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Q1). China as a Strategic partner or an emerging economic threat to Pakistan? (ANS).

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. Currently also a large political representation from all political parties from Pakistan are in conversation with their counterparts in Beijing to develop understanding with each other. The second such forum will be held in Islamabad next time. These watershed talks on strategic cooperation between two iron brothers further cemented the relations to a unified higher level and especially keeping in view the recent India and Pakistan skirmish, the talks at such higher level pose meaningful in the larger regional and global context. 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. With recent engagement reads the statement to uphold the bilateral engagement with mutual bilateral approach towards regional issues.

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. This fragile environment especially the Indian threat posed to Pakistan, China has always stood firm with Pakistan and provided assistance to build a robust defence mechanism. The China-Pakistan partnership is momentous in the South Asia and larger Eurasian region political milieu. India has remained as one common factor that has further brought together to build together the strategic ties including cooperation in the defence cooperation, military to military contacts and other multidimensional horizons of cooperation between Pakistan and China. China also provided technological and defence production assistance to Pakistan as well including being the largest defence equipment supplier apart from assisting building the two important nuclear reactors of Pakistan. The strategic alliance is also manifested from the regular military exercises between Pakistan and China.

Pakistan and China support each other in their regional outlook as well. With recent India and Pakistan conflict, China lauded Pakistani efforts to deescalate the conflict with India according to the norms of international law saying, "The Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law should be earnestly observed". China ardently aspires to have a normalised relation between Pakistan and India to 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. With recent Indian led UN Security Council resolution to declare JeM chief Masood Azhar as the global terrorist put on hold by China to give enough time for the dialogue. Apart from India, Afghanistan came under deliberation in the wake of ongoing Afghan Peace process as Afghanistan shares land border with both, China and Pakistan. Both foreign ministers expressed satisfaction and agreed to support "Afghan led and Afghan owned" peace process implying no foreign design can bring stability to Afghanistan. Moving one step ahead in mutual peace building efforts, both sides agreed to strengthen Pakistan- China-Afghanistan Foreign Ministers Dialogue Mechanism in order to assist Afghanistan amid peace, economy and sustainable development.

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. During the ongoing dialogue, there was a shared resolve to protect CPEC from any aggression from outside. As CPEC enters in most crucial stage of infrastructure development, both sides have also agreed to joint contribution and extensive consultations. CPEC is not only economically viable but also strategically important too for Pakistan as the Corridor is providing the much need uplift to its unique geographical location. Currently, CPEC has the second phase of its development with building of Special Economic Zones apart from building socio-economic development projects. CPEC has been the pivot of the strategic dialogue and both parties agreed to further advancement of projects along the corridor to make it operational at earliest possibility. The

development of infrastructure will not only help Pakistani economy to boost but offer China a transit route and industrial capacity towards the regional and global markets. China and Pakistan further agreed to plan well through industrial parks framework and social development projects in Pakistan aimed at sustainable social development and employment maximisation.

In the wake of economic development, security has been a major concern of China and Pakistan in the region wherein terrorism threats remain high. China acknowledged the sacrifices Pakistan has made to combat terrorism and admired steps taken to curb this evil while extending Chinese support to Pakistan in combating terrorism of any kind within the state. Meanwhile, Wang Yi, State Councillor and Foreign Minister of China, urged the world to acknowledge Pakistani commitment to counter terrorism and “treat Pakistan in an impartial manner”.

In this strategic dialogue, comprehensive issues pertaining to regional peace and stability are of unique importance. Both partners appeared to be concerned about whole region and not only towards bilateral issues covering Afghanistan and India. It is the manifestation of shared philosophy of multilateralism, be it economy, security or politics in which China believes and Pakistan acknowledges. The new government in Pakistan envisions an open economy based on shared development and a political entity which adheres all international norms and statues. Pakistan offers India to negotiate on core issues including Kashmir and Terrorism, facilitating Afghan Peace Process, inviting other countries to join hands in CPEC to mutually coexist, develop and prosper. China appears to be an iron brother in supporting the agenda of development, peace and prosperity in Pakistan. Both China and Pakistan have much to offer to the region with support to peace and prosperity in the region.

Q2) Write down a period of Ayub khan?

(ANS).

Mohammad Ayub Khan, (born May 14, 1907, Hazāra, India—died April 19, 1974, near Islāmābād, Pak.), president of Pakistan from 1958 to 1969, whose rule marked a critical period in the modern development of his nation.

