

Name

ZAHID-Ul-Rehman

Student ID

16603

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Mrs Beeish

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Question: 1

constitution →

constitution is a set of laws & principles which may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed.

The system of fundamental law and ~~principles~~ principles that ~~prescribes~~ prescribes the nature, function and limit of a government or another institution.

constitution is the fundamental law of the land. it is this source that all the law spring.

muslim state, particularly Pakistan laws are not derived from constitution but from the Almighty Allah who has revealed them in his book and which have been interpreted explained by Holy prophet Mohammad.

(PBUH) through his saying and actual conduct.

practice.

(2)

For practical propose we can assume that law which are not repugnant to the Quran and sunnah.

Constitution of 1973:

parliament system.

president

parliament with two houses

Federal system,

~~provincial~~

provincial system.

principal of police.

Fundamental Right
Islamic provision

Nation Language

Judiciary

Rigid

A bill to amend 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 transferred.

(3)

- IF a Bill is pass by the senate with amendment it shall be reconsidered by the national Assembly and if
- If the bill as amended by the senate is passed by the Assembly by the vote of not less than two-third of the total membership of the Assembly of the Assembly it shall be presented to the President for the assent.
- If the bill is passed by the senate by a majority of the total memberships of the senate It shall be present to the president for assent.
- If the bill is not passed by the senate within ninety days from the day of its receipt the bill shall be rejected by the senate.
- The president shall assent to the Bill within seven days of the presentation of the Bill to him.

(4)

deemed to have assented
therefore.

- when the President has assented
to or is deemed to have
assented to the bill

(5)

Question # 2 Culture ⇒

Lenin says that culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

Another definition is given by Muller hayes who says that culture is an aggregate mean of achievement and of progress. From culture we come to a conclusion that culture gives us a sketch and a way of living. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation. Culture is not individual but a collection task that is followed by a whole society. Collective mean human behaviour and their collective life experience are known as culture.

types of culture:

there are two types of culture

- (1) Material culture
- (2) Non - Material culture.

Material culture:

Material culture includes those things which are use to

(6)

fulfill the need of human being e.g. houses, roads, cars, pen, tables etc. it is due to effort of human being that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortable and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

Non-Material culture:

in non material culture we deal with non-Material culture objects. in this culture we give importance to soul rather than body. For example religion, art, thinking, constitution, values, behaviour, knowledge and festivals etc. these things are not visible and we cannot touch them.

Question # 3

Economic instability:

Economic instability involves a shock to the usual working 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

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- Changing commodity prices
- Changing interest rate crisis in interest rates around 2005-07.
- Confidence change in Confidence level (e.g. worries after 9/11)
- Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929, stock market)
- Black swan event (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus, out break 2020).

Example:

Bruce Carnegie - Brown investing in resilience - from physical food defences to digital firewall and enhanced cyber security combined with insurance will half significantly reduce the impact of extreme event on cities, improve economic stability and enhance prosperity for all

Source of economic instability in Pakistan:

According to many source, the Pakistani government has made substantial economic reform since 2000, and medium-term prospect for job creation and state. Pakistan has a predominantly agricultural economy (agriculture / Notable cotton)

(8)

fisheries and forestry contributing about 20 percent of GDP, and has large deposit of natural gas were estimated in January 2014 to be 600 billion cubic meter. The economy has been developed through a series of five-year plans. From the 1960 protectionist policies were adopted followed by nationalization in 1970 and from 1988, encouragement of private enterprise and privatisation of state owned bank and manufacturing enterprises.

causes of economic instability
changes in house prices fluctuation
in stock Erratic leadership Global
factor Black Swan event.

(9)

Question No 4.

Physical features of Pakistan.

Pakistan is counted in the ~~count~~ countries which have prominent position due to its physical features. Pakistan.

Land is comprised of land. The area of Pakistan provide 80% of Agriculture Product.

The land can be divided into five major regions.

The Balochistan Plateau the submontane Plateau and the river the Indus river plain.

The major part of our country consists of fertile arid plain that is drained by the river Indus and its tributaries. It has lofty mountain on the north and west few desert area.

(10)

• Northern mountainous Region.

tan. This area is situated in the north area of Pakistan.

he It has beautiful and very high mountain. The world second highest peak K2 is situated in this region. Shakhrah e Qaraqum lies in this

duct. difficult mountain area which link China with Pakistan.
into **western mountains:**

This area is situated in the western area of Pakistan.

the These mountains and hills of Pakistan are not green.

try these are mostly dry hills, only bushes are grow there people graze sheep and goat there.

salt Range and Potohar Plateau

and it is situated between Rawal pindi and Thellum.

The area is not very high like mountain. It has the world longest salt mines.

(11)

Baluchistan plateau:

Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan. It is also like Potohar but it is dry nothing grows there except bushes.

Thal and Thar Desert.

Thal and Thar desert is located in the central Punjab region of Pakistan. Thal desert is the third greatest desert in Pakistan.

Upper plain and lower plain of the Indus.

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile a number of agricultural crops grow there. It has a number of canals that supply water to agricultural land.

This plain is lush green. Most of this area is in Sindh.

Coastal Area of Sindh and Baluchistan.

Pakistan has Arabian sea in its south. A long sea shore is in Sindh and Baluchistan.

Karachi our biggest city and port of the Arabian sea. A large number of fish are caught at coast of Sindh and Baluchistan.

Question # 5

Pakistan and Iran

Pakistan and Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkage 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 1979 Islamic revolution of Iran, Pakistan was the first country to recognize the new dispensation. The two countries have supported each other at critical junctions in their history.

political relation:

(1) Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformation. There is renewed energy and growing positively and ~~deep~~ desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relation

(2) and desire to re-energize can be measured from the fact that foreign minister Dr. Javid Zafar was the first foreign

degnitory to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan.

the Foreign Minister once again visit on 31 oct 2018 in

May 2019. Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited iran on 24 December 2018.

(3) The prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to iran and at the invitation of Iranian president Dr. Hassan Rouhani on 21-22 April 2019.

(4) 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.

(5) there is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in iran.

(6) Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and railway connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700 km Quetta Tufan highway, important of

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facility at border crossing points.
opening up of new border crossing
point and improvement of facilities
available to Zaireans during their
visit to Iran, Iraq and another
country.

End.