

PAKISTAN STUDIES PAPER

TEACHER: MAM BEENISH

ID:16259

NAME: MAHNOOR SUBHAN

DATE:22 JUNE,2020

QUESTIONS:

Q.1 What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Ans. **CONSTITUTION:**

The basic principles and laws of a state according to which the state is governed is known as constitution

OR

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

1973 CONSTITUTION:

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is known as the 1973 Constitution. It was drafted by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto government. Pakistan came into being on 14 August, 1947 and first constitution was made in 1956. In 1971 when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took control of the government, he started work on a democratic constitution for the country. On 17th April 1972 the National Assembly constituted a committee to prepare a draft constitution. In this way constitution of Pakistan was made by the constitution assembly. The Constitution of 1973 is strikingly different from the earlier Constitution of 1956 and 1962.

MAIN FEATURES OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:

- 1.** Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. Parliamentary government means that prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.
- 2.** It is compulsory that prime minister and president of Pakistan both must be muslim.

3. Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic republic of Pakistan because Pakistan is a muslim country. Sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah.
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 of all citizen of Pakistan through imposing law.
6. The Supreme Court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights and bring justice .
7. The president shall act with the advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be signed by the prime minister of Pakistan.
8. Urdu shall be the official language of the country
9. The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.
10. The Constitution of 1973 gives a direct method of election. The members of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people.
11. 1973 constitution gives independence of judiciary.
12. The constitution grants fundamental rights to citizen of pakistan.
13. The Federal Legislature is bicameral consisting two houses. Senate which is called upper house and National Assembly which is also called lower House.
14. Constitution of Pakistan 1973 provide federal form of government consisting of four provinces of the central government of Pakistan.
15. Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is a written constitution. It comprises of 280 Articles. It also contains 6 schedules, which has been divided into 12 parts.
16. The constitution of Pakistan 1973 is rigid because amendment procedure is not easy. This constitution provides that 2/3 majority of votes of members National Assembly
17. The Constitution of 1973 has established the principles of single citizenship. According to this principle the rights and duties of the citizens are determined by the Federal Constitution only. So the people throughout Pakistan are citizens of Pakistan.



Q.2 What is culture and define different types of culture?

Ans. **DERIVATION OF CULTURE:**

The word culture is derived from the Latin root “colere” which means to inhabit or to cultivate .

DEFINITION OF CULTURE:

In general ,it refers to human activities .People living in different places have different cultures. Different definition s of culture reflects different theories for understanding the human activities .

LENIN ON CULTURE:

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

MULLER LAYER ON CULTURE:

Muller Layer says that culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.

EXPLANATION:

Culture gives us a sketch and a way of living of humans in different places. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation in different parts of the world . Culture is not an individual task but a collective task which is followed by a whole society. People living in different regions have specific type of behaviours,cultureal and moral values so we have plenty cultures in history.

TYPES OF CULTURE :

There are two types of culture

1.Material culture.

2.Non-Material culture.

1.MATERIAL CULTURE:

Material culture includes those things which were used by the people to fulfill their basic needs .Because of the efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortable and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of person who adopts a culture of a certain society of the world .

EXAMPLE:

Basic needs of human beings includes food, shelter, clothing and safety etc

2.NON MATERIAL CULTURE:

Non material culture consist of non material culture objects. In this culture we refers to moral values rather than material things present in world. These things are not visible , we cannot see and we cannot touch them.

EXAMPLE:

Non material culture includes different things For example

1.religion

- 2.art
- 3.values
- 4.knowledge
- 5.constitutions
- 6.thinking
- 7.behavior and festivals etc.



Q.3 What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:

Economics is the social science that is the study of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services and instability means the state of being unstable or lack of stability.so economic instability means instability in the economy of the country .

