

PAK STUDIES FINAL PAPER

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Q1- What is Constitution? Explain 1973 constitution.

Constitution is the arrangement of law rules that decide the nature capacity and breaking point of the administration and different organizations.

Constitution of Pakistan 1973

The constitution of Pakistan in 73 was authorized on fourteenth August it comprises of 280 articles and

6 calendars with target goals shaping the over suggestion of the Constitution other than 20 alterations which have been made from that point forward. It is viewed as the milestone achievement of Bhutto's period. As indicated by the constitution of 1973 Mr Zia-Ul-Haq Bhutto investigate is the tenth leader and Mr. Fazl e elahi was confirmed as the President of Pakistan.

Surprising highlights of 1973 constitution

The constitution of 1973 contrasts from the constitution of 1956 and 1962. its eminent highlights are;

1-Written constitution like the past constitutions of 1956 and 1962, the constitution of 1973 is composed archive it is extremely far reaching and comprises of 12 sections containing 280 articles.

2-Introductory and the target goals

1973 constitution begins with a basic which expresses that Islam will be the state religion the standards and arrangements set out in the target goals have been made fundamental part in this constitution.

3-Islamic framework

Contribution of Islamic arrangement has given the 1973 constitution an extraordinary Islamic character that protection all Islamic framework in the in the nation.

4-Rigid constitution

1973 constitution is inflexible 1 no administration can transform it freely. It is difficult to such a revisions in this constitution.

5-Federal framework

This constitution has presented administrative framework and perused the organization of Pakistan comprises of a focal government in four commonplace government. the Federal government is going by a President chose by individuals from a majlis-e-shura parliament.

6-Parliamentary type of government

1973 considered proposes a parliamentary type of government in the nation. PM is the top of the parliamentary framework. he is pioneer of the Mjlis-e-shoora. He is chosen on direct grown-up establishment premise. the Prime Minister chooses a bureau of focal clergymen from the individuals from the Parliament which direct the which leads the issues of the nation. as per the 1973 constitution the executive appreciate wide force.

7-Direct strategy for political race

This constitution give the immediate strategy for political race. the individuals from the national gathering and commonplace congregations are straightforwardly chosen by the individuals.

8-Fundamental rights

The constitution of 1973 demonstrates the accompanying basic rights to the residents of Pakistan.

- Security of individual
- Safeguard against unlawful and confinement
- Prohibition of bondage and constrained work
- Freedom of development
- Freedom of gathering
- Freedom of affiliation
- Freedom of business
- Freedom of discourse
- Freedom of calling of religion
- Right to hold property
- Equality under the steady gaze of law
- Right to save language, content and culture ▪ Safeguard against segregation in administrations.
- Local constituent bodies will be arrangement for taking care of neighborhood issues.
- The parochial and other partiality will be disheartened.
- women ought to be given full portrayal in all circles of national life.
- Social equity will be advanced.
- Bonds with Muslim world will be reinforced.

10-National constitution

1973 constitution has announced Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. Anyway English has been held is the official language for a long time. Correspondingly provincial dialects have been given full security.

11-Independence of legal executive

1973 constitution worries upon the foundation of a free legal executive. Full professional stability has been given. The adjudicators are selected by the president. they can't be expelled from administrations before the finish of their term with the exception of on the

proposal of the incomparable legal chamber. Also the appointed authorities are paid good pay rates.

12-Single citizenship

This constitution has built up the standards of single citizenship. as per this guideline the privilege and obligations of the residents are controlled by the government constitution as it were.

13-Rule of law

The 1973 constitution foundation rule of law in Pakistan. As indicated by the standard of law no individual can be denied of his crucial rights and all the residents of Pakistan equivalent under the steady gaze of law.

14-High treachery

As indicated by 1973 constitution, the demonstration of illegal canceling of the Constitution has been announced as demonstration of high treachery.

15-Referendum

The Constitution of 1973 has approved the President to hold submission on any national issue. Also the Prime Minister can request that the President hold submission on any significant national issue.

