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S.NO	QUESTIONS	MARKS
Q1.	<p>China as a Strategic partner or an emerging economic threat to Pakistan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Pakistan-China strategic partnership:</u> <p>The strategic partnership between Pakistan and China was not built in a day, however, there's decades old struggle and leadership from both sides that have made this possible. For Pakistan, China holds a very important position in its foreign policy outlook especially in its building of the strategic partnership with China is a strong pillar towards Pakistan's quest for dealing with its regional insecurities. Relationship between China and Pakistan further cemented into higher level of strategic partnership with a unified vision of shared future for the regional peace and progress as Foreign Minister of Pakistan Shah Mehmood Qureshi concludes his official visit to Beijing this week to attend the first ever Pakistan-China Foreign Minister's Strategic Dialogue. As Prime Minister Imran Khan will be visiting China to attend the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation to be held in Beijing in the last week of April, the talks hold important place in the overall ongoing developments between Pakistan and China. With reaffirming the support to each other on all the core issues of the national interests, both sides during the dialogue also highlighted the state sovereignty and territorial integrity. China has also assured Pakistan for standing by the country for any foreign aggression which is a loud and clear message to India as to avoid any further misadventure in the future. With having no territorial and political dispute or clash of interest with no competition between the two is providing much impetus to the thriving relations hence making headway to build the strategic rapport with each other. China ardently aspires to have a normalized relation between Pakistan and India to</p>	10

have a peaceful region specially when the larger economic development projects including Belt and Road Initiative and CPEC are building and progressing day by day. Over the years, much has been done in the strategic sectors between the two and there was a normal and steady development in the economic spheres. However, after the advent of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) cooperation as part of the larger Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) the economic dimension has increased to manifold too

- **China as an emerging economic threat to Pakistan:**

With the establishment of all power projects by 2020 and energy imports by energy tunnels will increase the energy supply security in Pakistan. With this supply of energy, CPEC is expected to add 2.5% into the current GDP and its growth to 7.5% [13]. CPEC project helps Pakistan a lot to make Pakistan economy much better and increases the value of their economical conditions

- China's long-term investments in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) can be explained in at least three ways: to demonstrate China's attractiveness as a partner; to prove that China's development model can be exported; and to use Pakistan as an element of its strategic competition with the United States and India.
- Pakistan's hopes for CPEC are mitigated by China's apparent lack of interest in establishing an overland transit corridor and counterterrorism concerns, which are likely to be a persistent liability in the years ahead.
- There is a growing potential that China's surge into Pakistan could increase the threat that Pakistan poses to India, particularly if China expands its military position there and if Pakistan does not curtail its use of militant proxies. The resulting dynamic could prove a further impetus toward deepening the U.S.-India partnership in the face of a common threat from China and Pakistan.
- The ultimate success of China's investments will continue to be threatened by political and economic instability in Pakistan and the country's ongoing support for terrorism.
- The United States could offer targeted support to help Pakistan determine how best to use Chinese infrastructure to grow its economy, which could contribute to improving and stabilizing Pakistan.

Q2.	<p>Write down a period of Ayub khan?</p> <p><u>Muhammad Ayub Khan (14 May 1907 – 19 April 1974)</u></p> <p>Muhammad Ayub Khan was a Pakistani army general and the second President of Pakistan who forcibly assumed the presidency from the first president Iskander Mirza through coup in 1958, the first successful coup d'état of the country. The popular demonstrations and labour strikes which were supported by the protests in East Pakistan ultimately led to his forced resignation in 1969.</p> <p>Trained at the British Royal Military College, Ayub Khan fought in World War II as a colonel in the British Indian Army before deciding to transfer to join the Pakistan Army as an aftermath of partition of British India in 1947. His command assignment included his role as commander of the 14th Division in East-Bengal and elevated as the first native Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army in 1951 by then-Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in a controversial promotion over several senior officers. From 1953 to 1958, he served in the civilian government as Defence and Home Minister and supported President Iskander Mirza's decision to impose martial law against Prime Minister Feroze Khan's administration in 1958. Two weeks later, he took over the presidency from Mirza after the meltdown of civil-military relations between the military and the civilian president.</p> <p>After appointing General Musa Khan as an army c-in-c in 1958, the policy inclination towards the alliance with the United States was pursued that saw the allowance of American access to facilities inside Pakistan, most notably the airbase outside of Peshawar, from which spy missions over the Soviet Union were launched. Relations with neighboring China were strengthened but deteriorated with Soviet Union in 1962, and with India in 1965. In 1965 ended with the Soviet Union facilitating the Tashkent Declaration between two nations. At home front, the policy of privatization and industrialization was introduced that made the country's economy as Asia's fastest-growing economies. During his tenure, several infrastructure programs were built that consisted the completion of hydroelectric stations, dams and reservoirs, as well as prioritizing the space program but reducing the nuclear deterrence.</p> <p>In 1965, Ayub Khan entered in a presidential race as PML candidate to counter the popular and famed non-partisan Fatima Jinnah and controversially reelected for the second term. He was faced with allegations of widespread intentional vote riggings, authorized political</p>	10

