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**Subject: Pakistan studies**

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**Q.1, What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

**ANSWER.**

CONSTITUTION:

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other type of entity , and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

TOTAL ARE THREE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN

Constitution of 1956,

Constitution of 1962,

Constitution of 1973,

CONSTITUTION OF 1973,

The 1962 constitution was abrogated with the resignation of General Ayub Khan.

A new constitution was approved on 14th august 1973 with overwhelming majority under the office of the then Prime Minister, Z.A.Bhutto.

MAIN FEATURES:

* Parliamentary form of Govt.
* Prime Minister as the head and real executive of government, ordinances to be counter signed by the Prime Minister.
* Bicameral legislature.
* Independence of judiciary.
* Urdu is a national language.
* Provincial autonomy guaranteed residuary powers given to the provinces.
* A clear and definite definition for Muslim was given.
* An Islamic ideology council was set up for framing of laws for Islamic injunctions.

**Q.2, What is culture and define the types of culture?**

**ANSWER.**

CULTURE

EXACT MEANING OF CULTURE:

The word culture is derived from a latin word Cultural which means to cultivate and decorate.

DEFINITION OF CULTURE:

Lenin says that culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences. 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.

TYPES OF CULTURE

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF CULTURE

Material culture,

Non-Material culture,

MATERIAL CULTURE:

Material culture includes those things which are use to fulfill the needs of human beings e.g, houses, roads, cars, pen, table, etc. it is due to effort 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.

NON-MATERIAL CULTURE:

In non material culture we deal with non material culture objects. In this culture we give importance to sound rather than body . for example religion , art, thinking, constitutions, values, behavior, knowledge, and festivals, etc. these thing are not visible and we cannot touch them.

**Q.3, What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?**

**ANSWER,**

ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:

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)
* Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07)
* Change in confidence levels (e.g. worries after 9/11)
* Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crash)
* Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan has one of the most developed irrigation systems in the world, i.e. Indus Basin Irrigation System. We have rivers and sea. We have harbours to export and import goods. We are blessed with four seasons and a fit tropical weather in terms of farming and agriculture.

There is no doubt that Pakistan is a resource-rich country and possesses mineral fuels, manufactured goods and beverage and tobacco (13%). Moreover, the other resources include: food and live animals (11%), crude materials (11%), chemicals (11%), machinery (8%) and miscellaneous articles (8%). In addition, we have 175 billion tons of coal reserve. It is up to 618 billion barrels of crude oil. The natural gas reserves are also in abundance, it’s about 885.3 billion cubic meters.

* Despite being blessed with fertile agriculture land, abundance of minerals and sound industrial base, our economic development is not progressing as it should.
* The major challenges in achieving economic development are:
* **Energy crisis**:
* **Terrorism:**
* **Wealth Concentration:**
* **Corruption:**
* **Youth unemployment:**
* **Lack in quality education:**
* **Poor health facilities:**
* **Tax evasion:**
* **Lack of good governance:**

**Q.4, Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?**

**ANSWER,**

PHYSICAL FEATURES:

Pakistan is counted in the countries which have prominent position due to its physical features. Pakistan’s land is comprised of land, mountains and plateaus. The area of Pakistan provide 80 % of Agriculture products.

NORTHERN MOUNTAINOUS REGION

This area is situated in the Northern area of Pakistan. It has beautiful and very high mountains, The world second highest peak K2,is situated in this region .Shahrah e Qaraquram lies in this difficult mountains area which links China with Pakistan.

WESTERN MOUNTAINS

This area is situated in the western area of Pakistan. These mountains and hills are not green, these are mostly dry hills, only bushes are grow there. People graze sheep and goats there.

SALT RANGE AND POTOHAR PLATEAU

It is situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. The area is not very high like mountains, it has the world’s largest salt mines. Khewra is one of the towns famous for salt mines.

BALUCHISTAN PLATEAU

Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan. It is also like Potohar Plateau but it is dry, thing grows there except bushes.

THAL AND THAR DESERT

The Thal desert is orchestrated in the central Punjab region of Pakistan. That desert is the third greatest desert in Pakistan. It is a gigantic desert. It covers a normal zone of 20,000 square km, having an outright length from north to South 190 miles, and its most prominent broadness 70 miles.

UPPER PLAIN AND LOWER PLAIN OF THE INDUS

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile a number of agriculture crops grow there, it has a number of Canal that supply water to the agricultural lands. This plain is lush green most of this area is in Sindh, it is also fertile A number of agricultural crops grow in it.