Q2- What is culture and define types of culture?

Culture is a significant idea in human science. It is the qualities and information on a specific gathering of individuals, incorporating language, religion, food, social propensities, music and expressions... . "Culture" gets from a French expression, which thus gets from the Latin "colere," which intends to keep an eye on the earth and develop, or development and support.

As per Lenin, "culture is the social legacy which is moved starting with one then onto the next through individual and aggregate encounters".

John Beattee characterized culture as "the lifestyle which is transmitted from age to age".

Components of culture

1. Behaviour examples of gathering, for example, mores, folkways, customs, conventions, laws, ethics, generalizations, restrictions, legends, style, fantasy and so on.
2. Literature including composition, verse, dramatization, story, and so forth.
3. Art incorporates music, move, design, works of art, engineering, photography and so on.
4. Religion incorporates venerate, recognition of ceremonies, penance, supplications and so on.
5. Ethics.
6. Educational and recreational foundations like library, historical center, school, film, theater, social clubs.

7. Socio-monetary and political establishments.

Pakistani Culture

Pakistan's way of life is extremely different. This stems from the way that what is currently Pakistan has in the past been attacked and involved by a wide range of people groups, including White Huns, Persians, Arabs, Turks, Mongols and different gatherings. There are contrasts in culture among the diverse ethnic gatherings in issues, for example, dress, food, and religion, particularly where indigenous pre-Islamic traditions vary from Islamic practices

Culture types

There are not many kinds of culture, Material culture, Non-Material Culture, Ideal Culture, Real Culture.

Material Culture

The previous incorporates a wide range of man-made articles and things that have been advanced over ages for man's prosperity and solaces, for example, garments, utensils, homes, streets, adornments, T.V., radio, machines, contraptions and different methods for transport and correspondence. These are the results of human endeavors and control their condition and makes life agreeable

Non-Material Culture

Non-material culture is the immaterial stuff that incorporates every one of those goals, mentalities and qualities which alter the conduct of an individual, language, writing, craftsmanship, music, religion, customs, convention, profound quality, law, verse and so forth.. It doesn't have physical shape. It's significant in deciding human conduct and has solid hang on a person. Renowned humanist Ogburn likewise discovers two kinds of culture—material and non-material culture—one advances and different subsides. Along these lines, there endures a wide hole between the two kinds of culture.

Genuine Culture

Genuine culture is what can be seen in our public activity. The way of life on which we follow up on in our day by day life is genuine culture. It is that pieces of culture, which the individuals embrace in their public activity, for instance. On the off chance that an individual says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the standards of Islam is the genuine and when doesn't follow, is definitely not a genuine one.

Perfect Culture

The way of life which is introduced as an example to the individuals is called perfect culture. It is the objective of society and never accomplished completely on the grounds that a few sections stay clumsy. This culture is clarified in books, discourses and so on.

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

Financial flimsiness includes a stun to the standard activities of the economy. Which will in general diminish certainty and lead to bring down venture, lower spending, lower development and higher joblessness

Financial shakiness can take different structures. As of late, we have seen a couple of instances of this. The primary kinds of unsteadiness are:

- Inflation
- Credit crunch – When the monetary division turns out to be shy of liquidity causing a fall in bank loaning.
- Asset bubbles/bust – When resource costs rise quickly because of silly abundance – however then fall.
- Economic development/downturn
- Balance of installments emergency – Countries dependent on an item like oil, can be antagonistically influenced by fall in cost – prompting capital outpourings, for example Venezuela, Russia (2016)
- Bond emergency – Eurozone emergency of 2012 saw a fast ascent in security yields because of high obligation and a deficiency of liquidity.

