Name: Furqan Junaid

ID :15518 BBA 3rd Semister

Submitted to :Mam Beenish

Paper : Pakistan Study

Q1. What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

**Constitution :**A constitution is a set of laws that govern how a country or other political party operates. A constitution can specify what the organs of state are, what their powers are and how they function. It can also mean the rights of citizens.

**1973 Constitution :**Thepresent Constitution is the third Constitution of the country which was passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on April 10,1973.

Following are the main characteristic of this constitution.

**1: The Written Constitution**

* The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is a written constitution. It has 280 articles. It also contains 6 schedules, divided into 12 sections.

**2: Strong Constitution**

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is strict because the process of amendment is not easy. The bill provides that 2/3 votes of the majority of the National Assembly and the Senate, as well as the approval of the President of Pakistan are required for their amendment.

**3 :Religion of the State**

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 declares that Islam can be a secular religion.

**4: National language and official language**

According to Article 251 of the current constitution Urdu has been declared as the National Language of Pakistan but the official language is English

**5:Government Form**

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 provides for a type of government that includes the four provinces of the central government of Pakistan

6:**Parliamentary form of Government**

The state form of Parliament is vested in the government in the constitution

**7: Direct Election**

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 provided a mechanism for direct election of members of the National Assembly and the National Assembly.

**8: Bi-cameral legislature**

The State Legislature is a bi-cameral with two houses. Senate (upper house) and National Assembly (lower house)

* 9: **Rights of Minorites**

The Minority Rights are protected in the 1973 Constitution

10:**Independence of Judiciary**

It is assigned to an independent Judge in 1973 in the constitution. Lawmakers protect the fundamental rights of the people of Pakistan.

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**Q2. What is culture and define the types of culture?**

**Culture:** The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society is called culture.

**TYPES :**

**1:Marteial Culture:** Material culture refers to materials, resources, and spaces used by humans

to explain their customs. This includes homes, schools, churches, mosques,

offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes, utensils, streets, ornaments,

T.V., radio, equipment, tools, goods and products, stores and much more. All of

these are man-made objects and objects that have been exposed for many years to humans

well-being and comfort are material culture.

Now property

culture does not mean that it is something that is bought and sold; and

be what we all do. For example, the art of cocking is a common thing we all do,

and then it is part of our material culture.

**2: Non Material Culture :** Another kind of culture is not a material culture that can be touched, peoples, taste or hold. Non-customary culture is about the non-verbal ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, laws, norms, values, languages, social roles, values, music, literature, cultures, organizations, and institutions. Unemployment culture

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

**Economic Instability :** The term used to describe a national financial system that shows only a slight fluctuation in the effect of growth and indicates a low inflation rate. Economic stability is often seen as the desirable state of the developed world often influenced by the policies and practices of its central bank

**Sources of Economic Instability Of Pakistan:**

**1: Youth UnEmployment:** We are blessed to have 63% of our youth. Part of them doesn't work. According to Asia Development Bank (ADB) 50.7 percent of people 15 years and older are employed. In it, the average woman is very small. The rest struggle to survive. On average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million jobs a year for young people alone

**2: Lack in quality education:** **Education is an important part of economic development. Unfortunately, our current education level is 60 percent, at least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children leave school. Most importantly, at grass roots level, thousands of schools are severely lacking in basic sanitation, water, electricity, border walls etc.**

**3:Poor health Facilities:** **The public hospital displays stunning images when we find a lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and more. Due to lack of basic health facilities, 170 women die in pregnancy per 100,000 live births. Out of every 1,000 babies born, 66 die before their first birth. In addition, approximately 44% of children in Pakistan are traumatized. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children die in Thar**

**4:Corruption:** Since 1947, ongoing corruption has firmly rooted its roots. In the current situation, political controversy has been turned up as even headmasters of the country have been accused. Corruption has proven to be a threat to institutions. According to the corruption index (CPI 2016) in 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

**5: Terrorism :** It is a major stumbling block for Pakistan's economic generation. Since 2002 we have been a war-torn country. A report by the State Bank of Pakistan (2016) states that the war on terrorism has cost $ 118 billion. According to the Global Terrorism Index (2016), out of 163 countries, Pakistan stands in 4th place. This has been the reason for the negative international image of Pakistan that has curtailed foreign investment in the country.

