

- **Studentt NAME: Zakirullah Student ID:16074 Subject: PAK STUDY EXAM: FINAL 2020 SEC:A**

**Q1: What is culture and define the types of culture?**

**ANSWER:**

**1. CULTURE::**

- **2. Introduction:** Culture is one of the important concepts in sociology. No human society can exist and develop without its culture. The main difference between the animal and human societies is of culture only. Animal societies have no culture because they do not have systems of learning and transmitting social experiences. Sociologists are keenly interested in the study of culture because the study of human society is incomplete without it.
- **3.** Edward Tylor Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art ,law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of the society.
- **4.** Definition of culture Different sociologists have differently defined the term culture:
  - Taylor: "Culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and habits and any capabilities acquired by man as a member of society".
  - Linton: "Culture is social heredity, which is transmitted from one generation to another with the accumulation of individual experiences".
  - John Beat tee: Culture is the way of life which is transmitted from generation to generation".
- **5. TYPES OF CULTURE**
  - Material Culture
  - Non-material Culture
  - Real Culture
  - Ideal Culture
- **6. 1. Material Culture**
  - From material culture we understand material and physical objects. For instance, house, road, vehicles, pen, table, radio set, book etc. these are the products of human efforts to control his environment and make his life conformable and safe.
  - 2. Non-material culture
  - In non-material culture we include non material objects. **For example** religion, art, ideas, customs, values system, attitudes, knowledge etc. it does not have physical shape. It is very important in determining human behavior and has strong hold on an individual. Both parts are inter-related with each other.
- **7. Real Culture:**
  - Real culture is that which can be observed in our social life. The culture on which we act upon in our daily life is real culture. It is that parts of culture, which the people adopt in their social life, for example. If a person/ says that he/she is Muslim, will be, when followed all the principles of Islam is the real and when doesn't follow, is not a real one .
  - Ideal Culture:
  - The culture which is presented as a pattern to the people is called ideal culture. It is the goal of society and never achieved fully because some parts remain out of practice. This culture is explained in books, speeches etc.
- **8. CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE:** From the definitions it becomes clear that sociologically culture has specific meaning and characteristics. It is the product of human behavior and gaining knowledge through group. It is a system of learned behavior and set procedure. Some of the salient characteristics of culture are as under:
  - Culture is learned.
  - Culture is shared.
  - Culture is transmitted.
  - Culture is changing.
- **9.**
  - 1. Culture is learned – It is acquired through education, training and experience.
  - 2. Culture is socially transmitted through language- It is transmitted from one generation to another through the medium of language, verbal or non-verbal through the gestures or signs, orally or in writing.
- **10.**
  - Culture is learned:
  - Most of the behavior is learned in society. This learning might be conscious or unconscious but no body can deny the process of learning. Culture is something learnt and acquired e.g. wearing clothes or dancing. It is not something natural to the person.
  - Culture is shared:
  - All the traits, attitudes, ideas, knowledge and material objects like radio, television and automobiles etc is actually shared by members of society.

- [11.](#) Culture is transmitted All the culture traits and objects are transmitted among the members of society continually. Most of the cultural traits and material objects are transmitted to the members of the society from their forefathers. We learn new fashion, how to move in society and how to behave in a particular social situation. Culture is changing Culture never remains static but changing. It is changing in every society, but with different speed and causes. It constantly under goes change and adapts itself to the environments.
- [12.](#) COMPONENTS OF CULTURE
- [13.](#) -These are the guidelines people are supposed to follow in their relation with one another. -they indicate what people should or should not do in specific situation.-they indicate the standard of propriety, morality, legality, and ethics of a society that are covered by sanctions when violation are made.
- [14.](#) Social norms a. Folkways – these are everyday habits; customs, traditions and conventions people obey without giving much thought to the matter b. Mores- these are the norms people consider vital to their wellbeing and most cherished values; they are special customs with moral and ethical significance, which are strongly held and emphasized.
- [15.](#) c. Laws- these are formalized norms enacted by people vested with legitimate authority.
- [16.](#) IDEAS, BELIEFS, VALUES Ideas are non-materials aspects of culture and embody mans conception of his physical, social and cultural world Beliefs refer to a persons conviction about a certain idea .Values are abstract concepts of what is important and worthwhile, they are general ideas that individuals share about what is good or bad.
- [17.](#) MATERIAL CULTURE-It refers to the concrete and tangible objects produced and used by man to satisfy his varied needs and wants.
- [18.](#) SYMBOLS It refers to an object, gesture ,sound, color or design that represents something “other that it self”.
- [19.](#) DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS/PERSPECTIVE ON CULTURE
- [20.](#) 1.Culture relativism The concept of cultural relativism states that cultures differ, so that a cultural trait, act, or idea has no meaning but its meaning only within its cultural setting.2.Culture Shock It refers to the feelings of disbelief, disorganization and frustration one experiences when he encounters cultural patterns or practices which are different from his.
- [21.](#) 3. Ethnocentrism It refers to the tendency to see the behaviors, beliefs, values, and norms of ones own group as the only right way of living and to judge others by those standards.4. X enocentrism It refers to the idea that what is foreign is best and that ones lifestyle, products or ideas are inferior to those others.
- [22.](#) 5.Noble savage mentality It refers to the evaluation of ones culture and that of others based on the romantic notion that the culture and way of life of the primitives or other simple cultures is better, more acceptable and more orderly.6. Subculture This refers to smaller group which develop norms ,values, beliefs, and special languages which make the distinct from the broader society.
- [23.](#) 7. Counterculture or contra culture It refers subgroups whose standards come in conflict with the oppose the conventional standards of the dominant culture.8. Culture lag It refers to the gap between the material and non-material culture.