Monetary insecurity can be brought about by;

- Changing item costs (particularly oil, for example 1974 oil value stun)
- Changing financing costs (ascend in loan costs around 2005-07)
- Change in certainty levels (for example stresses after 9/11)
- Stock showcase crashes (for example 1929 Stock market crash)
- Black swan occasions (for example significant catastrophic event, coronavirus flare-up 2020)

Pakistan has plenty of regular assets, for example, huge stores of oil and gas, extraordinary amount of copper and metal stores, what's more colossal coal and salt pits, and gemstones. In like manner, it has sound assembling ventures of materials and attire, steel creating, cotton ginning processing plants, sugarcane factories, sports merchandise and cowhide producing and so on. Aside from these mineral assets and businesses, Pakistan additionally has immense tracts of agribusiness land. Out of all out topographical territory, around 27 percent is developed, and of this, 80 percent is watered. Pakistan claims one of the most evolved water system frameworks on the planet, for example Indus Basin

Water System. We have streams and ocean. We have harbors to fare and import products. We are honored with four seasons and a fit tropical climate as far as cultivating and horticulture. In spite of being honored with rich farming area, wealth of minerals and sound modern base, our financial advancement isn't advancing as it should.

The significant difficulties in accomplishing monetary advancement are:

Vitality emergency:

The consistent driving force cut-off test has grieved the economy. Since the year 2000 this revile has caused harm on the general economy. As conceded by Federal Minister for Water

and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly meeting, that the force deficiency has surpassed up to 5,000MW. Until vitality waiting emergency isn't settled the decided monetary improvement is a distant dream.

Fear based oppression: It is a colossal hindrance for monetary age in Pakistan. Since 2002 we are a wartorn nation. The State Bank of Pakistan report (2016) says that war on fear based oppression has cost \$118 billion. As indicated by Global Terrorism Index (2016), out of 163 nations, Pakistan stands fourth most noticeably terrible hit. This has for quite some time been a purpose behind Pakistan's negative universal picture which has restricted the remote interest in the nation.

Riches Concentration: In Pakistan riches is concentrated among a couple of rich families. The remainder of the populace is reliant on them. Because of riches fixation, around 35 percent individuals spend their carries on with under neediness line. As indicated by Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016) 39 percent populace of Pakistan lives in destitution, which implies that 4 out of 10 individuals in Pakistan live in neediness.

Debasement: Since 1947, the continuous debasement has consistently planted its underlying foundations. In current conditions, it has become a profoundly political discussion as even the PMs of the nation are blamed for it. The defilement has demonstrated to be a destructive for establishments. As indicated by defilement recognition list (CPI 2016) out of 175 nations Pakistan remains at 116.

Youth joblessness: We are honored in having around 63 percent of youth populace. Half of them are jobless. As per Asian Development Bank (ADB) 50.7 percent of the populace matured 15 years or more is utilized. Of it, the female proportion is extremely less. The rest are battling for endurance. On a normal, Pakistan needs to make 20 million occupation yearly for youngsters alone.

Need quality training: Training is a key part for financial advancement. Sadly, our present education is 60 %, least in South Asian nations. Around 25 million kids in are out of school. All the more critically, a huge number of schools are missing fundamental offices such of sanitation, water, power, limit dividers and so forth.

Unforeseen weakness offices: The open emergency clinics portray dreary pictures where we discover absence of appropriate meds, beds, hardware and so forth. Because of nonappearance of essential wellbeing offices, 170 ladies kick the bucket from pregnancy for each 100,000 births. For each 1,000 children conceived, 66 kick the bucket before their first birthday celebration. Also, roughly 44 % youngsters in Pakistan are hindered. Consistently, because of ailing health and destitution kids are biting the dust in Thar.

Tax avoidance: Backward expense framework gathers about 90% assessment income from normal men. Large organizations, landowners, businesspeople, government officials don't pay their due portion of charges. They procure part however make good on less duty; interestingly poor acquire less yet are burdened more. Every year billion rupees are dodged through expense sanctuaries set up in remote districts. The occurrences of tax avoidance have hampered Pakistan's monetary advancement.

Absence of good administration: We slack great administration and genius poor monetary approaches.

