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Question 1:

what is constitution?Also explain 1973 constitution?

Answer:1

Constitution

The basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it. b : a written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization.

1973 Constitution of Pakistan

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973

The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), people and their fundamental rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country's armed forces.]The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches of the government: a Bicameral legislature ; an executive branch governed by the prime minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by supreme

Court.The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity of the state. first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as

its state religion. The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.

Features of 1973 constitution of Pakistan

1. Islamic system.

The inclusion of islamiic provision ensures an Islamic system in the country

2.A written constition

Written ducoments ,very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts..

3.Rigid constitution

Its is not easy to make amendmentsin it. Two third majority of both the houses is required for this puposes.

4.federal forms of government

Foams of government parlimantry form of government was introduced

5.Method of election

The members of the national assembly,the provincialassemblies are directly elected by the people

6.bicameral legislation

Then majlis e shura (parlimant)consists of two houses named senate(63members)and national assembly 200 members

7.Independence of judiciary.

The constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary.ful Job security has been provided

8. Fundematal rights.

The 1973 constitution Ensures The fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

9. Parliamentary forms.

10. Republican form of government

11. Head of 1973 constitution committee Mian Mehmo-ud-Din Ali Kasuri

On 20 October 1972 the draft was reviewed by all leaders of political parties and signed the declaration of adopting the constitution in the national assembly on 2 February 1973. Ratified unanimously on 19 April 1973 the constitution came into full effect.

Conclusion

Pakistan has adopted 3 constitutions till now. But the 1973 constitution is still in effect. In 1973 constitution there is a modification in some constitution for a better future of Pakistan.

Question 2:

What is culture and define the types of the culture?

Answer 2

Culture

Culture is an umbrella term which encompasses the social behavior and norms found in human societies, as well as the knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, customs, capabilities, and habits of the individuals in these groups.

Introduction:

Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology. No human society can exist and develop without its culture. The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only. Animal societies have no culture because

they do not have systems of learning and transmitting social experiences. Sociologists are keenly interested in the study of culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it.

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.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE: From the definitions it becomes clear that sociologically culture has specific meaning and characteristics. It is the product of human behavior and gaining knowledge through group. It is a system of learned behavior and set procedure. Some of the salient characteristics of culture are as under:

- **Culture is learned.**
- **Culture is shared.**
- **Culture is transmitted.**
- **Culture is changing.**

Culture is learned

Most of the behavior is learned in society. This learning might be conscious or unconscious but no body can deny the process of learning. Culture is something learnt and acquired e.g. wearing clothes or dancing. It is not something natural to the person.

Culture is shared

All the traits, attitudes, ideas, knowledge and material objects like radio, television and automobiles etc is actually shared by members of society.

Culture is transmitted All the culture traits and objects are transmitted among the members of society continually. Most of the cultural traits and material objects are transmitted to the members of the society from their forefathers. We learn new fashion, how to move in society and how to behave in a particular social situation.

Culture is changing

Culture never remains static but changing. It is changing in every society, but with different speed and causes. It constantly under goes change and adapts itself to the environments.

Question 3.

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

Answer 3.

Economic instability

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 (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock)
- Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07)
- Change in confidence levels (e.g. worries after 9/11)
- Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crash)
- Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)

Pakistan's economy continued to face challenges.

- Fiscal Policy
- Monetary Policy
- Power Crisis
- Law and order situation
- Low export and High Import
- Lack of tourism Economical Issue in Pakistan

2. Economical Issues in Pakistan Fiscal Policy

- The key objective of Pakistan fiscal policy is sustained economic growth.
- Poverty reduced.
- The creation of job opportunities.
- Investment in physical and human capital.

3. Low Government Revenue Low Productivity Low Infrastructure Low Investment Formation Low Wage Low Employment Low Motivation Low Consumption Low Profit

4. Monetary Policy

- Monetary policy will have to play an active role in moving the country towards better economic management.
- Foreign reserve currency.
- Printing of Rupees is also a problem.
- Create inflation.

5. Economical Issues in Pakistan Power Crisis

- The most significant problem which has effected the growth of state adversely.
- Capital flight.
- Increasing Unemployment.
- Uses of alternative (solar energy, coal energy, wind energy) which might reduce load.