After studying at Aligarh Muslim University, in Uttar Pradesh, India, and at the British Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, Ayub Khan was commissioned an officer in the Indian army (1928). In World War II he was second-in-command of a regiment in Burma (Myanmar) and commanded a battalion in India. After the 1947 partition of British India he was rapidly promoted in the army of the new Muslim state of Pakistan: from major general (1948) to commander in chief (1951). In addition, Ayub became minister of defense (1954) for a brief period. After several years of political turmoil in Pakistan, in 1958 President Iskander Mirza, with army support, abrogated the constitution and appointed Ayub as chief martial law administrator. Soon after, Ayub had himself declared president, and Mirza was exiled. Ayub reorganized the administration and

acted to restore the economy through agrarian reforms and stimulation of industry. Foreign investment was also encouraged. Ayub introduced the system of “basic democracies” in 1960. It consisted of a network of local self-governing bodies to provide a link between the government and the people. Primary governing units were set up to conduct local affairs; their members were elected by constituencies of 800–1,000 adults. A national referendum among all those elected confirmed Ayub as president. He was reelected under this system in 1965, against a strong challenge from an opposition united behind Fatima Jinnah, the sister of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the creator of Pakistan. When the United States began to rearm India after China’s invasion of northern India in 1962, Ayub established close relations with China and received substantial military aid from it. In the meantime, Pakistan’s dispute with India over Jammu and Kashmir worsened, culminating in the outbreak of war in 1965. After two weeks of fighting, both sides agreed to a UN-called cease-fire and came to a boundary settlement.

The failure to gain Kashmir, combined with student unrest over suffrage restrictions so intensified internal turmoil that at the end of 1968 Ayub announced he would not stand for reelection. Riots continued, and he resigned his office on March 26, 1969, to be succeeded by General Yahya Khan, commander in chief of the army.

Q3) Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic conference (O.I.C)?
(ANS).

Pakistan continues to enjoy a privileged status in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC, formerly the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation). In terms of population, it is the OIC's second largest member. Pakistan is the only Muslim country to have detonated nuclear weapons, has the sixth-largest standing military force in the world and a large labour workforce working in various Muslim countries.

The Organisation of Islamic Co-operation (OIC) has completed 50 years of its existence. Pakistan was one of its founding members in 1969 and is taking part in the celebrations in Jeddah through a high level delegation, led by the Prime Minister’s advisor on information, Firdous Ashiq Awan.

Although the need for cooperation among Islamic nations has been felt for a long time, it was the despicable arson attack on Al-Aqsa mosque in 1969 that proved catalytic for the birth of this international organization which is now the second largest intergovernmental body after the United Nations — with 57 member states. Pakistan has played an active role all these fifty years in espousing co-operation among member states and supporting the just causes of Palestinians and Kashmiris.

Conflict resolution between member states is the core task the OIC has performed, but with mixed results. Soon after its inception, the OIC, along with the Arab League, was tasked with resolving the conflict between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz and President Jamal Abdul Nasir led a joint mission to Amman in 1970 and successfully resolved the issue. In 1974, the OIC played a yeoman role in bringing Shaikh Mujib ur Rehman from Dhaka to participate in the Lahore Islamic summit, which implied the first recognition of Bangladesh in Pakistan.

Pakistan was the chairman of OIC Peace Committee that tried to bring peace between Iraq and Iran during the first Gulf War. The Committee, under President Zia ul Haque, made several shuttles between Tehran and Baghdad. It even toyed with the idea of posting a military contingent, drawn from the member states, along the Iran- Iraq border. However, Iran kept insisting that the Peace Committee should first spell out the aggressor. Later Iran boycotted an OIC Foreign Ministers meeting held in Baghdad. After that, the Peace Committee became irrelevant as its neutral status as a mediator was questioned by a party to the conflict.

In 1985, Syed Sharif ud Din Pirzada, an eminent Pakistani lawyer, was unanimously elected as Secretary General of the OIC . Before that, Mr. Pirzada had been Law Minister under President Ayub Khan and Attorney General under President Zia ul Haque. Much of his tenure was consumed in efforts to stop the disastrous war between them. This was an onerous job as Pakistan was also the Chairman of the OIC Peace Committee and it was during his tenure that activities of the organization in the field of science and technology were strengthened through the COMSTECH secretariat in Islamabad.

COMSTECH is the ministerial standing committee for scientific and technological co-operation of the OIC established by the third Islamic Summit in Makkah in 1981. The president of Pakistan is its permanent chairman. The core mandate of COMSTECH is to strengthen cooperation among OIC member states in science and technology, enhance their capabilities through training in emerging areas and follow up actions on implementation of resolutions in this field. It also draws up programs and proposals to increase the capability of Muslim countries in science and technology.

The 11th Islamic Summit, held in Dakar in 2008, adopted an amended OIC charter, which included the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms as one of its objectives. The amended charter had been drafted by a panel of eminent persons, especially selected from the member countries. Pakistan participated actively in drafting the amended charter.

It was essential for the OIC to graduate to the norms of the 21st century and tell the world that the Islamic view on human rights was compatible with modern times. The new charter also expresses its resolve to protect the rights of Muslim communities in non-member states. Emphasis was also laid on the rights of women, children and family.