-----  
 ---  
**Q5: Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?**

**ANSWER: Pakistan Iran Relations:**

1: Pakistan and Iran are close neighbors, sharing 909 km border in the western side. They are bound together in culture, religion, ethnicity and traditions since many years. Iran was the first country to

recognize Pakistan when it was established in 1947. Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically.

- **2.** PAK Iran relations started when the Prime minister of Pakistan visited Iran in 1949 and as a return shah of Iran visited Pakistan with some cabinet members. In May 1950, a treaty of friendship was signed by the Prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Shah of Iran and then a Baghdad pact known as CENTO was signed between Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and United Kingdom for mutual co-operation and protection, as well as non-intervention in each other's affairs **Start of Relations**
- **3.** Helping each other... After the joining in R.C.D(Regional Co-operation for development) in 1964, there was a period of wars for Pakistan In 1965, In INDO-PAK war, Iran played an important role in Indo- Pakistani war in 1965 and its qualified nurses, medical supplies, and a gift of 5,000 tons of petrol for the war. Iran was also reported to have purchased 90 Sabre Jet Fighters from West Germany and to have sent them to Pakistan During the 1971 war with India, Pakistan received full military and diplomatic support from Iran against India.
- **4.** Islamic Revolution in Iran Pakistan was the first country to recognize the Islamic revolution in Iran after a very difficult decision by its government. Pakistan gave material help and support to Iran during Iraq-Iran war. The newly elected President Khomeini officially visited to Pakistan in Feb 1986 President Zia ul Haq rejected Bush Plan that US would help Pakistan train the mujahedin in Baluchistan to destabilize Iran.
- **5.** Problems in Relations During Afghan Soviet war: Pakistan was a newly US ally and it supported Taliban. Iran supported Northern alliances under the command of Ahmad Shah Masood. Iran voted against Pakistan resolution in UN Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat was assassinated in Lahore along with eight others in 1990 Shia muslims died in Pakistan in 1990s. Iran deeply concerned
- **6.** Rehabilitation of Relations Iran expressed its support when PM Nawaz Sharif raised his concern about India's nuclear test. Iran hailed Pakistan's nuclear test of May 1998 Iran's Foreign Minister, Kamal Kharrazi was the first to congratulate Pakistan on its nuclear achievement Pakistan seeks good relation with Iran because it cannot afford enemies on both sides. In order to guarantee the national security, Pakistani officials worked for the rehabilitation of pak-iran relations
- **7.** ECONOMIC ties with IRAN Pakistan and Iran have good economic relations since last few decades. Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline-talks begins in 1994, In 2008, Iran agreed to finance an energy project in Pakistan worth 60 million \$ with 1000 MW Electricity. International Freight Rail line worth \$20 billion from Islamabad to Istanbul via Tehran agreement signed in 2009. India has IPI deal but Iran and Pakistan signed their first gas pipeline deal in february 2010.
- **8.** PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE PIPELINE
- **9.** PIPELINE SPECIFICATIONS & BENEFITS The pipeline would be 2,670 km long . The pipeline has a diameter of 48 inches. The pipeline will contain \$3.2 billion of gas. It will meet the demand of fuel in indo-pak region. Less expenditure on the transportation . Economic ties between the countries will be strengthened. It might be a strong economic block in the south Asia.
- **10.** Defence Cooperation Defence Cooperation is one of the most important component in Iran-Pakistan relations. Pakistan-Iran Defence Agreement was signed in July 1989. Iran involved in joint production of Al-Khalid tanks. There was also the Baghdad pact known as CENTO signed between Pak- Iran and others.
- **11.** Nuclear Relations Pak-Iran nuclear relations began during President Zia ul Haq era and continued throughout 1990s. COAS General Aslam Baig stated in Feb 1990 " Iran is willing to give, whatever it takes \$6 billion, \$10 billion. We can sell it to Iran at any price" Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan accepted in a confession that he gave nuclear designs and technology maps to Iran. IAEA investigation team found a P2 centrifuge design which was received by Pakistan. Irani officials admitted it in 1998.

