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PROGRAMM: BS software
SECTION: (B)
SUBJECT: PAKSTUDY
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Question 1:

Constitution:

Constitution is a set of law principal may be written or unwritten on which a country s acknowledged to be governed .

The system of fundamental law and principals that re subscribes the nature and limits of a government or another institution.

Kinds of constitution:

There are two kinds of constitutions.

- **Federal constitution:**
under a federal constitution there is a scheme of distribution of power between the central and local unit which are to a certain extend indpendet with in their own territorial limits. While federating units are goverened by their own laws no one is sub ordinate nor are acts as an agent of the other for example the constitution of USA , BRAZIL etc.
- **Unitary Constitution:**
In the unitary constitution the legislature of the whole country is the supreme law making body which may permit other legislatures to exist sub ordinates to it. Sweden , New zealand, France have unitary constitution.

Constitution of 1973:

Government: Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

Approved by: Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August **1973**.

Constitution of 1973 is base on the following points:

- 1) Parliamentary system

- 2) President
- 3) Parliament with two houses
- 4) Federal system
- 5) Provincial structure
- 6) Principles of policy
- 7) Fundamental rights
- 8) Islamic provisions
- 9) National language
- 10) Judiciary
- 11) Rigid

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION:

- A bill to amend the constitution shall be passed in the National Assembly and when the Bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly it shall be transferred to the Senate.
- If a Bill is passed by the Senate with amendments it shall be reconsidered by the National Assembly; and if the Bill as amended by the Senate is passed by the Assembly by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly, it shall be presented to the President for assent.
- If the Bill is passed by the Senate by a majority of the total membership of the Senate it shall be presented 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 deemed to have been rejected by the Senate.

CONCLUSION:

- The constitutional history of Pakistan is a reflection of all the peculiarities and contradictions of its social, economic and political development since independence for more than a quarter of the century. The struggle over particular formulations in various drafts of the Constitution which went on in the legislative bodies was often an expression of the clash between the vital interests of the main social groups in Pakistan.
- It is not surprising therefore that the struggle over many constitutional issues (the state language, form of elections, division of powers between the Federation and the Provinces, etc.), leading to bloody clashes in which

thousands of people were victims and often precipitating acute political crises.

Question 2:

Answer:

Culture of Pakistan:

Exact Meaning Of Culture:

The word culture is determined from a Latin word Social which suggests to develop and enhance

Definition of Culture:

- Lenin says that Culture could be a social legacy which exchanged from one to another through person and collective experiences.
- Another definition is given by Muller Layer who says that culture is an total implies of accomplishment and of progress.
- Keeping in see the over definitions of culture we come to a conclusion that culture gives us a portray and a way of living. This way of living is taken after by a entirety society and this way is exchanged from era to generation.
- Culture isn't an person but a collective assignment that's taken after by a entire society. Collective human behavior and their collective life encounters are known as culture.
- Therefore individuals living completely different districts have particular sort of behaviors, cultural and ethical values.

Importance of Culture:

- Importance of culture can not be denied. 1.Basis of human development and prosperity lies in culture. Culture is that basic thing which distinguishes a human being from as animal.
- Every nation has its cultural past which reflects the identity of that nation. The cultural heritage moves from generation to generation which is protected and preserved in order to keep the nation identity alive.

- Culture helps an individual to mold his life according to changing circumstances and person capable to participate in the development of society

Types of Culture:

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

Material culture:

Material culture incorporates those things which are utilized to fulfill wants of human creatures e.g, houses, roads, cars, pen, table, etc. It is due to endeavors of human creatures that they are able of controlling their lives comfortably and secured. Material culture is exceptionally vital to get the identity of individual who receives a culture of a certain society

Non-Material Culture:

In non material culture we bargain with non fabric culture objects. In this culture we donate significance to sound instead of body. For example

- religion, art, thinking, constitutions, values, behavior, knowledge and festivals etc. These things are not unmistakable and we cannot touch them.
- Pakistan has got its own culture values. This culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub continent before the formation of Pakistan.
- According to Toynbee, simplicity in living science and fine arts are important for the development and prosperity of civilization.
- Language is the basic thing in culture, In Pakistan Pathan, Punjabi, Balochi, Sindhi, Barahwi, Saraki, Potohwi, Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.

Pakistan culture heritage-important regions:

- The esteem of archaic exploration is of distant coming to significance within the history of country. It reflects the all encompassing sees of the old culture and civilization.
- The fundamental archeological locales in Pakistan are Taxila, the fundamental location of Gandehara and Mohenjo-Daro and Harapa, the two capital cities of Indus civilization of the Indus valley civilization

Question 3:

Economic stability:

Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macro economy. An economy with fairly constant output growth and low and stable inflation would be considered economically stable.

Economic crisis can occur when high interest rates, tight lending and a decrease in consumer spending results in companies letting go of employees to survive the economic downturn.

sources of economic instability in Pakistan:

There are four fundamental prerequisites, which are Characteristic assets arrive, minerals, powers, climate their amount and quality. Human assets the supply of work and the quality of work. Physical capital and mechanical components machines, industrial facilities, streets their amount and quality.

