**FINAL TERM**

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**COURSE TITLE : PAK STUDY**

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**Q.No.01:**

**Answer:**

**Constitution:**

Constitution is the set of law and principles that determines the nature, functions and limits of the government and other institutions.

**OR:**

Constitution is a set of laws or principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledge to be governed.

**1973 Constitution:**

The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier constitutions of 1956 and 1962. Its salient features are:

**Written Constitution:**

Written document, very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts.

**Objectives Resolution:**

The principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution with introductory that “Islam shall be state religion”.

**Islamic System:**

The inclusion of Islamic Provisions ensures an Islamic system in the country.

**Rigid Constitution:**

It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two-Third majority of both the houses is required for this purpose.

**Federal System:**

A Federal System was introduced with a central and provincial governments.

**Form of government:**

Parliamentary form of Government was introduced.

**Bicameral Legislature:**

The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two Houses named Senate and National Assembly.

**Method of Election:**

The members of the National Assembly, the provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people.

**Fundamental Rights:**

The 1973 Constitution ensures the Fundamental Rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

**Independence of Judiciary:**

The constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided.

**Referendum:**

The Constitution of 1973 has authorized the President to hold referendum on any social issue. Similarly the Prime Minister can ask the President to hold referendum on any important national issue.

**Islamic point of view about constitution:**

The first Muslim Constitution was promulgated by the Holy Prophet of Islam Muhammad(PBUH) when he migrated to Madina and foundation was laid for the government of a city state. The constitution was framed and put into effect with the full consensus of not only the followers of the Prophet(PBUH) but also had the concurrence of the Jews and other non-converts.

**Act of 1919:**

● Direct Elections were provided for both houses of the Central Legislative though the franchise was very restricted.

● Safeguards, reservations, special responsibilities etc in the hands of a Governors and the Governor –General .

**Provisions:**

● Provincial Autonomy.

● All India Federation.

● Diarchy at the centre.

● Safeguards.

● Rigid Constitution.

**Amendment of Constitution:**

● The President shall assent to the Bill within seven days of the presentation of the Bill to him, and if he fails to do so he shall be deemed to have assented thereto at the expiration of that period.

● When the president have assented to or is deemed to have assented to the Bill, the Bill shall become Act of Parliament and the constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

**Conclusion:**

The constitutional history of Pakistan is a reflection of all the particularities and contradictions of its social, economic and political development since independence for more than a quarter of the century. The struggle over particular formulations in various drafts of the constitution which went on in the legislative bodies was often an expressions of the clash between the vital interests of the main social groups in Pakistan.

**Q.No.02:**

**Answer:**

**Culture:**

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

**Types of Culture:**

**Material Culture:**

Materialculture mentions to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people useto define their culture. These include homes, schools, churches, mosques,offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes, utensils, roads, ornaments,T.V, radio, machines, tools, goods and products, stores and many more. All ofthese man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man’swell-being and comfort are material culture.

For example, cocking art is a common thing we all do,and therefore is a part of our 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, rules, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions, organizations and institutions. Non material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

**Other Types:**

**Middle Eastern culture:**

The Middle East is the birthplace of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, all monotheistic religions that grew from the same tradition. Each religion used the texts from earlier groups, and so they share many rules and beliefs.

## African culture:

African culture is expressed in its arts and crafts, folklore and religion, clothing, cuisine, music and languages. Expressions of culture are abundant within Africa, with large amounts of cultural diversity being found not only across different countries but also within single countries.

## Latin culture:

Latin American culture is the formal or informal expression of the people of Latin America and includes both high culture (literature and high art) and popular culture (music, folk art, and dance) as well as religion and other customary practices. Definitions of Latin America vary.

## Western culture:

It is sometimes equated with Western civilization, Western lifestyle or European civilization, is a term used very broadly to refer to a heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, and specific artifacts and technologies that have some origin or association with Europe.

**Q.No.03:**

**Answer:**

**Economic Instability:**

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.

Economic instability can be caused by:

* Changing commodity prices (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock)
* Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07)
* Change in confidence levels (e.g. worries after 9/11)
* Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crash)
* Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, corona virus outbreak 2020)

**Sources Of Economic Instability in Pakistan:**

**1. Changes in house prices/assets:**

A fall in house prices can caused a negative wealth effect – householders see a decline in their net worth, leading to lower confidence and less spending. It can also cause financial losses for banks. For example 2006-10, the US saw its housing bubble burst with a 50% fall in house prices. This caused a rise in delinquencies, [negative equity](https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/398/uk-economy/negative-mortgage-equity-withdrawal/) (people lost wealth) and a rise in defaults. As a result, banks started to lose money on failed mortgage payments.

