

Name # Syed Daniyal Shah

ID # 15863

Assignment # Pak-Study

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Ans 1

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Constitution:

A constitution is a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.

Constitution of 1973:

The constitution of 1973 established parliamentary system in country. The President is the titular head of the country and the executive powers are vested with the Prime minister and cabinet. The Prime minister is the focus of the executive authority and considered to be the fountain head of executive realm in the parliamentary system of Government.

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th August 1973. It consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution besides 20 amendments which have made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto's era as it was an unanimous act of parliament with complete consensus of all political parties.

The constitution of 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability to the country. But the subsequent years after imposition of martial law were highly tumultuous costing Pakistan its western wing. The leftover country was first governed by a unique proposition of civilian Chief ^{Martial} administrator till the interim constitution was adopted ^{headed} national assembly. The assembly constituted a committee by Hafiz-ud-Din Pirzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan.

It enjoyed and still enjoys great respect and its acknowledged as the best constitution ever produced in

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Pakistan. Below are the salient features of ^{constitution} constitution of 1973:

1) A written and lengthy document:

Pakistan's third constitution is like its previous counterparts written in nature and character. It's one of the lengthiest constitutions of the world, ~~not~~ consisting of a Preamble and 280 Articles, classified into 12 chapters and 6 schedules.

2) Islamic Ideology:

This constitution is strictly based on Islamic Ideology. Article I of the constitution declares Pakistan to be an Islamic Polity. The Muslims were advised to implement the teachings of Quran and Sunnah in the daily life.

3) Federal System:

According to Article - 1 of the constitution, Pakistan shall be federal Republic to be known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

4) Parliamentary form:

The 1973 constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government.

5) Bicameralism:

Unlike the previous practices the present political system is characterized by bicameralism called Majlis - e - Shura (Article 50) consisting of two houses - the National Assembly and the Senate.

6) Fundamental Rights:

The Constitution of 1973 incorporates all the fundamental rights that were ensured under the defunct constitution.

7) Independence of Judiciary:

Under this constitution, the independence of Judiciary has been safeguarded.

8) Rule of Law:

All citizens are ensured equal protection of law.

9) Position of President:

The President is the chief executive of the State.

10) A rigid constitution:

It is a rigid constitution but not as rigid as the US constitution.

CONCLUSION:

To conclude, it can be said that in the light of previous experience, the constitution of 1973 is more Islamic than the previous ones. Emphasis was made to establish a real Islamic system in all aspects of social life.

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Culture:

Culture is a word for the way of life of groups of people, the behaviour, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them. It is the feature and knowledge of a particular group of people, bounding language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.

It is the circle of religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is ~~is~~ right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we meet visitors, how we behave with someone, and million other things.

Culture is the expression of our nature in our way of life and ~~things~~ ^{thinking} in our everyday dealings in art, literature, religion reaction and enjoyments as member of society.

Types of Culture:

There are two main types of culture:

1, Material Culture.

Material Culture mentions to those physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, schools, churches, mosques, offices, temples, factories, and plants, clothes, utensils, roads, ornaments, TV, radio, machines, tools, goods and products, stores and many more. All of these man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man's well-being and comfort are material culture.

Now, material culture does not mean that it is an object that is bought and sold; it can also be something we all make. For eg, cooking art is a common thing we all do, and therefore is a part of our material culture.

2) Non-material Culture.

The other type of culture is non-material culture which can't be touched, felt, tasted or held. Non-material culture belongs to the non-physical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions, organizations and ~~life~~ institutions. Non-material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

3, 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 a Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real Muslim and when doesn't follow, is not a real one.

4) 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.

Ans 3

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Economic Instability:

It involves a shock to the usual workings of the economy. Instability tends to reduce confidence and leads to lower investments, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment.

Sources of Economic Instability in Pakistan:

Following are the sources of Economic Instability in Pakistan:

1/ Energy Crisis:

The constant leading power cut-off challenge

has ~~not~~ troubled the economy. Since the year 2000, this curse has wreaked havoc on the overall economy.

2) Terrorism:

It is a huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pakistan. Since 2002, we are a war-torn country. This has long been a reason for Pakistan's negative International image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

3) Wealth Concentration:

In Pakistan, wealth is concentrated among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent upon them.

4) Corruption:

Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a highly political debate as even the prime ministers of the country as being accused of it.

5) Youth Unemployment:

Half of our youth is unemployed, having about 63 percent of youth population. On the average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million jobs annually for young people alone.

