**Q) what is culture and define the types of culture?**

**Ans) Culture:**

The word culture is derived from a Latin word "cultural" which means to cultivate and decorate.

**Definition of Culture**: Different anthropologists have defined culture in different ways. Lenin says that "Culture is a social inheritance which is transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences".

E.B. Taylor, a British anthropologist describes culture as "culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, custom and all other capabilities and habits acquired by man as member of a society."

Another definition is given by Muller Layer who says that "culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress." Keeping in view the above definitions of culture we come to a conclusion that culture gives us a sketch and a way of living. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation. Culture is not an individual but a collective task that is followed by a whole society. Collective human behaviour and their collective life experiences are known as culture.

**Types of culture:**

**(1) Material culture:** Material culture includes those things 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 the personality of person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

**(2) Non-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, behaviour, knowledge and festival etc. These things are not visible and we cannot touch them. One culture is the culture of the whole world known as culture. Our values which are of universal status are included in this culture. Therefore tyranny or cruelty and barbardment are always been protested by all the people of world. In need people comes to help each other. But the culture of the whole world cannot be regarded as a complete culture. Actually a complete culture takes its birth in a small region. This culture is then moulded according to the demands of that region. Therefore in addition to world's culture every continent has got their own specific cultures. Asian people are known all round the world because of their special culture. Every country has also its own culture in addition to a whole continent e.g. Pakistan has got its own special cultural values. This culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub-continent before the formation of Pakistan.

**Q)write down the importance of physical featutre of Pakistan?**

**Ans) Physical Features of Pakistan**:

Physically Pakistan is located in an area where ar arle strata of land can be simultaneously observed. There areas of the lowest attitude (height above sea land), on the one side, and world's highest mountain peaks on the other Pakistan is divided into the following land forms:

1. Northern mountainous region.

2. Western mountainous region.

3. The salt range and the Plateau of Potohar.

4. The Indus plain.

5. The Balochistan plateau.

6. Deserts of Thar and Thal.

7. Coastal areas.

**1. Northern Mountainous Region:** Including, Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush ranges. Himalayas range further can be divided into the following mountains.

a) Shiwalak range

b)Pir Panjaal

c) Greater Himalayas

d) Koh-e-Ludakh

**2. Western mountainous region:** including

Shandoor or Hindu raj range.

Dir, Swat and Sindh Kohistan hills.

Safed Koh range.

Waziristan range.

Sulaiman range.

Kirthar range.

**The Salt Range and the Plateau of Potohar:**

The salt range starts from District Jhelum in South Sulaiman range in West. Plateau of Potohar is located in to the North of salt range.

**Indus Plain:**

it divided into upper Indus plain and lower Indus plain.

**Plateau of Balochistan:**

The vast region of plateau of Balochistan is in the South Western areas of Pakistan.

**Deserts. of Thar and Thal:**

(i) Sandy region between river Indus and river Thelum is known as Thal.

(ii) The desert region of Thar extends from Bahawalpur in South East to Runkuch region.

**Coastal Areas:**

Pakistan's coastal area extends from Runkuch in Sindh and extends from Indian border to the border of Iran. in west. This region includes two divisions i.e. coast of Sindh and coast of Makran.

**Q) Write down the relations between Pakistan and India?**

**Ans) Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Iran Back Ground**:

History of relations between Iran and the area which is now known as Pakistan dates back to times immemorial. Shortly after the advent of Islam, Muslim preachers and scholars, who were to spread the light of Islam in the sub-continent traveled through Iran on their way to India rnan Iranians who had embraced Islam started joining them in later period? Islam became a strong bond of unity between the two regions in the days to come.

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence

.**Regional Cooperation for Development:**

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed a new gi pact ie. the RCD (Reonal Cooperation for Development) in July 1964. With this started a new era of friendship and cooperation meet h between the three countries of the region.

**Economic Cooperation Organization:**

The RCD remained suspended for some years, after Iranian Revolution in 1979, and was revived in the year 1984 its scope was expanded and it was given a new name i.e. ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization).

**Aims and Objectives of ECO:** objectives of ECO are to promote q mutual cooperation between the countries in the field of provi economics and social and technical fields. in Pa In 1992 after the dismemberment of Soviet Union, Paid the newly formed Islamic states of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan together With Afghanistan joined ECO.

**Iran's Role of Moderator in Pak-Afghanistan Relation:**

On two occasions in the year 1955 and 1963 the Shahinsha of Iran used his good offices for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**Q) what is constitution? Also explain the 1973 constitution?**

**Ans) constitution:**

**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.**

**Salient Feature of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan:**

The present Constitution is the third constitution of the country which was drafted and passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on April 10, 1973.1t was authenticated by the president on April 12, 1973 and enforced on August 14, 1973. Following are the main characteristics of this constitution.

