

Pakstudy

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Final exam

Q1: what is constitution ? Also explain 1973 constitution ?

Answer :- constitution

1: 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

- **Constitution of 1973**

The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier constitutions of 1956 and 1962 .its salient features are

- **Written Constitution**

Written document , very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts

- **Objectives resolution**

The principal and provisions set out in the objectives resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution with introductory that “Islam shall be state religion

- **Islamic system**

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

- **Rigid constitution**

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

- **Federal system**

A federal system was introduced with a central and provincial governments.

- **Form of government**

Parliamentary form of government was introduced.

- **Bicameral legislature**

The Majlis-e-shoora (parliament) consists of two houses named senate (63 members) and national assembly (200 members).

- **Method of election**

The members of the national assembly, the provincial assemblies are directly people.

- **Fundamental rights**

The 1973 constitution ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan

- **Independence of judiciary**

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

- **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 referendum on any important national issue.

Conclusion

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of state policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution also provide principals for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic ideology.

Q2.What is culture and define the types of culture?

Answer:- Definition of culture:

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

Types of cultures:

Material culture:

Material culture includes those which are used to fulfill the needs of human beings e.g. houses, roads, cars, pen, table, radio set etc. It is due to the efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortably and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

Non-material culture :

In non-material culture we deal with non-material objects. In this culture we give importance to the soul rather than the body. For example, religion, art, thinking, Constitutions, values, behavior, knowledge and festivals etc. These things are not visible and we cannot touch them.

Q3. What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

Answer 3 :

Economic instability :

The proper planning which is not done for the better utilization of resources of the country in order to attain economic development and prosperity of people is just the very moment where economic instability occurs.

Sources of economic instability in Pakistan :

Poverty: Poverty is the biggest problem of Pakistan just because when the people of the country will be poor so how they will pay the taxes for the development of the country.

Lack of investment : Pakistan has a lack of invested money. Therefore, large industrial and development programs remain incomplete. It needs planning by the government to attract people for investment.

Reforms in Money distribution : Planning is important in order to reduce the huge difference between income and distribution of money. This has created many hurdles in the path of social and economic development.

Reduction in unemployment : in Pakistan no unemployment is increasing day by day .to control this proper planning is extremely important .

Foreign loans and investments By economic planning we can find out that how much foreign help is needed for a certain development programme . so foreign investors be attracted for investment in our country when they will know the time of completion of projects and also their outcome .in this way we will be able to get loans from international economic organization .

Q4. Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans 4:- Geographical Importance of Pakistan

Geographical attributes of a state bring it both, some opportunities to avail and some risks to evade. Pakistan availed the opportunities from its geography but could not escape the risks it posed. When a state learns how to exploit its geography to the best of its political and strategic interests the study which comes in shape is called geostrategic and geopolitics. Pakistan's geography where brought the country countless material benefits there its unwise exploitation also invited the chaos in the region. Being the gateway to Central Asia and a suitable route of access of World Powers into land-locked Afghanistan, the geography of Pakistan suffered from the side effects of the 'New Great Game' and the 'Global War on Terrorism'. But things are in transformation today. The Northern border with China where gets ready to bring billion dollars investment in the wake of CPEC there the Western border with Afghanistan is seeking TAPI Gas Pipeline. Similarly, the South Western boundary with Iran will sooner or later be flexible for Pak-Iran Gas Pipeline. Pakistan's newly functional port of Gwadar and the strategic importance it has concerning its proximity to the Gulf States are some new aspects of Pakistan's geographical importance. We shall evaluate all these aspects in this article after going through a brief description of country's geography

Geography of Pakistan

Pakistan is a land of plains, mountain ranges, deserts and coastal belt. The country shares its Eastern Border called 'Radcliffe Line' with India. On its Northern side, it has Sino-Pak Border. Its Western fronts include the boundaries of 'Durand Line' with Afghanistan and 'Gold Smith Line' with Iran. The Arabian Sea has limited the South of the country. With the total area of 9,96096 km square, Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia.

Q5:Write down the relationship between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans 5:- 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.