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Final Term Exam

QUESTION # 1 : China as a Strategic partner or an emerging economic threat in Pakistan?

ANSWER: 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. Since then, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive special relationship^{[1][2][3]} and the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements. The PRC has provided economic, military, and technical assistance to Pakistan, and each country considers the other a close strategically.

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.

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.

QUESTION # 2: Write Down a period of Ayub Khan ?

ANSWER:- Mohammad Ayub Khan, (born May 14, 1907, Hazāra, India and 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 Alīgarh 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.

The two main roles of ayub khan from his period are:

1)Tashkent agreement. 2)indus water treaty

Tashkent agreement:

Tashkent Agreement, (Jan. 10, 1966), accord signed by India's prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri (who died the next day) and Pakistan's president Ayub Khan, ending the 17-day war between Pakistan and India of August–September 1965. A cease-fire had been secured by the United Nations Security Council on Sept. 22, 1965.

Indus water treaty:

Indus Waters Treaty, treaty, signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan and brokered by the World Bank. The treaty fixed and delimited the rights and obligations of both countries concerning the use of the waters of the Indus River system. The Indus River rises in the southwestern Tibet Autonomous Region of China and flows through the disputed Kashmir region and then into Pakistan to drain into the Arabian Sea. It is joined by numerous tributaries, notably those of the eastern Punjab Plain—the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej rivers. The Indus River system has been used for irrigation since time immemorial. Modern irrigation engineering work began about 1850. During the period of British rule in India, large canal systems were constructed, and old canal systems and inundation channels were revived and modernized. However, in 1947 British India was partitioned, resulting in the creation of an independent India and West Pakistan (later called Pakistan). The water system was thus bifurcated, with the headworks in India and the canals running through Pakistan. After the expiration of the short-term Standstill Agreement of 1947, on April 1, 1948, India began withholding water from canals that flowed into Pakistan. The Inter-Dominion Accord of May 4, 1948, required India to provide water to the Pakistani parts of the basin in return for annual payments. This too was intended as a stopgap measure, with further talks to take place in hopes of reaching a permanent solution.

QUESTION # 3 Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organisation of Islamic conference (O.I.C)?

ANSWER: O.I.C:-

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, formerly the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, is an international organisation founded in 1969, consisting of 57 member states, with a collective population of over 1.8 billion as of 2015 with 53 countries being Muslim-majority countries.

The Purpose of the OIC:

The organisation was originally formed around the idea of Muslim solidarity, particularly protecting the Islamic holy sites, assisting the Palestinian cause, eradicating racial discrimination, and improving economic cooperation.

Role of Pakistan in O.I.C:

Pakistan is one of the few countries that has defied the Westphalian notions of territorial nationhood. The founding-fathers of this State had a vision that the Muslims of subcontinent should have a separate homeland where they would be able to lead their lives in accordance with the tenets of Islam. Outnumbered three to one in a united India, they propounded the two-nation theory and sought and got a new State on the basis of religion. At the time of its inception and till roughly quarter of a century thereafter, it remained the largest Muslim State on the planet population-wise, and fifth largest in the world. It was natural for it to look towards other Muslim States for camaraderie and support. Thence began Pakistan's odyssey in quest of pan-Islamism. Pakistan's 'look-west' policy seeking friendship with the West Asia and North Africa had its origin in history. Pakistan's founding party, the All India Muslim League had remained seized of the Palestine problem for years even before the establishment of Israel. Going further back in history, we find the sacrifices of the Indian Muslims in the Khilafat movement a Muslim mass agitation in the 1920s in support of the Ottoman Caliphate. We also find Indian Muslim delegations participating in all the conferences that were held subsequently to find a replacement for Caliphate. Once Pakistan got established, it started treating the Muslim world as natural ally. Pakistan held the third and fourth conferences of the Motamar al-Alam Al-Islami (World Muslim Congress) in Karachi in 1949 and 1951. Pakistan also

held the first ever Islamic Economic conference and then a conference of ulema (Islamic scholars), both in early 1950s. Pakistan was also instrumental in forming the General Islamic Conference in 1954 along with Egypt and Saudi Arabia. When in 1969, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was established.

