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**Q no: 1;- What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

**ANS: Constitution :**

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organisation or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

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.

## \*1973 constitution :

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14<sup>th</sup> Aug 1973. It consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with Objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto's era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the political parties. However, many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state.

The constitution 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability to the country. Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial laws in the country. But the subsequent years after imposition of martial law were highly tumultuous costing Pakistan its eastern wing. The leftover country was first governed by a unique proposition of civilian Chief Martial administrator till the interim constitution was adopted by the national assembly. The assembly constituted a committee headed by Hafiz-ud-Din Pirzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan. The committee did its work in shortest possible time and the national assembly adopted the constitution on 10<sup>th</sup> April unanimously.

## **\*Salient Feature of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.**

The Constitution of 1973 is strikingly different from the earlier Constitution of 1956 and 1962.

Now we will discuss the salient features of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.. Which are given below.

- **Written Constitution**  
Just like the old constitutions of Pakistan, constitution of 1973 was also a written constitution.
- **Detailed Constitution**  
Constitution of 1973 was a detailed constitution with 250 articles, 12 parts and 7 schedules.
- **Preamble**  
Objective resolution was included in preamble of this constitution. It states that sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty.
- **Name of Country**  
Name of country declared was “Islamic Republic of Pakistan.” Islam was declared as state religion.

- **National Language**  
The constitution declared Urdu as national language. However, English was made official language.
- **Federal System**  
According to the constitution, Pakistan shall be a federation where the units or the provinces shall be autonomous.
- **Form of Government**  
The constitution stated that there shall be parliamentary form of government where prime minister shall be the head of the government and president shall be the head of the state.
- **Bicameral System**  
The constitution of 1973 introduced bicameral system in the country. National assembly and Senate were the two houses introduced for legislature.
- **Fundamental Rights**  
Article 8-28 of the constitution gave fundamental rights for citizens of Pakistan.
- **Principles of Policy**  
Article 29-40 of the constitution introduced directive principles for state policy.
- **Rigid Constitution**  
Constitution of 1973 is a rigid constitution. At least two-third majority is required to amend the constitution.

- **Direct Elections**  
The constitution introduced method of direct elections for national as well as provincial assemblies.
- **Independence of Judiciary**  
The constitution declared that the judiciary shall be independent of executive.
- **Referendum**  
The constitution authorizes the president to hold referendum on any national issue.
- **Rule of Law**  
The 1973 constitution establishes rule of law in the country.
- **High Treason**  
According to the constitution, the act of unconstitutional abrogation of the constitution has been declared as act of high treason.

All of the MNAs signed the Constitution except Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri, Dr. Abdul Hayee Baloch, Abdul Khaliq Khan, Haji Ali Ahmed Khan, and Nizamuddin Haider [Sahibzada Muhammad Nazeer Sultan](#) is currently the last serving member of the National Assembly who was also elected as the Member of National Assembly in the 1970 elections & was one of the last signatories of 1973 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

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## Q no:2:-What is culture and define the types of culture?

### ANS: Culture :

**Culture** is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. ... The word "**culture**" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture.

Culture is a term that refers to a large and diverse set of mostly intangible aspects of social life.

Culture has various characteristics. we can deduce the following characteristics of culture:

- Learned Behaviour.
- Culture is Abstract.

- Culture Includes Attitudes, Values, and Knowledge.
- Culture also Includes Material Objects.
- Culture is Shared by the Members of Society.
- Culture is Super-Organic.
- Culture is Pervasive.
- Culture is a Way of Life.
- Culture is Idealistic.
- Culture is Transmitted among Members of Society.
- Culture is Continually Changing.
- Language is the Chief Vehicle of Culture.
- Culture is Integrated.
- Culture is Dynamic.
- Culture is Trans missive.
- Culture Varies from Society to Society.
- Culture is Gratifying.

- Types of culture:

There are two types of culture which are given below.

