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Questions-1

What is Constitution? Also explain 1973 Constitution?

Constitution:-

The Constitution is the framework for political principals, procedures, and power of government. The Constitution was written on 26 november 1949, and was made the center of law in 26 January 1950. Indian had to face many problems after Independence.

The Constitution is important because it protect individual freedom, and its fundamental principals govern the united State. The Constitution places the government's power in the hand of the citizens. it limits the power of the government and establishes system of checks and balance.

1973 Constitution:

1973
Constitution is the 3rd current Constitution of Palistan. After lifting the martial law, a provincial constitutional order was enforced. A committee of nation assembly was formed which comprised Twenty five elected member. The had to frame the constitution for Palistan. The Constitution of

the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, drafted by an elected body with the consensus of all the major political parties of the country, was enforced in the country on August 14, 1973.

Main points of Constitution 1973:-

Written Constitution:-

1973 Constitution is a written document, consisting of 280 articles.

Representation:-

Representation in the lower house of the parliament called the national Assembly was made on the basis of population while the upper house called Senate, had equal representatives from all the four Provinces.

Bi-Cameral legislature:-

Under the Constitution bicameral legislature was introduced in the country, consisting of upper house (Senate) and lower house (National Assembly).

Federal Constitution (opposite Unitary):-

The constitution provided for the federal form of government. There is a clear demarcation of power between the federation and the provinces.

Parliamentary form of Government (opposite presidential):-

The Constitution has a parliamentary character. The prime minister is the head of government. The Cabinet consists of parliamentarians.

Islamic Provisions:-

The Constitution has many

Islamic clauses and provisions. The president and prime minister must be muslim. Islam is to be considered the state religion of Pakistan. Legislation would be within the limits of Islam, and opportunities would be given to the muslim to lead their lives according to Islam. The right of minorities would be protected. Sovereignty of Allah is affirmed. Objective resolution was made an integral part of the Constitution.

Fundamental Rights:-

Fundamental rights of the citizens were guaranteed.

Constitutional Amendment:-

A Constitutional amendment bill can be initiated in any of the houses of the Parliamentary. In order to

become law, it will need to be passed by at least two third majority.

Semi Rigid Constitution:-

1973 constitution, is not to flexible, not so rigid, to make amendment.

Independent of Judiciary:-

The constitution guarantees independence of the judiciary.

Direct Election:-

The member of lower house (National Assembly) and members to the provincial assemblies are to be elected through direct general election.

National language:-

Urdu is recognized as the national language of Pakistan.

Fundamental right and

Zulfikar Ali Butto.

Zulfikar Ali Butto is the

most talented person in
Pakistan. He given every
right to Pakistan's people.
And that time he introduced
a good one constitution in
Pakistan. (Constitution 1973)
Fundamental rights is give
below.

Right to live

Right to make family.

Right to be protect.

Right to make property.

Religion freedom.

Person freedom.

Freedom of Speech and write

Right to equality.

Right to vote.

Question:- 2

What is culture define the types of culture?

Culture

Those characteristic of society which are related to culture includes all learning, belief, art, morality and law. Culture is a society heritage through which a community's experiences are transmitted from one generation to the next. It is communal human behaviour and the daily life of people. Culture is foundation of human society and its evolution.

Seven elements:-

There are seven elements, or part of single culture. They are social organiza-

tion, customs, religions, language, government, economy, and art.

Types of Culture

There are two types of culture.

Material culture.

Non-material culture.

Material Culture:-

Culture mentions to the physical objects, resources and space that people use to define their culture. These include home, school, churches, mosques, offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes, utensils, roads, ornaments, T.V, radio, machine, tools, goods and product, 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 be something we all make. For example, wearing 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 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, moral, languages, social roles, ethics, music literature, custom, traditions, organizations and institution. Non-material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

Question:-3

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

Economic instability:-

Economic instability involves a shock to the usual working of the economy. Instability tends to reduce confidence and lead to lower investments, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment.

Economic instability can be caused by changing commodity prices (especially oil e.g. oil price shock).

Sources OF Economic instability:-

Change in house prices/

asset

- Fluctuation in Stock Markets
- Global credit Market
- change in Interest Rates
- Government Debt crisis
- Black Swan events
- Erratic leadership.

Questions: 4

write down the importance of physical features?

Physical Features of Pakistan:

Pakistan is a vast country. There is a great variation in physical features of Pakistan. It is about 1600 kilometers in length and 885 kilometers in breadth. These physical features start from high mountains in the north to the coastal areas in the south. On the basis of physical features, Pakistan is divided into following parts:

Mountainous Region

Plateaus

The Plain

Deserts

Coastal Areas.

