

ID: 15895

SEMESTER: SECOND

MODULE: FINAL EXAM

PROGAM: BTD

QUESTIONS

Q1) What is constitution? also explain 1973 constitution.

ANS) CONSTITUTION:

DEFINITION:

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.

MAIN POINTS:

- limited government.
- republicanism.
- checks and balances.
- federalism.
- separation of powers.
- popular sovereignty.

TYPES OF CONSTITUTIONS:

- Codified, Uncodified, Flexible and Inflexible Constitutions.
- Monarchical and Republican Constitutions.
- Presidential and Parliamentary Constitutions.
- Federal and Unitary Constitutions.
- Political and Legal Constitutions.
- Bibliography.
- Cases.
- Legislation and treaties.

1973 CONSTITUTION

Constitution of 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.

BUTTO:

The draft constitution was passed by the federal Assembly by 135 votes in favour, with three abstentions. It was brought into force on 14th August 1973, and Bhutto was elected prime minister by the National Assembly on 12th August.

SALIENT FEATURES:

- 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.

IMPORTANCE:

The 1973 Constitution saw the implementation of martial law, and afterward, the 1986 People Power revolution, which led to its abolition via the provisional 'freedom' Constitution of 1986, then the ratification of the 1987 Constitution.

HEAD OF 1973 CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE:

Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri

Besides, the National Assembly had also adopted a Resolution to prepare a draft of the permanent Constitution. Accordingly, a Constitution Committee, headed by Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri and comprising 24 members, held its first meeting on April 22, 1972.

END OF 1973 CONSTITUTION:

When democracy was restored in 1986, the 1973 Constitution was replaced by first the freedom constitution, also known as Proclamation No.3, 1986, then our current constitution, the 1987 Constitution.

Q2

What is culture? and define the types of culture.

CULTURE:

The arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively.

OR

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 behavior. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society.

TYPES OF CULTURES:

MATERIAL CULTURE:

Material culture is physical things that are created by a society.

In America, we have a strong material culture based on production of certain items, like cars. America is proud of its car culture. We make cars; we drive cars; we use cars as symbols of our place in society, wealth, or feelings about the environment. Cars, plus the other things that we physically create as Americans, define our material culture. Now, material culture does not mean that it is an object that is bought and sold; it can also be something we all make. For instance, macaroni art is a common thing we all did as children. It is something that is common enough to unite us and therefore part of our material culture.

NONMATERIAL CULTURE:

The parts of culture you cannot touch, feel, taste, or hold. Common examples include social roles, ethics, beliefs, or even language. As a culture, Americans believe in equality. But you cannot hold equality, or make it out of macaroni noodles. Equality is something that does not actually exist; it is an idea that a culture produces about the treatment of people. This is nonmaterial culture, and it is just as big of an influence on our lives as material culture is.

Q3

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

ANS:

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.

EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC STABILITY:

Economic instability can have a number of negative effects on the overall welfare of people and nations by creating an environment in which economic assets lose value and investment is hindered or stopped. This can lead to unemployment, economic recession, or in extreme cases, a societal collapse.

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:

- Changes in house prices/assets.
- Fluctuations in Stock Markets.
- Global Credit Markets.
- Changes in Interest Rates.
- Global Factors.
- Government Debt Crisis.
- Black swan events.
- Erratic leadership.

Pakistan's GDP growth has been gradually on the rise since 2012 and the country has made significant improvements in its provision of energy and security. However, decades of corruption and internal political conflict have usually led to low levels of foreign investment and underdevelopment.

STABILIZING THE ECONOMY:

Stabilization policy seeks to keep an economy on an even keel by increasing or decreasing interest rates as needed. Interest rates are raised to discourage borrowing to spend and lowered to boost borrowing to spend. The intended result is an economy that is cushioned from the effects of wild swings in demand.

Q4

Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

ANS)

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAK:

Physical characteristics are defining traits or features about your body. These are aspects that are visually apparent, knowing nothing else about the person. The first thing you see when you look at someone could be their hair, clothes, nose, or figure.

The study of physical map of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has a number of peculiar features. The major part of our country consists, ➤North Eastern Mountains ➤North Western Mountains ➤Indus Plain ➤Plateaus ➤Deserts.

IMPORTANCE:

Pakistan is a land of plains, mountain ranges, deserts and coastal belt. The country shares its Eastern Border called 'Radcliffe Line' with India. On its Northern side, it has Sino-Pak Border. ... With the total area of 9,96096 km square, Pakistan emerges to be one of the most significant geographical patches of Asia.

- The Himalayan Mountains.

- The Northern Plains.
- Indian Desert.
- Peninsular Plateau.
- Coastal Plains.
- Islands.

EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Gross physical features or landforms include intuitive elements such as berms, mounds, hills, ridges, cliffs, valleys, rivers, peninsulas, volcanoes, and numerous other structural and size-scaled.

Q5

Write down the relations between pak and iran?

ANS)

PAKISTAN AND IRAN RELATIONS:

Pakistan and Iran share strong historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic bonds. The relationship witnessed ups and downs, but despite all that the two countries tried to maintain a smooth path. Soon after Pakistan independence, Iran was the first country to recognize its independence from the British raj. The diplomatic ties started with the visit of the then PM Liaqat Ali Khan in 1948. The relationship took a good flight with the visit of the Shah of Iran in 1950. Both the countries enjoyed cordial relations until 1996 but then due to divergence of interest in Afghanistan both moved apart. Pakistan was pro-Taliban whereas Iran supported the anti-Taliban alliance (i.e. Northern Alliance). Pakistan post 9/11 policy had further increased the void. Islamabad pro-Saudi and West policy added salt to the recipe. Being partner of United States of America in WoT, and under a great American and Saudi Arabia influence, Pakistan and Iranian relations suffered a lot. The General Zia regime with a strong pro-Saudis attitude also negatively impacted the two. However, the land connection between the two gave an opportunity to revive the relationship.

STRONG:

Strategically, Iran is much more powerful than Pakistan because it is situated on the Gulf oil trading route. Pakistan is of strategic significance for Afghanistan, Central Asia and China.