**Q4. Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

**Importance of physical features of Pakistan :** The physical characteristics of Pakistan are not the same everywhere. It means that Pakistan is different in different regions from its kind. There are chains of snow-capped peaks every year as well as fertile and open valleys. There is also a huge desert in Pakistan.

**1:Mountains:** Part of the land, which is about 3000 meters above sea level and has a widebase, slope and a narrow peak is called a mountain. The mountain range is divided into two parts in Pakistan.

**Northern mountain Range**

1. Himilayas Range
2. Karakoram Range
3. Hindukush Range

1. **HIMILAYAN RANGE :** Himilaya is surrounded by a large part of Pakistan facing north "snow house". These mountains have been distributed to Gilgit. The name of one of its highest mountains is Mang Parbat. Its height is 8,126 meters. The Himalayasaves range our landscapes in the cold Middle East. They also stop monsoon emissions in the ArabianSea and the Bengal Gulf and it becomes a source of rain. Their highest peaks are covered by snow.
2. **KARAKORAM RANGE :** Karakoram is located in the northern part of the Himilaya in Which Northern kashmir and the Gilgit region is present. The average height of the Karakoram range is 7,000meters. The highest K-2 is 8.611 meters high. The surface of the surrounding area is covered in snow all year round. But in the summer the normal ways of living and people get busy finding their food.
3. **HINDUKUSH RANGE :** The Hindukush range is to the north and west of the Karakoram Range. Most sources of this distance are in Afghanistan. The highest in this distance is Tirichimir at an altitude of 7690 meters. At this distance the Chitral and Deer are present. These mountains are the source of the summer season in Pakistan and India
4. **Fuel Resources :** Pakistan has a wide range of energy sources, including equitable-producing shares, oilfield reserves, coal fields and hydropower power.
5. **Fishery :** The fishing and fishing industry plays a major role in Pakistan's national economy. With a coastline of 1046 kilometers, Pakistan has enough fishing resources that are yet to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earnings
6. **Forestry :** About 4.1% of the land in Pakistan is covered by forests. The forests of Pakistan are the main source of food, timber, paper, oilwood, latex, medicine and used for wildlife conservation and Eco tourism.

**Q5. Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**Pak Iran Relations :** Pakistan enjoys good relations with Iran since the breakup of the small continent. Both countries have effective agreements with regard to different social sectors. Relations between Iran and Pakistan have existed since the emergence of a common Indo-Iranian heritage. The Western region and Pakistan have been part of the very eastern provinces of the Persian Empire covering the Satraps provinces of present-day Pakistan. Even today, many ancient and historic buildings in Pakistan have ancient Persian inscriptions on the architectural manuscript. After Pakistan's inauguration in August 1947, Iran had the unique status of being the first country to receive international recognition of Pakistan's status. Currently, each is a key economic partner and major tourism and migration between the two countries has deepened relations.

Abstract: Pakistan enjoys good relations with Iran since the breakup of the small continent. Both countries have successful treaties on different economic and economic sectors. Relations between Iran and Pakistan have existed since the emergence of a common Indo-Iranian heritage. Pakistan have been part of the most eastern provinces of the Persian Empire including the Satraps provinces of modern Pakistan. Even today, many ancient and historic buildings in Pakistan have ancient Persian inscriptions on the architectural manuscript.

**Literature Review :** Pakistan sees Iran as an important neighbor with a geo-strategic location with the people of Pakistan who share the same faith, history. Iran is therefore a priority in Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan believes that maintaining good relations with Iran is essential for regional economic development and security. Pakistan's closeness with Iran is a source of strength not only for both countries but also for this region.

**Pak-Iran cooperation in Pakistan and Iran relations**

Iran is an important neighbor of Pakistan due to its strategic location and ties of common faith, history, culture and other deep links between the two countries. Iran, therefore, is superior to Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan's closeness with Iran is a source of strength not only for both countries but also for this region. Iran was one of the first countries to recognize Pakistan shortly after its independence. Both countries share views on regional and international priorities and work closely with international organizations including the UN, OIC, ECO