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**Q#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, organization or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution.

OR

The basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it.

OR

A written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization

### **Constitution of Pakistan (1973)**

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

#### **1) 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.

#### **2) Islamic System**

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

#### **3) Rigid Constitution**

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

**4) Federal system**

A Federal System was introduced with central and provincial governments.

**5) Form of Government**

Parliamentary form of Government was introduced.

**6) Bicameral Legislature**

The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two Houses named Senate(63 members) and National Assembly(200 members).

**7) Method of Election**

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

**8) Fundamental Rights**

The 1973 Constitution ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

**9) Independence of Judiciary**

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

**10) Referendum**

The Constitution of 1973 has authorized the President to hold referendum on any national issue. Similarly the Prime Minister can ask the President to hold 12/24/2014 referendum on any Nouman Khan (Researcher) important national issue.

## **Conclusion**

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principle of State Policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitutions, 1973 constitution also provide principals for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology.

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## Q#2: What is culture and define the types of culture?

Ans:

### Culture

- Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology.
- No human society can exist and develop without its culture. The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only.
- Animal societies have no culture because they do not have systems of learning and transmitting social experiences.
- Sociologists are keenly interested in the study of culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it.

### Definition

- Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society.  
(**Edward Tylor**)

**OR**

- Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and habits and any capabilities acquired by man as a member of society (**Taylor**)

**OR**

- Culture is social heredity, which is transmitted from one generation to another with the accumulation of individual experiences (**Linton**)

### Types of Culture

- Material Culture
- Non-material Culture
- Real Culture
- Ideal Culture

## **Material Culture**

From material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, book etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life conformable and safe.

## **Non-material Culture**

In non-material culture we include non-material objects. For example religion, art, ideas, customs, values system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behavior 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 act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that parts 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 parts remain out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches etc.

## **Characteristics of Culture**

From the definitions it becomes clear that sociologically culture has specific meaning and characteristics. It is the product of human behavior and gaining knowledge through group. It is a system of learned behavior and set procedure.

Some of the salient characteristics of culture are as under:

- Culture is learned.
  - Culture is shared.
  - Culture is transmitted.
  - Culture is changing
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**Q#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)
- 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, coronavirus outbreak 2020)

### **Sources of Economic Instability in Pakistan**

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

### **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 countries. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan's economic progress.

### **Lack of Good Governance**

- We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.
  - What should be done to overcome the above challenges?
  - Government should improve relations with neighboring countries like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.
  - For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICTs system. Because in forthcoming years, all the economies will be measured through technologies. India earns lots of money through its IT industry.
  - The employment zones for youth should be opened so as two-third of youth could contribute for the economy of Pakistan. They could use their potentials and skills for better Pakistan.
  - The alarming education system should be improved. The quality education from primary to university should be ensured. Proper school monitoring mechanism should be designed. New and upgraded curriculum need to be introduced. Instead of investing lot of budget on defense side, more budgets should be allocated for education.
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#### **Q#4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

##### **Ans:**

The study of physical map of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has a number of peculiar features. The major part of our country consists,

- 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 ranges is situated in the north east of our country.

##### **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.

##### **The Peer Pinjal Range:**

These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills.

##### **The Central of great Himalaya:**

These mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram range.

##### **The Karakoram range:**

The famous Karakoram Range lies to the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area. This range has an average height of about 20000 feet above sea level. The second highest peak of the world and highest peak of Pakistan, Godwin Austin (K-2) year.

## **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.

### **The Hindu Kush:**

Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu Kush range. The average height of this range is between 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level.

### **Koh Safed:**

South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west.

### **Waziristan Hills:**

Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude.

### **The Sulaiman Mountain:**

In the south of the Gomal river lies the Sulman mountain. It rims southward for a distance of about 300 miles.

### **The Kerther Mountain:**

In the west of lower Indus plain lies a hilly area known as "The Kerther hills". These hills are not high enough, their average height being about 7000 feet

## 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's territory near Gilgit.

### **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.

### **The Indus Delta:**

The Indus delta begins near Thatta(Sindh) and the river Indus by distributing itself into a number of branches joins with the water of Arabian sea.

## Plateaus

### **The Salt range:**

The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi tilla 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. These areas have also an uneven surface.

### **The Baluchistan Plateaus:**

This plateau lies to the west of the Sulaiman and Kirthar 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 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 Mirpur Khas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thar desert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country.

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**Q#5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**Ans:**

### **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**

- PAK 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 cooperation and protection, as well as non-intervention in each other's affairs.

### **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 in 1965 and its qualified nurses, medical supplies, and a gift of 5,000 tons of petrol for the war.

- Iran was also reported to have purchased 90 Sabre Jet Fighters from West Germany and to have sent them to Pakistan
- 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 by 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 ul Haq 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.
- Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat was assassinated in Lahore along with eight others in 1990.
- Shia muslims died in Pakistan in 1990s. Iran deeply concerned.

## **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.

## **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.

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