

Name: M. HAROON

ID: 16216

Assignment: Pak-study

Module: 2nd Btech (E)

Q1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Ans: Definition:

A written document that creates a government and describes how that government is to work and run. It lists the power of the government has and its responsibilities.

• The 1973 constitution of Pakistan

* The Tragedy of the revolt and separation of East Pakistan now called Bangladesh, sent a wave of despair throughout the remaining Pakistan.

* The constitution is given to Pakistan by Z.A Bhutto. This also represents the will of the majority of Pakistan nation.

* The 1973 constitution of Pakistan was adopted on April 12, 1973.

Features of 1973 constitution:

The constitution of 1973 is strikingly different from the earlier constitution of 1956 and 1962. It has the following salient features.

1. Written constitution

Like the previous constitutions of 1956 and 1962 the constitution of 1973 is a written document. It is very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles.

2. Introductory and the objectives resolution

It commences with an introductory which states the Islam shall be state religion. The principles and provisions set out in the objectives resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution.

3. Islamic system

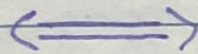
The inclusion of Islamic provisions has given the 1973 constitution an unprecedented Islamic character. It ensures an Islamic system in the country.

4 Rigid constitution

It is a rigid constitution. No government can change it at will. It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two third majority of both the Houses is required for this purpose.

5 Federal system

The constitution of 1973 has introduced a federal system in the country. The federation of Pakistan consists of a central government and four provincial governments. The federal government is headed by a president elected by members of Majlis-e-shoora (parliament)



Q2 What is culture and define the types of culture?

Ans Introduction:

Culture is very important for the human society. No human society can exist and develop without its culture.

The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only.

Definition:

Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, moral, law, custom and any other capabilities and habit, acquired by man as a member of society.

So in simple word, culture is the design pattern way and procedures of different activities which the members of society follow and transmitted from one generation to another.

Types of culture1 Material culture:

From material culture we understand material and physical object for instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio, book etc.

These are the products of human efforts to control the environment and make his life comfortable and safe.

2 Non-material culture:

In non-material culture we include non material object. for example religion, art

idea, customs value system. attitude knowledge etc.

It does not have physical shape

3 Real culture:

Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life for example: If a person says he is muslim he will be followed all the principals of islam is the real.

4 Ideal culture:

The culture, which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture.

* It is the goal of the society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of the practice.



Q3 What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

Ans Definition:

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.

Sources of Economics Instability in Pakistan:

1 Energy crisis:

Energy crisis is one of the biggest source of the economic instabilite.

When the energy crisis occur the economy of the country goes down. All the small and large industry have stop which greatly effect the economy the country and go to instabilites.

2 Terrorism:

It is the huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pakistan since 2002 we are a war-torn country.

3 Corruption:

Since 1947 the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots.

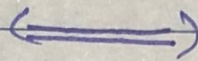
4 Youth unemployment:

We are blessed

in having about 63 percent of youth.

5 lack in quality education:

lack in quality of education is another factor for the economic instability of a country.



Q4 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.

- North Eastern mountains
- North western mountains
- Indus plain
- Plateaus
- Deserts

• North Eastern mountains:

The highest mountains of the world known as "The Himalays" comprising of a series of ranges is situated in the north

east of our country.

- The siwaliks range
- The peer pinjal range
- central or great hamaliya
- Karakoram range

• North western mountains:

The north western ranges of our country are also known as western branches of the Himalayas mountains. These mountains consists of series parallel ranges and are lower in altitude than the northeastern mountains.

- The Hindu Kush
- Koh safed
- waziristan Hills
- The sulaiman mountain
- The kerther mountain

Indus plain

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.

Plateaus

The salt range:

The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi Tilla and Bakzalla ridges and runs south-west to the north of the river Jhelum for some distance before turning north west to cross the Indus near Kakabagh.

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 Deserts

Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to some 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 districts in the province of Punjab.

Cholisthan Desert:

The south borders area of our Bahawalpur division is known as Cholisthan. In fact it is a part of Rajasthan Desert situated adjacent to India. Due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land.

(⇒)

Q5 Write down the relation between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans Pak-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 times immemorial.

- Iran was the first country to accord international recognition to Pakistan when it was established in 1947.
- Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically.

Beginning of journey:

- 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.

Support in war time:

- After the joining in R.C.D (Regional cooperation for development) in 1964, there was a period of wars for Pakistan.
- During the 1971 war with India, Pakistan received full military and diplomatic

Support from iran against India.
Economic ties with iran:

- 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.
- Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline-talks begins in 1994.

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.

