

Q1. What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

ANS. A constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also state the rights of citizens.

IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION:

Constitution is important because it protects individuals freedom, and its fundamental principles govern the United States. The constitution places the governments powers in the hands of citizens. Its limits the power of government and establishes the system of checks and balances.

- The primary function of the constitution is to note out the important structure of the government according to the people are to be governed. It is the constitution of a country, which establish the three main sources of government, the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- The constitution of country not only defines the power of the three sources but also makes the clear demarcation of responsibilities to each of them. It effectively regulates the relationship between government and its people.
- Since the constitution arises the to all laws within the territorial of the country, any law enacted by the ruling government has to be in conformity with concerned constitution. As such the citizens would in turn, be abiding by not only just the law but also works on the demarcation of constitution arise by the country.
- The constitution does not simply provide the efficient government, but also deals with limitations on power. Since power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely, a constitution established to restrict the abuse of power by those who conduct governmental functions.
- It is important in now a days also in fact in United States constitution is document that is applicable today, and its important that something written so many years ago is still relevant in our society.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONSTITUTION:

1. Flexible and Inflexible constitutions.
2. Monarchial and republic constitutions.
3. Presidential and parliamentary constitutions.
4. Federal and united constitutions.
5. Political and legal constitutions.

These are the types of constitutions through these all the leaders govern the countries and make laws to protect and take the responsibilities to make rules and regulations in every nation. We have to discuss it in short words are as given:

1. FLEXIBALE AND INFLEXIBLE CONSTITUTIONS:

The difference between flexible and inflexible is also reflected on that what is written in constitutional form becomes the first law that can only be justified by constitutional court. Flexible constitution such as BRITISH constitution that can be include by ease and inflexible constitution such as US constitution which contains strict rules that can be very difficult to make changes in it.

2. MONARCHIAL AND REPUBLIC CONSTITUTIONS:

Comparison between the British and US constitutions the monarchial and republic constitutions are possible. The monarch is the head of state in BRITAIN'S case, the powers of monarch are limited. On the other hand the republican provides for the election of president who is the head of state and the head of government.

3. PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUTIONS:

Republican constitution places the power in the hands of PRESIDENT and the BRITISH constitution places the

power on PARLIAMENT. President is not the head of the house of representatives or the senate. In parliamentary the head of the executive branch of government is Prime Minister.

4. FEDERAL AND UNITED CONSTITUTIONS:

In federal system such as the one in the US, it can also be the constitution is a Federal instead of united constitution. US , Canada, Australia and South Africa has the federal constitutions and on the other hand Britain has the united constitution and it is centrally governed.

5. POLITICAL AND LEGAL CONSTITUTIONS:

Political constitution is the British constitution and it is the concept of majoritarianism means that elected the majority make decisions to affecting the voters rather than leaving that decisions to the court. The legal constitution is the American it empowers the courts in particular constitutional courts to establish the limits of government power.

NOW; we have to discuss the constitution of Islamic Republic Of Pakistan:

1973 CONSTITUTION:

The constitution of Islamic Republic Of Pakistan also known as the 1973 constitution is the supreme law of Pakistan. It arise by the government of ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO, with the additional assistance from the country's opposition parties. It was approved by the parliament on 10 April and classified on 14 August 1973. It was regarded as the landmark accomplishment of BHUTTO'S era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all political parties. However many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the instrument which regions supreme in government of the state. The constitution of 1956 and 1962 was failed to provide the aspired political stability to country. Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial laws in the country. But years after imposition of martial law were highly costing PAKISTAN its eastern wing.

The constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic republic laying down condition for head of state and head of government to be Muslims. 8th amendant has made the objective Resolution a substainal part of constitution by incorporating it as article 2A according to which all laws made in Pakistan should be in accordance with the injunction of QURAN and SUNNAH. Its Islamic character is further reinforced by accepting the soveriegnty of Almighty ALLAH , islam to be the state religion and by promising the Muslims to enable them to order their lives in accordance with fundamental principles of Islam. The federal legislative is bicameral for example senate the uper house and national assembly the lower house. The constitution provides an independent judiciary , provincial autonomy to the federating units , a council of common interests , a council of Islamic ideology etc.

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

ANS. CULTURE:

Culture is a way of life of a group of people behaviors, beliefs, values and symbols that they accept generally without thinking about them and that are passed along by the communication and imitation form one generation to the next.

For example, Christmas trees can be considered as ceremonial or cultural objects.

Eid-UI-Fitr and Eid-UI-Azha is the Pakistani cultural objects.

Now, we have to define the different types of cultures:

6. Material and non-material cultures:

Material culture is part of that culture which is concrete and tangible, the material things that the society creates and uses for survival, physical and technological aspects of our daily lives, including food, houses, clothing, painting, books etc.