- **12.** Pak-Iran relations nowadays status: ☐ The trade between Pakistan and Iran has been increased up to \$1 billion in 2014 which was 500 million dollar in 2005. ☐ Pakistan and Iran are working together for mutual benefits and economic cooperation. ☐ Pakistan and Iran are working together to secure the Taftan border and to vanish smuggling and drugs trafficking along the border.

**Q1: What is constitution? Also explain 1973.**

**ANSWER:** 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. Constitution is the set of law and principals that determines the nature, functions and limits of the government and other institutions. Constitution Of Pakistan : One of the most uphill task for the newly created Pakistan was the framing of its comprehensive Constitution.

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 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 basic structure of the **Constitution** i.e. **its** most fundamental **features** can be described as: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Secularism, Federalism, Republicanism, Independence of Judiciary, Rule of Law, and Liberal Democracy.

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**

Quaid-e-Azam with his vast and strong background of handling legal matters took up this problem with urgency however gravity of other issues compelled him to pay his attention to other matters which delayed this important process of constitution making. So then Both India and Pakistan at their birth adopted Government of India Act of 1935 with essential amendments as the interim constitution i.e. Parliamentary and Federal in nature. (Duration: approx. 7 years) The country's first constitution was approved in 1956 but abrogated in 1958 after a military marshalaw, General Ayub Khan wanted to introduce a controlled and limited democracy as he believed that western style democracy did not suit Pakistan. Therefore he introduced the constitution of 1962 on 1st March thereby abrogating the previous

- **CONSTITUTION OF 1973 (EXISTING CONSTITUTION)** Drafting and enactment: After the resignation of General Ayub Khan and gaining power, of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto A new constitution was approved on 14th August 1973 with overwhelming majority under the office of the Prime Minister, Z.A. Bhutto. This Constitution of Pakistan is the supreme law of Pakistan containing 12 parts and 280 articles, and is the successor of two earlier documents, the Constitution of 1956 and the Constitution of 1962.
- **CONTINUE....** Z.A. Bhutto invited the leaders of the parliamentary parties to meet him on 17 October 1972, which resulted in an agreement known as the 'Constitutional Accord', after an intensive discussion. As per consultations floated by PPP, the National Assembly of Pakistan appointed a committee, of 25 members, on 17 April 1972, to prepare a draft of the permanent Constitution of Pakistan. Mohammad Ali Kasuri was the elected chairman of the Committee. On 20 October 1972, the draft bill for the Constitution of Pakistan was signed by leaders of all parliamentary groups in the National Assembly. A bill to provide a constitution for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was introduced in the Assembly on 2 February 1973. The Assembly passed the bill unanimously on 19 April 1973 and endorsed by the acting President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 12 April 1973. The

Constitution came into effect from 14 August 1973. On the same day, Bhutto took over as the Prime Minister and Choudhary Fazal-e-Elahi as the President

