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Section : A

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Assignment: Final Assignment

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## Question No # 1

### Answer

Pakistan and china relation began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to end official diplomatic relations with Republic of china and recognise the People's of Republic china government on Mainland china.

There are strong military ties between china and Pakistan. The alliance between two neighbouring East-South Asian nations

is significant geopolitically. The strong military ties primarily aim to counter regional Indian and American influence, and was also to repel soviet influence in area.

Since 1962, china has been a steady source of military equipment to the Pakistan Army.

### Economy:

Pakistan has been one of china's major trade partners.

Recently though, economic trade between Pakistan

a free trade agreement has been signed. Military and technological transaction continue to dominate the economic relationship between the two nations, and china has pledged to increase their investment in Pakistan economy and infrastructure.

In 2011 china Kingho Group cancelled a \$19 billion mining deal because of security concerns.

On 26 April, china Mobile announced \$1 billion of investment in Pakistan in telecommunication

The announcement came a day after China Mobile subsidiary Zong emerged as the highest bidder in the 3G auction, claiming a 10 MHz 3G-based licence, qualifying for the 4G licence.

On 22 April 2015, according to China Daily, China released its first overseas investment project under the Belt and Road initiative for developing a hydropower station near Jhelum.

The biggest development off late to

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UP the china - Pakistan  
Economic Corridor (CEC)  
has changed the situation  
completely as china has  
launched an enormous plan  
for economic growth and  
development in Pakistan  
as pointed out below  
in the next section.

CEC is an extraordinary  
Project for Pakistan and  
china. It will uplift  
the economy of Pakistan  
and cut down the  
distance to china from

From 13,000 km to 3,000 km

Moreover it will be a game changer for both as well as entire region. The landlocked Afghanistan and Central Asian states will get easy access to the Gwadar port for trade purposes. However, it is a very challenging task to materialize the full potential of CPEC. Thus CPEC is a testimony of China-Pakistan relations which have been described as "sweeter than honey, higher than the Himalayas and

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deeper than oceans? It  
is also a sign of hope  
for the troubled region.

So china is a  
strategic partner to  
Pakistan.

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Question No #2

Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

Ans:

AYUB KHAN:

In January 1951, Ayub Khan succeeded General Sir Douglas Gracey as commander in chief of the Pakistan Army, becoming the first Pakistani in that position. Although Ayub Khan's military career was not particularly brilliant and although he had not previously held a combat command, he was promoted over several senior officers with distinguished careers. Ayub Khan probably was selected because of his

able administrator, his presumed lack of political ambitions, and his lack of powerful group backing. Coming from Ayub Khan also lacked affiliation with major internal power blocks and was, therefore, acceptable to all elements.

By 1952 Ayub Khan and his fellow officers decided to turn out the "inefficient and rascally" politicians - a task easily accomplished without bloodshed.

Ayub Khan's philosophy was indebted to the Mughal and viceregal traditions; his rule was similarly highly personalized.

Ayub Khan justified his assumption of power by citing the nation's need for stability and the necessity for the army to play a central role. When internal stability broke down in the 1960s, he remained contemptuous of lawyer-politicians and handed over power to his fellow army officers.

Ayub Khan used two main approaches to governing in his first few years. He concentrated on consolidating power and intimidating the opposition.

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He also aimed to establish the groundwork for future stability through altering the economic, legal, and constitutional institutions.

Between 1958 and 1962, Ayub Khan used martial law to initiate a number of reforms that reduced the power of people or groups opposing him. One such group was the landed aristocracy. The land reform Commission was set up in 1958, and in 1959 the government imposed a ceiling of 200 hectares of irrigated land, and 400 hectares of unirrigated land in the west wing for a

In the East wing, the land holding ceiling was raised from thirty-three hectares to forty-eight hectares. Landholders retained their dominant positions in the social hierarchy and their political influence but heeded Ayub Khan's warnings against political assertiveness. Moreover, some 4 million hectares of land in West Pakistan, much of it in Sindh, was released for public acquisition between 1959 and 1969 and sold mainly to civil and military officers, thus creating a new class of farmers having medium sized holdings. These farms became immensely important for

agricultural development, but the peasants benefited scarcely at all.

