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NAME	AHMAD ALI JAN
ID No	16408
Department	B-Tech electrical 2 nd s
Paper	PK-Study

Q2 what is culture and define the type of culture?

Ans) Culture:

Culture may be defined as an integral whole which affects human ideals, actions and modes of living. According to E.B. Taylor culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, customs and all other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a Society."

Every great nation enjoys its own culture. Similarly, Pakistani culture is very distinct due to its Islamic nature and rich historical background.

OR

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

Types of culture

- Material culture
- Non-material culture
- Real culture

• Ideal Culture

1. Material Culture:

from material
 Culture we understand material and physical objects. for instance, house, roads, machines, cuisine, pen, table, radio set etc. these are the product of human efforts to control his environment and make his life comfortable and safe.

2. Non-material culture:

in non material culture we include non material objects. for example religion, art, ideas, customs, value system, attitude, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behaviour and has strong hold on an individual. Both parts are inter-related with each other.

Real Culture:

Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we set upon in our daily life is real culture.

It is the part of culture which the people adopt in their social life for example. If a person/says that he/she is Muslim, will be when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn't follow, is not a real one.

Ideal Culture:

The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some part remain out of practice. The culture is explained in books, speeches etc.

Q4/ write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans/ important of physical features of Pakistan:

- North Eastern Mountains
- North western mountains
- Indus Plain
- Plateaus
- Deserts

North Eastern Mountains:

The highest mountains of the world known as "The Himalayas" comprising of a series of range is situated in the north east of our country.

- ⇒ The Siwalik range
- ⇒ The Peeth Pindal range
- ⇒ Central of great Himalaya
- ⇒ Karakoram range

The Siwalik Range.

These are the line of low altitude hills, situated adjacent to plain area of Hazara district in KPK and Ptoch Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Sialkot district.

The Peeth Pindal ranges these range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwalik hills. Beside musee and hazarabills.

The Central of great Himalaya. These mountains lie in between the Pto Pindal range and Karakoram range.

The Karakoram range. The famous Kato Korum range lies to the north of the central Himalaya in north, Kashmir and Gilgit area. The range has an average height of about 2000 feet above sea level. The second highest peak of the world and highest peak of Pakistan, Godwin Auston (K-2) peak.

North western mountains

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

=> The Hindu Kush

=> Koh Safed

=> Waziristan Hills

=> The Sulaiman Mountain

=> The Keothar mountain

The Indus Plain

River Indus is the largest river of our country. This river after originating from northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (China) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan territory near Gright.

=> The upper Indus plain

=> The lower Indus plain

=> The Indus Delta

Plateaus

The Salt Range:

The area of Salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi tala and Bakwala 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. These have also an uneven surface.

The Baluchistan Plateaus.

This plateau lies to the west of the Sulaiman and Kohat mountains. Like Potwar plateau, the dry hills run across the plateau from the north east to the south west.

The Deserts.

Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to some difference characteristics, these are known as deserts.

The Desert.

The area between River Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Desh. This includes the area of Mianwali, Sahiwal, Muzaffargarh and Debra Ismail Khan district in the province of Punjab.

Cholistan Desert

The South border area of our Bahawalpur division is known as Cholistan in fact. It is a part of Rajasthan desert situated adjacent to India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land.

The Thar And Tharparkar Desert:

The southern border areas of Kharipur district in Sindh is known as Thar desert and border area of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thar desert. These are also part of Rajasthan desert in India. These are the desert part of country.

Q1/ What is Constitution? Ans explain 1973 Constitution?

Ans/ Constitution:

A Constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country 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. The government's other laws are not allowed to disagree with its Constitution. The Constitution may be amended.

or changed, but this is generally more difficult to than passing an ordinary law.

1973 Constitution of Pakistan.

one of the most pressing task for the new government was to draft a new Constitution, when martial law was finally lifted, the Assembly was summoned in April 1973 on the basis of the 1970 Election results in the former west Pakistan region. A committee was set up from across section of politicians from different parties. There were disagreements within the committee to whether the new constitution should bring in parliamentary rule or a presidential system of government. There were also differing views over the question of provincial autonomy, it took the constitutional committee eight month before it submitted its report on 10th April 1973. The draft constitution was passed by the federal Assembly by 235 votes in favour, with three abstentions. It was brought into force on 14th August 1973.

and Bhutto was elected Prime Minister by the National Assembly on 12th August. The Constitution's main features were.

- (1) Pakistan shall be a federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The Prime Minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.
- (2) The special position of Islam as the State religion shall be emphasized and both the Prime Minister and President are required to be Muslim.
- (3) Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic Republic by default.
- (4) A bill to amend the Constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.
- (5) All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law.
- (6) The Supreme Court and High Court shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.
- (7) The President shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the Prime Minister, and all orders of President shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister.

- (8) The Senate, or upper house shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.
- (9) In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.
- (10) Urdu shall be the official language of the country, with Pakistan English to be retained for the next 15 years.
- (11) The teaching of the holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.
- (12) Pakistan shall be a federal Islamic state so residuary power shall rest with provinces not the central government.
- The 1973 Constitution, therefore, marked a return to a parliamentary form of democracy after the presidential experiment introduced under the 1962 Constitution. There were also concessions made to the provinces to alleviate

leads that the central government would overrule them on very issue. This was important as the one unit scheme had only recently been abolished and because 2 of the 4 provincial governments in the new state of Pakistan were non-PPP the 1973 constitution however, had another advantage over its two predecessors it had been agreed and voted on by a democratically elected assembly. This gave it greater authority and, even though it was suspended under the next military law regime, since independence, Pakistan has devised and changed three written constitutions and the fourth one was drawn up and it was restored on the 30th February December in 1985 and remains in place to date.

Q5. write down relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans. After Pakistan gained its independence in August 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 Pakistan Shia Muslims claimed that they were being discriminated

under the Sunni-biased Islamization program being imposed throughout Pakistan by the military dictatorship government of President Zia-ul-Haq following the 1973 Islamic Revolution, Iran and Saudi Arabia began to use Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war, and Pakistan support for the Deobandi Taliban organization in Afghanistan by the 1990s became a pretext for

Shia Iran, which opposed a Taliban controlled Afghanistan. Nevertheless both countries continue to cooperate economically where possible and are forming alliance in a number of areas of mutual interest, such as fighting the drug trade along their border and combating the insurgency in the Balochistan region. Iran has also expressed an interest in joining the China Pakistan

Economic Corridor.

Pakistan is one of the only where the Iran is viewed

positively as per the polls conducted by Pew Research Center. Polls have consistently

shown that a very high proportion of Pakistan view

that western neighbors of Pakistan positively

Q3) What is Economic instability?

Also define the source of

Economic instability in Pakistan.

Ans) 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

Source of Economic instability
in Pakistan.

Energy Crisis.

The constant leading Power cut

off challenge has occupied

the Economy. Since the year 2000

this crisis has worsened have on the

overall economy, as admitted by

federal minister for water

and Power Khawaja Muhammad

Asif during a national Assembly

session a few days ago that

the power short-fall has exceeded

to 5000 MW, until energy

lingering crisis is not resolved

the determined economic development

is a far off dream.

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 of people spend their lives under poverty lines. According to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016), 39 percent of the population of Pakistan lives in poverty, 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 a highly political debate as even the prime minister

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of the country has proven to be a menace for institutions.

According to Corruption Perception Index (CPI 2016) out of 175 countries Pakistan stand at 116.

Youth unemployment
Lack in quality education.