Non-material culture is all intangible components of our ways of life, language norms, ideas, believes, if includes

religion, techniques, philosophies etc.

7. FOLK CULTURE:

Folk culture refers to a culture traditionally practiced by a small, homogenous, rural group living in a relative isolation from other groups. Folk culture is often imbued with a sense of place.

8. REAL CULTURE:

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

9. 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. This culture is explained in books and speeches etc.

10. MARKET CULTURE:

A market culture is type of corporate culture that emphasizes competitiveness not only between the organization and its market competitors but also between in employees. Employees are encouraged to set difficult goals and strive to achieve them.

11. CLAN CULTURE:

A clan culture is the culture is family like or tribe like type of corporate environment that emphasizes consensus and commonality of goal and values. It is most collaborative and the least competitive of four main corporate culture models.

12. WESTERN CULTURE:

Western culture sometimes equated with western civilization, western lifestyles or European civilization is a term used very broadly to refer to heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems and specific artifacts and technologies that have some origin o association with Europe.

13. ARAB CULTURE:

Arab culture is the culture of Arabs, from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Arabian Sea in the east, and from the Mediterranean Sea in the north of the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean in the Southeast. Most Arabs beliefs that most of life's events are controlled and orchestrated by GOD.

14. ISLAMIC CULTURE:

Islamic culture refer to cultural practices common to historically Islamic people. In Islam there is the concept of righteousness, good character and the body of moral qualities and virtues prescribed in Islamic religious text. The principle and fundamental purpose of Islamic morality is love; love for GOD and love for GOD creatures.

15. TIBETAN CULTURE:

Tibet developed a distinct culture due to its geographic and climatic conditions. While influenced by neighboring cultures from china, India, Nepal, the Himalayan region's remoteness and inaccessibility have preserved distinct local influences and stimulated the development of its distinct culture.

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

ANS. ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:

Real macroeconomic output can be decomposed into trend and cyclical part where the variance of the cyclical series derived from the filtering technique serves as the primary measures of departure from economic stability. It is the shock to the usual workings of the economy. Instability tends to reduce the confidence and lead to the lower investment, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment. It can be caused by changing commodity prices.

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:

- **CHANGES IN HOUSE PRICES:**
A fall in house prices can cause a negative wealth effect. Householders see a decline in their net worth, leading to a loss of confidence and less spending. It can also cause financial losses for banks.
- **FLUCTUATIONS IN THE STOCK MARKET:**
A big FALL in stock markets can trigger falls in consumer confidence, a loss of consumer wealth and lead to the recession. It creates the great depression. However if the stock market falls are due to real stock in the economy because of CORONAVIRUS in March 2020 then the falls in share prices are likely to exacerbate the uncertainty.
- **GLOBAL CREDIT MARKETS:**
The subprime mortgage problems in the US caused many firms to go insolvent. This caused a big fall in confidence in lending money. This shortage of credit led to a shortage of credit. It reduces consumer confidence.
- **CHANGES IN INTEREST RATES:**
Interest rates are used as a tool in controlling inflation. However they can also have an impact on consumer spending. Sometimes interest rates may have little impact, however if they coincide with other factors they can cause a much bigger than expected fall in consumer spending.
- **GOVERNMENT DEBT CRISES:**
If markets fear government debt is unsustainable or likely to face liquidity shortages, bonds will be sold. This will tend to push up interest rates on bond yields.
- **BLACK SWAN EVENTS:**
Black swan events are unexpected events which can destabilise the economy. In theory they have a very low probability but throughout history they occur at an unexpected moment. For example the outbreak of an infectious virus can cause a fall in travel and economic activity. The 2020 CORONAVIRUS is a good example of how a black swan event can cause major instability. The virus led to a sharp fall in travel and quarantines imposed across the globe.
- **ERRATIC LEADERSHIP:**
If political leaders are erratic it can cause instability. For example President Trump initiated a trade war with China, which caused a decline in global trade.
- **GLOBAL FACTORS:**
In an era of globalisation there is an increasing interdependence of the world economies. For example if China's boom was to end there would be a marked slowdown in global growth.

Q3. Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans. Pakistan is one of the few countries in the world that has all regions. It has mountains, desert areas, snowy areas and plain lands too. Pakistan is located between four countries and the border of Pakistan touches China, India, Afghanistan and Iran.

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES:

1. NORTH EASTERN MOUNTAINS:

The highest mountains of the world known as THE HIMALAYAS comprising of ranges is situated in the north east of our country.

- **THE SILK RANGE:**

These are the line of low altitude hills situated in plain areas of Hazara district in N.W.F.P and Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Sialkot.

