

# Final Exam

Name: SYED HAIDER HUSSAIN SHAH

ID : 16072

Sec : A

Dept : Civil Engineering

Sub : Pak - Studies

Q : What is culture & define the types of culture?

## Exact Meaning of Culture:-

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

## Definition of Culture:-

Latin says that culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual & 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.

There are two types of culture

- 1) Material culture
- 2) Non-Material culture

### Definition of the types of cultures

#### Material culture:-

Material culture includes those things which are used to fulfill the needs of human beings e.g., houses, roads, car, pen, table, etc. It is due to efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortably and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of a 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 soul rather than body. For eg. religion, art, thinking

constitutions, values, behaviors, knowledge and festivals, etc. These things are not visible & we cannot touch them.

Q: Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan.

### Importance of Physical features of Pakistan:

#### Mining in Pakistan:

Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of gypsum, limestone, chromites, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay, silica sand. Most of these minerals are present in Balochistan. These are present in very vast range.

#### Forestry in Pakistan:

About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests. The forests of Pakistan are a main source of wood, food for domestic use, paper, fuel wood, rubber, medicine as well as used for purposes of wildlife conservation and tourism.

## Fishing in Pakistan:-

Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy of Pakistan. With a coastline of about 1046 km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earning.

## Northern Mountainous Region:-

The northern mountainous region of Pakistan is located in K.P.K. Swat, Chitral, Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. These mountains are very high and beautiful. These mountainous ranges are so famous in the world. Large numbers of foreign tourists come to Pakistan to see this beautiful mountainous ranges. World second highest mountain is also located in Pakistan which is K2.

## Agriculture Land:-

Pakistan has a very big range of agriculture land which plays vital role for economy of Pakistan and its development. 48% of labour force is

engaged directly with agriculture. So it is the main source of living or income of the major part of economy population.

### Salt Range:

Pakistan has the world largest salt mines. Khewra is one of the towns famous for salt mines. This salt range contains the most important geological and paleontological localities of Pakistan, and is one of the outstanding field areas in the entire world. Despite its easy accessibility, it has a wealth of geological and paleontological features.

- Q: What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution.

### Constitution:-

A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or rather organization is acknowledged to be governed.

A constitution is a aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the

legal basis of a polity, organisation or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

Constitution is the set of law and principles that determines the nature, function & limit of government and other institutions

### Constitution of Pakistan (1973)

The constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan also known 1973 constitution is the super law of Pakistan.

Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April & ratified on 14 August 1973.

The constitution of 1973 is noticeably differently from the earlier constitution of 1956 and 1962. Its salient features are

#### 1) Written Constitution:

Like the previous constitution of 1956 and 1962 the constitution of 1973

is a written document. It is very comprehensive & consists of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles.

## 2) Introductory & the objective Resolution

It commences with an introductory which states the Islam shall be state religion. The principles & provisions set out in the objectives resolution have been made substantive part of constitution.

## 3) Islamic System

The inclusion of Islamic provisions has given the 1973 constitution an unprecedented Islamic character. It insures an Islamic system in the country.

## 4) Rigid constitution:

It is a rigid constitution. No government can change it at will. It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two-third majority of both the houses is required for this purpose.

## 5) Federal System:

The constitution of 1973 has introduced a federal system in the country. The federation of Pakistan consist of a central government and four provincial governments.

The federal government is headed by a President elected by members of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament).

### Parliamentary form of Government:

The 1973 constitution proposes a parliamentary form of government in the country. Prime Minister is the head of the parliamentary system. He is leader of the Majlis-e-Shoora. He is elected on direct adult franchise basis. The P.M. selects a cabinet of central ministers from the members of parliament which conducts the affairs of the country.

### Direct Method of election:

The constitution of 1973 gives a direct method of election. The members of National Assembly, The provincial assemblies are directly elected by the people.

### Fundamental Rights:-

The 1973 constitution ensures the following fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

- ★ Security of Person
- ★ Safeguard against unlawful arrest and detention
- ★ Prohibition of slavery & forced labour.



- ★ Freedom of movement
- ★ Freedom of assembly.
- ★ Freedom of association.
- ★ Freedom of business.
- ★ Freedom of speech.
- ★ Freedom of profess religion.
- ★ Right to hold property.
- ★ Equality before law.
- ★ Right to preserve language, script & culture
- ★ Safeguard Against discrimination in services.

### Principles of Policy:

The constitution of 1973 has set the following principles of policy:

- ★ Local electoral bodies will be set up for solving local problems.
- ★ The parochial & other prejudices shall be discouraged.
- ★ The women shall be given full representation in all spheres of national life.
- ★ Social justice shall be promoted.
- ★ Bonds with muslims world shall be strengthened.

### Independence of judiciary:

The constitution of 1973 stresses up on the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided. The judges

are appointed by the president. In addition the judges are paid respectable salaries.

### National Language:-

Urdu was declared as the national language of Pakistan. However English has been retained as the official language for 15 years. Similarly regional languages have been provided full protection.

### Single Citizenship:-

The constitution of 1973 has established the principles of single citizenship. According to this principle the rights and duties of the citizens are determined by the federal constitution only. Thus the people throughout Pakistan are the citizens of Pakistan.

