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Exam : final Exam

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Q1:- China as a strategic or an emerging economic threat to Pakistan?

Pakistan - China Strategic Partnership:-

The friendly relations amongst China and Pakistan were set up in May 1951. The Friendship of China and Pakistan is all weather and everlasting. The relationship is more profound than the seas and higher than the mountains.

The supporting relations of China and Pakistan have turned into a model for a well disposed concurrence of creating neighboring nations. Pakistan and China are getting a charge out of solide respective social, financial and military connections.

Economic threats:-

Pakistan desire to maintain strategic relation with china has resulted in the \$62 billion (CPEC) a set of infrastructure projects, being mired in insufficient transparency.

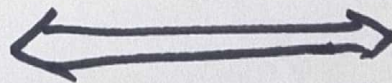
But a committee formed by Pakistani Prime minister Imran Khan to examine the causes for the high cost of electricity to Pakistani consumers has lifted the lid on corruption involving Chinese private power producers in Pakistan.

For Pakistan's citizens who always told how china is their most reliable friend in the world, it was shock to discover that china does business mercilessly and unscrupulously. successive civilian governments and

and Pakistan military have looked upon China as their principal backer against India.

China's consistent strategic support including help with Pakistan's nuclear program, is often held out by Pakistan's military establishment favorably in contrast with the more conditional Pakistani alliance with the United States.

But it seems now that China is not in Pakistan to help its people but rather as a predatory economic actor.



Q 2:- Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

Ayub Khan:-

He was a Pakistani army general and the second president of Pakistan who forcibly assumed the presidency from the first president Iskander Mirza in 1958.

Born:- 14 May, 1907, Rehana.

Died:- 19 April, 1974, Islamabad.

Period of Ayub Khan:-

His period took place in (27 Oct 1958 to 25 March 1969).

He was trained at the British Royal Military College. He fought in World War II as a

Colonel in the British Indian Army before deciding to transfer to join Pak Army as an aftermath of partition of British India in 1947.

As Defence Minister:-

From 1953 to 1958, he served in the civilian gov as defence and Home minister and supported President Iskander Mirza's decision to impose martial law against Prime Minister Feroze Khan administration in 1958.

As President:-

In 1958, after 2 weeks, he took over the presidency from Mirza after the meltdown of civil-military relations between the military and civilian president.

His Policies Inclination:

After appointing General Musa Khan as an army chief in 1958, the policy inclination towards alliance of USA was pursued that saw the allowance of American access to facilities inside Pakistan, most notably the airbase outside of Peshawar.



Q 3 :- Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic Conference?

Introduction:-

OIC is an inter-governmental organization grouping 56 states. These states decided to pool their resources together, combine their efforts and speak

with one voice to safeguard the interest and ensure the progress and well-being of their peoples and those of other muslims in the world over.

OIC Establishment:-

The organization was established in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 12 Rajab 1389H (25 Sept 1969).

OIC aims :-

- 1> Strengthen the Islamic states, cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural fields.
- 2> Coordinate action to safeguard the Holy places.
- 3> Work to eliminate racial discrimination and all forms of colonialism.

Pakistan Role in OIC:-

Pakistan with its legacy rooted in the Islamic Faith and its consistent support for Muslim causes, as well as in response to the overwhelming public support for the causes of liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif was a founding member of OIC in 1969.

Relations with the Islamic world are the corner stone of foreign policy of Pakistan. As a founding member of the OIC Pakistan has an abiding commitment to the purposes, principles and objectives of its charter. Pakistan has played an important role in

In strengthening cooperation amongst muslim states by its active participation.

The efforts by Pakistan have received due acknowledgment in the OIC signified by its membership of all key OICs specialized committees and contact group on critical issues of Islamic world.



Q 4:- What is constitution? and which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?

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 governed."

1973 Running Constitution:-

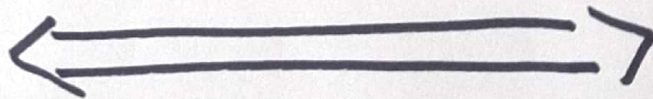
The draft constitution was passed by Federal assembly by 135 votes in favour, with 3 abstentions. It was brought into force on 14 August 1973 and Bhutto was elected as prime minister of Pakistan on 12 August.

Main Features:-

- 1) Pakistan shall be Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government.
- 2) Prime minister shall be head of government and shall be muslim.
- 3) Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic republic by default.
- 4) A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-third majority in lower house and majority in upper house.
- 5) All fundamental human rights shall be

guaranteed.

- 6) The Supreme Court and High Court shall given the power to enforce fundamental rights.
- 7) The senate shall be elected mostly from the provincial government.
- 8) Urdu shall be official language.
- 9) The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.
- 10) The 1973 Constitution marked a parliamentary form of democracy.



Q5:- What is Foreign policy? And what is the importance of Pakistan Foreign Policy?

Foreign Policy:-

A country's Foreign policy, also called Foreign relations consist of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interest and to achieve goals within its international relations milieu.

Importance of P.K Foreign Policy:-

Quaid-e-Azam M-A-Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan and its first ~~Governor~~ Governor General, in a broadcast talk to the people of USA in 1948, outlined following goals of Pakistan Foreign policy:-

" Our Foreign policy is one of friendliness and good will towards all the nations of the world . We do not cherish a gressive design against any country or nation . We believe in the principle of honesty and Fair play in national and international dealings . and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among nation of world .

The main objective of Pakistan towards foreign policy can be :-

- 1) Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic , moderate and democratic Islamic country.
- 2) Developing friendly relations with all countries.

3) Safeguarding national securities and geo-strategic interests.

4) Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation with international community.

5) Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.