According to many sources, the Pakistani government has made substantial economic reforms since 2000 and medium-term prospects for job creation and poverty reduction are the best in nearly a decade. In 2005, the World Bank reported that "Pakistan was the top reformer in the region and the number 10 reformer globally – making it easier to start a business, reducing the cost to register property, increasing penalties for violating corporate governance rules, and replacing a requirement to license every shipment with two-year duration licences for traders.

4 causes of slow economic development in Pakistan:

- 1) **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.

- 2) **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.
- 3) **Wealth Concentration:** In Pakistan wealth is concentrated 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.
- 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 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.

QUESTION 4:

Importance of physical features of Pakistan

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. Now we are going to define the main physical features of Pakistan.

1. Northern Mountainous Region
2. Western Mountains
3. Salt Range and Potohar Plateau
4. Baluchistan Plateau
5. Thal and Thar Desert
6. Upper Plain and Lower Plain of the Indus
7. Coastal Area of Sindh and Baluchistan

Northern Mountainous 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 Qaraqoram lies in this difficult mountains area which links China with Pakistan

Western Mountains

This area is situated in the western area of Pakistan. These mountains and hills are not green, these are mostly dry hills, only bushes are grow there. People graze sheep and goats there. Because of dry mountains people not visit these mountains and weather is too hot in these mountains and very difficult to live life in these mountains.

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 saltmines. Pakistan export salt in all Asians countries. we export salt to India with the price of 22 per packet.

Baluchistan Plateau

Another plateau is situated in Balochistan. It is also like Potohar Plateau but it is dry, Nothing grows there except bushes. Almost all deserts of Pakistan are in Balochistan one of famous desert is Thar and Kharan. Pakistan second nuclear tests were performed in this desert. And world 18th largest desert.

Thal and Thar Desert:

The Thal desert is located in the central Punjab region of Pakistan. That desert is 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:

The Indus River plain ... The upper plain Indus is drained by the Indus together with its tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej rivers, forming a developed system of interfluvies, known locally as dabs, in Punjab province (Persian panj āb, "five waters," in reference to the five rivers)

The lower plain Indus the course of which goes through Sind province, is flat, with a gradient as slight as 1 foot per 3 miles (1 meter per 10 km). The micro relief is quite similar to that of the upper Indus plain.

QUESTION 5:

Pakistan Exports To Iran:

Rice, Meat, Paper and Paper Board, Chemicals, Textiles, Fruit & Vegetables

Pakistan Imports From Iran:

Iron Ore, Hide & Skins, and Chemical Products

Adding Economic dimension:

Being immediate neighbors, Muslim states and once good partners tried to fill-up the gap through non-economic means. However, in the age of development, both the states have to analyse the level of their relations through the lens of economic means as well. As, both the states have huge potential. Both Pakistan and Iran look towards the untapped the economic opportunities in order to have a strong regional bond. In addition, history also witnessed that both the states have extended their support to each other in worst times as well.

With the help of China and smooth development of CPEC, United States' influence in the region could be countered. Convergence of interest in this very case is of utmost importance. The impetus behind the closer relations between the two should be prospered in developed state system.

Pakistan as a growing state needs to meet the energy deficiency, and for that Iran could be a good option, being a neighbor rich in natural resources especially oil and gas is vital for an energy deficient state. On the other hand, Pakistan, a country of 209 million people with a per capita income of \$1,480, is a developing economy with a GDP of \$312.57 billion and an estimated real growth rate of 3.3% (2019). Pakistan has to strengthen its trade relations with Iran and vice versa for a prosper future. To that end, both states have to utilize economic means as well, an element of soft power, to further deepen the economic dependency for development and growth.

Coastal Area of Sindh and Baluchistan:

Pakistan has Arabian sea in its south. A long sea shore in Sindh and Baluchistan. Karachi our biggest city and port lies on the cost of the Arabian sea. A large number of fish are caught at the coast of Sindh and Baluchistan. All the export and import ships are lies in Karachi port.

Relation between Pakistan and Iran:

Pakistan and Iran share strong historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic bonds. The relationship witnessed ups and downs, but despite all that the two countries tried to maintain a smooth path. Soon after Pakistan's independence, Iran was the first country to recognize its independence from the British raj. The diplomatic ties started with the visit of the then PM Liaqat Ali Khan in 1948. The relationship took a good flight with the visit of the Shah of Iran in 1950. Both the countries enjoyed cordial relations until 1996 but then due to divergence of interest in Afghanistan both moved apart. Pakistan was pro-Taliban whereas Iran supported the anti-Taliban alliance (i.e. Northern Alliance). Pakistan's post 9/11 policy had further increased the void. Islamabad's pro-Saudi and West policy added salt to the recipe. Being partner of United States of America in WoT, and under a great American and Saudi Arabia's influence, Pakistan and Iranian relations suffered a lot.