- **FOCUSED ISSUES:** This constitution represented a compromise consensus on three issues : 1. The role of Islam. 2. The sharing of power between the federal government and the provinces. 3. The division of responsibilities between the President and the Prime Minister, with a greatly strengthened position for the latter.
- **OUTLINE** ☐ The name 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan' is selected for the state of Pakistan. ☐ Islam is declared as the state religion of Pakistan. ☐ Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually or collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam. ☐ Proper organization of Zakat, Auqaf and Mosques is ensured. ☐ Only a Muslim could be qualified for election as President (male only) and Prime Minister (male or female). No restriction as to religion or gender on any other post, up to and including provincial governor and Chief Minister.
- **SALIENT FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION** The Constitution of 1973 is strikingly different from the earlier Constitution of 1956 and 1962. It has the following salient features : 1. Written Constitution Like the previous constitutions of 1956 and 1962 the Constitution of 1973 is a written document. It is very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles. 2. Introductory and the Objectives Resolution It commences with an introductory which states that Islam shall be state religion. The principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution have been made substantive part of the constitution. 3. Islamic System The inclusion of Islamic Provisions has given the 1973 Constitution an unprecedented Islamic character. It ensures an Islamic system in the country.
- **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 consists of a Central Government and four Provincial Governments. The Federal Government is headed by a President elected by members of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament). 6. 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 (Parliamentary). He is elected on direct adult franchise basis. The Prime Minister selects a cabinet of central ministers from the members of Parliament which conducts the affairs of the country. According to 1973 Constitution the Prime Minister enjoys wide powers.
- **7. BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE** THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE IN PAKISTAN. THE MAJLIS-E-SHOORA (PARLIAMENT) CONSISTS OF TWO HOUSES NAMED SENATE AND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. THE SENATE OR THE UPPER HOUSE CONSISTS OF 63 MEMBERS (THE 8TH AMENDMENT HAS RAISED THIS NUMBER TO 87). THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONSISTS OF 200 MEMBERS (NOW THIS NUMBER HAS BEEN RAISED TO 207). THE MAJLIS-E-SHOORA ENJOYS WIDE POWERS OF LEGISLATURE. 8. Direct Method of Election The Constitution of 1973 gives a direct method of election. The members of the National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies are directly elected by the people. 9. 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 and forced labor 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 and 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 and 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 Muslim world shall be strengthened.

**11. Independence of Judiciary** The Constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided. The judges are appointed by the President. They cannot be removed from service before the end of their term except on the recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council. In addition the Judges are paid respectable salaries.

**12. National Language** The 1973 Constitution has declared Urdu 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.

**13. 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 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 his fundamental rights. All the citizens of Pakistan are equal before law.

**High Treason** According to the Constitution of 1973 the act of unconstitutional abrogation of the Constitution has been declared as an act of High Treason.

**16. Referendum** The Constitution of 1973 has authorized the President to hold Referendum on any national issue. Similarly the Prime Minister can ask the President to hold referendum on any important national issue
- AMENDMENTS OF CONSTITUTION**

  - Amendment Constitution Can Be Amended Only By 2/3 Majority Of Members Of National Assembly.
  - The Constitution Has Been Amended 21 Times Till Now. . Some of these amendments especially the 8th and the 17th amended several articles. There has been some lately of a return to the original constitution.
  - ☐ First 7 Amendment Passed by Parliament in Bhutto Period)
  - ☐ 8th , 9th & 10th Amendment Passed under Zia Period)
  - ☐ Other Amendments Passed with the passage of time)
- Third Amendment (1975) Fourth Amendment (1975) Fifth Amendment (1976) Sixth Amendment (1976) Seventh Amendment (1977) Eighth Amendment (1985)- validates amendments made by Gen. Zia-ul-Haq Tenth Amendment (1987) Twelfth Amendment (1991) Thirteenth Amendment (1997) Fourteenth Amendment (1997) Fifteenth Amendment (1998) Sixteenth Amendment (1999) Seventeenth Amendment (2002) The amendments are define below:**
- The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1974** : Date of enactment: May 8, 1974 Articles amended: 1, 8, 17, 61, 101, 127, 193, 199, 200, 209,212, 259, 260,272, and amendment of First Schedule. Nature of amendment: Most important amendments were to Article 1 where clause (2) was deleted from the constitution. This clause referred to the representation of East Pakistan in the Federation of Pakistan. Since Bangladesh had been recognized by Pakistan this amendment became necessary.

**The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1974** : Date of enactment: September 21, 1974 Articles amended: 106 and 260A new clause was added after clause (2) in Article 260. Nature of amendments: Amendment dealt with the definition of Muslim and Non-Muslim for legal purposes.

**The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1975 [XXII of 1975]** : Date of enactment: February 18, 1975 Articles amended: 10 and 232- clauses (4), (5) and (7) of Article 10 amended paragraph (b) of clause (7) in Article 232 Nature of amendments: Amendment constituted to curtail the rights of Detainees in cases of preventative custody and increased the powers of the detaining authorities.
- The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1975** : Date of enactment: November 25, 1975 Articles amended: 8, 17, 19, 51, 54, 106, 199, 271, 272, 273, First schedule and Fourth Schedule. Nature of amendments: Amendment to ensure limiting the powers of High Courts in interfering with cases related to preventative detainment.