## BASIC DEMOCRACIES:

Ayub Khan's martial law regime, critics observed was a form of "representational dictatorship," but the new political system, introduced in 1959 as "Basic Democracy," was an apt expression of what Ayub Khan called the particular "genius" of Pakistan. In 1962 a new constitution was promulgated as a product of that indirect elective system. Ayub Khan did not believe that a sophisticated parliament-ary democracy was suitable

The Basic Democracies system set up five tiers of institutions. The lowest but most important tier was composed of Union Councils, one each for groups of villages having an approximate total population of 10,000. Each Union Council comprised ten directly elected members and five appointed members. Union Councils were responsible for local agricultural and community maintenance.

The system of Basic Democracies did not have time to take root or to fulfill Ayub Khan's intentions before he and the

the system fell in 1969.

## The 1962 CONSTITUTION:

The 1962 constitution retained some aspects of the Islamic nature of the republic but omitted the word Islamic in its original version; amid protests, Ayub Khan added that word later. The president would be a Muslim, and the Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology and the Islamic Research Institute were established to assist the government in reconciling all legislation with the tenets of the Quran and the sunna. Their functions were advisory.



members appointed by the president, so the Ulama had no real power base.

## WAR WITH INDIA AND FOREIGN POLICY (1965)

Ayub Khan articulated his foreign policy on several occasions, particularly in his autobiography. Friends not Masters. His objectives were the security and development of Pakistan and its preservation of its ideology as he saw it. Towards its end he sought to improve, or normalize, relations with Pakistan's immediate and looming neighbors—India, China, and the Soviet Union.

The 1965 war was begun as a series of border blase-ups along undemarcated territory at the Rann of Kutch in the southwest in April and soon after along the cease-fire line in Kashmir. The Rann of Kutch conflict was resolved by Mutual consent and British sponsorship and arbitration but Kashmir conflict proved. In the early spring of 1965, UN observes and India reported increased activity by infiltrators from Pakistan into Indian-held Kashmir. In August India had retaken Pakistani-held positions in the north while Pakistan attacked in the Chamb sector in south-western Kashmir in September. Each country have limited objectives, and neither was economically

capable of sustaining a long war because military supplies were cut to both countries by the United States and Britain.

Ayub Khan was the architect of Pakistan's policy of close alignment with the United States, and his first major foreign policy act was to sign bilateral economic and military agreements with the United States in 1959.

Question No # 3

Answer:

ORIGIN AND FOUNDING OF THE OIC:

→ The organization of Islamic cooperation is the 2nd largest organization after the United Nations organization.

The foundation of the OIC happened shortly after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Leaders of Muslim Nations met in Rabat to establish the OIC on September 25, 1969.

It was formed on September 25, 1969 in response to fire-raising attack on mosque at Aqsa in Jerusalem by Zionist extremist.

Over the last 47 years, the membership has grown from its founding members of 25 to 27 states.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation has 57 members, 56 of which are also member states of the United Nations.

OIC members represent 22 per cent of the world population have 2 per cent of the world's GDP, 1.3 per cent of the world trade and only 1.5 per cent of the investments.

OIC has 3 official languages Arabic, English and French.

### MEMBERS:

- OIC has got 57 members
- \* 26 are from Asia
  - \* 27 from Africa
  - \* 2 from Europe
  - \* 2 from America

### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE OIC:

Main Organs

## 1- Islamic Summit

The Islamic Summit is composed of Kings and Heads of state and Government of member states and is the supreme authority of the organization. The Islamic Summit shall convene every three years in one of the member states.

## 2) COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Council of Foreign Ministers shall be convened once a year in one of the member states. They should be considering

Reviewing progress of the implementation of the decisions and resolution adopted at the previous Summits and Councils of Foreign Ministers.

Electing the Secretary General and appointing the Assistant Secretaries General according to Article.