**2. Fluctuations in Stock Markets:**

A big fall in stock markets can trigger falls in consumer confidence, a loss of consumer wealth and lead to a recession. The [Wall Street crash](https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/76/economics/wall-street-crash-1929/) of 1929 was a significant cause of the great depression. In 2008, the stock market crash again coincided with the 2008 recession. However, it is not always the case falling share prices cause instability. The stock market crash of 1987 did not cause an economic downturn.

**3. Global Credit Markets:**

The subprime mortgage problems in the US caused many firms to go insolvent. This cause a big fall in confidence in lending money. This shortage of credit led to a shortage of credit. This caused the problems of northern rock and reduced consumer confidence.

**4. Changes in Interest Rates:**

Interest rates are used as a tool in controlling inflation. However, they can also have an impact on consumer spending. Sometimes interest rates may have little impact; however, if they coincide with other factors they can cause a much bigger than expected fall in consumer spending. Therefore a small change in interest rates can have a big effect on disposable income. If an increase in interest rates was combined with another factor such as the slowing down of house price growth it may cause a big fall in spending.

**5. Global Factors:**

In an era of globalization, there is an increasing interdependence of the world economies. For example, if China’s boom was to end, there would be a marked slowdown in global growth. It used to be the case the world was very dependent on the US economy. If the US economy suffered a recession, it would often drag the rest of the world into recession. This was because the US was the world’s biggest consumer of imports.

**6. Government Debt Crisis:**

If markets fear government debt is unsustainable or likely to face liquidity shortages, bonds will be sold. This will tend to push up interest rates on bond yields. This increases government debt interest payments and puts pressure on the government to cut spending and reduce the budget deficit. This can cause a negative spiral of lower growth and lower tax receipts.

**7. Black swan events:**

Black swan events are unexpected events, which can de-stabilize the economy. In theory, they have a very low probability, but throughout history, they occur at an unexpected moment. For example, the outbreak of an infectious virus can cause a fall in travel and economic activity. A major terrorist attack or natural disaster can also cause a fall in economic growth.

8. **Corruption**:

Pakistan has had a problem of corruption since 1947 it came into being. The change in regimes between Military and Civilian institutions due to three different successful coups have also weakened the anti-corruption institutions. In 2017, Pakistan’s Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was declared in eligible to hold office for life by Supreme Court of Pakistan after charges of Corruption were full against him.

**9. Lawlessness:**

Two attacks a day after the other brought sharply in focus the lawlessness

of Pakistani society. The first was of the suicide blast at the daira of Colonel Shuja Khanzada who did not survive.

A lawless society, generally speaking is steeped in corruption, bribery and increased degrees of acts that may only be deemed as criminal.

**10. Past effect of Terrorism:**

The link between peace and economic growth is indispensable because

Economic development can’t occur without peace, and peace and security without growth may be not be sustainable. Terrorism has both a direct and indirect effect on economic growth.

**Q.No.04:**

**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 our country consists:

1: North Eastern Mountains

2: North Western Mountains

3: Indus Plain

4: Plateaus

5: Deserts

**North Eastern Mountains:**

The highest mountains of the world known as “The Himalayas” Comprising of a series of ranges is situated in the north east of our country.

1:  The siwalik range

2: The peer pinjal range

3: Central or great Himalaya

4: Karakoram range

**The Siwalik Range:**

These are the line of low altitude hills,situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district.These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. The famous Karakoram Range lies to the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area.

**North Western Mountains:**

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

1: The Hindu Kush

2: KohSafed

3: Waziristan Hills

4:The Suleiman Mountain

**POPULATION:**

The population of the country is a double faced phenomena is a vital factor in the development process on one hand while rapid population growth can impede development on the other. • Two aspects of population:

(A) Quantitative (B) Qualitative

**QUANTATITIVE POPULATION:**

The quantitative aspects of population includes statistics of total population, density of population, birth and death rates and migration.

**QUALITATIVE POPULATION:**

The qualitative aspects refer to the ability and capability of the people.

**RELIGIONS:**

Muslim 97%(Sunni 77%, Shi’s 20%), Christian, Hindu and others 3%

**LANGUAGE:**

Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki 10 %; Pashtu 8%, Urdu (National) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2% Brahui 1%, English (official), Burushaski and others 8%.

**FISHING IN PAKISTAN:**

Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy of Pakistan. With a coastline of about 1046 km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earning.

**FORESTORY IN PAKISTAN:**

About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests. The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, wood for domestic use, paper, fuel wood, rubber, medicine as well as used for purposes of wildlife conservation and tourism.

