

1

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Q1:- What is Constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution

ANS. **BACKGROUND:-**

- Constitution is a set of laws/principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed.
- The system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of a government or another institution.
- Constitution is the fundamental law of the land and it is from this source that all the law spring.
- Body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state.

FORMS OF CONSTITUTION:-

- Written
- Unwritten
- PARTLY written

ISLAMIC POINT OF VIEW ABOUT CONSTITUTION:-

- The first muslim constitution was promulgated by the holy prophet of Islam mohammad (Pbuh) when he migrated to madina and foundation

was laid for the government of a city state. This constitution was framed and put into effect with the full consensus of not only the followers of the prophet Mohammad (Pbuh) but also had the consensus of the jews and other non-convert. The constitution thus framed gave the details of the rights and duties of the ruler and the ruled.

The characteristic of muslim administration had been that people including the rulers were subject to shariat and it was enforced with greater force of equity, justice and good conscience in the case of those who did not embrace the faith of islam. Such notion as "the king can do no wrong", "the king cannot be tried in his own court", "act of state" and "privilege" etc, are unknown to Islamic jurisprudence. Even the first four rightly guided caliphs had great respect for the law and would humbly appear before the qazi if even such an occasion arose.

1973 CONSTITUTION:-

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th Aug 1973. it consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with objective resolution forming

the preamble of the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. it is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto's era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the political parties. However, many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state.

The constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic republic laying down condition for head of state and head of the government to be Muslims. However, 8th amendment has made the objective resolution a substantial part of the constitution by incorporating it as article 2A according to which all laws made in Pakistan should be in accordance with the injunctions of Quran and Sunnah.

The federal legislature is bicameral i.e. senate the upper house and national assembly the lower house. Moreover, the constitution provides an independent judiciary, provincial autonomy to the federatin units, a council of common ~~the~~ interests, a council of Islamic ideology etc.

so far, 20 amendments have been made most of which have been brought about not for the fulfillment of compulsions and needs for changing times but to accomplish the self selfish ends. This experimentation has achieved nothing but instability in the country that has blocked the process of establishing and strengthening the democratic system in Pakistan.

Q2:- What is culture? and define the types of culture.

Ans The word culture is derived from a latin word Cultural which means to cultivate and decorate.

DEFINITION :-

• Lenin says that culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

• Another definition is given by Muller-Layer who says that culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.

Keeping in view the above definition of culture we come to a conclusion that culture gives us a sketch and a way of living. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation.

- Culture is not an individual but a collective task that followed by a whole society. Collective human behaviour and their collective life experiences are known as culture.
- Therefore people living in different regions have specific type of behaviour, cultural and moral values.

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE:-

- Importance of culture can not be denied.
- 1. Basic of human development and prosperity lies in culture. Culture is that basic thing which distinguishes a human being from an animal.
- 2. Every nation has its cultural past which selects the identity of that nation. The culture heritage moves from generation to generation.
- 3. 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:-

- These are two types of culture:
 1. Material culture
 2. Non-Material culture.

MATERIAL CULTURE:-

Material culture includes those things which are used to fulfill the needs of human beings e.g., houses, roads, cars, pen, table, etc. It is due to efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortably and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

NON-MATERIAL CULTURE:-

~~Culture we see~~ In non-material culture we deal with non-material culture objects. In this culture we give importance to soul rather than body. For example religion, art, thinking, constitutions, values, behavior, knowledge and festivals.

Q3:- What is economic instability? Also define the source of economic instability in Pakistan?

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. Economic instability can be caused by changing commodity prices.

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY OF PAKISTAN (SOURCES):-

Part of Pakistan's financial crisis stems from the fact that 2018 was a poor year for emerging markets. Global monetary tightening, increased oil prices, and reduced investor confidence have negatively impacted the country's already precarious economic situation.

These are a major cause which slow the economic development of Pakistan.

- 1 Energy crisis
- 2 Terrorism
- 3 Wealth concentration
- 4 Corruption
- 5 Youth unemployment
- 6 Lack in quality education
- 7 Poor health facilities

Tax evasion
a lack of good governance

ENERGY CRISIS:-

The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this cause has wrecked havoc on the overall economy.