**1) A Written Constitution**

The Constitution of 1973 is written with a preamble, 280 Article, 6 Schedules and a few Amendments. Political Usage's and Traditions are yet to emerge and develop side by side with the constitution of Pakistan.

**2) Flexibility**

The Constitution is neither too rigid like the American Constitution nor too flexible like the British Constitution. It can he amended if 2/3 majority of the total strength of the National Assembly approves an amendment in it and when the same is absented to by the Senate with majority of its total strength.

**3) Republican Form of Government**

According to the Constitution, Pakistan shall be an Islamic Republic. The Head of the State shall be elected by the parliament in a joint sitting for a term of five years. He may be re-elected for another term also.

**4) Federal Form of Government**

Pakistan shall be a Federation consisting of the provinces of Sind, Punjab, N.W.F.P and Baluchistan. Powers of the Federation have been enumerated in the Federal Legislative list part-I and II and residuary powers belong to the provinces Powers common to both the federal and the provincial Governments have been enumerated in the Concurrent List.

**5) Parliamentary Form of Government**

The Constitution provides for Parliamentary form of Government both at the centre and in the provinces. Both the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers are held responsible to the National and Provincial Assemblies. They continue in office as long as they command confidence of the assemblies.

They may be removed by the assemblies through a vote of No-Confidence.

**6) Bicameral Legislature**

The Legislature will Bicameral. The Lower House is called the National Assembly directly elected by the people on the basis of one man one vote for a term of 5 years. The upper House is called the Senate elected by the Provincial Assemblies on the basis of Proportional Representation. The National Assembly is subject to dissolution but not the Senate.

**7) Fundamental Rights**

The Constitution grants and protects the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan. They include the right to life, property, profession, liberty of thought and expression, freedom of association, religion, equality of citizens etc. In case of their violation, the affected person may go to the Courts for seeking redress of his grievances.

**8) Pakistan to be a Welfare State**

The Constitution reflects the spirit of a Welfare State. It provides that •illiteracy shall be removed; educational and economic interests of backward classes and areas shall be promoted; just and human conditions of work shall be provided; prostitution, gambling and consumption of alcoholic liquor shall be prohibited and well-being of the people, irrespective of caste, sex, creed or race will be secured by raising their standard of living. Basic necessities of life like food, housing, clothing, education, and medical relief shall be provided to the citizens who are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood.

**9) Independence of Judiciary**

Although the members of the judiciary are appointed by the president yet the powers to remove them from their offices have not been given to him for ensuring independence of judiciary. The judges can be removed by the president only when the Supreme Judicial Council of Pakistan so advises him. The Constitution also provides independence of the judiciary from the Executive.

**Q)what is economic instability? What are the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?**

**Ans) economic instability:**

**sources of economic instability in Pakistan:**

**Energy crisis:** The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000 this curse has wreaked havoc on the overall economy. As admitted by Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly session a few days ago that the power shortfall has exceeded up to 5,000MW. Until energy lingering crisis is not resolved the determined economic development is a far-off dream.

**Terrorism:** It is a huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pakistan. Since 2002 we are a war-torn country. The State Bank of Pakistan report (2016) says that war on terrorism has cost $118 billion. According to Global Terrorism Index (2016), out of 163 countries, Pakistan stands 4th worst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan’s negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

**Wealth Concentration:** In Pakistan wealth is concentered among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to wealth concentration, around 35 percent people spend their lives under poverty line. According to Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016) 39 percent population of Pakistan lives in poverty, which means that 4 out of 10 people in Pakistan live in poverty.

**Corruption:** Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a highly political debate as even the prime ministers of the country are accused of it. The corruption has proven to be a menace for institutions. According to corruption perception index (CPI 2016) out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

**Youth unemployment:** We are blessed in having about 63 percent of youth population. Half of them are unemployed. According to Asian Development Bank (ADB) 50.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above is employed. Of it, the female ratio is very less. The rest are struggling for survival. On an average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million job annually for young people alone.

**Lack in quality education:** Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children in are out of school. More importantly, on grass root level, thousands of schools are lacking very basic facilities such of sanitation, water, electricity, boundary walls etc.

**Poor health facilities:** The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and etc. Due to absence of basic health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births. For every 1,000 babies born, 66 die before their first birthday. In addition, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in Thar.

**Tax evasion:** Regressive tax system collects about 90 percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more. Each year billion rupees are evaded through tax havens established in foreign counties. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan’s economic progress.