



*Summer 2020 Final-term*

*Pakistan Studies*

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## **Question No: 01**

### **China as a Strategic partner or an emerging economic threat to Pakistan?**

**Ans.** China as a Strategic partner of Pakistan. Pakistan and China enjoy close and friendly relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations in May 1951. Pakistan was one of the first countries that recognized the People's Republic of China. Over the years, the relationship has blossomed into an "All-Weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership". Pakistan considers China as one of its closest friend and partner and China considers Pakistan as its "Iron Brother".

The bilateral relationship between the two neighboring countries is characterized by feelings of mutual trust, respect and goodwill towards each other. There is a regular exchange of visits at the highest level between the two countries. The strategic cooperation between Pakistan and China has grown over the past several decades.

## **Question No: 02**

### **Write down a period of Ayub khan?**

**Ans. constitutional Reforms**

In Oct. 1959, the president Ayub Khan issued the Basic Democracies Order. It was a four-tier structure, in which people were involved in different levels of decision making. The four-tier structure would consist of a Village Council at the most basic level, a Sub-district council, a District Council and a Divisional Council. The local district magistrates and the divisional commissioners would act as chairmen of local bodies. Under this system 40,000 basic democrats were to be elected by the local bodies. It also consisted of an electoral college for the election of President and members of provincial and national assemblies. On the basis of this system, 1962 constitution was imposed. It enforced a presidential form of a govt., who was authorized to appoint governors of the provinces, who in turn would appoint the ministers of the cabinet. He was also given the power to veto the laws passed. Urdu and Bengali were recognized as the national language, and the principal of parity was implemented i.e. equal representation between EP and WP.

No doubt, they were aimed at greater participation of the local people for decision making but these reforms invited lots of criticism since they concentrated lots of power in the hands of the president. Moreover East Pakistanis too demanded greater share in the seats on the behalf of their greater population.

### **Industrial Reforms**

Ayyub's advisors pressed for greater industrial development. For this purpose, he took support of foreign aid, especially that of UK, Germany and USA. Policies such as tax holiday, tax free dividend income up to Rs.3000 and large scale import of technology, setting up National Investment Trust (NIT) to use private savings for industrial development, as well as prize bond schemes, and defense saving certificates were mainly introduced to encourage private industrial sector. Moreover, a national Union, RCD was made to encourage trade. Setting up of Oil refinery on Karachi and PMDC (Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation) to explore minerals greatly boosted the economy. Production did rise rapidly and economy improved significantly which grew by 7% in 1960's. However, it enabled the wealth to be concentrated in few hands. It was revealed that only 22 families controlled 66% of industrial assets as well as the banks and insurance companies. And, the fact that most of them were from West Pakistan was enough to ignite the spark of anger in East Pakistan. It also made the country increasingly dependent on foreign aid.

### **Agricultural Reforms**

Ayub Khan also introduced reforms in the field of Agricultural to increase its productivity. No-one could own land holdings less than 12.5 acres or greater than 500 acres (irrigated) or 1000 acres (unirrigated). The land in excess was confiscated by the govt. and redistributed among the landless farmers. Landowners were forced to find tenants, hence the small farms were run more efficiently than large farms. Use of HYVs, use of fertilizers produced by fertilizer industries that were recently developed, encouragement of mechanization by the way of availability of tractors and harvesters on easy installments, installation of tube wells, better irrigational facilities due to the 3 dams built as a result of the Indus Water treaty in 1960 with India which ensured constant water supply for 10 years, ensure increased crop yields. These policies brought about a green revolution and so crop yields were at an all-time record. However, it lead to large scale unemployment and these facilities could not be used by poor peasants who found them too expensive. So they made rich richer and poor poorer.

## **Social and Educational reforms**

Ayub embarked on an ambitious plan of social uplift of the country. Making primary education free and education up to 8th class compulsory, as well as setting up of schools, colleges, technical and vocational institutes in both wings of Pakistan helped to increase the literacy rate to some extent. Moreover, vigorous family planning programs financed by American loans by the use of radios, cinemas, newspapers, posters and leaflets created awareness among the people regarding birth control. The policies such as prohibition of polygamy, making the registration of marriage by the govt., the acceptance of divorce by law only if the person goes through a long procedure involving the union council, were all aimed to raise the status of women. Moreover, equal rights of inheritance were given to those grandchildren whose father/mother was not alive. However, all these efforts were in vain as they were unable to touch the surface as they were not enforced with an iron will, nor a check was kept on the workings of the reforms. Family planning programs too were not received with expected enthusiasm as they were opposed on religious as well as traditional grounds.

## **Question No: 03**

**Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic conference (O.I.C)?**

**Ans:** OIC is an International Organization. About 46 Islamic Countries are its members. Its head-office is in Jeddah. The first Chairman was Shah Hussain of Morocco and the first Secretary General was Sharif-uddin Perzada, the then Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

After the establishment of Pakistan the basic principle of Pakistan Foreign Policy was decided. Pakistan will not leave any stones unturned for the sake of Muslim Unity but the circumstances were not suitable at that time. Most of the Arab Countries were thinking of Arab Nationalism. They consider themselves Arab first and then Muslims. After works cold behaviour of Super Powers made Muslim Countries to be united. By and by Muslim Countries became united on the base of Islam. In this way path was paved for the establishment of the OIC. Pakistan rendered remarkable services for the establishment of the OIC.

In August, 1969 establishment of OIC was unavoidable when the Jews attempted to burn Masjid-e-Aqsa and demolished some of its parts. This was not the problem of only Arabs. The Arabs Foreign Ministers suggested to call an Islamic submit conference for looking into crucial matter. So first meeting of the heads of Islamic countries was held in Rabat, a city of Morocco in September, 1969. Then the organization of Muslim Conference was founded.

## **Question No: 04**

**What is constitution? And which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?**

**Ans: 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.

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 uncoded, but written in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.

Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from sovereign countries to companies and unincorporated associations. A treaty which establishes an international organization is also its constitution, in that it would define how that organization is constituted. Within states, a constitution defines the principles upon which the state is based, the procedure in which laws are made and by whom. Some constitutions, especially codified constitutions, also act as limiters of state power, by establishing lines which a state's rulers cannot cross, such as fundamental rights.

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan.

## Question No: 05

**What is foreign policy? And what is the importance of Pakistan foreign policy?**

**Ans: Foreign Policy:** 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 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.

**Importance:** 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 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.