## PAKISTAN ROLE IN OIC

In terms of population, it is the OIC's second largest member. Being the only Muslim country with nuclear weapons having the seventh-largest standing military forces, through research at Niscom and DESTO and a large labour workforce working in various Muslim countries, play a role in its prominence.

### \* MILITARY COOPERATION:

See also Pakistan military cooperation with Saudi.

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Question No # 4

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

Answer

INTRODUCTION

Every state must have a constitution. without a constitution it is difficult to grow a state. It story tells that since the origin of the state there had been some kinds of rules and regulation in some form to maintain the order and harmony in the state.

In every state be it a democratic or despotic it is essential that such



rules must be acceptable that would decide the rule and organization of political institution in order to save the society from anarchy.

## CONSTITUTION

- \* The supreme law of the state.
- \* It is the foundation and source of the legal authority underscoring the existence of the state.
- It provides the framework of the organization of the state Government.
- A constitution is a basic design, which deals with the structure and powers of the

government. It also includes duties of citizens.

It is the fundamental rules of a state which regulates the distribution of powers within organs of government.

### DEFINITIONS

#### ARISTOTLE

"Constitution in the way in which citizens is the component parts of the states are arranged in relation to one another."

### NEED OF THE CONSTITUTION:

A constitution is needed for a variety of reasons.

To curb the power of government by fundamental law.

- To protect the right of individuals.
- To establish the principal the rule of law.
- To save the state from anarchy.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD CONSTITUTION

Following are the characteristics of Good Constitution are

- Clarity or definiteness
- Brevity
- Comprehensiveness
- Flexibility
- Fundamental Rights
- Independence of Judiciary.

1973 CONSTITUTION WERE USED NOW A DAY IN PAKISTAN:

The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 14<sup>th</sup> Aug 1973

It consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution besides 20 amendments which have been made since then.

### SILENT FEATURES:

The constitution of 1973 is strikingly different from the earlier constitutions of 1956 and 1962 it has the following silent features.

### WRITTEN CONSTITUTION:

Like the previous constitution of the 1956 and 1962 the constitution 1973 is written documents.

### INTRODUCTORY AND THE OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION:-

### ISLAMIC SYSTEM:

The inclusion of Islamic

Islamic provisions has given the 1973 constitution an precedential of Islamic character it ensure an Islamic system in the country.

### Rigid CONSTITUTION:

It is a rigid constitution No Government can change it a will. It is not easy to make amendment in it. Two-Third majority of both the house is required for this purpose.

### FEDERAL SYSTEM

The constitution of 1973 has introduced a federal system in the country. The federation of Pakistan consists of Central Government and four provincial governments.

## Question No # 5

Answer:

### FOREIGN POLICY

A country foreign policy consists of self interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard international interest and to achieve goals within its international relation. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries.

→ while making foreign policy the economy, security situations and geographical location of the country are kept in mind.

### IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN POLICY:

Pakistan is only nuclear power in muslim world. And a member of UN and O.E.C. And its geographic location is also important.

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The important point in Pakistan foreign policy are

- i) Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states.
- ii) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

### GOOD RELATION WITH MUSLIM COUNTRIES:

Pak always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. Pakistan has always acted responsibly and use her influence for safeguarding the rights of Muslims.

### PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE:

Pak policy to promote peace among nations.

## MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Due to friendly policies of Pakistan, it holds its high position in international organization. Pakistan is the member of British Commonwealth.

United Nations (UN)

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Also a member of ASEAN and SAARC.

As like other countries Pakistan foreign policy also changes from time to time due to its security situations.



## Non-Alignment :-

Since Pakistan is a member of Non-Alignment movement (NAM), she keep away itself from alignment with any big power and avoid taking sides in the cold war.

⇒ Implementation of UN charter :-  
Pakistan follows the UN charter of human rights and supports all the moves by the UN to implement it.  
Pakistan always speak always on any violation of UN charter of human rights.  
Pakistan policy protect our freedom and sovereignty. she maintains its political independence.

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