- Material culture :

**Material culture** refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighbourhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define its members' behaviours and perceptions. For example, technology is a vital aspect of material culture in today's United States. American students must learn to use computers to survive in college and business, in contrast to young adults in the Yanomamo society in the Amazon who must learn to build weapons and hunt.

- Non-Material culture :

**Non-material culture** refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions. For instance, the non-material cultural concept of *religion* consists of a set of ideas and beliefs about God,



worship, morals, and ethics. These beliefs, then, determine how the culture responds to its religious topics, issues, and events.

When considering non-material culture, sociologists refer to several processes that a culture uses to shape its members' thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. Four of the most important of these are symbols, language, values, and norms.

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**Q no: 3:- 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 (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock).

**\*Sources of economic instability :**

One of the mainstays of any country around the world for economic development is its existing reserves of the natural resources and assets base. Pakistan has plenty of natural resources such as large reserves of oil and gas, great quantity of copper and ore deposits, in addition huge coal and salt pits, and gemstones. Likewise, it possesses sound manufacturing industries of textiles and clothing, steel fabricating, cotton ginning factories, sugarcane mills, sports goods and leather manufacturing etc.

Apart from these mineral resources and industries, Pakistan also has vast tracts of agriculture land. Out of total geographical area, about 27 percent is cultivated, and of this, 80 percent is irrigated. Pakistan has one of the most developed irrigation systems in the world, i.e. Indus Basin Irrigation System. We have rivers and sea. We have harbours to export and import goods. We are blessed with four seasons and a fit tropical weather in terms of farming and agriculture.

### The major challenges in achieving economic development are:

- **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. As admitted by Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly session a few days ago that the power shortfall has exceeded up to 5,000MW. 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 centred 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. According to Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016) 39 percent 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 ministers of the country are accused of it. The corruption has proven to be a menace for institutions. According to corruption perception index (CPI 2016) out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

- **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. Of it, the female ratio is very less. 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 etc.
- **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. In addition, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in Thar.
- **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. Each year billion rupees are evaded through tax havens established in foreign counties. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan's economic progress.

- **Lack of good governance:** We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.
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**Q no: 4:-Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan.**

**ANS:**

Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all regions. It has are mountains, desert areas, snowy areas and plain lands too.

Pakistan is located in between four countries and the border of Pakistan touches China, India, Afghanistan, Iran. Tajikistan isn't our direct neighbour but the distance between Pakistan Border

and Tajikistan Border isn't much and they are nearly close to each other.

The longest border that is shared by any country with Pakistan is Afghanistan that is 2250 KM and the second one is India that is 1600 KM.

Total Area of Pakistan, that is 796,096KM and Longitude and Latitude as well. The highest point in Pakistan is K-2 Mountain, which is 8611m above Sea Level and Pakistan has the Deepest Level that is 6500m.

## Traditional Geographical Importance of Pakistan

Traditionally, Pakistan's geographical importance has been defined in following ways;

- Pakistan's North Western Border can be used as an access to the Central Asian Republics rich in natural resources. It's a narrow strip of Afghan Territory between Tajikistan and Pakistan which if used as a transit route can benefit all the countries in trade.
- Pakistan's South Western Border with Iran is of great significance in a trade with this oil-rich country.
- Eastern Border of Pakistan with India has been quite less utilized than the potential it carries. This can be a free trade route with India if the major conflicts between both the states are resolved.

- Northern Border of Pakistan with China provides another important route for access of Chinese products in Pakistan.

## **Modern Geographical Importance of Pakistan:**

Now we discuss the modern geographical importance of Pakistan.

These are the following :

### **\*China-Pakistan Economic Corridor:**

The \$46 billion 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor' scheme, which is being demonstrated as a 'Game-Changer' is more than a network of roads to link Chinese city of Kashgar with the Gulf States via Gwadar of Pakistan. CPEC is a complete package of energy projects and trade opportunities for Pakistan. It is the most cherished fruit of Pakistan's geographical

importance the country ever had. However, some credit also goes to the foreign policy makers of Pakistan who always kept into considerations the Sino-Pak mutual interests.

