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BBA

Question no 1;

What is a constitution. Also explain 1973 constitution.

Answer;

Constitution;

A body of fundamental principles according to which is acknowledged to be governed.

The supreme law of the land is known as a Constitution.

Constitution is the basic principle and laws of a nation , a state that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people of it.

Salient features of !973 Constitution;

Introduction;

The 1973 constitution established parliamentary system in the country .It was the third amendment done in the constitution and this constitution is running till now in the country.

Following are the features of it;

1) Codified and Lengthy;

Unlike the constitution of U.K , the constitution of Pakistan is a written constitution. It is a written document of 280 articles , 12 parts and 7 schedules and a preamble. In its preamble, the ideology of Pakistan , future Islamic determination and sovereignty of Allah has been explained . As well as it is a lengthy constitution.

2) Partially rigid; The constitution of Pakistan is neither too rigid like the American constitution nor too flexible like the British constitution. It is not flexible because it cannot be amended through simple majority . A bill for amendment must be passed by the two-third of the total membership of the Assembly and then Senate should pass the bill by a majority of total membership.

3) Federal ; The constitution of 1973 is federal. The country has been divided into provinces , with their almost autonomous government . The legislative powers have been divided between the central government and the provincial government.

4) Parliamentary form of government; The constitution of 1973 is a parliamentary form of government . Article 50 of the constitution declares that there shall be parliament ( majlis e shoora) consisting of the President and Two houses , known as National Assembly and Senate.

5) Rule of law;

The constitution provides for the system of rule of law. Article 4 of the constitution states that an individual cannot be prohibited from an activity which is not prohibited by law . Everyone is equal in the rule of law.

6) Independence of judiciary; Independence of judiciary has been guaranteed by the constitution of 1973. A rigid procedure for the appointment and removal of judges has been adopted.

7) Fundamental rights; The constitution guarantees fundamental rights . It guarantees the security, freedom, trade, religious freedom, and many more rights. All the citizens irrespective of their caste , color, and any distinction have been guaranteed these rights.

8) Economic Equality; In this constitution, everyone is given economic equality. Everyone is free to do his own business and earn wealth by his own means.

9) Multi-party system; In this constitution, a multi-party system is provided . Each party is free to elect for itself , no specific number of parties are given.

10) Directive principles of policy;

This constitution sets out principles of policy and it shall be the responsibility of each authority of state to perform its functions on behalf of the state , to act in accordance with these principles.

11) Bicameralism; According to the constitution of 1973,it provides for a federal system therefore, the central legislature is bicameral. There are two houses i-e the upper house is senate and the lower house is the National Assembly.

12) Official language; According to the constitution of 1973, official language of the state will be Urdu.

13) Name of the state; According to the constitution of 1973, the name of the state will be, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN.

14) Protection of minorities; Under the constitution of 1973, minorities will be given their due rights . Protection will be provided to them and they are free in every matter of their life.

15) Friendly relations with neighbors; One of the important feature of this constitution was to maintain the friendly relations with neighbors.

16) Definition of Muslim; In the first two constitutions, definition of Muslim was not given but due to the problem of Qaidyanias then the definition of Muslim was added in the constitution. The definition is, The person who believes in the unity of Allah and Prophet ( SAW) as the last Prophet of Allah, is a muslim.

Q2

A2 Culture

**Culture** is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. ... The word "**culture**" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture.

Types of cultures

* There are two types of culture
* Material culture
* Non-Material culture

Material culture

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic enquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and observation of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is exceptionally wide, including not just human-made artefacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film ‘Encountering a body’).

buildings, monuments, written records, religious images, clothing, and any other ponderable objects produced or used by humans. If all the human beings in the world ceased to exist, nonmaterial aspects of culture would cease to exist along with them. However, examples of material culture would still be present until they disintegrated. The debate within [social anthropology](https://www.britannica.com/science/anthropology/Social-anthropology#ref236840) as to whether material culture is dominant in molding nonmaterial aspects is a continuing one. That the impact of material culture has varied from society to society seems clear.

NON material culture:

Refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions. For instance, the non‐material cultural concept of religion consists of a set of ideas and beliefs about God, worship, morals, and ethics. These beliefs, then, determine how the culture responds to its religious topics, issues, and events.

When considering non‐material culture, sociologists refer to several processes that a culture uses to shape its members' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Four of the most important of these are symbols, language, values, and norms.

Q3

A3**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)

**Sources of economical instability in Pakistan**

**Energy crisis**: The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this curse has wreaked havoc on the overall economy. As admitted by Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly session a few days ago that the power shortfall has exceeded up to 5,000MW. Until energy lingering crisis is not resolved the determined economic development is a far-off dream.

**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. According to Global Terrorism Index (2016), out of 163 countries, Pakistan stands 4th worst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan’s negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

**Wealth** **Concentration**: In Pakistan wealth is concentered among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to wealth concentration, around 35 percent people spend their lives under poverty line. According to Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016) 39 percent population of Pakistan lives in poverty, which means that 4 out of 10 people in Pakistan live in poverty.

