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Q1. WHAT IS CONSTITUTION? ALSO EXPLAIN 1973 CONSTITUTION?

## A1. **CONSTITUTION:**

The basic principles 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.

**b:** a written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization the physical makeup of the individual especially with respect to the health, strength, and appearance of the body hearty *constitution* the structure, composition, physical makeup, or nature of something the *constitution* of society

**1:** the mode in which a state or society is organized *especially:* the manner in which sovereign power is distributed

**2:** an established law or custom : [ORDINANCE](#)

**3:** the act of establishing, making, or setting up before the *constitution* of civil laws.

## **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE 1973 CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN:**

Followings are the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens of Pakistan under constitution.

No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, save in accordance with law (article 9)

Safeguard as to arrest and detention. All arrested person must be informed of grounds of their arrest, they have right to consult and defended by lawyer of their choice.

Right of fair trial under article 10A

Slavery, forced labour is prohibited and no child under age of 14 year be employed in factory and mines.

There shall be protection against retrospective punishment

There shall be protection against double punishment and self-incrimination.

Freedom of movement to everyone

Freedom of assembly for all citizens

Freedom of association for all citizens

There shall be freedom of trade, business and profession for all citizens.

Freedom of speech for all citizens

All citizens shall have right to have access to information in all matters of public importance under article 19A.

Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institution in country

Safeguard against the taxation for the purposes of any religion.

Safeguard as to educational institutes in respect of religion etc.

All citizens have right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan.

Protection of property rights of owners.

All citizens are equal and there shall be no discrimination on bases of sex etc.

Free and compulsory education to all children of age 5 to 16 by

Government

No discrimination in respect of access to public places.

Safeguard against discrimination in services.

All citizens have right to preserve their language, script and culture.

Q2. WHAT IS CULTURE AND DEFINE THE TYPES OF CULTURE?

A2. **CULTURE:**

Culture is a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things. ... Excellence of taste in the fine arts and humanities, also known as high culture. An integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behaviour. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society.

## **TYPES OF CULTURE:**

The framework explains how the four organizational cultures compete with one another. The four parameters of the framework include internal focus and integration vs. external focus and differentiation, and stability and control vs. flexibility and discretion. (As shown in diagram above.)

Based on these parameters, the framework breaks organizational cultures into four distinct quadrants or cultural types: The Clan Culture, the Adhocracy Culture, the Market Culture, and the Hierarchy Culture. Quinn and Cameron discovered that flexible organizations are more successful than rigid ones because the best organizations are able to manage the competition between cultures while activating each of the four value sets when needed.

To determine what type of organizational culture you belong to, here is a summary of the four types and their specific qualities.

- **The Clan Culture:**

This culture is rooted in collaboration. Members share commonalities and see themselves as part of one big family who are active and involved. Leadership takes the form of mentorship, and the organization is bound by commitments and traditions. The main values are rooted in teamwork, communication and consensus. A prominent clan culture is Tom's of Maine, the maker of all-natural hygiene products. To build the brand, founder Tom Chappell focused on building respectful relationships with employees, customers, suppliers and the environment itself.

- **The Adhocracy Culture:**

This culture is based on energy and creativity. Employees are encouraged to take risks, and leaders are seen as innovators or entrepreneurs. The organization is held together by experimentation, with an emphasis on individual ingenuity and freedom. The core values

are based on change and agility. Facebook can be seen as a prototypical adhocracy organization, based on CEO Mark Zuckerberg's famous admonition to, "Move fast and break things – unless you are breaking stuff, you are not moving fast enough."

- **The Market Culture:**

This culture is built upon the dynamics of competition and achieving concrete results. The focus is goal-oriented, with leaders who are tough and demanding. The organization is united by a common goal to succeed and beat all rivals. The main value drivers are market share and profitability. General Electric under ex-CEO Jack Welch is a good example of this culture. Welch vowed that every G.E. business unit must rank first or second in its respective market or face being sold off. Another example of the market culture is software giant Oracle under hard-driving Executive Chairman Larry Ellison.

- **The Hierarchy Culture:**

This culture is founded on structure and control. The work environment is formal, with strict institutional procedures in place for guidance. Leadership is based on organized coordination and monitoring, with a culture emphasizing efficiency and predictability. The values include consistency and uniformity. Think of stereotypical large, bureaucratic organizations such as McDonald's, the military, or the Department of Motor Vehicles.

