

PakistanStudy
Rasheed Sawab
ID 16460
Final Exams

Question no1): 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

Example1)

Constitution 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.

Example 2).

CONSTITUTION 1973

One of the most pressing tasks for the new government was to draft a new constitution. When martial law was finally lifted, the Assembly was summoned in April 1972 on the basis of the 1970 election results in the former West Pakistan region. A committee was set up from a cross-section of politicians from different parties. There were disagreements within the committee as to whether the new constitution should bring in parliamentary rule or a presidential system of government. There were also differing views over the question of provincial autonomy. It took the constitutional committee eight months before it submitted its report on 10th April 1973. The draft constitution was passed by the federal Assembly by 135 votes in favor, with three abstentions. It was brought into force on 14th August 1973, and Bhutto was elected prime minister by the National Assembly on 12th August. The Constitution's main features were:

- I. Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.
- II. The special position of Islam as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.
- III. Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic Republic by default.
- IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.
- V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law'.
- VI. The Supreme Court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.
- VII. The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.
- VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the center. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.
- IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.

X. Urdu shall be the official language of the country, with Pakistani English to be retained for the next 15 years.

XI. The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.

XII. Pakistan shall be a federal Islamic state, so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.

The 1973 Constitution, therefore, marked a return to a parliamentary form of democracy after the presidential experiment introduced under the 1962 constitution. There were also concessions made to the provinces to alleviate fears that the central government would overrule them on every issue. This was important as the one unit scheme had only recently been abolished and because 2 of the 4 provincial governments in the new State of Pakistan were non-PPP. The 1973 Constitution, however, had another advantage over its two predecessors: it had been agreed and voted on by a democratically elected Assembly. This gave it greater authority and, even though it was suspended under the next martial law regime, since independence, Pakistan has devised and changed three written constitutions and the fourth one was drawn up and it was restored in 1985 and remains in place to date.

Amendments:

- 1st Redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.
- 2nd Defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmadis as minority and 'non-Muslim'.
- 3rd Extended the period of preventive detention.
- 4th Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention.
- 5th Widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.
- 6th Provided that Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.
- 7th Enables the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.
- 8th Changed Pakistan's government from a Parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system by giving the President a number of additional powers.
- 9th Bill to impose Shariah law as the supreme law of land. The bill was passed by Senate but could never be passed by National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution. 1985
- 10th Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.
- 11th Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and the provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1989 1992.
- 12th Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.

13th	Stripped the President of Pakistan of his reserve power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister.	
14th	Allowed members of parliament to be dismissed if they defect.	
15th	Bill to impose Shariah law as supreme law of land. Was never passed.	1998
16th	Increased the term appointed for quota system as per 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years.	
17th	Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment.	
18th	Removed the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally.	
19th	Provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at Election Commission of Pakistan.	
20th	For Free and Fair Elections. ^[1]	
21st	For Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism.	
22nd	ECP powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner ^[2]	
	The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. ^[3]	
	In 2015, National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for the period of 2 years.	
23rd	The period of two years was expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. At the end of this period all the amendments will be expired/removed automatically.	
24th	Reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of 2017 Census of Pakistan.	
25th	Merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2018

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 Culture:

There are two types of Culture which is following below:

Material Culture:

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

None Material Culture:

In non material culture we deal with non material objects .in this culture we give importance to sound rather than body .for example religion ,art thinking , Constitutions ,values , behavior, knowledge and festival 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 :

Economic Stability:

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

Sources of economic instability in Pakistan

Corruption:

Economies that are afflicted by a high level of corruption—which involves the misuse of power in the form of money or authority to achieve certain goals in illegal, dishonest, or unfair ways—are not capable of prospering as fully as those with a low level of corruption. Corrupted economies are not able to function properly because corruption prevents the natural laws of the economy from functioning freely. As a result, corruption in a nation's political and economic operations causes its entire society to suffer.

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 lack of invested money .therefore large industrail and development programs remain incomplete . it needs planning by government to attract people for investment .

Reform in Money Distribution: Planning is important in order to reduce the huge difference between income's 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?

Answer 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.

Que 5): Write down the relationship between Pakistan and Iran?

Answer:-

Pakistan and Iran:

Pakistan and Iran share strong historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic bonds. The relationship witnessed ups and downs, but despite all that the two countries tried to maintain a smooth path. Soon after Pakistan's independence, Iran was the first country to recognize its independence from the British raj. The diplomatic ties started with the visit of the then PM Liaqat Ali Khan in 1948. The relationship took a good flight with the visit of the Shah of Iran in 1950. Both the countries enjoyed cordial relations until 1996 but then due to divergence of interest in Afghanistan both moved apart. Pakistan was pro-Taliban whereas Iran supported the anti-Taliban alliance (i.e. Northern Alliance). Pakistan's post 9/11 policy had further increased the void. Islamabad's pro-Saudi and West policy added salt to the recipe. Being partner of United States of America in WoT, and under a great American and Saudi Arabia's influence, Pakistan and Iranian relations suffered a lot. The General Zia's regime with a strong pro-Saudis attitude also negatively impacted the two. However, the land connection between the two gave an opportunity to revive the relationship.

Adding Economic dimension

Being immediate neighbors, Muslim states and once good partners tried to fill-up the gap through non-economic means. However, in the age of development, both the states have to analyse the level of their relations through the lens of economic means as well. As, both the states have huge potential. Both Pakistan and Iran look towards the untapped economic opportunities in order to have a strong regional bond. In addition, history also witnessed that both the states have extended their support to each other in worst times as well.

Relations BTW Pakistan and Iran:

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 BTW Pakistan And Iran:

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.