**The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1976 [ LXII of 1976 ] :**

Date of enactment: September 15, 1976 Articles amended: 101, 160, 175, 179, 180, 187, 192, 195, 196,199, 200, 204,206, 212, 260, 280 and First Schedule. Nature of amendments: Major amendment related to the status of the Governors, The Chief Justice and the discretionary powers of the High Courts and Supreme Courts. The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1976 [ LXXXIV of 1976 ] : Date of enactment: January 4, 1977Articles Amended: 179, 195, 246, 260Nature of amendments: Amendment to extend the stay of the

- The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1977 [ XXIII of 1977 ] : Date of enactment: May 16, 1977 Articles amended: 101, 245New Article inserted: 96 A [ceased to remain in force after September 30, 1977] Nature of amendments: Amendment for the institution of a referendum in order to seek public confidence in the Prime Minister. The Constitution (Eight Amendment) Act, 1985 [ XVIII of 1985 ] : Date of enactment: November 11, 1985 Articles amended: 48, 51, 56, 58, 59, 60, 75, 91, 101, 105, 106,112, 116, 130,144, 152 A, 270 A and addition of new Schedule, the Sixth Schedule. Nature of amendments: Amendment to increase the overall powers of the President The Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1987 [ I of 1987 ] : Date of enactment: March 29, 1987 Articles amended: 54 and 61 Nature of amendments: Under amendment of Article 54 and 61working days in a year of National Assembly and the Senate were
- The Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1991 [ XIV of 1991 ] : Date of enactment: July 28, 1991New Article inserted: 212 B Provisions amended: Fifth Schedule. Nature of amendments: Amendment to constitute special courts for heinous crimes as well as increase the pay of Court Judges. The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1997 [I of 1997] : Date of enactment: April 3, 1997 Article amended: 58, 101, 112, 243 Nature of amendments: Amendment to withdraw powers of the President and Governors to dissolve National and Parliamentary assemblies. The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Act, 1997[XXIV of 1997] : Date of enactment: July 3, 1997 New Article inserted: 63A Nature of amendments: Insertion of Article 63A to provided is qualification of a member of Parliamentary party on the ground of
- The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1998 : Date of enactment: August 28, 1998 New Article Inserted: 2B Nature of Amendment: In view of the fact that the Objectives Resolution is now substantive part of the Constitution. it is necessary that Quran and Sunnah are declared to be the supreme law of Pakistan, and the Government is empowered to take necessary steps to enforce Shariah. The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act, 1999 : Date of enactment: August 5, 1999 New Article Inserted: 27 Nature of Amendment: Quota system was extended for another40 years, i.e until 2013, in order to safeguard minorities and civil rights. The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 2002 : Date of enactment: August 21, 2002 New Article Inserted: 41, 58, 112, 152A, 179, 195, 243, 268 and270AA Nature of Amendment Amendments made to the constitution for the perpetuation of Rule by Gen. Musharraf. These amendments were augmented by the inclusion of the Legal Framework Order (LFO) into the constitution.
- COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CONSTITUTIONS
- Constitution is necessary for every country. It provides leadership to manage the government affairs. It describes the basic structure of state, its organs, legislature executive and judiciary and their internal relationship. Main Object of Creation of Pakistan Pakistan came into being in the name of Islam. So the people of Pakistan can lead their lives according to the basic principles of Islam. Supreme Law. Constitution is the supreme and essential law of every state, which cannot be forgotten. Serious Crime It is the duty of every person to obey the constitution because violation of constitution is a serious crime. Loyalty To the Constitution Every Government must follow the constitution and remain loyal to it. Recommendations & Importance of Constitution:



