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DEP :- BSSE

SEMESTER:- 2ND

SUBJECT :- P. Studies

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Q1 What is Constitution? Also explain 1973 Constitution?

Ans Constitution is a set of laws/principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed. The system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions and limits of a government or another institution. Constitution is the fundamental law of the land and it is from this source that all the laws spring. Body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state.

1973 Constitution:- The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier constitution of 1956 and 1962. Its salient features are:-

1) written constitution:- written document, very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts.

2) objectives Resolution:- The principles and provisions set out in the objectives resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution with introductory.

3) Islamic System:-

The inclusion of Islamic Provisions ensures an Islamic System in the Country.

4) Rigid Constitution:-

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

5) Federal System:-

A federal System was introduced with a Central and provincial governments.

6) Form of Government:- Parliamentary form of government was introduced.

1) Bicameral Legislature:- The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of two houses named Senate (63 members) and National Assembly (200 members).

8) Method of Election:- The members of the National Assembly, the provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people.

9) Fundamental Rights:-

The 1973 Constitution ensures the fundamental rights to the Citizens of
b) Independency of judiciary:- The Constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary

Q2) What is culture and define the type of culture?

Ans:- Culture Definition:-

Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, law, custom and very other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society.

Types of CULTUREs-

- Material Culture
- Real Culture
- Non-material Culture
- Ideal Culture

1. Material Culture:-

From material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, books etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life comfortable and safe.

2. Non-material Culture:-

In non-material culture we include non-material objects. For example, religion, art, ideas, customs, value system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behaviour and has strong hold on an individual, both parts are inter-related with each other.

Real Culture:-

Real Culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that part of culture, which the people adopt in their social life, for example, if a person says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn't follow

Ideal Culture:-

The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice.

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

Ans:- 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).

* Causes of Economic Crisis in Pakistan

- 1) Political Instability
- 2) IMF and World Bank
- 3) Energy Crisis.
- 4) Terrorism
- 5) Wealth Concentration
- 6) Corruption.
- 7) Lack of good Governance
- 8) Unemployment
- 9) Poor health Facilities
- 10) Lack of Quality Education
- 11) Tax Evasion.

In Pakistan we consume more and save less, we import more and export less. The government spends more than it earns. We face energy and water shortages. Cost of doing business is high.

Q4) Write down the importances of Physical features of Pakistan?

Ans:- The physical features of Pakistan are :-

- 1) Mountains
- 2) Plains
- 3) Plateau
- 4) Deserts

1) Mountains:-

There are three mountain ranges

- * Northern Mountains
- * North western mountain
- * Western Mountains.

* Northern Mountains:-

Karakoram Ranges
Himalaya Ranges

* North Western mountain

Hindu Kush Mountains

* Western Mountains:-

Koh-e-sofald Ranges
Waziristan Hills

Suleman and Kirthar Ranges

2) Plains:-

The whole are divided into three

Parts:-

- * Upper Indus plains

* Lower Indus plain

* Deltaic plain

3) Plateaus-

Balochistan Plateau

Potowar Plateau

4) Deserts:-

Thar desert.

Thal desert

Cholisthan desert

Kharan desert

5) Coastal Area:-

Pakistan has Arabian Sea in the South.

The importance of physical features of Pakistan is that, Pakistan is rich in every aspect like Pakistan has mountains, plains, Plateau, deserts, and Coastal areas. Agriculture land and also agriculture land all the things which are required for a Country to be physically best.

Q5 Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan in 1947. Iran and Pakistan are Islamic, Asian and neighbouring countries. Both countries are closely linked with historical, religious and cultural relations.

The prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949. Shah of Iran also made a visit in return to Pakistan in 1950 and trading contacts were established. With the trade and cultural agreements, Iran and Pakistan felt it necessary to cooperate in the field of defence. Both the countries developed very good relations with America and considered Russian Federation a great threat. Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Britain signed a defence treaty called Baghdad Pact. America was supporting this pact. After Revolution in 1958, Iraq withdrew and it was named as CENTO. This defence treaty brought Pakistan and Iran very close to each other.

Iran always gave full support to Pakistan on Kashmir issue and praised its stance. It has always supported the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir. It has always openly opposed Indian Army against Kashmiri freedom fighters.

Iran stood with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 wars. Its political, moral, economic and military aid was very encouraging for Pakistan. Iran did not recognize Bangladesh until Pakistan recognized it. Shah of Iran, Turkey President and President of Pakistan met in 1964 and Istanbul Treaty was signed. This treaty brought these Islamic countries very close together. The treaty helped the formation of RCD (Regional Cooperation Development). The RCD countries decided to complete many joint ventures. The organization now has been converted into Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) with ten members.