Dark swan occasions Dark swan occasions are sudden occasions, which can destabilize the economy. In principle, they have an exceptionally low likelihood, yet since the beginning, they happen at a sudden second. The 2020 coronavirus is a genuine case of how a dark swan occasion can cause significant insecurity. The infection prompted a sharp fall in movement and isolates forced over the world. This upsets regular monetary movement. The infection likewise causes extraordinary vulnerability in light of the fact that the impacts are obscure. It prompted a significant fall in offers, speculation and the cost of oil.

Q4- Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan.

Physical Features are the highlights framed on earth's surface naturally.

Pakistan is one of only a handful not many nations on the planet that has all districts. It has mountains, desert zones, blanketed regions and plain grounds as well. Pakistan is situated in the middle of four nations and the fringe of Pakistan contacts China, India, Afghanistan, Iran. Tajikistan isn't its immediate neighbor however the separation between Pakistan Border and Tajikistan Border isn't a lot and they are about near one another

Truly Pakistan is isolated into 4 territories, those are Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Pakistan's guide shows that it has various unconventional highlights. Significant piece of our nation comprises of;

Western Mountain Areas:

Mountain territories in Pakistan those are on the western side of the nation typically remain dry and hot consistently, these are not much green or frigid but rather they develop

brambles and grass in the stormy season. Individuals living in these regions ordinarily take their living creatures for brushing.

Northern Mountain Areas:

Northern Mountain Areas of Pakistan are one of the most lovely places in Pakistan to visit. These spots are likewise one of the remote spots, due to the outrageous climate conditions and furthermore perilous courses to reach. These spots have been out of vacationer go after such huge numbers of years yet now of late they are one of the most visited places by the traveler in Pakistan. These spots likewise incorporate K-2, which is second most elevated spot on the Earth after Mount Everest.

Shahrah-e-Qaraqarum joins Pakistan with China and that is likewise in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

Baluchistan Plateau:

Baluchistan Plateau is the driest locale in Pakistan, individuals living around there need to confront a great deal of dry climate and because of less water accessibility, they need to venture out miles to get water to their homes and to spare them. This spot doesn't develop a lot of grass yet just shrubberies which have increasingly stinky leaves.

The Salt Range and Potohar Plateau:

The zone in Pakistan that is concealed with salt mines are the Salt Range Area and Potohar Plateau of Pakistan. The land isn't wide, and the territory is among Rawalpindi and Jehlum. This region has the greatest salt mines in Pakistan. Mines like khewra mine and scarcely any others are the well known mines far and wide, and furthermore one of the most visited places in Pakistan.

Lower Plain of the Indus:

Situated in the southern piece of the Indus Plain, the River Indus streams alone. The River Indus streams into the Arabian Sea, in South of Thatta through its distributaries which stream over the Delta River.

Upper Plain of River Indus:

Pakistan most horticulture land exist here, this is the upper plain of River Indus, the land is very much prolific and a ton of farming work is done here. The vast majority of the part on this region is green, subsequently an ideal spot to occupy. The territory is for the most part in Punjab, the upper Indus Plain has the tallness of 180 meters to 300 meters. The quantity of waterways in this plain is 5.

Waterfront Area of Sindh and Baluchistan:

All things considered, Pakistan holds around 1100 KM of Coastal Area around Sindh and Baluchistan. The longest coastline lies 771 KM in Baluchistan. The Coastal Area of Pakistan are in Sindh and Baluchistan, these beach front regions are with Arabian ocean and it associates Pakistan with different nations in the World.

Q5- Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran.

Pakistan is a nation situated in South Asia, having a coastline along the Arabia Sea and the Gulf of Oman and is flanked by Afghanistan, China, India, and Iran. Pakistan has a blended financial framework in with a mix of free-showcase movement and government mediation.

Iran is the eighteenth biggest nation of the world. It extends from the Caspian Sea in north to the Persian Gulf in the south. Iran is one of the world's significant nations in oil fare and it is wealthy in common assets.