**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 are accused of it. The corruption has proven to be a menace for institutions. According to corruption perception index (CPI 2016) out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

**Youth** **unemployment**: We are blessed in having about 63 percent of youth population. Half of them are unemployed. According to Asian Development Bank (ADB) 50.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above is employed. Of it, the female ratio is very less. The rest are struggling for survival. On an average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million job annually for young people alone.

**Lack in quality education:** Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children in are out of school. More importantly, on grass root level, thousands of schools are lacking very basic facilities such of sanitation, water, electricity, boundary walls etc.

**Poor health facilities**: The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and etc. Due to absence of basic health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births. For every 1,000 babies born, 66 die before their first birthday. In addition, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in Thar.

**Tax evasion**: Regressive tax system collects about 90 percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more. Each year billion rupees are evaded through tax havens established in foreign counties. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan’s economic progress.

**Lack of good governance**: We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

Government should improve relations with neighboring countries like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICTs system. Because in forthcoming years, all the economies will be measured through technologies. India earns lots of money through its IT industry.

The employment zones for youth should be opened so as two-third of youth could contribute for the economy of Pakistan. They could use their potentials and skills for better Pakistan.

The alarming education system should be improved. The quality education from primary to university should be ensured. Proper school monitoring mechanism should be designed. New and upgraded curriculum need to be introduced. Instead of investing lot of budget on defense side, more budgets should be allocated for education.

Quality vocational training zones should be established in each district for youth as they could learn technical skills in different cadres and trades. Government should ensure those vocational zones that how they are operating and functioning. One of the primary ways of enhancing economy is to support entrepreneurship and to create new avenues for growth by guiding the youth.

Before everything else, the government ought to overcome the lingering energy crisis.

Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cost of doing business. Pakistan should adopt strategic approach to increase its export in neighboring markets and underline the need of holding single country.

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

Q4

A4 Importance of location of Pakistan

The location of Pakistan is very important in the following ways

Politically

Regional security

International trade

Islamic world

Big powers

Geographically

A centre of muslim world;

Pakistan is in the center of muslim world. At the west Pakistan touches with the following countries including Afghanistan, iran, The countries of middle east includes Saudi arabia, Dubai arab emirates, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, the countries of Africa, sudan, Libya, Algeria ETC

Importance of trade route

Pakistan lies is the center of the most famous route of trade which touches from the Arabian sea and can provide trade to all over Asia. Pakistan links the east with the west. Pakistan through arabian sea links with the muslim countries of Persian gulf. All of them are rich in oil,, karachi bin qasim port and gawadar port are important sea ports of Pakistan.

**The northern highlands**

The northern highlands include parts of the Hindu Kush, the [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram) Range, and the [Himalayas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas). This area includes such famous peaks as [K2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K2) (Mount Godwin Austen, at 8,611 meters the second highest peak in the world). More than one-half of the summits are over 4,500 meters, and more than fifty peaks reach above 6,500 meters. Travel through the area is difficult and dangerous, although the government is attempting to develop certain areas into tourist and trekking sites. Because of their rugged topography and the rigors of the climate, the northern highlands and the [Himalayas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas) to the east have been formidable barriers to movement into Pakistan throughout history.

South of the northern highlands and west of the [Indus River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_River) plain are the Safed Koh Range along the Afghanistan border and the Sulaiman Range and Kirthar Range, which define the western extent of the province of Sindh and reach almost to the southern coast. The lower reaches are far more arid than those in the north, and they branch into ranges that run generally to the southwest across the province Balochistan. North-south valleys in Balochistan and Sindh have restricted the migration of peoples along the Makran Coast on the Arabian Sea east toward the plains.

Several large passes cut the ranges along the border with [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan). Among them are the [Khojak Pass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khojak_Pass), about eighty kilometres northwest of Quetta in Balochistan; the Khyber Pass, forty kilometres west of [Peshawar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peshawar) and leading to [Kabul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabul); and the [Broghol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broghol) Pass in the far north, providing access to the [Wakhan Corridor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wakhan_Corridor).

Less than one-fifth of Pakistan's land area has the potential for intensive [agricultural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture) use. Nearly all of the arable land is actively cultivated, but outputs are low by world standards. Cultivation is sparse in the northern mountains, the southern deserts, and the western [plateaus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plateau), but the [Indus River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_River) basin in Punjab and northern Sindh has [fertile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertility) soil that enables Pakistan to feed its population under usual climatic conditions.

The Indus plain

Main article: [Indo-Gangetic plain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Gangetic_plain)

The name Indus comes from the Sanskrit word hindu, meaning ocean, from which also come the words Sindh, Hindu, and India. The Indus, one of the great rivers of the world, rises in southwestern [Tibet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet) only about 160 kilometres west of the source of the [Sutlej River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sutlej_River), which first flows through [Punjab, India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab%2C_India) and joins the [Indus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus) in [Pakistani Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistani_Punjab), and the [Brahmaputra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmaputra), which runs eastward before turning southwest and flowing through [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and, [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh). The catchment area of the Indus is estimated at almost 1 million square kilometres, and all of Pakistan's major rivers—the Kabul, Jhelum, and Chenab—flow into it. The Indus River basin is a large, fertile alluvial plain formed by silt from the Indus. This area has been inhabited by agricultural civilizations for at least 5,000 years.

