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**FINAL EXAM : PAKSTUDY**

**(Q): What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?**

(A) **: CONSTITUTION:**

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed. 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.

**1973 CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN:**

One of the most pressing tasks for the new government was to draft a new constitution. When martial law was finally lifted, the Assembly was summoned in April 1972 on the basis of the 1970 election results in the former West Pakistan region. A committee was set up from a cross-section of politicians from different parties. There were disagreements within the committee to whether the new constitution should bring in parliamentary rule or a presidential system of government. There were also differing views over the question of provincial autonomy. It took the constitutional committee eight months before it submitted it's report on 10th April 1973. The draft constitution was passed by the federal Assembly by 135 votes in favor, 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. The Constitution's main features were:

The government will take all possible steps to impart education of Islamite and the Holy Quran.

* The president and the prime minister will take the oath and openly express their faith in the Holy Quran and the finality of Prophet hood.
* Islamic Advisory Council will be set up to bring the existing laws of the country in conformity with the Islamic provision.
* Steps will be taken to introduce interest free banking system in the country in the light of Islam.
* Clear and concise definition of Muslim was laid down on the constitution.
* The constitution of Pakistan the most important legal document guarantees equal status to both men and women and speaks of women`s rights.
* Article 25 of constitution clearly states: All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law.
* There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone.
* Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.
* A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.
* The Supreme Court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.
* Pakistan shall be a federal Islamic state, so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.
* The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.
* VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the center. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.

**CONCLUSION:**

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

( Q2): **What is culture and define the types of culture?**

(A): **CULTURE:**

* A culture is a way of life of a group of people--the behaviors, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next.
* Culture consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, of and for behavior acquired and transmitted by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievement of human groups, including their embodiments in artifacts; the essential core of culture consists of traditional ideas and especially their attached values; culture systems may, on the one hand, be considered as products of action, on the other hand, as conditioning influences upon further action.
* Culture is the sum of total of the learned behavior of a group of people that are generally considered to be the tradition of that people and are transmitted from generation to generation.
* Culture is a collective programming of the mind that distinguishes the members of one group or category of people from another.

**Types of Culture:**

The two basic types of culture:

(1): Material culture

(2): Nonmaterial culture

(1): **MATERIAL CULTURE:**

Material culture mentions to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, schools, churches, mosques, offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes utensils, roads, ornaments,T.V, radio, machines, tools, goods and products, stores and many more. All of these man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man’s well-being and comfort are 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 example, cocking art is a common thing we all do,and therefore is a part of our material culture.

(2): **NON- MATERIAL CULTURE:**

The other type of culture is non material culture which cannot be touch, feel, taste or hold. Non material culture belongs to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions, organizations and institutions. Non material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

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

**(A): 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.
* Economic stability refers to an absence of excessive fluctuations in the macro economy. An economy with fairly constant output growth and low and stable inflation would be considered economically stable.

**Causes of instability:**

Macroeconomic instability can be brought on by the lack of financial stability, as exemplified by the Great Recession which was brought on by the financial crisis of 2007–2008.Monetarists consider that a highly variable money supply leads to a highly variable output level. Milton Friedman believed that this was a key contributor to the Great Depression of the 1930s. John Maynard Keynes believed, and subsequent Keynesians believe, that unstable aggregate demand leads to macroeconomic instability, while real business cycle theorists believe that fluctuations in aggregate supply drive business cycles.

**CAUSES OF ECNOMIC 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.

**Sources of economic instability in Pakistan:**

1. **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.
2. **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 4th worst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan’s negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.
3. **Wealth Concentration**: In Pakistan wealth is concentered 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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **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.
7. **Poor health facilities**: The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and 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.
8. **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.
9. **Lack of good governance**: We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies.

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

**(A): 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,

1. North Eastern Mountains
2. North Western Mountains
3. Indus Plain
4. Plateaus
5. Deserts

**(1): 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.

1. The siwalik range
2. The peer pinjal range
3. Central or great hamaliya
4. Karakoram range

**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.

**(2): 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

1. The Hindu Kush
2. Koh Safed
3. Wazirstan Hills
4. The Sulaiman Mountain
5. The Kerther Mountain

**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.

**(3): 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.

1. The Upper Indus Plain
2. The Lower Indus Plain
3. The Indus Delta

**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.

**(4) Plateaus:**

1.The salt range

2.Potwar plateau

3.The Baluchistan 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.

**The Deserts**:

Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as deserts.

1.Thal Desert

2.Cholistan Desert

3.Tharparkar Desert

**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.

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

**(A):** **PAKISTAN INTRODUCTION:**

* Pakistan is a country that was born in 1947 as a result of a separation from India.
* Urdu is the national language, though there are different provincial languages.
* Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.
* National dress is shalwar kamiz.
* Neighbouring countries are China,India and Afghanistan.

**IRAN INTRODUCTION:**

* Iran comes from the word ‘Aryan’.
* Iran is located in the middle East bordering Iraq, and the Caspian sea.
* Tehran is the capital of Iran.
* National language of Iran is Persian.
* Women in Iran must always wear a long coat/tunic over their regular clothes and are required to cover their heads with a scarf. It's the law, and not only for women. Men should wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts too.

**Relations between Pakistan and Iran:**

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.

* Pakistan and Iran are close neighbours, sharing 909 km border in the western side.
* They are bound together in culture, religion, ethnicity and traditions since times immemorial.
* Iran was the first country to accord international recognition to Pakistan when it was established in 1947.
* Both of the countries have supported each other financially, economically, militarily and politically.

**BEGINNING OF JOURNEY:**

* 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 betweenTurkey, pakistan, iran , iraq and United Kingdom for mutual co-operation and protection, as well as non-intervention in each other's affairs.

**SUPPORT IN WAR TIME:**

* 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 petroleum for the duration of the fighting. 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.

**ECONOMIC TIES WITH IRAN:**

* In 1985 led to growth of Iran-Pakistan strategic partnership. Pakistan joint economic commision was establish in 1986. Khatami visited Islamabad in 2002 and signed several agreements including bilateral trade on co-operation in plant protection and Quarantine. Trade between Pakistan and Iran was marely $500 million but that was much better that time. Pakistan and Iran signed PrefrentialTrade Agreement in 2004
* In 2008, Iran agreed to finance an energy project in Pakistan worth 60 million $ with 1000 MW Electricity.
* International Fraight Rail line worth $20 billion from Islamabad to Istanbul viaTehran agreement signed in2009.
* Iran-Pakistan-IndiaGas Pipeline-talks begins in 1994.
* India has IPI deal but Iran and Pakistan signed their first gas pipeline deal in february 2010.

**GAS PIPELINE ISSUE:**

In 1988, the gas reservoirs were discovered in Iran. In 1995, Pakistan and Iran signed a preliminary agreement for construction of a natural gas pipeline linking the Iranian South Pars natural gas field in the Persian Gulf with Karachi, In 2000, Indian, Iranian, and Pakistani government officials continue to negotiate the possible routes, modes of transport, and geopolitics of the Iran to India natural gas pipeline.

**PIPELINE SPECIFICATIONS AND 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 strengthen.
* It might be a strong economic block in the southAsia.

**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 the Baghdad pact known as CENTO signed between Pak-iran and others.