- **IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE:**

- Culture is important because it creates the world in which we think we live.
- Note the emphasis. The world in which we think we live forces us into
- patterns of behaviour and provides certain acknowledged
- incentives to us. We don't have to live in that world; that's the whole point
- of countercultural movements. But the dominant culture is the default
- option, and most people, most of the time, will never give much thought to

- other options.
- Think about all the things in your life that you do and think because it's
- what's done. You put up your hand in class when you ask questions. You
- put on pants before you go outside. You wear nice clothes to show status.
- You get a job because you need money. You think money has value. You get
- married to show commitment. You value college because it implies
- education. You talk about entertainment shows you watch with your
- friends (but only some entertainment shows, if you catch my drift). You
- 
- think a church requires four walls and a cross somewhere. You think a
- paved road requires asphalt or concrete.
- That's not even scratching the surface. Culture is such a broad topic
- because it's everything that we take for granted, that we just assume is
- happening, or relevant, or true. That's why culture shock is so disconcerting
- — we rely on "normal" to get us through most of our days, and it's
- unsettling when we don't know what "normal" is. It's also why counter-
- culture movements usually fizzle out or are absorbed into the dominant
- culture. The counterculture either wins or is destroyed. Nobody wants to
- feel weird forever, and dominant cultures tend to impose penalties on
- people who don't conform. And that takes us to the crux of the issue:
- culture is important because it provides the baseline incentive structures in
- a society that create situations where people want or feel obligated to do
- certain things.

- **PAKISTAN CULTURE HERITAGE:**

- Pakistan's cultural heritage includes archaeological sites, stupas, forts,
- shrines, tombs, buildings, residences, monuments, and places of worship.
- Until the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, some sites were under the federal government while others were
- in the provincial domain.

Q3. WHAT IS ECONOMIC INSTABILITY? ALSO DEFINE THE SOURCES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN?

A3. **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)

A fall in house prices can cause a negative wealth effect – householders see a decline in their net worth, 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.

### **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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 centred 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 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.

### **Lack of good governance:**

We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

Government should improve relations with neighbouring countries like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICTs system. Because in forthcoming years, all the economies will be measured through technologies. India earns lots of money through its IT industry.

The employment zones for youth should be opened so as two-third of youth could contribute for the economy of Pakistan. They could use their potentials and skills for better Pakistan.

The alarming education system should be improved. The quality education from primary to university should be ensured. Proper school monitoring mechanism should be designed. New and upgraded curriculum need to be introduced. Instead of investing lot of budget on defence side, more budgets should be allocated for education.

Quality vocational training zones should be established in each district for youth as they could learn technical skills in different cadres and trades. Government should ensure those vocational zones that how they are operating and functioning. One of the primary ways of enhancing economy is to support entrepreneurship and to create new avenues for growth by guiding the youth.

Before everything else, the government ought to overcome the lingering energy crisis.

Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cost of doing business. Pakistan should adopt strategic approach to increase its export in neighbouring markets and underline the need of holding single country.

As a result of overall economy dilemma, the common men and women in the country are facing economic deficiency and deprivation.

**Q4. WRITE DOWN THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN?**

**A4. FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**

The land can be divided into five major regions: the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges and their subranges; the Hindu Kush and western mountains; the Baluchistan plateau; the submontane plateau (Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, trans-Indus plain, and Sialkot area); and the Indus River plain.

1. Pakistan was comprised of two wings when it came into existence on August 14, 1947. • East Pakistan separated in 1971. • Post-1971 or present-day Pakistan is located in the North-western part of South Asian Sub-continent. • It has maintained its distinctiveness in the Sub-continent. Indus Valley Civilization is as old as 2500-1600 BC. • The

archaeological heritage of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are clear evidence of this fact. • Arians first came to this land followed by Islam and Muslims from Central Asia and Afghanistan. • Muslim rule continued about one thousand years then, the downfall of Muslim empire paved the way for British Rule, which ended with the formation of two independent states of India and Pakistan.

2. • The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing. • Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north. • Area Total: 310,403 sq miles (7,96,095 sq Km approx.) • North and West including mountainous land (468,000 sq.km) • Level plain (3,28,000 sq km) • Land boundaries: total: 6,774 km (approx.) Border countries: o Afghanistan (2,640 km.... Durand Line of China (Common border of 500 Km) of India (2,912 Km) o Iran (909 Km) LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN
3. • POPULATION: The population of the country is a double-faced phenomenon is a vital factor in the development process on one hand while rapid population growth can impede development on the other. • Two aspects of population: • (A) Quantitative, (B) Qualitative • QUANTITATIVE POPULATION: the quantitative aspects of population include statistics of total population, density of population, birth and death rates and migration. • QUALITATIVE POPULATION: The qualitative aspects refer to the ability and capability of the people.
4. Cont. • TOTAL POPULATION: 170 million (approx.) • NATIONALITY: Pakistani • ETHNIC GROUPS: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baloch, Muhajir etc • RELIGIONS: Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi's 20%), Christian, Hindu and others 3% • LANGUAGE: Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Saraiki 10%; Pashtu 8%, Urdu (National) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2% Brahui 1%, English (official), Brushback and others 8% • LITERACY RATE: age 15 and over can read and write • TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION: 48.7% (approx.). • MALE: 61.7% & FEMALE: 35.2%, (approx.).
5. PUNJAB is the most populous province with the population density of 333.5 persons per sq. Km KPK 253.6 persons per sq. Km SINDH 212.8 person per sq. Km. BALUCHASTAN has the least population density where only 18.8 persons live in a sq. Km.

