



Time Allowed 9:00 to 1:00

Total Marks 50

Final term Assignment

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ID:- 15006

Subject :- Pakistan study

Course :- BE(E)

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

Ans:- China - Pakistan relations began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to end official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (or Taiwan) and recognise the People's Republic of China (PRC) government on Mainland China.

Maintaining close relations with China is a central part of Pakistan foreign policy. In 1986 President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq visited China to improve diplomatic relations, and Pakistan was one of only two countries, alongside Cuba, to offer support to (PRC)

Pakistan has long strong relationship with China. The long standing ties between the two countries have been mutually beneficial. A close identity of views and mutual interest remain the Centre Point of bilateral ties. Since 1962 Sino - Indian war Pakistan has supported China on most issues of importance to latter.

China also has a consistent record of supporting Pakistan in regional issues. Pakistan military depends heavily on Chinese armaments and joint projects of both economic & militaristic importance are ongoing. China has supplied blueprints to support Pakistan nuclear program.

In July 2019 Pakistan was one of 50 countries that backed China's policies in Xinjiang signing a joint letter to the UNHRC commending China's remarkable achievements in the field of human rights.

19 November 2019, Pakistan was one of 54 countries that signed a joint statement supporting China's Xinjiang policies.

So the conclusion from the above explanation China is basically the strategic partner of Pakistan helping each other on every difficult situation. Not an economic threat for Pakistan ----!

Q2:- Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

Ans:- Ayub Khan Period (1958-1969):-

Muhammad Ayub Khan was a Pakistani Army General and the second President of Pakistan who forcibly assumed the Presidency from the first President Iskandar Mirza through Coup in 1958.

From 1953 to 1958 he served in the civilian government as Defence and Home Minister and supported President Iskandar Mirza's decision to impose Martial law against Prime Minister Feroz Khan's administration in 1958. Two weeks later he took over the Presidency from Mirza after the Mettalown of Civil-military relations b/w the military & the Civilian President.

In 1965 Ayub Khan entered in Presidential race as PML candidate to counter the Popular & famed non-Partisan fatima Jinnah and controversially reelected for the second term. He was faced with

allegation of widespread intentional vote riggings, authorized political murders in Karachi, and the political over the unpopular Peace treaty with India which many Pakistani considered an embarrassing compromise.

However President Mirza soon realized his mistake by making Ayub as the CMLA and repented his action in news Media about the delicate position he had gotten himself into.

President Mirza made a bold move by undercutting Ayub's rival in the army Navy Marines and air force by co-opting military officers in his favour. Ayub Khan dispatched the Military unit to enter in Presidential Palace on the midnight of 26-27 October 1958.

In 1960, a referendum that functioned as Electoral College was held that asked the general public "Do you have Confidence in Ayub Khan". The voter turnout recorded at 95.6% and such confirmation was used to formalise the new Presidential System.

Ayub Khan was elected President for next five years.

Constitutional & legal reforms:-

A constitutional commission was set-up under the Supreme Court to implement the work on the constitution that was led by chief justice Muhammad Shahabuddin & Supreme Court justice. The commission reported in 1961.

The new constitution respected Islam but didn't declare Islam as state religion and was viewed as liberal constitution. In 1964 Pakistan army engaged with Indian army in several skirmishes and secret operations began to place around that time.

1965 President Ayub Khan had been confident in his apparent popularity and saw the deep division within the political opposition which ultimately led him to announce the election.

Angry protesters took their demonstration in streets in Sindh and slogans were chanted against President Ayub Khan. Fatima Jinnah won the landslide voting but Ayub Khan won the election through electoral college.

In 1968 he survived a failed assassination attempt while visiting Dacca and was visibly shaken after his attempt. According to close aides this news was not reported in news.

In 1969 Ayub Khan opened up the negotiation with the opposition parties in what was termed as Round Table Conference where he held talks with every party except Awami League.

And Military began supporting the political parties that brought the demise of Ayub Khan's era and 25 March 1969 President Ayub Khan resigned

Q3:- Write a role of Pakistan in Organization of Islamic Conference?

Ans:- Organization of Islamic Conference:-

OIC is an International organization consisting of 57 member states. The organization attempts to be the collective voice of the Muslim world. Leaders of Muslim Nations met in Rabat to establish OIC on 25 September 1989.

The role of Pakistan in OIC :-

Pakistan wants to unite all Muslim countries and make good relations with Islamic world.

Pakistan was also very active in holding the Islamic Summit Conference.

Pakistan was also the member of the Committee formed to stop the Iraq-Iran war in 1979.

Pakistan helped the Mujahids from Afghanistan during Russian invasion on Afghanistan.

Pakistan rejected to accept Israel for the support of Palestinian people.

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 & Kashmir as integral part of India.

Pakistan assisted Jordan in Military operation to suppress freedom movement by Palestinian Liberation organization. However Pakistan is a critic of Occupation of Palestinian territories by Jewish State of Israel. Pakistan has continuously adopted stance against Israel.

Q 4:- What is constitution? and which constitution is running in Pakistan nowadays?

Ans:- Constitution is a set of laws / principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed.

The system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature functions, and limit of government or another institution.

body system of rules which regulates the system of government within a state.

Pakistan Constitution:-

In Muslim countries like Pakistan laws are not derived from the constitution but from the Islamic rules that revealed in the Holy Book Quran and explain by Prophet Muhammad (SAW)

Constitution of 1956

- The name of the country of Pakistan will be Islamic Republic.
- The Preamble of the constitution embodied the sovereignty of God Almighty.
- The head of the state shall be a Muslim.
- Islamic Advisory Council shall be set up.
- No Law detrimental to Islam shall be enacted.

Present Constitution:-

- Parliamentary System
- President
- Big 60.
- Parliament with two houses
- Judiciary-
- federal system.
- National language
- Provincial Structure
- Islamic Provision
- Principles of Policies
- fundamental Rights

Q5:- What is foreign Policy?
and what is the importance
of Pakistan foreign Policy?

Ans:- foreign Policy:- A country

foreign Policy also known as
foreign relationship or foreign affairs
consist of self-interest strategies
chosen by the state to safeguard
its national interests and to achieve
goals within its international relations.

The approaches are strategically employed
to interact with other countries.

No country today can think of
a life independent of other nations.
Every country has to develop relation
with other country so as to meet
its requirement in economical &
industrial and technological field.

Pakistan Foreign Policy in light of
Quaid - E - Azam words.

Our foreign Policy is one of
friendliness and good - will toward
all the nation of the world

We do not cherish aggressive designs against other countries.

Importance of Pakistan foreign policy

1. Protection of freedom and sovereignty. Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of million of Muslims. Like any other country therefore the principles of protection of independence and sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan.

2. Cordial relation with Muslim countries.

Pakistan always tries to make a good 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.

3. Implementation of UN charter.

Pakistan policy is to act upon UN charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan is the member of UN from beginning.

5. Promotion of World Peace.-

Pakistan Policy Promotes peace among nations. It has no aggressive design against any country. Neither it support any such action.

6. Member of International Organization

Pakistan had become the member of the British Commonwealth with time of its establishment. Pakistan is also member of United Nation, Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), SAARC.

Conclusion.-

The guiding Principles of Pakistan foreign Policy are rooted in the country Islamic Ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience.