PAKISTAN STUDIES

ANSWER SCRIPT

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# Q1.

ANSWER

**CONSTITUTION:**

A constitution is primarily a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what rights citizens possess. It is usually written down and contained within a single document; a written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization.

**1973 CONSTITUTION:**

One of the most pressing tasks for the new government was to draft a new constitution.  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 its report on 10th April 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.

The Constitution's main features were:

I. [Pakistan](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/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.

II. The special position of [Islam](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam) as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.

III. Pakistan shall be declared an [Islamic Republic](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Republic) by default.

IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.

V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law'.

VI. [Supreme Court](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Pakistan) and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.

VII. 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.

IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.

X. [Urdu](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu) shall be the official language of the country, with [Pakistani English](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistani_English) to be retained for the next 15 years.

XI. The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.

XII. Pakistan shall be a federal [Islamic state](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_state), so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.

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 .The 1973 Constitution, therefore, marked a return to a parliamentary form of democracy after the presidential experiment introduced under the 1962 constitution. There were also concessions made to the provinces to alleviate fears that the central government would overrule them on every issue.

# Q2.

ANSWER

**CULTURE**

**Culture** is the set of patterns of human activity within a society or social group. Culture is how we act, think, and behave based on the shared values of our society. It is how we understand symbols, from language to hand gestures. It is everywhere, and we continually develop and define our culture on a daily basis. Culture is the feature and knowledge of a particular group of people, bounding language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. Culture is an integrated set of pattern of human activities, [knowledge](https://tryeducationtypes.com/) and belief within a community or social group and the symbolic structures. Culture is purity of savor in the fine arts and humanities.

There is different Types of Culture.

## **Types of Culture**

Studying culture is a big job. Social scientists, like anthropologists and sociologists, study culture to understand patterns of human behavior.

While there are unlimited ways that people can express their culture, social scientists have developed two basic categories to define things produced by a society. First is Material Culture and second is Nonmaterial Culture.

**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.

**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.

ANSWER

**ECONOMIC INSTABILITY:**

**Economic instability refers to a community or nation experiencing financial struggles due to inflation, consumer confidence issues, unemployment rates, and rising prices.** Economic instability affects businesses' ability to thrive, the cost of living, and the physical, emotional and financial well-being of consumers and families. When the economy experiences periods of high inflation, economic instability exists. The value of money decreases and prices increase, causing hesitation among consumers and investors. As a result, consumer confidence plummets and fewer consumers purchase goods, while businesses run the risk of losing money. Consumer confidence in banking systems that run the risk of running out of credit is also low during times of economic instability.

High unemployment rates can also lead to economic instability. Without sufficient income due to a loss of wages, consumers are less able to put money back into the economy, and more citizens begin to seek public or government assistance to financially survive. When economic instability runs rampant, many people choose low-risk options for purchases, investments and even family decisions. For example, individuals may have to evaluate the good of the entire family when choosing between a low-paying job with health insurance and a higher-paying job without benefits during 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)
* Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07)
* Change in confidence levels (e.g. worries after 9/11)
* Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crash)
* Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)

1. **Changes in house prices/assets**

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.

1. **Fluctuations in Stock Markets**

A big fall in stock markets can trigger falls in consumer confidence, a loss of consumer wealth and lead to a recession. The [Wall Street crash](https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/76/economics/wall-street-crash-1929/) of 1929 was a significant cause of the great depression. In 2008, the stock market crash again coincided with the 2008 recession. However, if the stock market falls are due to a real shock to the economy (e.g. Coronavirus in March 2020) then the falls in share prices are likely to exacerbate the uncertainty.

1. **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 confidence.

1. **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.

**5. Black swan events**

Black swan events are unexpected events, which can destabilize 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. It led to a major fall in shares, investment and the price of oil.

# Q4.

ANSWER

Physical features of Pakistan are very different at different areas. There are high mountains which are covered with snow throughout the year. In some parts of the Punjab and Sindh there are deserts. Some areas are very hot and some other areas are very cold.

Physical features of Pakistan can be divided into 7 different parts

1) **Northern Mountainous Region.**

This area is situated in the northern area of Pakistan. It has beautiful and very high mountains, the world's second highest peak. K2, is situated in this region. Shahrah-e- Qaraquram lies in this difficult mountainous area which links China with Pakistan.

2) **Western Mountainous Region**

This area is situated in the western area of pakistan. These mountains and hills are not very green. These are mostly dry hills. Only bushes grow there. People graze sheep and goats there.

3) **Salt Range And Potohar Plateau**

It is situated between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. The area is not very high like mountains. It has the world's largest salt mines. Khewra is one of the town famous for salt mines.

4) B**aluchistan Plateau**

Another plateau is situated in Baluchistan. It is also like Potohar Plateau but it is dry. Nothing grows there except bushes.

5) **Upper Plain Of The Indus**

This is the central area of Pakistan. It is very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow there. It has a number of canal that supply water to the agricultural lands. This plane is lush green.

6) **Lower Plane Of The Indus**

Most of this area is in Sindh. It is also very fertile. A number of agricultural crops grow in it.

7) **Coastal Area of Sindh and Baluchistan**

Pakistan have Arabian Sea in his south. A long sea shore in Sindh and Baluchistan. Karachi our biggest city and port lies on the coast of the Arabian Sea. A large number of fish is caught at the coast of Sindh and Baluchistan.

