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Question No(1)

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 are, what powers they have, & how they work. It may also state the rights of citizens.

1973 Constitution ⇒ On 17th April 1972, a constitutional committee was formed in the chairmanship of Muhammad Ali Rasvi. There were 25 members in the committee. Such as Murtaza Ali Bhutto, Ghulam Mustafa, Dr. Mubashir Hassan,

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Mufti Fazal Mahmood etc.

A Constitutional agreement was formed. The agreement was signed by leaders of all Parliamentary groups in the National Assembly.

The draft was presented in the National Assembly on 2 February 1973.

The Assembly passed the Bill unanimously on 10 April 1973. The constitution came into effect from 14 August 1973.

Features of the 1973 Constitution:

i) **Written Constitution**

This is a written constitution & is officially present in black & white.

ii) **Article & Schedules**

There are total 280 articles & Seven Schedules in it.

- iii) Partially Rigid = 1973 constitution is neither too much flexible nor too much rigid. Two third (66%) majority of both house of the Parliament can amend it.
- iv) Islamic Provisions = The constitution of 1973 is regarded as an Islamic constitution b/c in it Islam has been declared as the state religion. The constitution named Pakistan as - The "Islamic Republic of Pakistan"
- v) Parliamentary System = The constitution sets forth the Parliamentary System of Government.
- vi) The Prime Minister = Under the constitution of 1973, the prime minister is the Chief Executive of the Federation.
- vii) Fundamental Rights = 1973 constitution include Security

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of Person, Safeguards as to
arrest & detention, Prohibition
of Slavery & forced labour,
protection against double
punishment, freedom to movement,
freedom of association.

viii) Language ⇒ Urdu is the
national language according
to the Constitution of
1973



Question No(2)

Answer

Culture ⇒ The word culture
derive from a French
term, which in turn derive
from the Latin "Colere"
which means to tend
to the earth & grow,
or cultivation & nurture
Culture is a word for
the way of life of groups

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of people; the behaviour, beliefs, values & symbols that ~~to~~ they accept, generally without thinking about them, & that passed along by communication & imitation from one generation to the next generation. Culture is an integrated set of pattern of human activities, knowledge & belief within a community or social group.

These are various characteristics of culture. Culture is learnt from the elders.

It is shared, it is social & continuous process.

Types: Social Scientists have developed two basic categories to define things produced by a society. First is Material Culture & Second is Nonmaterial Culture.

i) **Material cultures** Material culture mentions to the physical objects, resource, & spaces that people use to define their culture.

These include Homes, schools, mosques, offices, plants, clothes, roads, TV, Radio, etc.

ii) **Non-Material cultures** The other type of culture is non-material culture. Non-material culture are those culture which can not be touch, feel, taste or hold. Such as morals, languages, social codes, ethics, music, literature, Beliefs, Rules, norms etc.



Question No(3):

Answer

Economic Instability :->

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Economic instability involves a shock to the usual workings to the economy. Instability tends to reduce confidence & lead to lower investment, lower spending, lower growth & higher unemployment. Economic instability can have a number of negative effects on the overall welfare of people & a nation by creating an environment in which economic assets lose value & investment is hindered or stopped.

- i) Credit Crunch
- ii) Inflation
- iii) Economic Growth & Recession
- iv) Balance of Payments Crisis
- v) Bond Crisis

These are various forms can take by Economic instability.

Sources →

- i) Energy crisis → the constant leading power cut-off

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Challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this curse has wreaked havoc on the overall economy.

ii) **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.

iii) **Wealth Concentration** ⇒

Due to wealth concentration, around 35% people spend their lives under poverty line.

iv) **Corruption** ⇒ Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. The corruption has proven to be a menace for institutions. According to CPI (2016) out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

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- v) Youth unemployment: we are blessed in having about 63% of youth population. Half of them are unemployed.
- vi) Lack in quality education. Education is a key component for economic progress.
- vii) Tax evasion
- viii) Poor Health.
- x) Lack of Good Governance.



Question No(4)

Answer

The Physical features of Pakistan are no similar everywhere. It means that the land of Pakistan is diff in various regions from its type.

1) Importance of Northern mountains of Pakistan.

a) These mountains has Himalayas ranges which are highest mountains in the world.

They protect Pakistan from invaders & also from cold wind.

b) In these mountains ranges there are some beautiful valleys.

c) These are covered with natural vegetation & forest are also available on it.

d) These mountains also have a few passes which are used for communication purpose.

~ The Babusar Pass

~ The Lawati Pass

~ The Shandur Pass

~ The Mastagh Pass

E) There are various glaciers

in these mountains like

Siachin, Biafo, Batara and which

Provide fresh water for drinking & for agriculture purpose too.

2) Importance of western mountains for Pakistan:

a) They contain some important peaks like Sittom Sittom, Takht-e-Sulaiman & Ras Koh.

b) They also provide some seasonal rivers.

c) They are rich in minerals limestone & clay.

3) Importance of Indus Plain for Pakistan:

a) The soil of Indus plain is very fertile & productive

b) They are populated

c) They produce various crops like wheat, sugarcane, rice, cotton etc.

4) Importance of ~~the~~ ^{plateau} Plateaus for Pakistan:

a) The Balochistan plateau is rich in coal, iron.

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b) mineral like coal, lime stone, oil, etc are found in this Potwar Plateau.

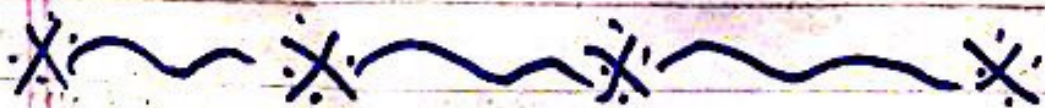
c) The Khwera Salt Mines are the biggest Salt mines in the world & produce the best quality of Salt mines in the Salt Range Plateaus.

5) Importance of Desert for Pakistan.

a) The Cholistan Desert is known for its rich desert culture of camels & festivals.

b) There are also some tourist places in various deserts like Skardu desert.

c) Desert in Pakistan are also famous for hunting.



Question No (5)AnswerPakistan & Iran Relations

In west of Pakistan is Iran. Iran is an Islamic country. Pakistan shares 900 km border with Iran. Pakistan has close relation with Iran till his creation.

Background: We have close religious, culture & trade relations with Iran since long. Iran was the first country that recognized Pakistan on its emergence & ambassadors we exchanged.

Mutual Visit of Leaders

The Prime Minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949 & in response to his visit the Shah of Iran also visited Pakistan in 1949-1950 & trade relations

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were established.

RCD ⇒ Pakistan & Iran along with Turkey established Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in 1964 for the development & cooperation with one another in the fields of economic, industry, trade, culture & tourism.

Present State

Pakistan & Iran have age old relations based on cultural, ethnic & spiritual links. Presently both countries are cooperating in fields of energy, trade & security.

IP Gas Pipeline Project

- ⇒ originally 2700km long. (IPP)
- ⇒ Benefits of this project for Pakistan
- ⇒ meet energy needs of Pakistan.

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Challenges

- a) Jindullah - Support from CIA
- b) Iranian opposition to Gwadar
- c) Sectarian conflicts in Pakistan - attacks on Shia Community
- d) Indian factor - access to India to Afghanistan through Iranian Ports.



The End.