Baluchistan

Main article: [Balochistan, Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balochistan%2C_Pakistan)

Balochistan is located at the eastern edge of the Iranian plateau and in the border region between Southwest, Central, and South Asia. It is geographically the largest of the four provinces at 347,190 km² or (134,051 square miles) of Pakistani territory; and composes 48% of the total land area of Pakistan. The population density is very low due to the mountainous terrain and scarcity of water. The southern region is known as [Makran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Makran). The central region is known as [Kalat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalat_%28princely_state%29).

The [Sulaiman Mountains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulaiman_Mountains) dominate the northeast corner and the Bolan Pass is a natural route into Afghanistan towards Kandahar. Much of the province south of the [Quetta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quetta) region is sparse desert terrain with pockets of inhabitable towns mostly near rivers and streams. The largest desert is the [Kharan Desert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kharan_Desert) which occupies the most of [Kharan District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kharan_District).

This area is subject to frequent [seismic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seismology) disturbances because the [tectonic plate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plate_tectonics) under the Indian plate hits the plate under Eurasia as it continues to move northward and to push the Himalayas ever higher. The region surrounding Quetta is highly prone to [earthquakes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake). A severe quake in 1931 was followed by one of more destructive force in 1935. The small city of [Quetta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quetta) was almost completely destroyed, and the adjacent military cantonment was heavily damaged. At least 20,000 people were killed. Tremors continue in the vicinity of [Quetta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quetta); the most recent major [earthquake](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=October_2005_kashmir_earthquake&action=edit&redlink=1) in which nearly 10,000 people died and [earthquake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Balochistan_earthquake) occurred in October 2008 in which 30,000 people were killed. In January 1991 a severe earthquake destroyed entire villages in the [Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa), but far fewer people were killed in the quake than died in 1935. A major earthquake centred in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa's Kohistan District in 1965 also caused heavy damage.

**Agriculture & mining**

About 26% of Pakistan's total land area is under cultivation and is watered by one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. The most important crops are [tobacco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobacco), [cotton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton), [wheat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheat), [rice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice), [sugarcane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugarcane), [maize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maize), [sorghum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorghum), [millets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millets), [pulses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulse), [oil seeds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vegetable_oil), [barley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barley), [fruits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit) and [vegetables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vegetable), which together account for more than 75% of the value of total crop output

The Salt Range in the [Potwar Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potwar_Plateau) has large deposits of [rock salt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock_salt). Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of [gypsum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gypsum), [limestone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limestone), [chromites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chromite), [iron ore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_ore), [rock salt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halite), [silver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver), [gold](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold), precious stones, [gems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gemstone), [marbles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marble), [tiles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tile), [copper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copper), [sulfur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulfur), [fire clay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_clay) and silica sand.

Question no 5;

Write down the relations between Iran and Pakistan.

Answer;

# Introduction;

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. It was the first country which extended its recognition to Pakistan after independence.

Pakistan and Iran sought the membership of Baghdad Pact in 1955 which came to be known as CENTO after Iraq left it.

# Iran helped in Pakistan’s Economic Development;

Iran had contributed liberally to Pakistan’s economic development. A joint ministerial commission was setup in 1973 to promote trade and to identify other areas of mutual cooperation. Iran offered loans , investment in joint ventures and humanitarian assistance. Most of the projects involving Iranian assistance was situated in Baluchistan.

Pakistan obtained some military equipment through Iran in the early seventies and Iran supported Pakistan’s point of view to the US for lifting the arms embargo imposed in 1971.

# Relation in 1977 to 1979;

Pakistan-Iran relations were slightly jolted during 1977-1979 because of domestic political conditions in the two countries. Bhutto was overthrown in a coup led by General Zia in 1977 and the new Pakistan government. On the other hand there were more significant developments that took place in Iran. A massive Islamic revolution dethroned the shah of Iran who had to flee the country in order to avert the wrath of the Islamic fundamentalists.

# Pakistan made a Gift of Medical Relief Goods;

It was done in February,1979 as a gesture of good-will. Agha Shahi made two trips to Iran in March and July for mutual consultations.

# Pakistan and Iran shared views on Soviet Military Intervention In Afghanistan;

The views were shared in 1979. Both Pakistan and Iran demanded immediate and total withdrawn of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Both the countries accommodated millions of refugees from

Afghanistan who had to leave their homes to avoid Russian onslaught.

#  Memorandum of understanding;

A memorandum of understanding was signed in May, 1968 , envisaged a five-fold expansion in trade and added new items to the bilateral trade list . A suggestion was also put forward for trade activity in the Iranian and Pakistani Baluchistan.