Palestine and Kashmir are the two core issues of the Islamic World. Pakistan played a leading role in enabling the PLO to get observer status at the UN. The OIC decided to appoint its own

Contact Group on Kashmir, at a ministerial meeting held in Tehran in 1994. Pakistan has always looked at the OIC as an important forum for political support on Kashmir. However, there was some disappointment felt when Indian Foreign Minister Shushma Swaraj was invited earlier this year as guest of honor to an OIC ministerial meeting in March this year. To express his disdain, Pakistan Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi abstained from attending that meeting.

However, when India suddenly revoked Kashmir's autonomy in August, in violation of international law, the OIC issued a strong condemnation through its Standing Executive Committee. The organization remains an important forum for Pakistan for the espousal of the Kashmir case. OIC has also recently appointed a special representative on Jammu and Kashmir, much to the disdain of the Indian leadership. For Pakistan, it is a reaffirmation that OIC resolve in supporting the just cause of Kashmiris has, in fact, gained strength.

Q4) What is constitution? And which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?

(ANS).

The basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it

A written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization

The mode in which a state or society is organized *despecially* : the manner in which sovereign power is distributed

1973 constitution is running now a day in pakistan.

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.

1973 CONSITUTION

Parliamentary System

President

Parliament with to houses

Federal System

Privincial Structure

Fundamental rights

Islamic province

National language

Judiciary

Rigid

CONSTITUTION OF AMENDMENT

A bill to amend the constitution shall be passed in the national assembly and the bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of assembly it shall be transferred to the senate.

If the bill passed by the senate with amendments it shall be reconsidered by the national assembly and if the bill as amended by the senate is passed by the assembly by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the assembly it shall be presented to the president for assent.

If the bill is passed by the senate by the majority of the total membership of the senate it shall be presented for assent.

If the bill not passed by the senate within ninety days from the day of its receipt the bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the senate.

A bill to amend the constitution which would have the effect of altering the limit of a province shall not be passed by the national assembly of that province passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of that Assembly.

CONCLUSION

The constitution history of Pakistan is a reflection of all the peculiarities and contradictions of its social, economic and political development since independence from more than a quarter of the century. The struggle over particular formulation in various drafts of the constitution which went on in the legislative bodies was often an expression of the clash between the vital interests of the main social groups in Pakistan.

It is not surprising therefore that the struggle over many constitution issues (the state language, form of election, division of powers between the federation and the province, etc.) went for years, leading to bloody clashes in which thousands of people were victims and often precipitating acute political crises.

Q5) What is foreign policy? And what is the importance of Pakistan foreign policy?

(ANA).

No country today can think of a life independent of other nations. Every country has to develop relations with other countries so as to meet its requirements in economical, industrial and technological fields. It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy.

Pakistan is an important third world country, in its developmental stage. It also has formulated her foreign policy keeping in mind its geography, politics and economics

Foreign Policy can be defined as Relations between sovereign states. It is a

reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country wants to establish relations with another country
Pakistan's Foreign Policy in Light of Quaid-e-Azam's Words The father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam defined Foreign Policy towards other countries of the world in 1948, as follows.

Our Foreign Policy is one of friendliness and good-will towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the policy 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.

Basic Importances of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

- 1. Maintenance of territorial integrity.**
- 2. Maintenance of its political independence.**
- 3. Acceleration of social and economic development.**
- 4. Strengthening its place on the globe.**
- 5. Keeping cordial and friendly relations with all**

countries.

Guiding Principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Protection of Freedom and Sovereignty Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of million of Muslims. Like any other country, she also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the principle of protection of independence and sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India and U.S.S.R capturing Palestine, Kashmir and Afghanistan respectively. She has shouldered high responsibilities and used her influence for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference.

Non-Interference in Internal Affairs of Other Countries

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially in neighboring countries, on the basis of universally acknowledge the principle of national sovereignty, non use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of states.

Implementation of U.N Charter

Pakistan's policy is to act upon UN charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth.

Promotion of World Peace

Pakistan's policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than non-battlefield.

Non-Alignment

Pakistan follows the policy of Non-Alignment i.e. to keep away from alignment with any big power bloc, and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also given up its association with SEATO and CENTO and was included in NAM in 1979.

Member of International Organization

Pakistan had become the member of the British Commonwealth with the time of its establishment. In addition it is the member of United Nations (U.N), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and D-Eight. Being a member of International Organizations the objectives of Pakistan are to struggle for world peace, to unify the Muslim countries and to promote regional co-operation.

Conclusion

The guiding principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy are rooted in the country's Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience. As an Islamic and no aligne country, Pakistan supports Islamic causes and firmly upholds the above mentioned principles, which hold out the promise of a just and equitable world order in which nations can live in peace and security.