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SECTION:A

2ND SEMESTER

CIVIL ENGINEERING

SUBJECT: PAK STUDY

FINAL EXAM

SUBMITTED TO: MADAM BENESH SUJA.

QUESTION:03

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

ANSWER:

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:

 Economic instability involves a shock to the usual working of the economy. Instability tends to reduce confidence and lead to lower investment, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment.

INTRODUCTION:

 Pakistan is facing from economic challenges from seven decades and in Pakistan the investment and saving level is down. In recent years rapid decrease has been witnessed in factors of production of Pakistan economy. It depends on agriculture huge proportion of national income is from agriculture. Agriculture sector in recent time has declined it contributes 20percent to national income. Before it was 50 percent developed countries improve their growth for more production.

 In flashback Pakistan was 3rd largest milk producer and 3rd largest producer of rice but the level of supply of many in JUNE 2007 to 3793 billion this bought ECONOMIC INSTABILITY and caused inflation in Pakistan. This year much supply had been done SEMPTEMBER from 1430699 PKR million in AUGUST 2017. Supply of money has become an economic depression in Pakistan. The ratio remains low because foreign investors are not ready to invest in Pakistan because security issue.

EXPLANATION:

 Despite being blessed with fertile agriculture land, abundances of minerals and sound industrial base, our economic development are not progressing as it should.

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC 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.

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, out of 163 countries, Pakistan stands 4th worst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

CORRUPTION:

 Since 1974, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a highly poltical debate as even the prime minister of the country are accused of it. According to corruption perception index out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

YOUTH UNEMPYLOYMENT:

 We are blessed in having about 63 percent of youth population. Half of them are unemployed. 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 OF QUILITY EDUCATION:

 Education is key component economic progress, unfortunately, over current literacy is 60 percent, least and south Asian countries. About 25 million children in area out of school. More importantly on grass rout level, thousands of schools are lacking very basic facilities such as sanitation water boundaries walls etc

 POOR HEALTH FACILITIES:

 The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicine, beds, equipments etc. Approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in tar.

LACK OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:

 We lack good governs and pro-poor fiscal policies.

 WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO OVER COME THE ABOVE CHALLENGES?

Government should improve relation with neighboring countries like INDIA, IRAN and AFGASTAN.

Conclusion:

 Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cast of doing business. Pakistan should adopted strategic approach to increase its export in neighboring markets and underline the needs of holding signal country.

Question:02

 What is culture and define the types of culture?

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

 The word CULTURE derived from a FRENCH term, which intern derived from the LATIN (COLERE) which means to tend to the earth and grow, are cultivation and nurture it shears its etymology with a number of other words related to actively fostering growth: DEROSSI said.

DEFINITION:

 Culture is the characteristic and knowledge of a particular group of people, in encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.

EXPLANATION:

 CULTURE encompassing religion food what you wear, who we wear it, over language, marriage, music, what we believes is right or wrong, who we set at the table, who we greet visitors, who we behave with loved ones, and million others things.

The concept of culture is very complicated, and the word has many meanings. The word culture is most commonly used in three ways.

1. Excellence of taste in the fine ARTS and HUMANITIES, also known as high culture.
2. An integrated pattern of human KNOWLEDGE, BELIEF and BEHAVIOR.
3. The outlook, attitude, VALUES, MORALS, GOALS and CUSTOMS sheared by a society.

TYPES OF CULTURE;

MATERIAL CULTURE:

 Material culture mentions to the 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, T.V, tools, goods and products, and many more. All of this man- made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for men’s well-being and comfort are material culture.

NON-MATERIAL CULTURE:

 The other type of culture is non-material culture which CANNOT BE TOUCH, FEEL, TASTE or HOLD. Non-material culture belongs to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, music, literature, customs, social roles and institution.

 Non-material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

 IDEAL CULTURE:

 Ideal culture includes the values and norms that a culture claims to have. It involves an idealized, uncompromising value system that indicates perfect behavior using ideal culture as a standard, you are either right or wrong.

REAL CULTURE:

 Real culture, on the other hand, includes the values and norms that are actually followed by a culture. It involves an adaptable value system that is used mostly as a set of guideline for preferred behavior.

CONCULSION:

 Culture provides important social and economic benefits. Culture enhances our quality of life and increase overall well-being for both individuals and communities. Culture defines peoples values, beliefs and personal interests.

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QUESTION: 05

 Write down relation between Pakistan and Iran?

ANSWER;

INTRODUCTION:

 Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages and spiritual affiliation. Relations between Pakistan and Iran have by and large remained positive. Iran was the first country to recognized Pakistan after independence.

