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Q1 What is constitution? Also Explain 1973 constitution?

Ans 1973 constitution:-

Definition of constitution  
the basic fundamental law of a state which sets out how that state will be organized and the Powers and authorities of government between different Political units and citizens. the government of a nation or state is set out and organized  
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



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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 Government of state. The constitution 1951 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 Pizzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan. The



committee did its work in shortest possible time and the national assembly adopted the constitution on 10 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 as directive principles of state policy. Besides, the constitution envisages a federation of Pakistan and affords a Parliamentary form of



Government leaving President with only ceremonious 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.

The silent Features of 1973 Constitution:-

1. A written constitution.



- 2 Flexibility.
- 3 Republican form of Government.
- 4 Federal form of Government.
- 5 Parliamentary form of Government.
- 6 Bicameral Legislature.
- 7 Fundamental Rights.
- 8 Pakistan to be a welfare state.
- 9 Independence of Judiciary.

Q2 What is culture and define the types of culture?

Ans Culture:-

Culture has been called the "way of life for an entire society" that are passed down from generation to generation as such, it includes codes of manners, dress, languages, religions, rituals, art, norms of behavior, and systems of belief or according to E.B. Taylor, "culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

Ellwood defines: "Culture includes on the one hand the whole of man's material civilization tools, weapons, system of industries, and on the other, all the non-material or



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spiritual civilization such as language, literature, art, religion, morality, law and government.

Types of culture:-

According to Ellwood, culture is two types viz. material and non-material culture. The former includes all sorts of man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man's well-being and comforts such as clothes, utensils, homes, roads, ornaments, T.V. radio, machines, gadgets, and various means of transport and communication. Non-material culture includes all those ideals, attitudes and values which modify the behaviour of an individual - language, literature, art, music, religion, customs, tradition, morality, law, poetry. Famous sociologist Ogburn also finds out two types of culture - one progresses and other recedes. So, there persists a wide gap between the two types of culture.

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



Ans Economic instability:-

instability involves a shock to the economy. instability tends to reduce confidence and lead to lower investment, lower spending, lower growth and higher unemployment.

Sources and causes of instability in economics:

1) Change in house prices assets.

A fall in house prices can cause a negative wealth effect - households see a decline in their net worths leading to lower confidence and less spending. It can also cause financial losses for banks. For example, 2006-10, the US saw its housing bubble burst with a 50% fall in house prices. This caused a rise in delinquencies, negative equity (people lost wealth) and a rise in defaults. As a result, banks started to lose money on failed mortgage payments in 2007, this caused a fall in bank lending, the credit crisis and the 2008 recession.

2) Fluctuations in stock markets.

A big fall in stock markets can trigger falls in consumer confidence,



a loss of consumer wealth and lead to a recession. The wall street crash of 1929 was a significant cause of the Great Depression. In 2008, the stock market crash coincided with the 2008 recession. However, it is not always the case falling share prices cause instability. The stock market crash of 1987 did not cause an economic downturn: in fact, in the UK it was followed by an unprecedented economic boom. This was partly due to the way the government responded by cutting income tax and cutting interest rates. The falls 2000-2004 also did not cause a recession. However, if the stock market falls are due to a real shock to the economy (e.g. coronavirus in March 2020) then the falls in share prices are likely to exacerbate the uncertainty.

- 4) 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. This caused



The Problems of northern rock and reduced consumer confidence. See credit crisis 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. This caused the Problems of northern rock and reduced consumer confidence. See credit crisis. The 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. This caused the Problems of northern rock and reduced consumer confidence. See credit crisis.

#### 4) 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 fall in consumer spending for example, in the UK, many homeowners have a variable mortgage. therefore a small change



in interest rates can have a big effect on disposable income. If an increase in interest rates was combined with other factors such as the slowing down of house price growth it may cause a big fall in spending. Note, interest rates can have a delayed effect. E.g. the effect of interest rate increase last year may continue to effect consumer spending for up to 18 months.

#### 5) 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 market slowdown in global growth. It used to be the case the world was very dependent on the US economy. If the US economy suffered a recession, it would often drag the rest of the world into recession. This was because the US was the world's biggest consumer of imports. However, it is argued that the world is less dependent on the US economy because of the development of new economies like china and



India. nevertheless, global factors are of great importance. when the coronavirus interrupted manufacturing in china in early 2020, this had a knock-on effect for nearly who relied on chinese manufacturing of part.

#### 6) Government Debt Crisis:-

Government Debt crisis 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. this increases government debt interest payments and puts pressure on the government to cut spending and reduce the budget deficit. this can cause a negative spiral of lower growth and lower tax receipts.

