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MOTOWOTOFOS

Questions

Q1) China as a strategic partner or an emerging economic threat to Pakistan?

PAK CHINA BILATERAL RELATIONS:-

Bilateral relations

have evolved from an initial Chinese policy of neutrality to a partnership with a smaller but militarily powerful Pakistan.

BORDER ISSUE:-

Diplomatic relations were established

in 1950, boundary issues resolved in 1963, military assistance began in 1966, a strategic alliance was formed in 1972, and economic co-operation began in 1979.

China has become Pakistan's largest supplier of arms and its third-largest trading partner. China has given

Pakistan a loan of US\$60 million which was later made

a grant after east pakistan broke away.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION:

Recently, both nations have decided to cooperate in improving pakistan's civil nuclear power sector.

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY AND CHINA:-

Maintaining close relations with

China is a central part of pakistan's foreign policy. In 1986, President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq visited China to improve diplomatic relations, and Pakistan was one of only two countries, along side Cuba, to offer crucial support to the PRC after the Tianamen Square protests in 1989.

MILITARY RELATIONS:-

China and Pakistan also share close military relations, with China supplying a range of modern armaments to the Pakistani defence forces. China supports Pakistan's stance on Kashmir, while Pakistan

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supports China on the issues of Xinjiang, Tibet, and Taiwan. Military cooperation has deepened, with joint projects producing armaments ranging from fighter jets to guided missile frigates.

ECONOMIC SECTOR:-

Chinese cooperation with Pakistan has reached economic high points, with substantial Chinese investment in Pakistani infrastructural expansion including the Pakistani deep-water port at Gwadar. Both countries have an ongoing free trade agreement.

PAKISTAN CHINA'S GATEWAY TO THE ISLAMIC

WORLD:- Pakistan has served as China's main bridge to the Islamic world, and also played an important role in bridging the communication gap between the PRC and the West by facilitating US President Richard Nixon's historic

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1972 visit to china. The relations between Pakistan and china have been described by Pakistan's ambassador to china as "higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans stronger than steel, clearer than eyesight, sweeter than honey and so on."

CONCLUSION &

Pakistan and china are strong strategic partners. Because both are looking for a friendly neighbour in the region. Apart from Pakistan, china has no political ally around it therefore it can take no chances on Pakistan as a friendly partner.

Q2 Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

AYUB KHAN ERA:-

On October 7, 1958, president Iskandar Mirza abrogated the Constitution and declared Martial law in the country. This was the first of many military regimes in Pakistan's history. The constitution of 1956 was abrogated, ministers were dismissed, Central and provincial Assemblies were dissolved and all political activities were banned. General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the then commander-in-chief of the armed forces, became the chief Martial law Administrator. The parliamentary system in Pakistan came to end. Iskandar Mirza was ousted by General Ayub Khan, who then declared himself president. This was actually welcomed in Pakistan as the nation had experienced a very unstable political climate since independence.

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POLITICAL REFORMS:-

Many in the Civil Service of Pakistan and Police Service of Pakistan were investigated and punished for corruption, misconduct, inefficiency, or subversive activities. Corruption had become so widespread within the national hero by the people. The new military government structure and would cleanse the administration of the rampant corruption. A thorough screening process of all government servants was conducted and service records were closely scrutinized. Public servants were tried for misconduct by tribunals consisting of retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Court.

LAND REFORMS:-

Moreover, Ayub Khan focused on the long-standing question of land reforms in West Pakistan. It was meant to reduce the power of groups opposing him.

like landed aristocracy. The Land Reform Commission was set up in 1958. In 1959, the government imposed a ceiling of 200 hectares of irrigated and 400 hectares of unirrigated land in the west wing of a single person. In the East wing, the landholding ceiling was raised from thirty-three hectares to forty-eight hectares.

SOCIAL REFORMS:-

Ayub Khan examined its report and issued the Family Ordinance in 1961. It restricted polygamy and regulated marriage and divorce, giving women more equal treatment under the law. It was a humane measure supported by women's organizations in Pakistan.

GREEN REFORMS OF REVOLUTION

Furthermore, Ayub Khan adopted an energetic approach toward economic development. It soon bore fruit in a rising rate of economic growth.

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Ayub Khan period is credited with Green revolution and economic growth and industrial growth. This is popularly known as the Green revolution.

TAX REFORMS:-

The Export Bonus Vouchers scheme 1959 and tax incentive stimulated new industrial entrepreneurs and exporters.

EDUCATION REFORMS:-

Ayub Khan introduced certain reforms in the field of education. It was meant to raise the literacy level and trained manpower in Pakistan. He made technical education mandatory. Two year degree program was extended to three years. Civil defense training was made mandatory in the school and colleges.

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

O.I.C :-

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 celebrating in Jeddah through a high level delegation, led by the prime minister's advisor on information, Jirdeus Ashiq Awan.

ROLE OF PAKISTAN:-

Although the need for cooperation among Islamic nations has been felt for a long time, it was the deplorable 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 members states.

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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.

PAKISTAN, OIC AND THE GULF WAR:-

Pakistan was the chairman of OIC Peace Committee that tried to bring peace between Iraq and Iran during the first Gulf war.

SYED SHARIFUDDIN PIRZADA AS SECRETARY

GENERAL OIC:-

In 1985, Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada an eminent Pakistani lawyer, was unanimously elected as Secretary General of the OIC. Before the Pirzada has been Law Minister under President Ayub Khan

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and Attorney General under president Zia ul Haque.
OIC AND HUMAN RIGHTS:-

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.

PALESTINE AND KASHMIR ISSUE:-

Palestine and Kashmir

are the two core issues of the Islamic World. Pakistan played a leading role 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.

Q. What is constitution? And which constitution is running in Pakistan Now days?

Ans. CONSTITUTION:-

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organisation or other types of entity and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

=> CONSTITUTION AND PAKISTAN:-

Pakistan has been subjected to the rule of 3rd Constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973. Today, constitution of 1973 is being followed in Pakistan having been passed through several amendments.

=> CONSTITUTION OF 1973-

1973 Constitution,

is the supreme law of Pakistan. Draft by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country by the Parliament on 20th April and ratified on 24th August 1973.

=> FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION-

The first three chapters established

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 Article 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 systems compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah. The Parliament cannot make any laws which may be repugnant or contrary to the constitution however the constitution itself may be

amended by a two-third majority in both the houses of the bicameral Parliament unlike of previous legal documents

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In contrast to the constitutions of India and Bangladesh, the constitution reflected a heavy compromise over several issues to maintain a delicate balance of power among the country's institutions. The constitution defined the role of Islam. Pakistan was to be a Federation of four provinces and shall be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Introduction of check and balances, separation of powers, provided the federal system underpin

Q5 What is foreign policy? And what is the important of Pakistan foreign policy?

FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTANS:-

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:

GUIDING PRINCIPLES:-

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 followed goals of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and good will

towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive 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 the nations 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:

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

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world, especially major powers and immediate neighbour.

3) Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir.

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

5) Safeguarding the interests of Pakistan's Diaspora abroad.