**MINING IN PAKISTAN:**

The Salt Range in the Potwar Plateau has large deposits of rock salt. • Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of gypsum, limestone, chromites, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay, silica sand.

**AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS:**

1: Research is done for the development of high yield seeds giving better output.

2: Information and guidance is being provided to the common farmer to enjoy the fruits of the advance research in the field of agriculture.

3: University education is developed in various parts of Pakistan especially in Faisalabad and Jamshoro. Emphasis is laid on modern technology in practical field.

**Deserts:**

The Deserts Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come 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 district in the Province of Punjab.

**Cholistan Desert:**

The south boarder area of our Bahawalpur divison is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajhistan desert situated adjacent to in India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land.

**The Nara And Tharparkar Desert:**

The southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as Nara desert and border areas of MirpurKhas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thardesert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country.

**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.

**Plateaus the Salt range:**

The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogitilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south-west to the north of the river Jhelum for some distance before turning north west to cross the Indus near Kalabagh. Potwar Plateau: North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwali districts are known as potwar plateau.

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**Q.No.05:**

**Answer:**

**Relations Between Pakistan And Iran:**

• Pakistan-Iran Relations Pakistan and Iran are close neighbors, sharing 909 km border in the western side.

• They are bound together in culture, religion, ethnicity and traditions since many years.

• Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan when it was established in 1947.

• Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically.

**Start of Relations:**

• Pakistan-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, as well as non-intervention in each other's affairs Start of Relations.

**Helping Each Other:**

• After the joining in R.C.D(Regional Co-operation for development) in 1964, there was a period of wars for Pakistan.

• In 1965, In INDO-PAK war, Iran played an important role in Indo- Pakistani war.

• During the 1971 war with India, Pakistan received full military and diplomatic support from Iran against India.

**Islamic Revolution in Iran:**

• Pakistan was the first country to recognize the Islamic revolution in Iran after a very difficult decision of its government.

• Pakistan gave material help and support to Iran during Iraq-Iran war.

• The newly elected President Khomeini officially visited to Pakistan in Feb 1986 President Zia ulHaq rejected Bush Plan that US would help Pakistan train the mujahedin in Baluchistan to destabilize Iran.

**Problems In Relations:**

During Afghan Soviet war:

• Pakistan was a newly US ally and it supported Taliban.

• Iran supported Northern alliances under the command of Ahmad Shah Masood.

• Iran voted against Pakistan resolution in UN.

• SadiqGanji, an Iranian diplomat was assassinated in Lahore along with eight others in 1990.

**Rehabilitation of Relations:**

• Iran expressed its support when PM Nawaz Sharif raised his concern about India’s nuclear test.

• Iran hailed Pakistan’s nuclear test of May 1998.

• Iran’s Foreign Minister, Kamal Kharrazi was the first to congratulate Pakistan on its nuclear achievement.

• Pakistan seeks good relation with Iran because it cannot afford enemies on both sides. In order to guarantee the national security, Pakistani officials worked for the rehabilitation of Pak-Iran relations.

**Economic ties with Iran:**

• Pakistan and Iran have good economic relations since last few decades.

• Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline-talks begins in 1994.

• 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 in2009.

• India has IPI deal but Iran and Pakistan signed their first gas pipeline deal in February 2010.

**Nuclear Relations:**

• Pak-Iran nuclear relations began during President Zia ul Haq era and continued throughout 1990s.

• COAS General AslamBaig stated in Feb 1990 “ Iran is willing to give, whatever it takes $6 billion, $10 billion. We can sell it to Iran at any price”

• Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan accepted in a confession that he gave nuclear designs and technology maps to Iran.

• IAEA investigation team found a P2 centrifuge design which was received by Pakistan. Iran officials admitted it in 1998.

**Pak-Iran relations nowadays status:**

• The trade between Pakistan and Iran has been increased upto $1 billion in 2014 which was 500 million dollar in 2005.

• Pakistan and Iran are working together for mutual benefits and economic cooperation.

• Pakistan and Iran are working together to secure the Taftan border and to vanish smuggling and drugs trafficking along the border.

**Defense Cooperation:**

• Defense Cooperation is one of the most important component in Iran- Pakistan relations.

• Pakistan-Iran Defense Agreement was signed in July 1989. Iran involved in joint production of Al-Khalid tanks.

• There was also the Baghdad pact known as CENTO signed between Pak- Iran and others.

**Pipeline Specifications And 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. v It will meet the demand of fuel in indo-Pak region.

• Less expenditure on the transportation .

• Economic ties between the countries will be strengthen.

• It might be a strong economic block in the south Asia.

**THE END…..**