(Sovereign debt crisis)

#### Black Swan events:-

Black swan events are unexpected events, which can destabilize 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. a major terrorist attack or natural disaster can also cause a fall in economic growth. the 2020 coronavirus is a good example of how black swan event can cause major instability. the virus led to a sharp fall in travel and quarantines imposed across the world. this disrupts usual economic activity. the virus also causes great uncertainty because the effects are unknown. it led to a major fall in shares, investment and the price of oil.

### 8 Exotic 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.

Q4 write down the importance of Physical features of Pakistan?

Ans Physiography of Pakistan:-

The Physical feature of Pakistan are no similar everywhere. it means that the land of Pakistan is different in various regions from its types. there are chains of high



mountains which are covered with snow throughout the year and also fertile lands and green valleys. There are also vast deserts in Pakistan. There are three reliefs (Physical features) of Pakistan.

1) Mountains 2) Plain 3) Plateau  
4) Desert.

**Mountains:**

The part of earth, which is almost 3000 feet above the sea level and has a broad base, steep slope and narrow top is called a mountain. Mountain ranges are divided into two parts in Pakistan.

- 1) Northern Mountain Range.
- 2) Western Mountain Range.

This range includes the following.

- a) The Himalayas:
- b) The Karakoram:
- c) The Hindu Kush mountain ranges:-  
Himalayan Range:-

Himalayas is surrounded by most of the part of Pakistan towards north. Himalayas means "the house of ice". These mountains are spread up to Gilgit. The name of one of its top mountain is Nanga Parbat. Its height is 8,126 meters. The chain of



of Himalaya saves our plains from cold winds of middle east. they also stop monsoon from Arabian sea and Bengal gulf and become the source of rainfall. their highest tops are covered with snow. when in spring and summer seasons the snow melts our rivers are supplied with abundant water. on their slopes in the south there are forests of precious wood. the tourist resorts of Pakistan like Murrees, Nathiagali, Abbottabad and Kashmir valley are also situated in these ranges. thousand of people come here for recreation. the valley of Kashmir is in the heart of these ranges which is considered the Paradise on earth.

#### Kailash Range:-

Kailash is situated in the north of Himalaya in which northern Kashmir and the regions of Gilgit are situated. the average height of Kailash range is 7,000 meters its highest top is K-2 which is 8,611 meters high. the top of its neighbouring mountains are covered with snow throughout the



Year. but in summer the normal life begins and people become busy in earning their living's. They can also grow fast and green grass grows. This mountain range lies between Pakistan and China. Here Karakoram highway (KHH) has been built along the river Hunza due to which trade between the two countries has progressed very much.

#### Hindukush Range:-

The Hindukush range lies in the north west of Karakoram range. Most of the mountains of this range are in Afghanistan. The highest which is 7690 meters high. In this range Chitral and Dir is situated. These mountains become the sources of rain in summer season in Pakistan and India.

#### Western mountain Ranges:-

##### The Koh-e-Sufain:-

Khyber Pass is situated in the south of river Kabul which joins Kabul to Peshawar. This Pass is an old passage of trade. All the invaders in older times entered in the sub-continent



through this Pass which is 53 Km long. Peshawar cantonment lies close to Khyber Pass. The Koh-e-Sufaid is in the south of this Pass. The average height of this area covered with snow throughout the year. That is why it is called Koh-e-Sufaid. River Kurram flows in its south. Trade with Afghanistan is carried out through Kussahi Pass.

Kohat and Waziristan:-

Kohat and Waziristan hills are situated between two rivers i.e. Gomal and Kurram. This mountain range is spread to north-south direction. River Tochi is an important river of this range. There are many passes through these mountains. These passes promote culture and Afghanistan. Tochi and Kurram passes are located in these hills.

Suleiman Range:-

Koti Suleiman is in the south of River Gomal. The highest peak is Tukht-e-Suleiman which is 3,500 meters high. It is a barren land. It is destroyed due to floods. Government controls flood by constructing high boundaries.



important place is bolan at which river bolan is situated. through this path, railway line reaches suetta after passing through sibli.

### Kirthar Range:-

it is in south of Katakoram range. which is high and dry. the maximum height of the Kirthar range is 2150 meters. in its south river hub and h'ali flow which fall in the arabian sea at kachi.

### Salt Range:-

The chain of salt range starts from the mountains of Lilla Jodan and bakala hills on the bank of river Jhelum. these chains run for some distance along the river then in the west it stretches passing through bannu meet with the suleiman mountain. the average height of salt range is 700 meters. in district Skardu its height becomes 1,500 meters. the river swan is the famous river of this area.