- Basic Object Constitution defines the basic objective and priorities of the government. Reflect the Emotions Constitution reflects the emotions and feelings of the people. State Policy Policies and the laws of the state are made in the light of the constitution. Absence May Cause Chaos and Confusion Because of absence of constitution it may cause chaos and confusion in the state. Power and Functions of the Government Powers and Functions of three important organs of Government are defined in the light of constitutions of the country. Check the Monopoly Constitution may check the monopoly of Governmental institutions or agencies. Government's Duty Every government performs its duties and functions within constitutional limits. Protect the Right of the People Constitution may protect the right of the people and people are equal before law.
- Basic Object Constitution defines the basic objective and priorities of the government. Reflect the Emotions Constitution reflects the emotions and feelings of the people. State Policy Policies and the laws of the state are made in the light of the constitution. Absence May Cause Chaos and Confusion Because of absence of constitution it may cause chaos and confusion in the state. Power and Functions of the Government Powers and Functions of three important organs of Government are defined in the light of constitutions of the country. Check the Monopoly Constitution may check the monopoly of Governmental institutions or agencies. Protect the Right of the People Constitution may protect the right of the people and people are
- Strategic Analysis • Written Constitution. • Better Then Other Constitutions. • More Flexible. • Contain Fundamental Rights • Support Democracy. • Contain Objective Resolution • According To Islam But Not Followed truly. • it seems that All Amendments are more For Political Benefits. • It protects the Rights of the Peoples but sometimes it doesn't give any benefit to A Common Man.
- **CONCLUSION:** To conclude that the 1973 constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a democratic state, parliamentary with bicameral legislature in its nature. It is the constitution of elected people. All major political parties of Pakistan unanimously accepted it. Minorities also have safeguard and fundamental rights in such constitution. Maximum Efforts Were Made To Improve The Character Of This Constitution. Like Other Constitutions, 1973 Constitution Also Provide Principals For The Protection, Propagation And Enforcement Of Islamic Ideology. Maximum Efforts Were Made To Improve The Character Of This Constitution. Like Other Constitution

---

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

**ANSWER: Importance Physical features of Pakistan:** Physical features of Pakistan 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

- **4. North Eastern Mountains** The highest mountains of the world known as "The Himalayas" Comprising of a series of ranges is situated in the north east of our country. ☐ The siwalik range ☐ The peer pinjal range ☐ Central or great hamaliya ☐ Karakoram range
- **5. The Siwalik Range:** These are the line of low altitude hills, situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district. The Peer Pinjal Range: These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills. The Central of great Himalaya: These mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram range. The Karakoram range: The famous Karakoram Range lies to the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area. This range has an average height of about 20000 feet above sea level. The second highest peak of the world and highest peak of Pakistan, Godwin Austin (K-2) year.

