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***Q1 : what is constitution ? Also explain 1973 constitution?***

***A constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also state the rights of citizens.***

***Constitution of 1973***

***The constitution of the islamic republic of Pakistan also known as 1973 constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of zulfiqar ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country’s opposition parties, it was approved by the parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 augest 1973***

***The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), people and their fundamental rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country's armed forces.***[***[3]***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Pakistan#cite_note-Constitution_of_Pakistan-3)***The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and***[***separate powers***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separation_of_powers)***of the three branches of the government: a***[***bicameral***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameralism)***legislature; an executive branch governed by the***[***Prime Minister***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Pakistan)***as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by***[***Supreme Court***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Pakistan)***.***[***[3]***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Pakistan#cite_note-Constitution_of_Pakistan-3)***The Constitution designates the***[***President***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Pakistan)***of Pakistan as a ceremonial***[***Head of State***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_State)***who is to represent the unity of the state.***[***[4]***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Pakistan#cite_note-Const._of_Pakistan-4)***The first six articles of the constitution outline the***[***political system***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_system)***as***[***federal***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_parliamentary_republic)[***parliamentary republic***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliamentary_republic)***system; as well as Islam as its***[***state religion***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_religion)***.***[***[5]***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Pakistan#cite_note-5)***The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.***

***Q2: what is culture and define the types of culture?***

***Culture***

***Pakistan came into existence to provide its people with a way of life-based on Islam. The people, customs and traditions commonly follow the one religion. Islam is practised by almost all Pakistanis***

***In pakistan culture is based on the people that how they leave there life in the country and also they have there important rules and regulations. And they give stands for there cultures***

***Types of cultures***

***In Pakistan there are lots of cultures***

***Thanks to its historical, geographical and ethnic diversity, Pakistan’s culture is a melting pot of Indian, Persian, Afghan, Central Asian, South Asian and Western Asian influences. There are over 15 major ethnic groups in Pakistan, which differ in physical features, historical bloodlines, customs, dress, food and music. Some of these include Punjabis, Sindhis, Baloch, Pashtuns, Kashmiris, Hazaras, Makranis and Baltis, coming from regions as close to home as the Indus Valley or as far as Africa or Tibet. Other than ancient ethnic elements, the religious influence of Islam has also strongly shaped Pakistani culture since it first came to the region in AD 700.***

*Q3 : what is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?*

***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.*

***Sources of economic instability in Pakistan***

#### **Since its very inception in 1947, Pakistan has been grappling with various crises—political to economic, to social, so on and so forth. Every new government, political and military alike, came up with plans to put the country on the path of prosperity and development but the problems have increased manifold and have even become more complex. Unfortunately,  the government neither really understood the crises nor did it attempt to resolve those issues .**

Q4 : write down the importance of physical features of pakistan?

**Physically Pakistan is divided into 4 provinces, those are Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

***Physical features of Pakistan are very different at different areas. there are high mountains which are covered with snow throughout the year. In some parts of the punjab and sindh there are deserts.some areas are very hot and some other areas are very cold.***

***Physical features of pakistan can be dividen into 7 different parts..***

***1) Northern Mountainous Region.***

***This area is situated in the northern area of pakistan. It has beautiful and very high mountains, The world's second highest peak. K2, is situated in this region.Shahrah-e- Qaraquram lies in this difficult mountainous area which links China with Pakistan***

***2) Western Mountainous Region***

***This area is situated in the western area of pakistan. These mountains and hills are not very green.these are mostly dry hills. Only bushes grow there. People graze sheeps and goats there***

***3)Salt Range And Potohar Plateau***

***It is situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum.The area is not very high like mountains. It has the world's largest salt mines. Khewra is one of the town famous for salt mines***

***4) Baluchistan Plateau***

***Another plateau is situated in baluchistan. It is also like Potohar Plateaubut it is dry. Nothing grows there except bushes***

***5)Upper Plain Of The Indus***

***This is the central area of Pakistan. It os very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow there. it has a number of canal that supply water to the agricultural lands.This plane is lush green***

***6)Lower Plane Of The Indus***

***Most of this area is in sindh. it is also very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow in it***

***7)Coastal Area Of Sindh And Baluchistan***

***Pakistan have Arabian sea in his south. A long sea shore in sindh and Baluchistann.Karachi our biggest city and port lies on the coast of the ArabianSea. A large number of fish is caught at the coast of sindh and Baluchistan***

***Q5 : write down the relationship between Pakistan and Iran?***

***After***[***Pakistan***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan)[***gained its independence***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_of_Pakistan)***in August 1947,***[***Iran***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahlavi_dynasty)***was one of the first countries to***[***recognize***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_recognition)***its sovereign status.***[***[1]***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-Embassy_of_Iran,_Islamabad-1)[***Shia***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia)***majority Iran and***[***Sunni***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunni)***majority Pakistan became strained at times due to***[***sectarian tensions***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia%E2%80%93Sunni_relations)***, as Pakistani Shi'a***[***Muslims***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims)***claimed that they were being discriminated against under the Sunni-biased***[***Islamization***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zia_ul-Haq%27s_Islamization)***program being imposed throughout Pakistan by the***[***military dictatorship***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_dictatorship)[***government***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Pakistan)***of***[***President***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Pakistan)[***Zia-ul-Haq***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Zia-ul-Haq)***.***[***[2]***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-2)***Following the***[***1979 Islamic Revolution***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolution)***,***[***Iran***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran)***and***[***Saudi Arabia***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia)***(considered the "leading state authority" of Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, respectively) began to use Pakistan as a battleground for***[***their proxy sectarian war***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Saudi_Arabia_proxy_conflict)***, and Pakistan's support for the [Deobandi](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deobandi%22%20%5Co%20%22Deobandi)***[***[3]***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-3)[***Taliban***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban)***organization in Afghanistan***[***by the 1990s***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghan_Civil_War_%281992%E2%80%931996%29)***became a problem for Shi'a Iran, which opposed a***[***Taliban-controlled Afghanistan***](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Emirate_of_Afghanistan)

***Thank you***