Q. Write down the relation between Pakistan & Ir?

Ans. Bilateral Relations:-

Pakistan, due to its historical, religious and geographical positions, plays a complex role in international foreign policy flanked by China in the north, India in the east, Iran and North-west, and the Indian Ocean ensures that Pakistan remains prominent on the world stage. Pakistan's relations with most of its neighbours have been subject to ups and downs. Since independence in 1947, Pakistan and India have fought several wars over territorial claims on Jammu and Kashmir. Relations with Afghanistan have been strained for much of Pakistan's history, mainly due to Afghanistan's long-standing claims on the Province of Khayber Pakhtunkhwa and the tribal areas. Relations worsened in the 1980s when Soviet-backed regimes were in power in Afghanistan, and recovered only briefly during Taliban



rules, to once again be subject to vicissitudes under the Khatzai regime. Relations with Iran were exceptionally strong in the days of the Iranian monarchy, but since the revolution, although relations have generally remained cordial, signs of strain have been noticeable on occasion. China and Pakistan have strengthened their strategic relationship over the years, finding a reliable and trusted ally in each other. Pakistan is an active member of the United Nations. Pakistan had some problems with its foreign relations. Pakistan's relations with its neighbour, India, is not good. Both countries have been fighting over the disputed territory of Kashmir, over which they have fought two wars. India since Partition, relations between Pakistan and India have been characterized by rivalry and suspicion. Although many issues divided the two countries, the most sensitive one since independence has been the status of Kashmir, with three of four wars having been fought over Kashmir (in 1948, 1965 and the Kargil conflict in



1999 which mainly involved irregular forces from Pakistan side) after the first war in 1948, the UN demanded a cease-fire in January 1949 and both countries agreed on an UN-supervised Plebiscite to determine the state's future under the precondition that both nations' forces retreat from Kashmir. The two armies have not retreated and the Plebiscite has never taken place. In 1965, tensions once more flared between Pakistan and India, with frequent border skirmishes in the Rann of Kutch in southern Pakistan as well as along the Kashmir border, with efforts by India to incorporate Presidential Sule onto the state of Kashmir. Following a Pakistani incursion in Kashmir, India launched attacks on the cities of Lahore and Sialkot on the 6th of September 1965. An UN-brokered ceasefire under the auspices of the USSR came into effect two weeks into the conflict. Following the attacks, both countries showed restraint and by resumed by



bilateral talks in 2004 after  
 a destructive earth quake hit  
 the Kashmir region in October  
 2005, the two countries cooperated  
 with each other to deal with the  
 humanitarian crisis. The 2007 Samdhanta  
 express bombing, the July 2008  
 bombing of the Indian embassy in  
 Kabul, and the terrorist attacks  
 in Mumbai in November 2008 brought  
 dialogue to a halt again, but  
 the foreign ministers of the two  
 countries met in 2010, and  
 hopes of more wide ranging, high  
 level talks are once again  
 emerging.

Map of Kashmir:-

- 1 Srinagar.
- 2 Islamabad
- 3 Ladakh.
- 4 Jammu
- 5 Kashmir
- 6 valley
- 7 Gilgit
- 8 Baltistan
- 9 India
- 10 Pakistan
- 11 Azad S
- 12 Kashmir



- 13 china
- 14 Jammu Kashmir
- 15 Sichen
- 16 Glaciers.

### People's Republic of China:-

China and Pakistan are close strategic allies, a relationship that began in 1951 when Pakistan recognised the People's Republic of China and broke relations with Taiwan. Favourable relations with China are a key pillar of Pakistan's foreign policy. A mutually supportive relation has developed over the years, benefitting both nations on diplomatic, economic and military fronts. Since the 1962 Sino-Indian war, China has supported Pakistan in most of its disagreements with India, and in response Pakistan has remained steadfast in its support of China's territorial sovereignty. In 1962, Pakistan and China signed a boundary agreement on the alignment of the Sino-Pakistani boundary, eliminating any chance of conflict, and a similar agreement was signed in March 1963 for Sindh and adjacent areas.



The visit of Premier Zhouenlai to Pakistan in February 1964 and the President Ayub Khan in December the same year paved the way for a new era of friendship and partnership between the two countries. Pakistan was instrumental in opening the door to the west for China facilitating President Nixon's historic trip to China in 1971. Initially Pakistan militarily depend mainly on US for aid which increase during the Soviet Afghan war. The withdrawal of Soviets saw gradual shift in US for Policy towards Pakistan and bilateral aid was finally suspended in 1990 under the Pressler amendment to the Helms-Biden Act. The shift of Pakistan led to a strategic shift towards more reliable ally, and result in strengthening defence ties with China. The first trade agreement between China and Pakistan was signed in 1963, and October 1982 the China Pakistan Joint Committee of Economic Trade and Technology



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was set up. since the 1990s by lateral trade was witness relatively fast growth, with china playing a major role in supplying equipment and technology for Pakistan energy sector development. china is also a major supplier of defence equipment to Pakistan allied. in the recent years development cooperation with china has speed up and although military and technological continue to dominated the relationship, the trends include extensive economic support and investment in a significant number.