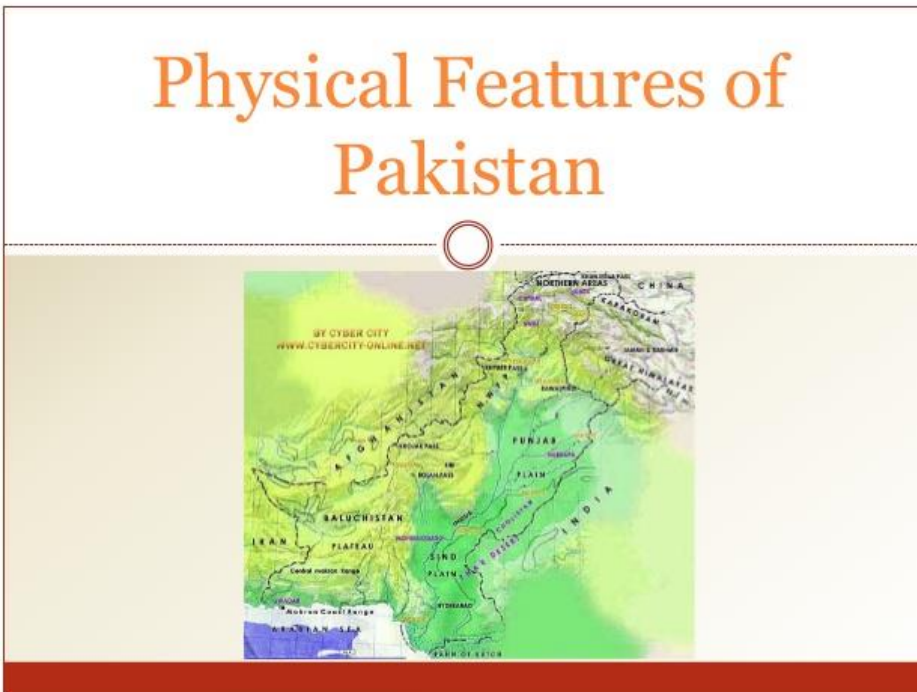
- [6.](#) North Western Mountains The north western ranges of our country are also known as western branches of the Himalayas mountains. These mountains consist of series parallel ranges and are lower in altitude than the northeastern mountains ☞ The Hindu Kush ☞ Koh Safed ☞ Wazirstan Hills ☞ The Sulaiman Mountain ☞ The Kerther Mountain
- [7.](#) The Hindu Kush: Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu Kush range. The average height of this range is between 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. Koh Safed: South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west. Wazirstan Hills: Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude. The Sulaiman Mountain: In the south of the Gomal river lies the Sulman mountain. It rims southward for a distance of about 300 miles The Kerther Mountain: In the west of lower Indus plain lies a hilly area known as “The Kerther hills”. These hills are not high enough, their average height being about 7000 feet
- [8.](#) The Indus Plain River Indus is the largest river of our country. This river after originating from northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (China) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan's territory near Gilgit. ☞ The Upper Indus Plain ☞ The Lower Indus Plain ☞ The Indus Delta
- [9.](#) The Upper Indus Plain: From the point of junction eastern tributaries of river Indus is known as the upper Indus Plain . It includes most of the areas of Punjab Province. The Lower Indus Plain: Mithankot is known as junction of Indus river and its eastern tributaries. Beyond Mithankot River Indus flows alone and carries not only its own water, but also that of its eastern and western tributaries, while flowing from the Province of Sindh. The Indus Delta: The Indus delta begins near Thatta(Sindh) and the river Indus by distributing itself into a number of branches joins with the water of Arabian sea.
- [10.](#) Plateaus The Salt range The areas of salt range begins in the east near the Jhelum in the Jogi tilla and Bakralla ridges and runs south-west to the north of the river Jhelum for some distance before turning north west to cross the Indus near Kalabagh. Potwar Plateau: North of salt range the area of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Mianwali districts are known as potwar plateau. These areas have also an uneven surface. The Baluchistan Plateaus: This plateau lies to the west of the Sulaiman and Kirthar mountains. Like potwar plateau, the dry hills run across the plateau from the north east to the south west.
- [11.](#) The Deserts Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as deserts. Thal Desert: The area between river Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan district in the Province of Punjab. Cholistan Desert: The south boarder area of our Bahawalpur divison is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajhistan desert situated adjacent to in India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land. The Nara And Tharparkar Desert: The southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as Nara desert and border areas of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thar desert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country.  
The land can be divided into five major regions: the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges and their subranges; the Hindu Kush and western mountains; the Balochistan plateau; the submontane plateau (Potwar Plateau, Salt Range, trans-Indus plain, and Sialkot area); and the **Indus River** plain.
- Immediate Neighbor Countries  

| Countries   | Direction  | Length of border (Km) |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| China       | North      | 592                   |
| India       | East       | 1600                  |
| Arabian Sea | South      | 1000                  |
| Iran        | South West | 850                   |
| Afghanistan | West       | 2250                  |
- [6.](#) Physical Map of Pakistan

