

Q1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

Constitution:

The basic principles of 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.

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.

Constitution of Pakistan 1973:

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th Aug 1973. It consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with Objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto's era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the 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 sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state.

The constitution 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability to the country. Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial laws in the country. But the subsequent years after imposition of martial law were highly tumultuous costing Pakistan its eastern wing. The leftover country was first governed by a unique proposition of civilian Chief Martial administrator till the interim constitution was adopted by the national assembly. The assembly constituted a committee headed by Hafiz_ud_Din Pirzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan. The committee did its work in shortest possible time and the national assembly adopted the constitution on 10th April unanimously.

The constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic republic laying down condition for head of state and head of the government to be Muslims. However, 8th amendment has made the Objective Resolution a substantial part of the constitution by incorporating it as article 2A according to which all laws made in Pakistan should be in accordance with the injunctions of Quran and

Sunnah. Its Islamic character is further reinforced by accepting the sovereignty of Almighty Allah, Islam to be the state religion and by promising the Muslims to enable them to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles of Islam. It also provides a long list of fundamental rights as well directive principles of state policy. Besides, the constitution envisages a federation of Pakistan and affords a parliamentary form of government leaving president with only ceremonial functions. The federal legislature is bicameral i.e. senate the upper house and national assembly the lower house. Moreover, the constitution provides an independent judiciary, provincial autonomy to the federating units, a council of common interests, a council of Islamic ideology etc.

The subsequent voyage of the constitution however was not smooth. It has been suspended or held in abeyance twice. Amendments made by military dictators have changed spirit of original constitution. So far, 20 amendments have been made most of which have been brought about not for the fulfillment of compulsions and needs of changing times but to accomplish the selfish ends. This experimentation has achieved nothing but instability in the country that has blocked the process of establishing and strengthening the democratic system in Pakistan.

Q2: What is culture and define the types of culture?

Culture:

The word culture is derived from a Latin word Cultural which means to cultivate and decorate. Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.

Culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

Another definition

Culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress. Culture is not an individual but a collective task that is followed by a whole society. Collective human behavior and their collective life experiences are known as culture.

Therefore people living in different regions have specific type of behaviours, cultural and moral values

Types of culture:

The two basic types of culture are:

Material culture

Nonmaterial culture

Material culture:

Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores, and so forth.

Material culture, tools, weapons, utensils, machines, ornaments, art, buildings, monuments, written records, religious images, clothing, and any other ponderable objects produced or used by humans. If all the human beings in the world ceased to exist, nonmaterial aspects of culture would cease to exist along with them. However, examples of material culture would still be present until they disintegrated. The debate within social anthropology as to whether material culture is dominant in molding nonmaterial aspects is a continuing one. That the impact of material culture has varied from society to society seems clear.

A component of culture that consists of the abstract or intangible human creations of society (such as attitudes, beliefs, and values) that influence people's behavior.

Nonmaterial culture:

In nonmaterial culture we deal with nonmaterial 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 things are not visible and we cannot touch them.

Pakistan has got its own culture values. This culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub continent before the formation of Pakistan.

According to Toynbee, simplicity in living science and fine arts are important for the development and prosperity of civilization.

Language is the basic thing in culture, In Pakistan Pathan, Punjabi, Balochi, Sindhi, Barahwi, Saraki, Potohwi, Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.

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

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.

Sources of Economic instability of Pakistan:

Economic instability could mainly stem from the macroeconomic policies that have been carried out in each country since the distortionary macroeconomic policy may translate into higher inflation rates, misaligned real exchange rates and unsustainable fiscal deficits. These economic policies are dynamically inconsistent because of their implication on financial crises and force adjustments which are reflected in huge GDP growth rate changes and a lower average growth. Several papers support this hypothesis, such as Blanchard and Simon (2002) and Martin and Rowthorn (2004). However, Acemoglu et al. (2003) have rebutted this hypothesis, and emphasized that distortionary macroeconomic policies actually reflect institutional factors. This would be the ultimate source of economic instability. An possible interpretation of Acemoglu's hypothesis is that countries with a poor institutional environment do not have strong

Q4: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Importance physical features of Pakistan:

Physical features of Pakistan are very different at different areas. there are high mountains which are covered with snow throughout the year. In some parts of the punjab and sindh there are deserts.some areas are very hot and some other areas are very cold.

Physical features of Pakistan can be dividen into 7 different parts..

1) Northern Mountainous Region.

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

2) Western Mountainous Region

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

3)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 town famous for salt mines.

4) Baluchistan Plateau

Another plateau is situated in baluchistan. It is also like Potohar Plateaubut it is dry. Nothing grows there except bushes.

5)Upper Plain Of The Indus

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow there. It has a number of canals that supply water to the agricultural lands. This plain is lush green.

6)Lower Plane Of The Indus

Most of this area is in Sindh. It is also very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow in it.

7)Coastal Area Of Sindh And Baluchistan

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

Q5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Relation of Pakistan and Iran:

Overview of Relations

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.

Iran–Pakistan relations. After Pakistan gained its independence in August 1947, Iran was one of the first countries to recognize its sovereign status. ... Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbor positively.

The Iran–Pakistan border is the international border between Iran and Pakistan, demarcating Pakistan's Balochistan province from Iran's Sistan and Balochistan Province; it is 959 kilometres (596 miles) in length.

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However, Iran's continued support for Pakistan and India's close relations with Iraq during the Iran–Iraq War impeded further development of Indo–Iranian ties. In the 1990s, India and Iran supported the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan against the Taliban regime.