6. Economical Issues in Pakistan Law And Order

- Poor economy are always the poor (vicious circle).
- Positive relation between crime and major economic variables.
- Increase in inflation, poverty, unemployment, and decline in investment.
- Modern training may be imparted to police force to combat terrorism.

7. Economical Issues in Pakistan Low Export And High Import

- Crucial problem is budget deficit, shows that import is more than export. Create gap between import and export deficit.
- Restrict import and rely own manufacturing goods.
- Reduce gap between import and export.

8. Economical Issues in Pakistan Lack Of Tourism

Pakistan is a scenic beauty.

- Past years this beauty play important role to increase economy growth. Natural disaster and law and order problem decrease tourism.
- Bring foreign currency.
- Regain peace, attract the tourist.
- Improved economy condition.

Current situation

- Pakistan is now in financial crisis due to COVID-19 pandemic which affects the import and export in Pakistan.
- Pakistan is ruled by the well-known families from the decades which launders a lot of money to foreign countries. They have corrupted the system of Pakistan.
- The Afghanistan border is not covered with razor wires through which all the smuggling takes place. All black markets are fed from there.

Question 4.

Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans: 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,

1. North Eastern Mountains

2. North Western Mountains

3. Indus Plain

4. Plateaus

5. Deserts

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.

- **The siwalik range**
- **The peer pinjal range**
- **Central or great hamaliya**
- **Karakoram range**

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.

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 altitude than the northeastern mountains

- **The Hindu Kush**
- **Koh Safed**
- **Wazirstan Hills**
- **The Sulaiman Mountain**
- **The Kerther Mountain**

The Hindu Kush

Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu Kush range. The average height of this range is between 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level.

Koh Safed: South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west.

Waziristan Hills: Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude.

The Sulaiman Mountain: In the south of the Gomal river lies the Sulman mountain. It rims southward for a distance of about 300 miles

The Kerther Mountain: In the west of lower Indus plain lies a hilly area known as "The Kerther hills". These hills are not high enough, their average height being about 7000 feet

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's territory near Gilgit.

- The Upper Indus Plain
- The Lower Indus Plain
- The Indus Delta

The Upper Indus Plain From the point of junction eastern tributaries of river Indus is known as the upper Indus Plain . It includes most of the areas of Punjab Province.

The Lower Indus Plain Mithankot is known as junction of Indus river and its eastern tributaries. Beyond Mithankot River Indus flows alone and carries not only its own water, but also that of its eastern and western tributaries, while flowing from the Province of Sindh.

The Indus Delta The Indus delta begins near Thatta(Sindh) and the river Indus by distributing itself into a number of branches joins with the water of Arabian sea.

4. Plateaus

The Salt range The areas 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 some distance before turning north west to cross the Indus near Kalabagh.

Potwar Plateau North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwali districts are known as potwar plateau. These areas have also an uneven surface.

The Baluchistan Plateaus This plateau lies to the west of the Sulaiman and Kirthar mountains. Like potwar plateau, the dry hills run across the plateau from the north east to the south west.

5. The Deserts

Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as deserts.

Thal Desert The area between river Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan district in the Province of Punjab.

Cholistan Desert The south boarder area of our Bahawalpur divison is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajhistan desert situated adjacent to in India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land.

The Nara And Tharparkar Desert The southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as Nara desert and border areas of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thar desert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country

Q:5 Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

BACKGROUND

After independence in 1947, Iran was the 1st country to recognize Pakistan. Iran helped Pakistan in critical circumstances during war, or any other condition. Iran supported Pakistan in the United Nations (UN). Iran and Pakistan also have some border LOC issues BUT it does not change into other major crisis.

Pakistan-Iran Relations Pakistan and Iran are close neighbours, sharing 909 km border in the western side. They are bound together in culture, religion, ethnicity and traditions since many years. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan when it was established in 1947. Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically.

Start Of Relations

PAK Iran relations started when the Prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949 and as a return Shah of Iran visited Pakistan with some cabinet members. In May 1950, a treaty of friendship was signed by the Prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Shah of Iran and then a Baghdad pact known as CENTO was signed between Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and United Kingdom for mutual co-operation and protection, as well as non-intervention in each other's affairs.