- [7.](#) Physical Division of Pakistan ☞ Generally We can classify the Pakistan into Four Major Physical provinces which are: 1. Mountains 2. Plains 3. Plateaus 4. Deserts
- [8.](#) Mountains There are three distinct Mountain ranges • Northern Mountains o Karakoram Ranges o Himalaya Ranges o Greater Himalayas o Lesser Himalayas o Siwaliks • North Western Mountains o Hindukush • Western Mountains o Safed Koh Ranges o Waziristan Hills o Suleman and Kirthar Range
- [9.](#) Northern Mountains Sub Himalayas Height: 600-1200 meter Great Himalayas Height: more than 4600 meter Lesser Himalayas Height: 1800-4600 meter Himalayas:
- [10.](#) Northern Mountains ☞ Karakorum: Average height is about 6100 meter Goodwin Austin (K-2) 2nd highest peak
- [11.](#) North Western Mountains ☞ Hindu Kush Mountains: Originates from Pamir plateau. highest peaks are Noshaq (7369 m) and Tirch mir (7690 m) lies in the west of Himalaya and karakorum
- [12.](#) Western Highlands ☞ Western highland comprises of the following three mountain ranges. 1. The koh-e-sofaid ranges: 1. Average height is about 3600 m 2. Highest peak is Sikaram (4700 m) 3. Located in East-West Direction 4. Kurram and Kohat valley lies in this range.
- [13.](#) Western Highlands ☞ Waziristan hills: 1. Located between Gomal and Kurram river. 2. Its Height ranges from 1500 - 3000 meter. 3. These range forms the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan 4. Famous Khyber pass lies in this Range.
- [14.](#) Western Highlands ☞ The Suleman and Kirthar Ranges: 1. Starts from South of Gomal River 2. Lies between the Baluchistan plateau and the Indus river. 3. Average height is about 600 m. 4. Takht-e-Suleman is the highest point (3487 m) 5. In south The Suleman joins the kirthar range. 6. And Kirthar merges into the kohistan area of Sindh.
- [15.](#) The Suleman and Kirthar Ranges: Here We can see the Relief of Suleman and Kirthar range
- [16.](#) The Indus Plains
- [17.](#) The Indus Plains ☞ The Whole Indus plain comprises the 20% of the Pakistan. ☞ We can divide it into three parts; 1. Upper Indus Plain 2. Lower Indus Plain 3. Deltaic Plain
- [18.](#) The Indus Plains ☞ The Upper Indus Plains: ☞ Extends from Attock to Mithan kot. ☞ Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej are the Eastern tributaries of river Indus. ☞ The area between the two tributaries is called Doab. ☞ All the tributaries meet at the point called Panjnad. Name of Doab Name of Rivers Bari Doab River Beas & River Ravi Rachna Doab River Ravi & River Chenab Chaj Doab River Chenab & River Jhelum Sindh Sagar Doab River Jhelum & River Indus
- [19.](#) The Indus Plains
- [20.](#) The Indus Plains ☞ The Lower Indus Plains: ☞ It extends from Mithan kot to Thatta. ☞ This is the old stage of river Indus. ☞ Due to the very less gradient speed of Indus is very slow.
- [21.](#) The Indus Plains ☞ The Deltaic Plain: ☞ Total length is 1000 km • While 700 Km lies in Baluchistan • And about 300 km lies in Sind. ☞ Thatta and Badin districts in Sind. ☞ Mangrove forests are the significant feature of the Sind Deltaic plain. ☞ The coastal area lies in Baluchistan is called makran coastal plain.
- [22.](#) Deserts of Pakistan Deserts in Pakistan Thar Thal ☞ Cholistan Kharan
- [23.](#) Deserts of Pakistan ☞ Thar Desert: ☞ This desert lies in the South east of Pakistan. ☞ This desert is the extension of Rajasthan desert of India. ☞ The Section of this desert situated in the Bahawalpur division is called Cholistan.
- [24.](#) Deserts of Pakistan ☞ Thal Desert: ☞ Thal desert lies between the River Indus and Jhelum. ☞ Kharan Desert: ☞ The Kharan desert located in the North west Baluchistan. ☞ The average rainfall is less than 100 mm.
- [25.](#) The Plateaus of Pakistan Plateaus of Pakistan Baluchistan Plateau Potowar Plateau and Salt Range

- [26.](#) The Plateaus of Pakistan ☞ The Baluchistan Plateau: Located in Southwest of Pakistan. Average height is about 300 – 600 meters. Very rich in mineral resources. Scanty Rain fall. Inland drainage.
- [27.](#) The Plateaus of Pakistan ☞ The Potwar Plateau & The Salt Range: 1. Located between River Indus & River Jhelum 2. Height 300 to 600 meters from sea level. 3. Soan River is main river. It forms gullies and large alluvial plains, mainly used for agriculture. 4. Rich in minerals like rock salt, gypsum, lime stone, coal, marble, clays, dolomite & soapstone and oil. 5. While average height of Salt range is 750 to 900m. 6. Sakesar Peak is the highest point in the Salt Range at a height of 1527m.

**FIGURE: PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:**



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

**ANSWER: 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.

★ **Change in house prices/assests:**

A fall in house prices can caused 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.

• **3 ) Global Credit Markets:**

- The subprime mortgage problems in the US caused many firms to go insolvent. This cause 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 confidenc

**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 a much bigger than expected 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 another factor such as the slowing down of house price growth it may cause a big fall in spending.

**5 Black swan events:**

Black swan events are unexpected events, which can destabilise 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 a 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

- **7 Price of Oil :**

An increase in the price of oil can cause economic instability, especially if it is a sudden increase like in the 1970s. Higher oil prices increase the costs of firms and cause the AS curve to shift to the left. This causes both inflation and lower growth.

However, it is worth noting that although the oil price is now nearing nearly \$100 a barrel, it is not having a huge effect. The impact on economies like the UK is less than it was in the 1970s, partly because the increase in price has been more gradual.

⊖

-----

**THE END-----**