

Write down a Period of Ayub Khan?

INTRODUCTION:-

Iskander Mirza was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan and was elected in 1956. In 1958 he was dismissed by General Ayub Khan. On 7th Oct 1958 Martial Law was declared. Ayub Khan removed Iskander Mirza and took on the office control. This event was known as Glorious Revolution.

REFORMS INTRODUCED BY AYUB KHAN:-

Legal Reform:-

Introduced the Muslim Family Laws in March 2, 1961

Foreign Policy:-

Allied Pakistan with the global U.S military alliance against the Soviet Union. His foreign policy was not very successful. His cultivation of China angered the USA. Later on due to Soviet Union we also lost Bangladesh.

SHIFTING OF CAPITALS:-

Karachi was unsuitable for various purposes for location, business.

In 1967 Islamabad was officially made the capital. It is a modern and planned city.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN AYUB ERA.

Established the Cotton Industry in Faisalabad.

Established the heavy machinery and food industry in Gujrat.

Established the sport industry in Sialkot.

Established small and medium mills in different cities.

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Science, Technology & Air Line development.

In the field of Science and technology Ayub Khan did a lot.

The first Satellite "Al-baddar" was also launched.

He gave boost to Pakistan in field of Air Line

Reforms in Media.

In Nov, 25, 1964 Ayub Khan established the first TV station in Lahore known as "PTV".

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS:-

He introduced :-

Primary Education

Secondary Education

New curriculum

Building New Institutes

Technical Education

Improve Scientific Educations

Civil defense training.

Agriculture Reforms:-

Land reform and Green revolution.

In land reform person cannot own 1000 acres unirrigated and 500 acres irrigated land.

Creation of Ponds

Abolition of jagirs

Protection to tenants

Three major Dams were built.

Loans for farmer.

1965 War and Election:-

On 2nd Jan 1965 President Election were held

Ayub Khan won the election and became

President again. Border Incident were become

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frequently from Jan 1965 to onwards. At
Rann of Kutch, India was badly defeated by
Pak army. but Feb 19, 1965, Indus gave northern
350 sq miles to Pak and rest to India.
India made Lahore offensive on 8 Sep 6, 1965 at 3am
their target were Lahore and Sialkot. China
supported Pakistan. UN declared ceasefire which came
into effect on Sep 23, 1965.

CONCLUSIONS:

Man of great determination ^{but} lack of quality
of "listening to others". He always did what he
he thought better in the light of his own experience.

Q1) Write a note on the ---?

INTRODUCTION:-

It is the 2nd largest organization after
the UNO. The formation of OIC happened shortly
after 1967 Arab-Israel war. Leaders of
Muslim nations met in Rabat to establish the
OIC on Sep 25, 1969. It was made in
response to fire raising attack on mosque Al-aqsa
by Zionist extremist. Its priorities are promoting
the interest of Muslim communities across the
world and fighting against Islamophobia in
western world.

Members of OIC:

Over the last ^{several} years membership have
grown from its foundings members of 25
to 57 states.

OIC has 57 members, 56 of which are also member state of United Nation.

REPRESENTING:-

OIC member represent 22 percent of world population, 2 percent of world's GDP. 1.3% of world trade and 1.5 percent of investment.

Languages:-

OIC has three languages Arabic, French & English.

Pakistan Role in OIC:-

In terms of Population Pakistan is the second largest member and being the only Muslim country having nuclear power. And also having seventh largest standing military force.

Pakistan's Solidarity with Palestine:-

In the line with OIC strong stance against the occupation of Palestine by Israel. Pakistan has continuously adopted a stance against Israel while maintaining moral solidarity with Palestine.

Military Cooperation:-

Pakistan Military cooperated with Saudi Arabia, UAE, Nigeria and Middle Eastern countries and have done a lot of operations for them.

Army Collaboration:-

Pakistan Army has trained more than 500 officers from places such as Burma, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Iraq, Iran most of the OIC countries.

Kashmir:-

The problem of Kashmir began with partition. Pakistan highlighted the importance of this issue on international forums like UN and also this is the part of nearly every situation resolution and conference of OIC.

Qw what is Constitution and which . . . ?

CONSTITUTION:-

The constitution of Pakistan also known as 1973 constitution. It is the supreme law of Pakistan drafted by the Government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

"Constitution is the set of law and principle that determine the nature, function and limit of government."

"1973 CONSTITUTION:-"

This constitution is different from earlier.

Amendments:-

It is not easy to make amendments in constitutions. Two third majority of both the houses are required.

Federal System:-

A federal system was introduced with a central and provincial government.

Form of Government:-

Parliamentary form of government was introduced.

Bicameral Legislature:-

The majlis-e-shoora consist of two houses named senate and national assembly.

Method of Election:-

The members of national assembly and provincial assembly are directly elected by the people.

ISLAMIC SYSTEM:-

The inclusion of Islamic provision system ensure an Islamic system in the country.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:-

to 1973 constitution ensure the fundamental rights the citizen of Pakistan.

TYPES OF CONSTITUTION:-

Written and Unwritten Constitution.

Flexible and Rigid constitution.

Unitary and Federal Constitution

CONCLUSION:-

Constitution is used to protect the rights of individual. To established the principle of "rule of law" To save state from anarchy.

Q1) China as strategic Partner or emerg...?

Pakistan - China Strategic Partnership:-

Relationship between Pakistan and China 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 Mahmood Quraishi conclude his official visit to Beijing this week to attend the first ever Pakistan china foreign Minister strategic Dialogue.

As prime minister Imran Khan will visiting china to attend the second Belt and roads forum for International cooperation to be held in Beijing in the last week of April.

Currently also large political representative from all political parties from Pakistan are in conversation with China counter part in Beijing to develop understanding with each other.

The second such talk will be held in

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these watershed talks on strategic cooperation b/w Iran Brothers further cemented the relation to unified higher level keeping in view the recent India Pakistan skirmish the talks as such higher Global Context with reforming the support to each other on all the core issue of the nation interest.

CONCLUSION:-

China is Pakistan best friend since the Independence and help Pakistan in many occasions by providing weapons in war to providing aid in natural disasters.

During recent dialogue both countries highlighted the state sovereignty and territorial integrity. China also assure Pakistan for standing by their side for any foreign aggression.

Q5)

What is foreign policy - ?

Foreign Policy:-

It can be defined as relation between sovereign states. It is a reflection of domestic politics and interaction among sovereign states.

Introduction:-

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

Thus it is necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy.

IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN FOREIGN POLICY:-

Protection of Freedom & Sovereignty:-

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of Mother of Muslims. Like any other country she also considers the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore the principle of protection of Independence & Sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan foreign policy.

Non Interference in Internal affairs of Other Countries.

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relation with all the countries especially neighbouring countries and to not interfere in their affairs.

IMPLEMENT OF UN CHARTER:-

Pakistan policy act upon UN charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it.

PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE:-

Pakistan foreign policy to promote peace among nations. It has no aggression design against any country. Pakistan always held that international disputes should be solved through dialogue instead of battles.

NON-ALIGNMENT:-

Pakistan follow the policy on non-Alignment i.e. to keep away from alignment with any big power block and avoid takes sides in cold war.

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CONCLUSION:

The guiding principle of Pakistan foreign policy are rooted in the country Islamic Ideology. Its rich culture, and historical experiences. As Islamic and non aligned country Pakistan supported Islamic causes and uphold the above mentioned principle which hold out the promise of just and equitable world order in which nation can live in peace and security.