 EXPLANATION:

 As the countries of the Muslim world are about to have largest gathering of their unique forum o of organization of Islamic conference in Riyadh this week, Pakistan and Iran have developed a thaw in relation to build the synergies for evolution of their deep-rooted relations.

 Pakistan and Iran must cooperate in TRADE and INTEGRATE their economics but apparently it becomes difficult since USA has sanctioned IRAN and ready to sanction states who deal with IRAN. At this state of economic affairs, tough times are ahead for Pakistan and for iran as both states are facing daunting challenges.

 As Pakistan could implement Iran Pakistan gas pipeline project due to international sections and the pressure is mounting day by day. Both states have stood with each other in the test of times. Although the time is tough, but people of Pakistan and Iran have their hearts tied to each other and beat to the same rhythm and symphony of togetherness and brotherhood, no matter what, and will continue to do so.

 Pakistan and Iran agree to work together to reap the fruit of benefits for over countries and build relationship on solid footing hence not allowing any state to sabotage our mutual on interests.

 It is also important that useless, Afghanistan issue is not resolved, Iran offers an easy passage for Pakistani and Chinese trade up to the North and west.

NON-ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEENIRAN AND PAKISTAN:

 Pakistan and Iran are two neighboring countries that not only share common border but also have many other commonalities such as, socio-economic and stronger historical, ethnic, cultural and religious ties. Moreover, in the 1990s, India-a-decades-old rival of Pakistan came closer to Iran offered India access to central Asia countries.

Conclusion:

 Historically, Pakistan and Iran relation have been inconsistent; with many twists and turns over the year. to broaden the economic ties between the two countries, the long-standing the IP gas pipeline project needs to be achieved on a priority basis.

QUESTION:04

 WRITE DOWN THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYISCAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN?

ANSWER:

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:

The study of physical map of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has a number of peculiar features .the major part of over country consists,

* North eastern mountains.
* North western mountains.
* Indus plain.
* Plateaus.
* Deserts.

NORTH EASTERN MOUNTRIES:

 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 siwalik range.
* The peer pinjal range.
* Central or great hamaliya.
* Karakoram range.

NORTH WESTERN MOUNIANS:

 THE north western range of our country is also known as western branches of the HIMALAYAS Mountains. These mountains consist of series parallel ranges and lower in altitude than the northeastern mountains.

* The Hindu kush.
* Koh safed.
* Wazirstan hills.
* The Sulaiman mountains
* The kerther mountain

THE INDUS PLAIN:

 River Indus is the largest river of our country. This river after originating from northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (china) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan territory near Gilgit.

* The upper Indus plain
* The lower Indus plain
* The Indus delta

PLATEAUS:

* THE SALT RANGE:

 The areas of salt range begin in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi tilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south-west to the north of the river Jehlum.

* POTWAR PLATEAU:

 North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwail districts are known ase potwar plateau.

* THE BALUCHISTAN PLATEAUS:

 This plateau lies to the west of the sulaiman and Kirthar Mountains, like potwar plateau.

 CONCLUSION:

 Pakistan is a land of plains, mountains ranges, deserts and coastal belt. The country shares its eastern border called RADCLIFFE LINE.

QUESTION: 01

 WHAT IS CONSITUTION? ALSO EXPLAIN 1973 CONSTITUTION?

ANSWER:

CONSTITUTION:

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

1973 CONSTITUTION:

* A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION:

The constitution of 1973 is written with a preamble, 280 Article, 6 Schedules and few Amendments.

* REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

According to this Constitution, Pakistan shall be an Islamic Republic. The head of the state shall be elected by the parliament in a joint sitting for a term of five years.

* FEDRAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

Pakistan shall be a Federation consisting of the provinces of SINDH, PUNJAB, NWFP and BALUCHISTAN.

* PARLIMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

The constitution provides for parliamentary form of government both at the centre and in the provinces.

* FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS;

The constitution grants and protects the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan. They include property, profession, liberty, religion, equality and freedom etc.

* INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY:

Although the member of the judiciary is appointed by the president yet the powers to remove them from their offices have not been given to him for ensuring independence of judiciary.

* PAKISTAN TO BE WELFARE STATE:

The constitution reflects the spirit of a welfare state. Cast, sex creed, or race will be secured by raising their standard of living. Basic necessities of life like food, housing, clothing, education etc shall be provided to the citizens.

* CONCLUSION:

in conclusion we will conclude that 1973 constitution was the very effective and useful for all the peoples of the state.

 The end.