	<p>murders in Karachi, and the politics over the unpopular peace treaty with India which many Pakistanis considered an embarrassing compromise. In 1967, he was widely disapproved when the demonstrations across the country were led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto over the price hikes of food consumer products and, dramatically fell amid the popular uprising in East led by Mujibur Rahman in 1969. Forced to resign to avoid further protests while inviting army chief Yahya Khan to impose martial law for the second time, he fought a brief illness and died in 1974.</p> <p>His legacy remains mixed; he is credited with an ostensible economic prosperity and what supporters dub the "decade of development", but is criticized for beginning the first of the intelligence agencies' incursions into the national politics, for concentrating corrupt wealth in a few hands, and segregated policies that later led to the breaking-up of nation's unity that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh.</p>	
Q3.	<p>Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic conference (O.I.C)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OIC</u></p> <p>Pakistan has always used OIC as a platform to gather support on the Kashmir conflict against the Republic of India. During the OIC 1994 Conference in Tehran, Pakistan succeeded in persuading the member countries to create the "OIC Contact Group on Kashmir". The Foreign Minister of Pakistan would discuss the possibility of cutting ties with any state that recognized Jammu and Kashmir as "Integral part of India" by safeguarding our national security and geo-strategic interests including Kashmir; some countries are not recognized by Pakistan because of their move towards against the self-determination of Kashmiris as a form of aggression. These countries are the State of Israel, Armenia, Costa Rica, Liberia and Zambia. Pakistan rejected this development and demanded the expulsion of India from the summit citing Kashmir issue and Indian violation of airspace of Pakistan, a founding member of OIC. OIC called emergency meeting of Kashmir contact group on Pakistan's request, the meeting was on February 26, 2019. Although, OIC condemned Indian violation of Pakistani airspace by India, UAE refused to revert invitation to India.</p> <p>Hence, for the first time in five decades, the United Arab Emirates invited foreign minister of India Sushma Swaraj to attend the inaugural</p>	10

plenary 46th meeting of OIC foreign ministers held in Abu Dhabi on 1 and 2 March. Pakistan boycotted the meet objecting to the invitation to India. Swaraj addressed the meet raising concern for spreading terrorism

Pakistan is always willing for the unity of Islamic world and it has played an important role for creating harmony and cooperation among them. It has supported the movements started for the cause of Muslims and has openly favored its stand to United Nations. The tragedy of Aqsa Mosque fire in 1969 gathered representatives of all the Muslim countries of the world in Rabat, a city in Morocco. Pakistan suggested the formation of a permanent organization to be named Islamic Conference, which was supported by all the Muslim countries and the Organization of Islamic Conference was established. Its head office is in Jeddah. Pakistan played an important role in drafting the manifesto of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

Pakistan's relations with Islamic countries

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia

1. The mutual relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are based on the solid basis of brotherhood because the holy places of the Muslims are located in Saudi Arabia where thousands of Pakistanis visit to perform Haj. The foreign policies of both countries emphasize about the unity of the Muslim world. Before the birth of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia supported the Pakistan Movement and recognized it immediately.

2. Pakistan extended technical cooperation to Saudi Arabia and provided the valuable services to it for defence and modernization of its army. Shah Faisal constructed Faisal Mosque and International Islamic University in Islamabad with huge money.

3. Saudi Arabia helped Pakistan in Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, financially, and supported its stance.

4. Saudi Arabia stood with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. Shah Faisal fully cooperated with Pakistan for holding the Second Islamic Conference in 1974.

5. Saudi Arabia supported Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan issue. Pakistan not only supported Saudi Arabia's stand but also helped it in 1991 in the Middle East crisis. For the protection of holy places, Pakistan sent its troops to Saudi Arabia.

6. A Pak-Saudi Economic Commission was set up in 1998 in Riyadh, which executed work in 155 fields in Pakistan and provided financial aid for their 37 completion. Saudi Arabia is very close to Pakistan nowadays and their friendship is deepening day by day.

Pakistan and Turkey

1. Turkey recognized Pakistan immediately after its birth and extended complete support to it on its stand on Kashmir issue.

2. Turkey supplied Pakistan with arms and ammunition in 1965 Indo-Pak war. When Turkish President visited Pakistan in 1966, Pakistan thanked him for their help in the war.

3. Pakistan and Turkey organized Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in July 1964 with mutual understanding. This organization was reactivated in 1985 and now is called Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) with ten members. Financial cooperation is going on between Pakistan and Turkey. The construction companies of both the countries have been starting joint programmes of development. The military relations are strong. The leaders are exchanging visits.