QUESTION # 4 What is constitution? And which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day ?

ANSWER:

Constitution:-

A constitution is a statement of the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or group, such as the U.S. Constitution. Another very common meaning of constitution is the physical makeup of a person. The noun constitution is from Latin, from constitutes, "set up, established," plus the suffix -ion, meaning "act, state, or condition." So think of a constitution as how a body (yours, the government's) is set up. If you have a strong constitution, it means you don't get sick very often.

Function of a constitution:-

Constitutions can declare and define the boundaries of the political community. These boundaries can be territorial (the geographical borders of a state, as well as its claims to any other territory or extra-territorial rights) and personal (the definition of citizenship). Thus, a country's constitution often distinguishes between those who are inside and those who are outside the polity.

- Constitutions can declare and define the nature and authority of the political community. They often declare the state's fundamental principles and assumptions, as well as where its sovereignty lies. For example, the French Constitution declares that 'France is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic' and that 'National sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it through their representatives and by means of referendums' (Constitution of the Fifth French Republic). The Constitution of Ghana (1992) states that, 'The Sovereignty of Ghana resides in the people of Ghana in whose name and for whose welfare the powers of government are to be exercised'.

- Constitutions can express the identity and values of a national community. As nation-building instruments, Constitutions may define the national flag, anthem and other symbols, and may make proclamations about the values, history and identity of the nation.

- Constitutions can declare and define the rights and duties of citizens. Most constitutions include a declaration of fundamental rights applicable to citizens. At a minimum, these will include the basic civil liberties that are necessary for an open and democratic society (e.g. the freedoms of thought, speech, association and assembly; due process of law and freedom from arbitrary arrest or unlawful punishment). Many constitutions go beyond this minimum to include social, economic and cultural rights or the specific collective rights of minority communities. And some rights may apply to both citizens and non- citizens, such as the right to be free from torture or physical abuse.
- Constitutions can establish and regulate the political institutions of the community— defining the various institutions of government; prescribing their composition, powers and functions; and regulating the relations between them. It is almost universal for constitutions to establish legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. In addition, there may be a symbolic head of state, institutions to ensure the integrity of the political process (such as an electoral commission), and institutions to ensure the accountability and transparency of those in power (such as auditors, a court of accounts, a human rights commission or an ombudsman). The institutional provisions typically provide mechanisms for the democratic allocation and peaceful transfer of power (e.g. elections) and mechanisms for the restraint and removal of those who abuse power or who have lost the confidence of the people (e.g. impeachment procedures, motions of censure).

Constitution includes bylaws and points which should be followed by everyone in the state it is basically a law and basic rights for citizens.

Constitution of 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.

The Constitution is intended to guide Pakistan's law, its political culture, and system. It identifies the state (its physical existence and its borders), people and their fundamental rights, state's constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country's armed forces.

These are some points from the main order of the constitution of pakistan.

1)Whereas sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust;

2)And whereas it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order :-

3)Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people;

4(Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed.

QUESTION # 5 What is foreign policy? And what is the importance of Pakistan foreign policy?

ANSWER :

Foreign policy:

Foreign policy, general objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states. The development of foreign policy is influenced by domestic considerations, the policies or behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs. Leopold von Ranks emphasised the primacy of geography and external threats in shaping foreign policy, but later writers emphasised domestic factors. Diplomacy is the tool of foreign policy, and war, alliances, and international trade may all be manifestations of it.

Importance of 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.

Pakistan foreign policy:-

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.

Importance of pakistan foreign policy:

The importance of the pakistan foreign policy can be determined from the following objectives.

- 1)Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic country.
- 2)Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially major powers and immediate neighbours.
- 3)Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir.
- 4)Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation with international community.
- 5)Safeguarding the interests of Pakistani Diaspora abroad.
- 6)Ensuring optimal utilisation of national resources for regional and international cooperation.

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