COASTAL AREA OF SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN

Pakistan has Arabian sea in its south. A long sea shore in Sindh and Baluchistan. Karachi our biggest city and port lies on the cost of the Arabian sea. A large number of fish are caught at the coast of Sindh and Baluchistan

**Q.5, Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**ANSWER,**

RELATION BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN

After [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) [gained its independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_of_Pakistan) in August 1947, [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahlavi_dynasty) was one of the first countries to [recognize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_recognition) its sovereign status. [Shia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia) majority Iran and [Sunni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunni) majority Pakistan became strained at times due to [sectarian tensions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia%E2%80%93Sunni_relations), as Pakistani Shi'a [Muslims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims) claimed that they were being discriminated against under the Sunni-biased [Islamization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zia_ul-Haq%27s_Islamization) program being imposed throughout Pakistan by the [military dictatorship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_dictatorship) [government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Pakistan) of [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Pakistan) [Zia-ul-Haq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Zia-ul-Haq). Following the [1979 Islamic Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolution), [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) and [Saudi Arabia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia) (considered the "leading state authority" of Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, respectively) began to use Pakistan as a battleground for [their proxy sectarian war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Saudi_Arabia_proxy_conflict), and Pakistan's support for the Deobandi  [Taliban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban) organization in Afghanistan [by the 1990s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghan_Civil_War_%281992%E2%80%931996%29) became a problem for Shi'a Iran, which opposed a [Taliban-controlled Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Emirate_of_Afghanistan).

Nevertheless, both countries continue to cooperate economically [where possible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanctions_against_Iran) and are forming alliances in a number of areas of mutual interest, such as fighting the [drug trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal_drug_trade) along their border and combating the [insurgency in the Baluchistan region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insurgency_in_Balochistan). Iran has also expressed an interest in joining the [China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%E2%80%93Pakistan_Economic_Corridor).

Pakistan is one of the only countries where Iran is viewed positively as per the polls conducted by [Pew Research Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pew_Research_Center). Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbor positively. [Supreme Leader of Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Leader_of_Iran) [Ayatollah Khamenei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ali_Khamenei) has also called for the [sympathy and assistance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan-Islamism) of many [Muslim nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_world), including Pakistan.

[COUNTRY COMPARISON](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Country_comparison)

* [Antiquity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Antiquity)
* [Relations during the Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Relations_during_the_Cold_War)
	+ [Relationship after the 1979 Iranian Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Relationship_after_the_1979_Iranian_Revolution)
		- [Iranian influence on Pakistan's Shi'a population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Iranian_influence_on_Pakistan's_Shi'a_population)
	+ [Pakistani support for Iran during the Iran–Iraq War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Pakistani_support_for_Iran_during_the_Iran%E2%80%93Iraq_War)
	+ [Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Afghan Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Soviet_invasion_of_Afghanistan_and_the_Afghan_Civil_War)
	+ [Bilateral and multilateral visits in the late 1990s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Bilateral_and_multilateral_visits_in_the_late_1990s)
* [Relations since 2000](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Relations_since_2000)
	+ [Bilateral visits after 2000](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Bilateral_visits_after_2000)
	+ [Military and security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Military_and_security)
	+ [Iran's view on Kashmir issue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Iran's_view_on_Kashmir_issue)
	+ [Atoms for Peace cooperation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Atoms_for_Peace_cooperation)
	+ [Non-belligerent policy and official viewpoint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Non-belligerent_policy_and_official_viewpoint)
	+ [Flood relief](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Flood_relief)
* [Trade and Economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Trade_and_Economics)
	+ [Free Trade Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Free_Trade_Agreement)
	+ [Bilateral trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Bilateral_trade)
	+ [Techno-Entrepreneurship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Techno-Entrepreneurship)
		- [Effects of US sanctions on Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Effects_of_US_sanctions_on_Iran)
* [Energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Energy)
	+ [Iran–Pakistan gas pipeline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_gas_pipeline)
	+ [Power Transmissions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Power_Transmissions)
* [Diplomacy and role in mediation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Diplomacy_and_role_in_mediation)
	+ [Diplomatic missions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Diplomatic_missions)
		- [Iranian missions in Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Iranian_missions_in_Pakistan)
	+ [Immigration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Immigration)
		- [Pakistani missions in Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#Pakistani_missions_in_Iran)

**THE END**