

Name: Salman Khan

ID :- 16359

Subject :- Pakistan studies.

Bs (SE) Section (B)

Final Term Assignment

---

@NO2

What is Constitution?

ALSO explain 1973

Constitution.

Ans:- 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 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.

### Explain

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme 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 and ratified on 14 August 1973.

### P (3)

⇒ The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state, ~~the~~ people and their fundamental rights, states Constitutional law orders, and also the Constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country's armed force

⇒ The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches of the government:

⇒ The first six articles of the Constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as its state religion.

Q No 2 What is Culture  
and define the types  
of Culture?

Ans

## Culture

is the characteristics  
and knowledge of a  
particular group of people  
encompassing language, religion,  
Cuisine, social habits, music and  
arts. The word Culture  
derives from a French term  
which in turn derives from  
the Latin Colere, which  
means to tend to the earth  
and grow, or cultivation  
and nurture.

## Types of Culture.

The two basic  
types of Culture

- (1) Material Culture
- (2) Non Material Culture.

### (1) Material

Material Culture to the  
the physical objects, resources

## P (5)

and spaces that people use to define their culture

These include homes, neighborhoods, cities, schools, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, offices, factories and plants, tools, means of production, goods and products, stores and so forth.

### (2) Nonmaterial

nonmaterial culture includes creations and abstract ideas that are not embodied in physical objects, in other words, any intangible products created and shared between the members of a culture over time are aspects of their nonmaterial culture, social roles, rules, ethics, and beliefs are just some examples -

P (6)

Q No 3 What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan.

Ans

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.

P(7)

Q No 4 Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans

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 and the Indus River plain.

Q No 5 write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans

(i) Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages and spiritual affiliation. Relations b/w 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.



(iii) 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. Javad 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

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Iran has remained strong supporter of the Kashmir Cause. It has openly voiced support for the innocent Kashmiris under brutal siege of Indian Force.
- (v) Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential.
- (vi) Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgrading of 700 kilometer Quetta-Talton highway.

P(11)

(vii) 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.

(viii) There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran.

---

The End

Salman Khan  
16359

Bs (SE) Section B