6) Lack in quality education:

Education is the key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries.

7) Poor health facilities:

The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and other main facilities.

8) Tax evasion:

Regressive tax system collective system collects about 90 percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes.

9) Lack of good governance:

We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

CONCLUSION:

To make the economy stable or to bring economic stability, the government needs to take some effective measures.

As a result of overall economy dilemma, the common men and women in the country are facing economic deficiency and deprivation.

Importance of physical features of Pakistan.

Pakistan is one of those countries which has four seasons. Hilly areas of Pakistan are actually one of the most beautiful areas in the entire world.

Pakistan has glaciers which are one of the major source of pure water. The main reason that Pakistan's tourism is increasing with time is due to its beauty in terms of scenarios etc.

Pakistan has an amazing structure of river.

Deserts of Pakistan are also most stunning and amazing areas.

Each year different type of car racing occurs there.

Pakistan has an amazing forest system. Different wild animals live here. People from all around the world visit these forests.

Pakistan in Asia has much geographical importance because of its strategic location. Firstly Pakistan has all natural bodies like sea, desert, mountains etc., all four seasons. Pakistan shares its

borders with important countries from all sides.

Pakistan provides sea transportation to some countries.

Pakistan is a muslim country and it is located in the chain of muslim countries. It is also known as the "Center of Muslim World". Pakistan due to its geographical location has decisive role to play in Asia. The USA and other western nations, attach great deal of importance to Pakistan due to its geographical importance.

Pakistan and Iran Relations:

Iran, a Muslim country, has a common border with Pakistan. Iran is the most dependable ally of Pakistan which has stood by our side in any time of need. Pakistan and Iran are linked together in the bonds of Islamic fraternity with similarity of culture and civilization. Iran and Pakistan have traditionally maintained close and cordial relations and share views on major international and regional issues.

Iran was the first country which extended its recognition to Pakistan after Independence. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, paid an official visit to Iran which was reciprocated by the King of Iran Shah Roza Shah Pehilavi. Shah of Iran was the first foreign dignitary to pay an official visit to Pakistan. An agreement between Pakistan and Iran was concluded in 1950 by which Iran promised to give oil to Pakistan for its requirements.

Pakistan and Iran sought the membership of Baghdad Pact in 1955 which came to be known as CENTO after Iraq left it. Both Pakistan and Iran remained the member of CENTO till 1979. Pakistan also left CENTO in 1979 to become a member of Non-Aligned Movement.

Shah of Iran was a great and most dependable friend of Pakistan. He played an important role in

resolving the differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan on several occasions. The King of Iran played an important role in the restoration of the diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1963. Though the Shah of Iran claimed in 1973 that he did not like Pakistan's military action in East Pakistan, but he did not embarrass Pakistan with a public statement to that effect in 1971 and extended diplomatic support to Pakistan when war broke out between Pakistan and India in December, 1971.

Pak-Iran relations are marked by frequent contacts at the highest level, which provide focus and direction to the bilateral relationship. Cooperation between Pakistan and Iran in various areas like Trade and commerce, science and Technology, defence, Arts and Culture, Tourism, Communication, Oil and gas, etc, has been improving steadily. Pakistan - Iran Joint Economic Commission (JEC) has held Eleven Sessions so far.

IRAN PAKISTAN GAS PIPELINE ACCORD:

Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project has entered the implementation phase following finalization of US \$7.5 billion gas project on June 13, 2010. Dubbed as the "peace Pipeline". It had to start supplying natural gas but it is still under-construction.

The landmark agreement was signed by Iran's Deputy Oil Minister Javad Ouyi and Pakistani Delegation in Tehran.

STRAINS IN PAK - IRAN TIES:

Ties between Tehran and Islamabad were strained due to some developments including the failure of the Pakistani authorities to help recover five abducted Iranian border guards and the governments' reluctance to permit the Iran - Pakistan gas line project.

According to diplomatic circles in Islamabad, Tehran strongly believes that in a tit-for-tat deal, its rivals might have persuaded Islamabad to cancel the Iran-Pakistan pipeline project. Iran has warned that Islamabad is contractually obliged to complete the project, which would allow Tehran to export gas to Islamabad. Until recently, Pakistan used to say that financing was the key issue to complete the crucial gas pipeline project with Iran.

CONCLUSION:

At the end, it can be said that the economic and political interests of both the countries are linked and their geographical proximity and common religion provide a solid base for protecting and strengthening these interests. They both need each other to realize that objective.