6. MOST URBAN AREAS • ISLAMABAD • SINDH • PUNJAB • BALUCHISTAN • KPK • LAHORE & KARACHI are the thickly populated areas of Pakistan
7. CLIMATE & WEATHER OF PAKISTAN • PUNJAB & SINDH are very hot in summer and winters are pleasant. • CLIMATE DEVISIONS OF PAKISTAN ARE: 1. HIGHLAND: Northern areas (cold winters, mild summers and rainfall in all seasons) 2. LOWLAND: Punjab (cool winters, hot summers, monsoon rainfall) • Coastal: Makran and Surrounding areas (mild winters and warm summers. • Arid: Desert areas (Mild winter, hot summers and extreme aridity)
8. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • CURRENT ENVIRENOMENTAL ISSUES: 1. Water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff. 2. Limited natural freshwater resources; a majority of the population does not have access to portable water. 3. Deforestation. 4. Soil erosion. 5. Desertification.
9. Cont. • NATURAL HAZARDS: 1. Frequent Earthquakes, 2. Occasionally severe especially in north and west; 3. Flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July to August)
10. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT • COUNTRY NAME: Islamic Republic of Pakistan • GOVERNMENT TYPE: Federal Republic • ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Four provinces, one capital territory, Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Federally Administrated Northern Areas, the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir.
11. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • Pillars of the Government System Legislation, Administration, Judiciary Défense, Media. • Political Pressure groups: military, ulema, landowners, industrialists and small merchants also influential
12. LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • EXPORT COMMODITIES: garments, bed linen, cotton cloth and yarn, rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, carpets and rugs • IMPORT COMMODITIES: petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea.
13. AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN • About 57% of Pakistan's total land area is under cultivation and is watered by one of the largest irrigation systems

in the world. • The most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, corn, pulses, oil seeds, barley, fruits and vegetables.

14.50 percent of population is directly engaged in farming or ago-based activities. Share of agriculture to GDP is 26 percent. In Punjab and Sindh plains are very large. There are irrigated farmlands. Two major crops are yielded in a year (a) RABI: Sown in October-November and produce are obtained in April-May. Important produces are Wheat, Gram, Oil seeds. (b) KHARIF: Sown in May-June and produce is obtained in October-November. • Important crops are Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton etc. • MAIN CROPS: Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Gram, Maize, Mustard, Tobacco, Oil seeds, Fruits and vegetables. • Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. → The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants → It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.

#### Q5. WRITE DOWN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND IRAN?

A5. 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. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution of Iran, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the new dispensation. The two countries have supported each other at critical junctures in their history.

#### **Bilateral Political Relations**

2. Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positivity and desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relations and desire to re-engage can be measured from the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Javid Zarif was the first foreign dignitary to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan. The Foreign Minister once again visited on 31 October 2018

and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 December 2018.

3. The Prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani on 21-22 April 2019. The timely and fruitful visit contributed to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of issues in political, economic and security areas. The visit helped in setting a clear policy direction for durable, mutually beneficial relations with Iran. The key outcomes of the visit include; Signing of Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; opening of new crossing points; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute.
4. Iran has remained strong supporter of the Kashmir cause. It has openly voiced support for the innocent Kashmiris under brutal siege of Indian forces. The Iranian high leadership has also repeatedly given statements in support of people of Kashmir and condemned unjust Indian atrocities. Similarly, Pakistan's support on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Iran despite US' unilateral sanctions has been greatly appreciated in Iran.
5. Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US \$ 392.08 million with \$22.86 million Pakistani exports comprising mainly of rice, meat, paper and paper board, chemicals, textiles, fruit & vegetables; major imports from Iran comprise mainly of iron ore, hide & skins, and chemical products (Pakistani imports US\$ 369.23 million).
6. Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700-kilometre Quetta-Taftan highway, improvement of facilities at border crossing points, opening of new border crossing points (Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin) and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countries.

7. Pakistan-Iran border has been named "***Border of Peace, Friendship and Love***" by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.
8. There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran. Moreover, a large number of Zaireen (0.3 million) visit holy places and shrines in Iran, Iraq and Syria via Quetta Tafton border. There is also a work going on to further strengthen the bilateral relations with Iran through promotion of religious tourism by enhancing tourism to historic religious sites in Pakistan including facilitation to Zaireen.