Mountainous Regions-

Northern Mountains:-

The mountain consist of parallel ranges in East west direction, the slopes of these mountains are covered with evergreen coniferous forests.

Northern Area of Pakistan, Azad Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtun

khwa and northern areas of Punjab lie in these

mountains. Beautiful valley of Nurree, Giligat and Kaghan also lie in the

mountain

These mountain are divided into two parts.

The Himalaya Range

The Karakorum Range.

a Himalaya Range:-

The Shiwalik Range

The Lesser Himalaya or

Pir Punjab Range
The central Himalayas.

b. Karakorum Range:-

A. Himalaya Range:-

The Himalaya Range stretches from Asam (India) in the East to the River Indus in the north West.

B. Karakorum Range:-

The lies to the north of Himalayas. Khunjarab Pass and Karakorum Pass are the important passes of this range.

Northern Western and Western mountain Regions:-

These mountain spread in the western and Northern and North Western parts of Pakistan. These mountain are less high as compared to the Eastern mountains. Some of

these ranges make border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The difficult passes in these mountain ranges are the sources of traffic. western mountain are further divided into the following important ranges.

The hindu kush Range

The koh-e-Sufaid
waziristan Hills

The Suleimen Range

Kithar Range.

The Plateaus:-

The Potohar plateau.

Balochistan Plateau.

The Potohar plateau:-

The Potohar plateau is situated in the north of Islamabad between river Indus and river Jehlum.

Balochistan plateau:-

The Balochistan Plateau is situated in the South west of Pakistan.

The Plains:-

The Indus Plain spread over a vast area is one of the important fertile plain of the world. The plain of the Indus River is made by the fertile soil brought by the Indus River and its tributaries. The Indus is divided into two parts.

The upper Indus plain.

The lower Indus plain.

Deserts.

Deserts:-

Choolistan Desert - South East

Punjab.

Nara and Tharparkar Desert -

South East Sindh.

Chagi and Kharan Desert - west Balochistan.

The Coastal Areas:

In the South of Pakistan there is the Arabian Sea. The Coastal area of Pakistan begins from Run-Kutch in Sindh and stretches westward in the Baluchistan to the border between Pakistan and Iran. Its total length is about 1046 kilometers. It consists of two parts i.e.

Sindh Coast and Baluchistan Coast.

In Sindh, Karachi and port Qasim and in Baluchistan, Gawadar port are famous ports of Pakistan.

Climate of Pakistan

The average condition of temperature, humidity, air pressure and rainfall of a place or region for a long

time (Average 30 years) is called climate, where if it is for a short time i.e. a day or a week then it is called weather. Climate of a place or area depends upon the distance from the Equator and the Sea, Altitude, direction of winds and mountain. Pakistan is situated in the Sub-Tropical region above the Equator only southern area fall under the influence of sea winds. Monsoon and western wind cause the northern and western mountain decrease the intensity of cold wind coming from the north in winter. In the high mountain areas the weather changes with the altitude climate zone of Pakistan.

High lands.

Humid mountainous region.

Semi Dry Mountainous Region

Semi Humid Plain Region

Semi Dry Plain Area

Question :- 5

write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Pakistan and Iran:-

- Pakistan enjoys friendly relation with Iran right from its birth. Indeed the ties between the people of Iran and of the lands now known as Pakistan are ancient, going back to prehistory. Owing to their historic, cultural and social relations, Iran and Pakistan are very close to each other.
- Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after its birth. Liaqat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first Prime Minister, went to Iran on official

visit which was reciprocated by the shah of Iran who visited in Pakistan.

- In 1965 Pakistan and Iran signed a cultural agreement for the promotion of exchange of students, teachers, scholars and artists between the two countries.
- RCD became defunct after the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran. It was succeeded by the Economic Cooperation Organization which was founded in 1985.
- The ECO was founded with the explicit objective of promoting mutual economic cooperation among the member states. In 1992, following the disintegrating of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) the muslim

Countries of central Asia and Afghanistan also joined the ECO.

- In 1961, following the efforts of the Shah of Iran relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were reestablished.
- During the 1965 and 1971 wars Iran supported morally financially, and diplomatically. Likewise, when relation between Iran and Egypt deteriorated, Pakistan offered its services for normalizing these relation. Pakistan also tried to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end.
- In 1997 Pakistan and Iran, joined by six other developing countries, formed the D-8. In 1998 when Pakistan became an atomic power, sanctions were imposed on the country. In this difficult day, Iran provided support to Pakistan.