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN:

Since 1947, Pakistan came into being on 1947 , the economy of Pakistan has emerged as a semi-industrialized one, based heavily on textiles, agriculture, and food production, though recent years have seen a push towards technological diversification.Muslims were not that educated at the time of partition so mostly the industries were run by Hindus before partition soon after partition there was no one to run these industries .

Few problems are written as below:

1.UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS:

In Pakistan most of the places were underdeveloped and for development of the places budget was required but pakistan was lacking this budget to construct the underdeveloped areas

2.ECONOMICALLY BACKWARDNESS:

Pakistan was very backward in economy because india doesnot divide the economy of subcontinent properly between 2 countries that is Pakistan and india

3.AGRICULTURAL ISSUES :

The agricultural system was very outdated whixh future added economic backwardness in Pakistan .New agricultural methods were not implemented in Pakistan because majority people were not educated

4.CAPITALS WITH HINDUS :

The entire capitals where with hindus of India like Hyderabad , Delhi and Bombay etc where big industries were present .

5.LACK OF TECHINAL EXPERTS:

There was the lack of technical experts in every field either its industrial field or agricultural field , most of the people were uneducated so they didn't know how to operate the industries

6. OTHER PROBLEMS :

Banks and other financial institutions were located in Indian territory

7.ELECTRICITY PROBLEMS:

New Pakistan was also facing electricity problems because all the power stations were in mudi and that was in Indian territory.

8.UNFAIR DIVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS:

At the time of division there was balance of 4 billion rupees in the banks of Indian which was decided to be divided between Pakistan and India in the ratio of 5 and 17 respectively .Pakistan has to receive 750 million rupees which was delayed by Indian government .After the protest of Pakistan they agreed to give 200 million rupees ,however 50 million rupees are still not paid by Indian government .

9.UNFAIR DIVISION OF MILITARY ASSETS :

It was decided that military assets would be divided in ratio of 65 to India and 35 to Pakistan but Pakistan received out of order machines ,broken weapons and unserviceable aircraft . Pakistan did not receive the due share of the military assets till now.

10.UNFAIR BOUNDARY DISTRIBUTION:

East and west Pakistan boundaries distribution was very unfair and Pakistan suffers a lot because of unfair border distribution , trade was also effected and Pakistan was facing a lot of problems to control both parts



Q.4 Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN :

The location of Pakistan is very important in terms of physical features which are as follows :

1.A CENTER OF ISLAMIC WORLD :

Pakistan is situated in the centre of the Muslim world .IN the west of Pakistan, there is a chain of Muslim countries which includes Islamic countries like Afghanistan, Iran. It also links Pakistan with countries of Middle East like Saudi Arabia,the Arab Emirates ,Syria, Jordan,Turkey etc and also link with other countries like countries of Africa which are Sudan,Libya and Algeria etc. Pakistan is also known as the heart of muslim world .

2.TRADE ROUTE:

Pakistan lies the Arabian sea,which is the part of Indian sea,Pakistan links the east with the west. SO most of the trade between east and west is through Indian Ocean.So Pakistan lies on an important trade route of the world. Pakistan through Arabian sea is linked with the muslim countries.

IMPORTANT PORTS:

Karachi Bin Qasim in Sindh and Gawader port in Balochistan are important sea ports of Pakistan.

3. MOUNTAINS LAYOUT :

In the North of Pakistan there are the highest peaks of Himalayes which never let anybody to enter into Pakistan.It works like natural barriers . This is the gift of Allah on Pakistan and this secure us from enemies .

NORTHERN MOUTAINIOUS REGION :

In the northern region of Pakistan there are very beautiful and very high mountains. K2 is the world second highest peak which is situated in northeran region of Pakistan and links china with Pakistan.

WESTERN MOUNTAINS REGION :

Western region of Pakistan are not green , these mountains are dry hills and only bushes grows there .

4. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE :

Pakistan is known as an agricultural country. Allah has blessed it with fertile soil. We earn a lot of amount from foreign exchange by importing agricultural products to rest of the world .It includes fruits and raw materials to the industries .

