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Question no :01 **What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

**Answer:def:** 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.

**1973 constituation:**

* Pakistan’s constitution has been undermined by a pattern of military coups interspersed with short-lived civilian rule. Not until 1973 was a constitution written by a democratically elected assembly. Even following that, the document has been continually reshaped by coups and the wishes of powerful members of Pakistan’s political elite. It has swung between a parliamentary form of democracy and one in which executive power rests with the president.
* The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th 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.
* A Written Constitution.
* Flexibility.
* Republican Form of Government.
* Federal Form of Government.
* Parliamentary Form of Government.
* Bicameral Legislature.
* Fundamental Rights.
* Pakistan to be a Welfare State.

**The 1973 Constitutional Framework**

* The 1973 Constitution was the first constitution to be framed by elected representatives in Pakistan.
* The 1973 constitution created a parliamentary form of democracy in which the executive power is concentrated in the office of the prime minister. It established the Pakistani president as the formal head of state, bound to act on the advice of the prime minister. The parliament consists of two houses--the national assembly and the senate.
* The Constitution also provides for four provincial governments and the distribution of legislative power between the federation and the provinces. [Moeen Cheema](http://www.lums.edu.pk/law_and_policy/faculty_profile.php?fp_id=17" \o "Moeen Cheema" \t "_blank), assistant professor of law and policy at Lahore University of Management Sciences, says that though the constitution provided for it, provincial autonomy was never really implemented by the 1973 constitution. He holds all military and civilian governments guilty on this charge.

Question no: 02 - **What is culture and define the types of culture?**

* **Answer : Def- 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 circle of religion, [food](https://beautehealthy.com/category/food/), what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we meet visitors, how we behave with some ones, and million other things. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society all are include in culture.
* Culture is a complex concept which impacts virtually every aspects of our lives both consciously and subconsciously.

**Types:**

The two basic **types of culture** are material **culture**, physical things produced by a society, and nonmaterial **culture**, intangible things produced by a society. Cars would be an example of American material **culture**, while our devotion to equality is part of our nonmaterial **culture**.

## Types of Culture

**Studying:**
culture to understand patterns of human behaviour is a big job. While there areunlimited ways that people can express their culture, social scientists havedeveloped two basic categories to define things produced by a society. First is
Material Culture and second is Nonmaterial Culture.

**Material Culture**

* Material
culture mentions to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use
to define their culture. These include homes, schools, churches, mosques,
offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes, utensils, roads, ornaments,
T.V, radio, machines, tools, goods and products, stores and many more. All of
these man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man’s
well-being and comfort are material culture.
* **Now material**:
culture does not mean that it is an object that is bought and sold; it can also
be something we all make. For example, cocking art is a common thing we all do,
and therefore is a part of our material culture.

**Non material Culture:**

* The other type of culture is non material culture which cannot be touch, feel, taste or hold. Non material culture belongs to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions, organizations and institutions. Non material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

**Question no: 03- What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?**

**Answer: 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

**Why is economic stability important?**

**Economic stability** enables other macro-**economic** objectives to be achieved, such as **stable** prices and **stable** and sustainable growth. ... This is largely because **stability** creates certainty and confidence and this encourages investment in technology and human capital

**Governments** provide the legal and social framework, maintain competition, provide public goods and services, redistribute income, correct for externalities, and stabilize the **economy**. ... Over time, as our society and **economy** have changed, **government** activities within each of these functions have expanded.

Question no: 04 - **Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

**Answer:**

The land can be divided into five major regions: the Himalayan 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.

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

* Western Mountain Areas: ...
* Northen Mountain Areas: ...
* Baluchistan Plateau: ...
* The Salt Range and Potohar Plateau: ...
* Lower Plain of the Indus: ...
* Upper Plain of River Indus: ...
* Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan:
* **Pakistan** is divided into three major geographic areas: the northern highlands; the Indus River plain, with two major subdivisions corresponding roughly to the provinces of Punjab and Sindh; and the Balochistan Plateau.

Question no: 05- **Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**Answer: 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.

* **Iran**–**Pakistan relations**. After **Pakistan** gained its independence in August 1947, **Iran** was one of the first countries to recognize its sovereign status. ... Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbor positively.
* However, **Iran's** continued **support** for **Pakistan** and **India's** close relations with Iraq during the **Iran**–Iraq War impeded further development of Indo–**Iranian** ties. In the 1990s, **India** and **Iran supported** the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan against the Taliban regime.

**Iran**–**Pakistan** relations. After **Pakistan** gained its independence in August 1947, **Iran** was one of the first countries to recognize its sovereign status. ... Supreme Leader of **Iran** Ayatollah Khamenei has also called for the sympathy and assistance of many Muslim nations, including **Pakistan**.

* 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.

**SUMMARY** •

* Pak-Iran relations can be seen mainly from two distinguishable lenses; economic and non-economic.
	+ A strong cultural and historical connection exists between the two countries while there is also huge potential for economic cooperation.
* To broaden the economic ties between the two countries, the long-standing IP gas pipeline project needs to be completed on a priority basis.
	+ Both countries must explore other workable payment mechanisms such as trade in local currencies to mitigate the effects of US sanctions.
	+ The Chinese factor is highly important in shaping future Pak-Iran relations. Implementation of the CPEC will diminish US influence and bring the two states closer.