprising mainly of rice, meat, paper and paper board, chemicals, textiles, fruit & vegetables; major imports from Iran comprise mainly of iron ore, hide & skins, and chemical products (Pakistani imports US$ 369.23 million).

Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700 kilometer Quetta-Taftan highway, improvement of facilities at border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing points (Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin) and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countries.

Pakistan-Iran border has been named “Border of Peace, Friendship and Love” by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.

There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran. Moreover, a large number of Zaireen (0.3 million) visit holy places and shrines in Iran, Iraq and Syria via Quetta Taftan border. There is also a work going on to further strengthen the bilateral relations with Iran through promotion of religious tourism by enhancing tourism to historic religious sites in Pakistan including facilitation to Zaireen.

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