In the wake of CPEC, China is going to have the shortest route-access ever available to the Middle Eastern, African, and European markets. For Pakistan, it might be a new gain but to China, this access is a link to its long term strategic plan to take over US control in the said regions.

### **\*Gwadar port is the nearest warm-water port to energy-rich Central Asian Countries:**

Bought from Oman in 1958, Gwadar has been developed into a warm-water seaport which is now operated by a Chinese company named 'China Overseas Port Holding Company' under a 43 years agreed lease. The port is the soul of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Being the nearest deep-sea port to the landlocked Central Asian Republics, Gwadar is another manifestation of Pakistan's geographical



importance.

### **\*The Persian Gulf and Pars Gas Field:**

Pakistan's Gwadar Port provides access to the 'Gulf of Oman' which extends via 'Strait of Hormuz' to form the 'Persian Gulf'. This gulf is surrounded by Iran, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and Iraq. Access to the Persian Gulf via Gwadar port means access to all these countries most of which are rich in energy resources. The Persian Gulf also has the world's largest natural gas reservoir 'Pars Gas Field' shared by Iran and Qatar. Pakistan's geographic importance increases due to its proximity to such mega-fields of natural resources when the country has been suffering from energy starvation for long periods of time.

### **\*Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Pipeline (TAPI):**

The Asian Development Bank's funded project of TAPI is the name of a gas pipeline which aims to supply natural gas from the Caspian

Sea to the four countries mentioned above. Pakistan due to its geographical nearness to this Central Asian Republic is seeking benefit from the project. It also reflects the dependence of India on Pakistan for having access to the natural resources of Central Asian Republics.

### **\*Iran-pakistan gas pipe line:**

Also known as the 'Peace Pipeline' the project is another fruit of Pakistan's geographic importance. The pipeline project was formally inaugurated in 2013, but it's far from being operational due to several controversies. Particularly the anti-Iran stance of the USA influenced Pakistan to abandon the project. Things, however, have changed after the US-Iran Nuclear Deal and Iran is no more under enormous sanctions. Pakistan at the same time never utterly gave up the project. Good omens are apparent for the future of this project.

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**Q no:5:- Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**ANS:**

Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages and spiritual affiliation. Relations between Pakistan and Iran have by and large remained positive. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution of Iran, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the new dispensation. The two countries have supported each other at critical junctures in their history.

### **Bilateral Political Relations**

- Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positivity and desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relations and desire to re-engage can be measured from the fact that Iranian

Foreign Minister Dr. Javad Zarif was the first foreign dignitary to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan. The Foreign Minister once again visited on 31 October 2018 and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 December 2018.

- The Prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani on 21-22 April 2019. The timely and fruitful visit contributed to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of issues in political, economic and security areas. The visit helped in setting a clear policy direction for durable, mutually-beneficial relations with Iran. The key outcomes of the visit include; Signing of Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; opening of new crossing points; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute.
- Iran has remained strong supporter of the Kashmir cause. It has openly voiced support for the innocent Kashmiris under brutal siege of Indian forces. The Iranian high leadership has also repeatedly given

statements in support of people of Kashmir and condemned unjust Indian atrocities. Similarly, Pakistan's support on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Iran despite US' unilateral sanctions has been greatly appreciated in Iran.

- Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US \$ 392.08 million with \$22.86 million Pakistani exports comprising mainly of rice, meat, paper and paper board, chemicals, textiles, fruit & vegetables; major imports from Iran comprise mainly of iron ore, hide & skins, and chemical products (Pakistani imports US\$ 369.23 million).
- Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700 kilometer Quetta-Taftan highway, improvement of facilities at border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing points (Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin) and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countries.

- Pakistan-Iran border has been named **“Border of Peace, Friendship and Love”** by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.
- There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran. Moreover, a large number of Zaireen (0.3 million) visit holy places and shrines in Iran, Iraq and Syria via Quetta Taftan border. There is also a work going on to further strengthen the bilateral relations with Iran through promotion of religious tourism by enhancing tourism to historic religious sites in Pakistan including facilitation to Zaireen.

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