### Rule of law:-

The 1973 constitution establishes rule of law in Pakistan. According to rule of law no person can be deprived of this fundamental rights. All the citizens of Pakistan are equal before law.

### Referendum:-

The constitution of 1973

has authorized the President to hold referendum on any national issue. Similarly the P.M can ask the president to hold referendum on any important national issue.

### Conclusion

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of state policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of constitution. Like other constitution, 1973 constitution can also provide principals for the protection, propagation & enforcement of Islamic ideology.

① Write down the relation between Pakistan & Iran?

### Background:

History of relations between Iran and the area which is now known as Pakistan dates back to times immemorial. Shortly after the advent of Islam, Muslim preachers & scholars who were to spread the light of Islam in the sub-continent

traveled through Iran on their way to India many Iranians who had embraced Islam started joining them in the latter period. Islam became a strong bond of unity between the two regions in the days to come.

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence.

### Regional Pact

Regional Cooperation for Development  
Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed a new Pact i.e. the RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) in July 1964. With this started a new era of friendship and cooperation between the 3 countries of the region.

### Economic Cooperation Organization :-

The RCD remained suspended for some years, after Iranian Revolution in 1979, and was revived in the year 1984 its scope was expanded & it was given a new name i.e. ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)

### Aims and Objective of ECO

The aims & objectives of ECO are to promote mutual cooperation between the countries in the field of economics & social

& technical fields.

In 1992 after the dismemberment of Soviet Union, the newly formed Islamic states of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan & Kazakhstan together with Afghanistan joined ECO.

### Iran's Role of Moderation in Pak-Afghan Relation:-

On two occasions in the year 1955 & 1968 the Shahs of Iran used his good offices for the restoration of diplomatic relation between Pakistan & Afghanistan.

### Iran's Role of Moderator in Pak-India Relation:-

Pakistan's diplomatic relation with Malaysia's support of India in the Indo-Pak War. These were restored as a result of the Shah's diplomatic efforts.

### Help During Wars:-

During the 1965 & 1971 Indo-Pak wars, Iran gave Pakistan full material & diplomatic support. On Kashmir issue Iran's support for Pakistan's stand point has always been consistent & unconditional.

After the of East Pakistan Iran helped Pakistan meet her foreign exchange deficits.

### Economic Cooperation:-

In order to promote economic cooperation between the two countries, Pak-Iran economic commission was established in 1973. Under this commission, Iran established textile, fertilizer, sugar, tyre, and agricultural equipment factories in Pakistan & also undertook the projects of expanding railways facilities.

### Pakistan Role as a moderator in Iran-Egypt Relations:-

Iran's diplomatic relations with Egypt were restored by the efforts of Pakistani leaders. Pakistani leaders also paid a number of visits for the purpose of ~~cess~~-fire between Iran & Iraq.

### Support to Pakistan:-

Iran supported Pakistan when in 1998, Pakistan became a nuclear power & when all countries took a strong stand against Pakistan.

### Support During the Earth Quakes:-

In 1976 Iran provided help for

the rehabilitation of the people affected by the earthquake in the northern areas of Pakistan. Iran also supported Pakistan in 2005 when earthquake again hit the northern areas of Pakistan.

Q What is economic instability? Also define the source of economic instability of Pakistan?

### Meaning of economic Instability:-

Economic instability involves a shock to the usual working of the economy. Instability tends to reduce confidence & lead us to lower investment, lower spending, lower growth & lower unemployment.

### Definition:-

Economic instability is the term used to describe the financial system of a nation that display only manners, fluctuation in output growth & exhibits a consistently low inflation rate. Economic instability is usually seen in a desirable state for a develop country that is often encourage by the policies & actions.

central bank.

Pakistan is among these few countries of the world where political instability has badly damaged the economic growth despite tremendous resources. The economic growth of a country is the increase in the market value of the goods & services produced by our economy over time.



## Pakistan Economic instability:-

### Terrorism:-

It is a huge stumbling block for economic generation in Pakistan. The state bank of Pakistan report 2016 says that war on terrorism has cost \$ 118 billion.

### Wealth concentrations:-

In Pakistan wealth is concentrated among a few rich families. Due to wealth concentration, about 35% people spends their live under poverty line.

Corruption: Since 1947 the ongoing

corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a highly political debate as even the P.M of the country are accused of it.

### Youth unemployment:-

We are blessed in having about 63% of youth population. Half of them are unemployed.

### Lack in Quality Education:-

Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately our literacy is 60% less than in south Asian countries.

### Poor health facilities:-

The public hospitals depict black pictures where we find lack of proper medicine, beds, equipment etc.

### Tax Evasions:-

Regressive tax system collects about 90% tax revenue from common people, big corporations, landlord, businessmen, politicians do not pay their dues share of taxes.

## Lack of Good Governance

We lack good governance & pro-poor fiscal policies.

The above sources causes economic instability in Pakistan.

## Conclusion:-

Pakistan economic instability issue can be resolved if we end the corruption. If we end the money laundering. Economic instability issue can be resolved if there will be equality before law. If there will be no political crisis automatically there will be no economic instability. A good quality of education can also resolve the economic instability.