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 183 countries, Pakistan stands 4th worst hit.

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 life under poverty line. 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 highly political debate as even the prime ministers of the country are accused of it.

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.

LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION:-

Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries.

Poor health facilities:-

The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipments and etc. Due to basic absence health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 birth.

TAX EVASION:-

Regressive tax system collects 90% tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan's economic progress.

LACK OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:-

We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies. Government should improve relations with neighbouring countries like India, Iran and Afghanistan. For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICT's system.

Q5:- Write down the relation between Pakistan and Iran?

After Independence Pakistan gained in Aug 1947, Iran was one of the first countries to recognize its sovereign status. Shia

majority Iran and Sunni majority Pakistan became strained at times due to sectarian tensions, as Pakistani Shia Muslims claimed that they were being discriminated against under the Sunni-biased Islamization programme being imposed throughout Pakistan by the military dictatorship government of Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq. Following the 1979 Islamic revolution, Iran and Saudi Arabia began to use Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war, and Pakistan's support Deobandi Taliban organization of Afghanistan by the 1990s became a problem for Shia Iran, which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, both countries continue to cooperate economically where possible and are forming alliances in a number of areas of mutual interest, such as fighting the drug trade along their borders and combating the insurgency in the Balochistan region.

Pakistan is one of the only countries where Iran is viewed positively as per the polls conducted by Pew Research Center.

Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbour positively.

Q4:- Write down the important physical features of Pakistan.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:-

Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all regions. It has mountains, desert area, snowy area and plain lands too.

→ For example, you can see further mountain area covered with snow. Snow falls throughout the year on these places.

→ Physical regions of Pakistan are normally divided into 7 categories.

- Western mountain area
- Northern mountain area
- Balochistan plateau
- The Salt Range and Potwar plateau
- Lower plains of the Indus
- Upper plains of the river Indus
- Karakoram.

Physical features of Pakistan

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ANSWER:-

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- Karakoram

Western Mountain Areas:

Mountain areas in Pakistan those are on the western side of

The country usually stay dry and hot throughout the year, these are not much green or snowy but they grow bushes and grass in the rainy season. People living in these areas usually take their living animals for grazing.

Northern Mountain Areas:

Northern Mountain Areas of Pakistan are one of the most beautiful places in Pakistan to visit.

These places have been out of tourist reach for so many years but now lately they are one of the most visited places by the tourist in Pakistan.

These places also include K-2, which is the second highest place on the Earth after Mount Everest. Shahr-e-Qaraqarum link Pakistan with China and that's also in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

Balochistan Plateau:

Balochistan Plateau is the driest region in Pakistan, people living in this area have to face a lot of dry weather and due to less water availability, they have to travel miles to get water to their homes and to save them.

This place doesn't grow much grass but

only bushes which have more skiny leaves.

The Salt Range & potwar plateau:

The area of Pakistan covered up with salt mines are the salt Range and potwar plateau of Pakistan.

The land is not wide, and the area is near Rawalpindi. This area has the biggest salt mines in Pakistan. Mines like Khewra mine and few others are the famous mines around the world, and also one of the most visited places in Pakistan.

Lower plain of the Indus:

Located in the southern part of the Indus plain, the River Indus flows alone. The River Indus flows into the Arabian Sea, in South of Thatta through its distributaries which flows across the Delta River.

Upper plain of River Indus:

agriculture land exist here, this is the upper plain of River Indus, the land is quite much fertile and a lot of agriculture work is done here. Most of the part in this area is green, hence a perfect place

to inhabit. The area is mostly in Punjab, the upper plain has a height of 180 meters to 300 meters. The number of rivers in this plain is 5.

Karakoram: (Global Range (2nd))
(K-2)
(Highest 8,611 m)

The Karakoram Range covers the boundaries of Pakistan, India, and China. The range is about 500 km in length. Karakoram Range has more than 60 peaks which are above 7000 m. This range includes K-2 which is the second highest peak of the world. The main Karakoram is divided into rivers that flow south into the Arabian Sea and north into the Yellow Sea.