RELATION BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN

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 Pakistan gained its independence in August 1947, Iran was one of the first countries to recognize its sovereign status. Shia majority Iran and Sunni majority Pakistan became strained at times due to sectarian tensions, as Pakistani Shiites claimed that they were being discriminated against under the Sunni-biased Islamization program being imposed throughout Pakistan by the military.

dictatorship government of President Zia-ul-Haq. Following the 1979 Islamic revolution, Iran and Saudi Arabia (considered the 'leading state authority' of Shi'a and Sunnis), respectively, began to use Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war, and Pakistan support for the Deobandi Taliban organization in Afghanistan by the 1990s became a problem for Shia Iran, which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. Nevertheless, both countries continue to cooperate economically where possible and are forming alliances in a number of areas of mutual interest, such as fighting the drug trade along their border and combating the insurgency in the Balochistan region. Iran has also expressed an interest in joining the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Pakistan is one of the only countries where Iran is viewed positively as per the polls conducted by Pew Research Center. Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbor positively. Supreme Leader of Iran Ayatollah Khamenei has also called for the sympathy and assistance of many nations including Pakistan.

Problems in Relations:

- During Afghan Soviet war:
- Pakistan was a newly US ally and it supported Taliban.
- Iran supported Northern alliances under the command of Ahmad Shah Masood. Iran voted against Pakistan resolution in UN. Sadiq
- Ganji, an Iranian diplomat was assassinated in Lahore along with eight others in 1990.
- Shia Muslims died in Pakistan in 1990s. Iran deeply concerned
- Rehabilitation of Relations:
- Iran expressed its support when PM Nawaz Sharif raised his concern about India's nuclear test. Iran hailed Pakistan's nuclear test of May 1998.
- Iran's Foreign Minister, Kamal Kharrazi was the first to congratulate Pakistan on its nuclear achievement.

- Pakistan seeks good relation with Iran because it cannot afford enemies on both sides. In order to guarantee the national security, Pakistani officials worked for the rehabilitation of pak-iran relations

ECONOMIC ties with IRAN

Pakistan and Iran have good economic relations since last few decades.

- Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline-talks begins in 1994,
- In 2008, Iran agreed to finance an energy project in Pakistan worth 60 million \$ with 1000 MW Electricity.
- International Freight Rail line worth \$20 billion from Islamabad to Istanbul via Tehran agreement signed in 2009.
- India has IPI deal but Iran and Pakistan signed their first gas pipeline deal in february 2010.

PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE PIPELINE

PIPELINE SPECIFICATIONS & BENEFITS:

- The pipeline would be 2,670 km long.
- The pipeline has a diameter of 48 inches.
- The pipeline will contain \$3.2 billion of gas.
- It will meet the demand of fuel in indo-pak region.
- Less expenditure on the transportation .
- Economic ties between the countries will be strengthen.
- It might be a strong economic block in the south Asia.

Defence Cooperation

Defence Cooperation is one of the most important component in Iran-Pakistan relations. Pakistan-Iran Defence Agreement was signed in July 1989. Iran involved in joint production of Al-Khalid tanks. There was also the Baghdad pact known as CENTO signed between Pakistan, Iran and others.

Nuclear Relations

Pak-Iran nuclear relations began during President Zia ul Haq era and continued throughout 1990s.

General Aslam Baig stated in Feb 1990 “ Iran is willing to give, whatever it takes \$6 billion, \$10 billion. We can sell it to Iran at any price”

- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan accepted in a confession that he gave nuclear designs and technology maps to Iran.
- IAEA investigation team found a P2 centrifuge design which was received by Pakistan. Iranian officials admitted it in 1998.
- Pak-Iran relations nowadays status:
- The trade between Pakistan and Iran has been increased upto \$1 billion in 2014 which was 500 million dollar in 2005.
- Pakistan and Iran are working together for mutual benefits and economic cooperation.
- Pakistan and Iran are working together to secure the Taftan border and to vanish smuggling and drugs trafficking along the border.

Relation 2020

The crisis between Iran and US ,whenUS missile attack on Iran general death in that attack,the conflict between them were changing into WAR . Pakistan proclaimed for Peace between them.

Today the Pandemic condition of Pakistan is 90 percent of corona virus were come from Iran into Pakistan.The flights were allow from iran to Pakistan during the coivd 19 pandemic.

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