5. MINERALS IMPORTANCE:

Many important mineral are present in the land of Pakistan which is the source of income in Pakistan .Some of the minerals are listed below:

METALLIC MINERALS :

1. Iron ores
2. Silver
3. Gold
4. Antimony
5. Chromite
6. Copper

NON-METALLIC MINERALS :

1. Coal
2. Sulphur
3. Rock salt
4. Marble
5. Gypsum
6. Clays

6. POTOHAR PLATEAU :

Potohar plateau are situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. These area is not very high like mountains but these areas are an area of fairly level high ground. Many things are grown on these plateaus

7. BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU :

Balochistan plateau is also like Potohar plateau but its dry nothing grows except bushes.

8. THAL AND THAR DESERTS:

The Thal desert is located in the central Punjab region of Pakistan. Thar is located in Sindh and consider as the 17th largest desert of world.

9. UPPER PLAIN AND LOWER PLAIN OF THE INDUS :

Upper and lower plains are very fertile and a number of agriculture crops grow there . A number of Canal that supply water to the agricultural lands which makes them more fertile and many crops grow there.

10. COSTAL AREAS OF SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN :

A long sea shore in Sindh and Baluchistan IS PRESENT in south of Pakistan. Karachi is our biggest city and port lies on the cost of the Arabian sea.A large number of fish are caught at the coast of Sindh and Baluchistan.

11. SALT RANGE:

Pakistan has the world's largest salt mines known as Khewra is one of the famous for saltmines of Pakistan

12. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION :

Pakistan is present in continent of Asia between 23.30 degree and 36.45 degree latitude and 61 degree and 75.45 degree longitude.



Q.5 Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN :

Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, cultural linkages and spiritual values. Relations between Pakistan and Iran have positive relationship. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence in 1947.

MILITARY AND SECURITY :

Iranian support for Pakistan in 1960s when Iran supplied Pakistan with American military weaponry and spare parts after America cut off their military aid to Pakistan. Both the countries help each other in hard times.

FLOOD RELIEF :

IN 2019 Iran had many floods, Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority, in order to help Iran ,our Prime Minister sent 32 tonnes of relief goods to Iran. In the same way when floods occur in Pakistan , iran government helped us .

TRADE VOLUME BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES :

Since establishment of Pakistan , trading was regular between two countries but now its more improved after the removal of Taliban in 2002. Trade between the two countries has increased by £1.4 billion in 2009.

ENERGY SECTOR

Power transmission occurs between both the countries. tehran has provided €50 million for laying of 170Km transmission line for the import of 1000MW of electricity from Iran in 2009. Pakistan is already importing 34MW of electricity daily from Iran.Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project is also conceptualized in 1989 and is still under process.

IRAN ON KASHMIR'S ISSUE:

Iran supported Pakistan many times in kashmir's issues and asked UN to resolve this dispute . The Iranian high leadership has also repeatedly given statements in support of people of Kashmir and condemned unjust Indian atrocities.

PAKISTAN SUPPORT TO IRAN IN CONFLICTS:

Pakistan has supported Iran in Iran-Iraq war . Pakistan has also supported Iran in its conflict with America and also negotiated to resolve issues with Saudi Arabia.

RELIGIOUS TOURISM

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 by promoting religious sites in Pakistan.

THE REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (RCD)

It is an agreement between Iran and Pakistan for non-political cooperation signed in 1964. It was one such regional arrangement from Ayub Khan for regional stability and prosperity and to safeguard the institutional framework pf the region.

PAKISTAN-IRAN JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Economic relation between two countries is governed by Joint Economic Commission JEC formed in 1986. It provides a useful institutional framework in identification of areas to promote economic and commercial cooperation between two countries.

SECURITY COOPERATION

Both countries are working on improving the security between the two countries. Border safeguard measures are taken to improve border security. Intelligence sharing has also been improved in order to maintain peace and order between the two neighbours.