- **THE PEER PINJAL RANGE:**

It is in the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Hazara and Murre hills.

- **CENTRAL OR GREAT HIMALAYA:**

These hills are in the Pir Pinjal range and Karakoram range.

- **KARAKORAM RANGE:**

It lies in the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area. The second highest peak of world and the highest peak of Pakistan.

1. NORTH WESTERN MOUNTAINS:

These are the western branches of the HIMALAYAS MOUNTAINS. They are in lower altitude and in parallel ranges.

- **THE HINDU KASH:**

- Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu kush range. Its range is 10,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea level.

- **KOH SAFED:**

South of the kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the safed koh range, which runs east and west.

- **WAZIRISTAN HILLS:**

it lies in between the kurram and gomal rivers in waziristan hills. The hills have low attitude.

- **THE SULAIMAN MOUNTAIN:**

In the south of gomal rivers lies the sulaiman mountain. Its distance is 300 miles.

- **THE KERTHER MOUNTAIN:**

In the west of lower indus plain lies a hilly areas known as THE KERTHER HILLS. These hills are not high enough.

2. INDUS PLAIN:

It is the largest river of pakistan. It passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan territory near Gilgit.

- **THE UPPER INDUS PLAIN:**

From the point of junction eastern tributes of river indus is known as the upper indus plain.

- **THE LOWER INDUS PLAIN:**

MITHAK is known as junction of indus river and its eastern tributes.

- **THE INDUS DELTA:**

The indus delta begins near the THATTA and the river by distributing itself into the number of branches join the water of Arabian Sea.

3. PLATEAUS:

- **THE SALT RANGE:**

The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi Tilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south west to the north of the river Jhelum for some distance before the north west to cross the Kalabagh.

- **POTWAR PLATEAU:**

North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwali districts are known as POTWAR PLATEAUE.

- **THE BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU:**

This plateau lies to the west of Sulaiman and Kirthar mountains. The dry hills run across the plateau from the north east to the south west.

4. DESERTS:

- **THAL DESERT:**

The area between river Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sarghoda, Muzaffargarh, and Dera Ismail Khan district of Punjab.

- **CHOLISTAN DESERT:**

The southern border area of our Bahawalpur division is known as Cholistan.

- **THE NARA AND THARPARKAR DESERT:**

The southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as Nara desert and border areas of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar are called Tharparkar desert.

Q5. Write down the relations between Pakistan AND Iran?

ANS. PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is the country located in South Asia. It has the coast line along the Arabia Sea and the Gulf of Oman and is bordered by Afghanistan, China, India and Iran. Pakistan has a mixed economic system with combination of free market activity and government intervention.

IRAN:

It is the 18th largest country of the world. It stretches from the Caspian Sea in the north to Persian Gulf in south. Iran is one of the major countries in oil export and is rich in natural resources.

PAKISTAN AND IRAN RELATIONS:

- **NON-ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM:**

Pakistan and Iran are two neighboring countries that not only share a common border but also have many other entanglements such as linguistic, socio-economic, and strong historical, ethnic, cultural and religious ties. After independence Pakistan has the serious decline because of the rise of Islam.

- **PAK IRAN RELATIONS AND THE US FACTOR:**

To understand Pak-Iran relations, Iran-US relations are unavoidable in the analysis. The two most important elements of tension between Iran-US relations are oil and nuclear technology. After the independence of Pakistan, the world observed healthy relations between Iran and the US. Iran starts its nuclear technology ATOMS FOR PEACE in 1950.

RECENT SITUATION OF PAK-IRAN RELATIONS:

Pakistan-Iran seek partnership in developing a junction between the Chabahar and Gawadar ports. But Iran is suspicious of Pakistan-Saudi ties. However, it helps the millions of Pakistani's to make money living the poverty life line.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND PAKISTAN:

TRADE:

The Islamic revolution in Iran not only changed the political strategic outlook of both countries but also led to the deterioration of economic ties.

CPEC:

CPEC is the vast investment initiative between the world's time tested friends, Pakistan and China. In September 2016 the Iranian President DR. HASSAN ROUHANI formally expressed his desire to join the CPEC in the meeting

with MIAN MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SHARIF.

PAK-IRAN GAS PIPELINE:

The IP gas pipe line was conceived early In the 1990's. it was initially the PAK-IRAN gas pipeline project but later in 2009 India withdrew due to security and pricing issues. The IP gas pipeline covers the distance of around 1900 kilometers which will transfer natural gas from IRAN to PAKISTAN.

CONCLUSION:

Historically, Pakistan and Iran relations have been inconsistent with many twists and turns over the years. Currently there are remarkable challenges ahead with Pakistan and IRAN. Both the countries fully realize the importance of each other in region and are striving to make their relations more better.