# **The desert areas**

The southeastern part of the Indus plain, from eastern [Bahawalpur](https://www.britannica.com/place/Bahawalpur) to the Thar Parkar region in the south, is a typical desert, an extension of the [Thar Desert](https://www.britannica.com/place/Thar-Desert) between Pakistan and [India](https://www.britannica.com/place/India). It is separated from the central irrigated zone of the plains by the dry bed of the [Ghaggar River](https://www.britannica.com/place/Ghaggar-River) in Bahawalpur and the eastern [Nara Canal](https://www.britannica.com/place/Nara-Canal) in [Sind](https://www.britannica.com/place/Sindh-province-Pakistan). The desert is variously known as the [Cholistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Cholistan) or Rohi Desert in Bahawalpur and the Pat or [Thar Desert](https://www.britannica.com/place/Thar-Desert) in Sind. The surface of the desert is a wild maze of sand dunes and sand ridges.

## **Soils**

Pakistan’s soils are classified as [pedocals](https://www.britannica.com/science/pedocal), which [comprise](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/comprise) a dry soil group with high concentrations of calcium carbonate and a low content of organic matter; they are characteristic of a land with low and erratic precipitation. The major soil groupings are Indus basin soils, mountain soils, and sandy desert soils. However, the very mode of soil formation gives rise to their diversification even within small areas. These soils vary in texture, chemical [composition](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/composition), colour, and organic content from place to place.

## **Climate**

Aridity is the most [pervasive](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pervasive) aspect of Pakistan’s climate, and its continental nature can be seen in the extremes of temperature. Pakistan is situated on the edge of a monsoonal (i.e., wet-dry) system. Precipitation throughout the country generally is erratic, and its volume is highly variable. The rainy [monsoon](https://www.britannica.com/science/monsoon) winds, the exact margins of which vary from year to year, blow in [intermittent](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intermittent) bursts, and most moisture comes in the summer. Tropical storms from the [Arabian Sea](https://www.britannica.com/place/Arabian-Sea) provide precipitation to the coastal areas but are also variable in character.

# Q5.

ANSWER

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as a sovereign state with the Shah of Iran being the first Head of State to visit Pakistan. The relationship between Iran and Pakistan however, changed with the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979.

Post Iran-Revolution saw the emergence of a strong Shia regime based on religion that practically remodeled Iran as an Islamic theocratic republic. ‘Designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism in 1984. Despite its pledge to support the stabilization of Iraq, Iran continued to provide lethal support, including weapons, training, funding, and guidance, to Iraqi Shia militant groups targeting U.S. and Iraqi forces, as well as civilians.

Before the revolution, relationships between the two dynasties in Iran and Saudi Arab were on an even keel with both countries cooperating on many levels.  However, post revolution Iran relationship turned for the worst. Ties between Riyadh and Tehran had a profound impact on the relationship between Islamabad and Tehran owing to Islamabad’s closeness with Riyadh.

Emergence of Saudi Arab’s support of Wahabiism and efforts at making space in Pakistan and Afghanistan have led to creation of two distinct camps within Islam over the world-both vying for greater leverage. Both Iran and Saudi Arab have supported their groups within Pakistan particularly post 1999.

Increasing costs of petroleum, a direct result of 1973 embargo, led to Arabs refusing to sell to US as a protest against American support towards the Isreal Army. ‘The Saudi-based Muslim World League opened offices in every region inhabited by Muslims, and the Saudi ministry of religion printed and distributed Wahhabi translations of the Quran, Wahhabi doctrinal texts and the writings of modern thinkers whom the Saudis found congenial, such as Sayyids Abul-A’la Maududi and Qutb, to Muslim communities throughout the Middle East, Africa, Indonesia, the United States and Europe. In all these places, they funded the building of Saudi-style mosques with Wahhabi preachers and established madrasas that provided free education for the poor, with, of course, a Wahhabi curriculum.’

Relationship between Tehran and Islamabad have been rocky- owing to these developments, also the closeness between Nawaz Sharif’s family with Saudi Arabia- is viewed by Iran with suspicion. This entire scenario has created a troubled triangle between the three countries. Sharif had emphasized upon maintaining good relationships with Iran among other nations as part of the foreign policy.

Pakistan and Iran have supported different camps post-cold war. The Gulf States along with Pakistan actively supported US and her allies trying to effectively curtail Soviet influence in Central Asia, especially Afghanistan. The biggest challenge to Pakistan is to balance between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Refusal to have boots on ground in Yemen as per Saudi request was a commendable effort in effort to maintain n equilibrium.

Pakistan through its offensives via Zarb-e-Azab is focused on dealing with the security position within its borders to be able to help in the take off for CPEC. This project can offer huge transit benefits not only to China but also to Afghanistan, Iran and hopefully India once completed.

Iran must be disturbed by Islamabad’s closeness to Riyadh. By the same coin, Islamabad must be perturbed by Tehran’s closeness to Delhi. “Because Pakistan thinks that India is using Afghan soil to support the Baluch nationalist insurgency in Pakistan’s Baluchistan province and anti-Pakistan Taliban militants in Pakistan’s tribal areas, Iranian cooperation with India in

Both Iran and Pakistan need to understand that for a peaceful region, their cooperation and commitment to attain the goal is important. Both need to address the concerns felt by both in all sincerity.