After Pakistan picked up its freedom in August 1947, Iran was one of the principal nations to perceive its sovereign status. Shia larger part Iran and Sunni lion's share Pakistan got endured times because of partisan pressures, as Pakistani Shi'a Muslims asserted that they were being oppressed under the Sunni-one-sided Islamization program being forced all through Pakistan by the military autocracy legislature of President Zia-ul-Haq. Following the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran and Saudi Arabia (considered the "main state authority" of Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, separately) started to utilize Pakistan as a battleground for their intermediary partisan war, and Pakistan's help for the Deobandi Taliban association in Afghanistan by the 1990s turned into an issue for Shi'a Iran, which restricted a Talibancontrolled Afghanistan.

PAK Iran relations began when the Prime clergyman of Pakistan a visited Iran in 1949 and as an arrival Shah of Iran visited Pakistan with some bureau individuals. ☐ In May 1950, an arrangement of kinship was marked by the Prime pastor Liaquat Ali Khan and Shah of Iran and afterward a Baghdad settlement known as CENTO was marked between Turkey, Pakistan, Iran , Iraq and United Kingdom for shared co-activity and assurance, just as non-mediation in one another's issues

By and by, the two nations keep on participating monetarily where conceivable and are shaping coalitions in various zones of shared intrigue, for example, battling the medication exchange along their fringe and fighting the uprising in the Baluchistan locale. Iran has additionally communicated an enthusiasm for joining the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Pakistan's binds with Iran are verifiably a lot further. There were close collaborations between the Safavid and Mughal realms, for instance, with the last creation Persian its official language. As per the book Pan-Islamic Connections, altered by Christophe Jaffrelot and Laurence Louer, Persia was increasingly basic to the advancement of Indian Islam than

the Gulf, which possibly got compelling in the post-war time when oil riches empowered Arab states to scatter their hardline understanding of Sunni Islam.

Today phonetic and strict ties persevere among Iran and the Subcontinent. There are numerous Farsi words in Urdu, and the Pakistani national song of praise is for the most part in Persian.

Also, while Pakistan is a larger part Sunni state and Iran overwhelmingly Shia, the previous has a sizeable Shia minority that could be as high as around 20 percent of the populace. Noticeable Pakistanis, for example, the nation's author, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and its first president Iskander Mirza, were Shia Muslims.

As Alex Vatanka clarifies in his book *Iran and Pakistan*, the two nations had great relations during the early Cold War. Iran was the main country to perceive Pakistan, however its ruler, the Shah, was additionally the primary head of state to visit, and the two nations aligned themselves with the US against the Soviet Union.

Albeit two-sided relations turned out to be increasingly confounded after the 1979 Iranian upheaval, the two kept on collaborating, for instance in Afghanistan where both upheld the mujahideen during the counter Soviet war.

Iran-Pakistan relations have positively warmed. Kashmir presently shows up in the Iranian preeminent pioneer's talks, and Iranian banners celebrated Pakistan's freedom day a year ago. Imran Khan has since quite a while ago supported nearer attaches with Tehran. His PTI party upheld the 2015 Iran atomic arrangement, restricted sending Pakistani soldiers to Yemen, and furthermore contradicted the arrangement of General Sharif to head the Islamic counter-psychological warfare alliance since it could influence Pakistan's relations with Iran.

In spite of vows to support reciprocal exchange to \$5 billion, exchange volumes are still far beneath their latent capacity. Plans to present a ship interface from the port of Gwadar to Chabahar have not emerged, and railroad network among Iran and Pakistan is woefully poor. A gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan has been underway for a considerable length of time yet stays deficient. Iran has communicated enthusiasm for joining CPEC, yet possible Saudi interest in a petroleum processing plant at Gwadar may well forestall any Iranian inclusion. On the military front, regardless of intermittent activities and an ongoing proposition to together create protection gear, there is not a huge deal.

The reality remains that, anyway tender Pakistan's relations with Iran may appear, they are far less concrete than its connections to the Gulf.

In any case, that doesn't mean Pakistan will get sucked into a Saudi-Iran Cold War. Late history shows that Islamabad has figured out how to stay unbiased in any event, when its connects to Riyadh have been solid.