4. Due to the dialogues between Ministerial Commissions of Pakistan and Turkey, different agreements were signed in 2002 in Islamabad. In the earthquake of 2005, which affected the large areas of Pakistan and Azad Kashmir, Turkey aided Pakistan open-heartedly. In 2013, Turkey cooperated to inaugurate Lahore Metro Bus Service in Lahore. Also, in

	<p>2013, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited Turkey and the both countries stressed to further increase in bilateral relations. In the present time, both countries are cooperating in different sectors including agriculture, transport, automobiles, communication and construction.</p> <p><u>Pakistan’s Relations with Egypt, Malaysia and United Arab Emirates</u></p> <p>Pakistan also has developed friendly good relations with Egypt, Libya, Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates. Thousands of Pakistanis are working in these countries. They are providing huge support for the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan has extremely good relations with its brotherly Islamic country, Egypt. Pakistan during Egypt Israel war in 1973 extended full support at diplomatic level. Pakistan also played an important role for making Egypt the member of Organization of Islamic Countries. Pakistan has friendly ties with Libya. It had played an important role in Libya independence. Libya not only extended diplomatic support to Pakistan in Indo Pak war in 1971 but provided military and financial aid as well. Pakistan has also good relations with the Islamic country, Malaysia. Malaysia holds a very special position in the Muslim World, economically as well as in the field of trade. Cooperation is going 38 on in science, technology and other fields between Pakistan and Malaysia. United Arab Emirates has also provided financial aid to Pakistan in every field, and many projects have been completed due to its help. Indonesia, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan and all other Islamic countries also have friendly relations with Pakistan.</p>	
Q4.	<p>What is constitution? And which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Constitution:</u> A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, 	10

	<p>organization or other type of entity and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.</p> <p>When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution; if they are encompassed in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution. Some constitutions (such as that of the United Kingdom) are uncodified, but written in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.</p> <p>The 1973 Constitution is still running in Pakistan now a day. 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> <p>The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), people and their fundamental rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country's armed forces .The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches of the government: a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the Prime Minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme Court. The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity of the state. The first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion. The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah</p>	
Q5.	<p>What is foreign policy? And what is the importance of Pakistan foreign policy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Foreign policy:</u> A country's foreign policy, also called foreign relations or foreign affairs policy, consists of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interests and to achieve goals within its international relations milieu. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries. The study of such strategies 	10

is called foreign policy analysis. In recent decades, due to the deepening level of globalization and transnational activities, states also must interact with non-state actors. These interactions are evaluated and monitored in seeking the benefits of bilateral and multilateral international cooperation.

Since the national interests are paramount, governments design their foreign policies through high-level decision-making processes. Goals may be accomplished by peaceful cooperation with other nations, or through exploitation. Usually, creating foreign policy is the job of the head of government and the foreign minister (or equivalent). Modern states employ hundreds, thousands, or more professional diplomats in their diplomatic service. Much of their work involves implementing and researching the effectiveness of directives toward stated foreign policy goals. They see to the task of harmonizing compatible foreign policy goals between partner states and NGO's while also reporting to their agencies on both success in, and obstacles to, their efforts.

- **Importance of foreign policy**

Pakistan's Foreign Policy seeks to protect, promote and advance Pakistan's national interests in the external domain. The Foreign Ministry contributes towards safeguarding Pakistan's security and advancing Pakistan's development agenda for progress and prosperity following the guiding principles laid out by our founding fathers.

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the Founder of Pakistan and its first Governor General, in a broadcast talk to the people of the USA in February 1948, outlined the following goals of Pakistan's foreign policy:
- "Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs 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 the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter."
- The Constitution of Pakistan also lays down guidelines for the conduct of foreign policy of the country. Article 40 of the constitution provides that:

- “The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.”
- The foreign policy of Pakistan is primarily directed to the pursuit of national goals of seeking peace and stability through international cooperation. Special emphasis is laid on economic diplomacy to take advantages offered by the process of globalization as also to face challenges of the 21st century. Our foreign policy is also geared to project the image of the country as a dynamic and moderate society.
- The foreign policy of Pakistan seeks to promote the internationally recognized norms of interstate relations, i.e. respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other State; non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes. Pakistan has therefore always sought to develop friendly and cordial relations with all countries of the world.

Foreign Policy Objectives

In light of the guiding principles laid down by the founding fathers and the constitution as also aspirations of the people of Pakistan, the objectives of foreign policy can be summarized as under:

- Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic country.
- Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially major powers and immediate neighbors
- Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir.
- Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation with international community.
- Safeguarding the interests of Pakistani Diaspora abroad.
- Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.