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roll number 15730

section a

semester 2

software engineering

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Q1.what is the constitution?also explain 1973 constitution.

ans) constitution=A constitution is an aggregate of the fundamentals principles or establishment precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity organization or other type of entity and commonly determine how the entity is to be governed.

1973 constitution.=The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973

Original title= آئین پاکستان (Ain-e-Pākistān)

Jurisdiction= Pakistan

Created= October 1972; 47 years ago 20

Ratified= April 1973; 47 years ago 19

Date effective= August 1973; 46 years ago 14

System= Constitutional federal parliamentary republic

Branches= 3

Chambers= Zairī-e-and Aiwān Bālā-e-Bicameral (Aiwānñ)

Executive= Prime Minister

Judiciary= Supreme court, high courts and district courts

Federalism= Federation

Electoral college= Yes, for Presidential elections

Amendments= 25

Last amended= 31st May, 2018

Location= Parliament Building, Islamabad, Pakistan

Commissioned by= Parliament of Pakistan

Signatories12th Parliament

(unanimous)

Supersedes= Constitution of Pakistan, 1962

Legal Framework Order, 1970

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Q2.what is culture and define the types of culture?

ans). culture= is an umbrella term which encompasses the social behavior and norms found in human societies, as well as the

knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, customs, capabilities, and habits of the individuals in these groups.

types of culture=culture of pakistan is intertwined with the culture of the broader Indian subcontinent and Central Asia. Comprises numerous ethnic groups: the Punjabis, Saraikis, Pothwaris, Kashmiris, Sindhis, Muhajirs, Makrani in the south; Baloch, Hazaras and Pashtuns in the west; and the Dards, Wakhi, Baltis, Shinaki and Burusho communities in the north. The culture of these Pakistani ethnic groups have been greatly influenced by many of its neighbours, such as the other South Asian, Iranian, Turkic as well as the peoples of Central Asia and West Asia

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Q3.what is economic instability? also define the sources of economic instability in pakistan?

ans) 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

causes=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.

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

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 lives under poverty line.

Corruption: Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a 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. The rest are struggling for survival. On an average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million job annually for young people alone.

Lack in quality education: Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children in are out of school. More importantly, on grass root level, thousands of schools are lacking very basic facilities such of sanitation, water, electricity, boundary walls

Poor health facilities: The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and etc. Due to

absence of basic health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births. For every 1,000 babies born, 66 die before their first birthday

Tax evasion: Regressive tax system collects about 90 percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more

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Q4.write down the importance of physical features of pakistan.

ans) land=Pakistan is bounded by Iran to the west, Afghanistan to the northwest and north, China to the northeast, and India to the east and southeast. The coast of the Arabian Sea forms its southern border

Relief and drainage

Pakistan is situated at the western end of the great Indo-Gangetic Plain. Of the total area of the country, about three-fifths consists of rough mountainous terrain and plateaus, and the remaining two-fifths constitutes a wide expanse of level plain. The land can be divided into five major regions::the himilayan and Karakoram ranges and their subranges; the Hindu Kush and western mountains; the Balochistan plateau; the submontane plateau (Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, trans-Indus plain, and Sialkot area); and the Indus River plain

THE HINDU KUSH

In far northern Pakistan the Hindu Kush branches off southwestward

from the nodal orogenic uplift known as the Pamir Knot. The ridges of the Hindu Kush generally trend from northeast to southwest, while those of the Karakorams run in a southeast-northwest direction from the knot. The Hindu Kush is made up of two distinct ranges, a main crest line that is cut by transverse streams, and a watershed range to the west of the main range, in Afghanistan, that divides the Indus system of rivers from the Amu Darya (ancient Oxus River) drainage basin.

the desert areas

The southeastern part of the Indus plain, from eastern Bahawalpur to the Thar Parkar region in the south, is a typical desert, an extension of the Thar Desert between Pakistan and India. It is separated from the central irrigated zone of the plains by the dry bed of the Ghaggar River in Bahawalpur and the eastern Nara Canal in Sind. The desert is variously known as the Cholistan or Rohi Desert in Bahawalpur and the Pat or Thar Desert in Sind. The surface of the desert is a wild maze of sand dunes and sand ridges. Most of the Sind Sagar Doab, the most western of the doabs of Punjab, was an unproductive wasteland

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Q5. write down the relation between pakistan and iran.

ans) pakistan enjoys friendly relations with iran right from its birth. indeed, the ties between the people of iran and of the lands now known as pakistan are ancient, going back to pre history. owing to their historic, culture and social relations, iran and pakistan are very close to each other.

iran was the first country to recognize pakistan soon after its birth.Liaqat ali khan ,pakistan first prime minister went to iran on an official visit which was reciprocated by the shah of iran who visited pakistan in 1950.the relations between these two countries are deep rooted amd are based on mutual interests.

iran and pakistan have supported each other on various occasions.in 1961, following the efforts of the shah of iran relations between pakistan and afghaistan were re established.during the 1965 and 1971 wars iran supported pakistan morally,financially,and diplomatically.likewise when relations between iran and egypt detoriated,pakistan offered its services for normalizing these relations.pakistan also tried to bring the iran and iraq war to end.

in 1976 pakistan and iran joined by other six countries formed the D-8 in 1998 when pakistan became atomic power,sanctions were imposed on the country.in these difficult days,iran provided support to pakistan.