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SUBJECT: PAK STUDY

ANS No 1: Constitution is the set of law or principle may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed. The system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribe the nature function and limits of a government or another institution . constitution is the fudamental law of the land and it is from this source that all the laws spring . body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state .

In muslim states particularly pakistan laws are not derived from constitution but from the almighty allah who has revealed them in book and which have been interpreted and explained by holy prophet muhammad (pbuh) through his sayings . conduct and actual practice . for practical purpose we can assume that laws which are not repugnant to the holy quran and sunnah have to be frammed under the authority of the constitution and con not be antagonistic to its command and spirit.

CONSTITUTION OF 1973 :

1 Parliamentary system 2 president 3 parliament with two houses 4 fedral system 5 provincial structure 6 priciple of policy 7 fundamental right 8 islamic provision 8 national language 9 judiaciary 10 rigid.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION :

A bill to amendement the constitution shall create in the national assembly and when the bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-third of the total membership of assembly it shall be transfered to the senate.

If a bill is passed by the senate with amendment it shall be reconsiderd by the national assembly and if the bill as amendemnt by the senate is passed by the assembly by the votes of not less than two- third of the total membership of the assembly it shall be presented to the the president for the assent.

If the bill is passed by the senate by a majority fo the total membership of the senate it shall be presented to the president for the assent.

If the bill is not passed by the senate within ninety days from the day of its reciept the bill shallbe deemed to have been rejected by the senate the presient shall assent to the bill with seven days.

ANS NO 2 : the word culture is derived from the latin word cultural which means to cultivate and decorate . culture is social inheritance which trransferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

Or culture is an aggregate means of achievemnt and of progress.

Culture is not an individual but a collective task that is followed by a whole society collective human behavior and their collective life.

1 : Material culture: include these things which are use to fullfill the needs of human beings eg. houses, road, cars its due to efforts of human being that they are capable of controlling their lives comportable protected material culture is very important to understands the personality of person who adopts a cullture of a certain society.

2 : Non material culture : we deal with non material culture objects in this culture we give importance to sound rather than body for example religion, art thinking these things are not visible and we can not touch them.

ANS NO 3: 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
* Changing interest rates
* Change in confidence levels
* Stock market crashes
* Black swan events

**WORRYING SIGNS:**

Hascol Petroleum is one of Pakistan’s leading companies in terms of growth. From a nonentity, it has emerged as the country’s second largest supplier of petroleum products over the last 10 years.

But its share price has plummeted by more than two-thirds in the past 12 months.

Country-wide sales of diesel fuel are widely considered a barometer of economic activity as it is used to run tractors in farms and factories in the cities, he says.

“Its sale is down 23 percent. This just shows where things stand right now.”

Pakistan’s current economic problems can also be traced to decisions made by the previous government to artificially inflate the value of the country’s currency, the rupee.

That strategy hurt exporters as they were unable to compete in international markets especially in the textile sector, which remains the country’s key export.

**A BUYER PARADISE:**

Prime Minister Imran Khan’s government, which came to power last year, made a mistake by delaying negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a bailout package.

“An IMF agreement brings certainty, gives access to the capital markets and restores confidence. Right now no one is investing and the stock market is in free fall.

Pakistan is seeking billions of dollars from the international lender to boost its depleted foreign exchange reserves.

The failure to bring more individuals and businesses into the tax net, people like Gul Khan and millions others, handicaps the government’s ability to spend on new hospitals and roads.

ANS NO 4: 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 provide 80 % of Agriculture products.

SALT RANGE AND POTOHAR PLATEAU:

* It is situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. the area is not very high like mountains, it has the world’s largest salt mines. Khewra is one of the towns famous for salt mines.

NORTHREN MOUNTIANOUS REGION:

* This area is situated in the Northern area of Pakistan. It has beautiful and very high mountains, the world second highest peak K2, is situated in this region. Shahrah e Qaraquram lies in this difficult mountains area which links China with Pakistan.

BALUCHISTAN PLATEAU:

* Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan. It is also like Potohar Plateau but it is dry, Nothing grows there except bushes

THAL AND THAR DESERT:

The thal desert is orchestrated in the central Punjab region of Pakistan that desert is the third greatest desert in Pakistan. It is a gigantic desert It covers a normal zone of 20,000 square km, having an outright length from north to South 190 miles, and its most prominent broadness 70 miles.

\*UPPER PLAIN AND LOWER PLAIN OF THE INDUS:

\*COASTAL AREA OF SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN:

ANS NO : 5 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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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).
5. Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes up gradation 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.