

Name:- Jahanzeb Khan

I. D.:- 6870

Subject:- Pakistan study

Department:- BE (civil)

Exam:- Final term

Submitted to:- Mam:- Beenish

Date:- 24-09-2020

Iqra National

University Peshawar :-

Q NO  
(1)

①  
China as strategic partner  
or an emerging economic  
threat to Pakistan?

Ans:

Relationship between China and Pakistan 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 Mehmood Qureshi concludes his official visit to Beijing this week to attend the first ever Pakistan-China Foreign Ministers Strategic Dialogue.

As Prime Minister Imran Khan will be visiting China to attend the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation to be held in Beijing in the last week of April, the talks hold important place in the overall

(2)

ongoing developments between Pakistan and China. Currently also a large political representation from all political parties from Pakistan are in conversation with their counterparts in Beijing to develop understanding with each other. The second such forum will be held in Islamabad next time. These watershed talks on strategic cooperation between two Iron brothers further cemented the relations to a unified higher level and especially keeping in view the recent India and Pakistan skirmish, the talks at such higher level pose meaningful in larger regional and global context. With reaffirming the support each other on all the core issues of the national interests, both sides during the dialogue also highlighted the state sovereignty and

territorial integrity. China has also assured Pakistan for standing by the country for any foreign aggression which is a loud and clear message to India as to avoid any further misadventure in the future. With having no territorial and political dispute or clash of interest with no competition between the two is providing much impetus to the thriving relations hence making headway to build the strategic rapport with each other. With recent engagement reads the statement to uphold the bilateral engagement with mutual bilateral engagement with mutual approach towards regional issues.

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



(4)

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

⑤  
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 exercise between China and Pakistan.

Pakistan and China support each other in their regional outlook as well. In the 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

(6)

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 owned" peace process implying no foreign design can bring stability to Afghanistan. moving one step ahead in mutual peace

(7)

building efforts, both sides agreed to strength 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



(8)

Joint contributions. 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 zones 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. The development of infrastructure

will not only help Pakistan's economy to boost but offer China a

transit route and industrial capacity towards the regional global markets.

China and Pakistan further

(9)

agreed to plan well thought industrial parks framework and social development projects in Pakistan aimed at sustainable social development and employment maximisation.

In the wake of economic development, security has been a major concern of China and Pakistan in the region where terrorism threats remain high. China acknowledged the sacrifices Pakistan has made to combat terrorism and admired steps taken to curb this evil while extending Chinese support to Pakistan in combating terrorism of any kind within the state.

Meanwhile, Lalang Yi, State Councillor and Foreign Minister of China, urged the world to acknowledge Pakistani commitment to counter terrorism and "treat Pakistan in an

(10)

impartial manner".

In this strategic dialogue - comprehensive issue pertaining to regional peace and stability are of unique importance. 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.

Q 2 Write down a period of Ayub Khan <sup>(11)</sup>

Ans:

### ~~Period~~ Period of Ayub Khan:-

Muhammad Ayub Khan, (born May 14, 1907, Hazara, India — died April 19, 1974 near Islamabad, Pakistan.), President of Pakistan from 1958 to 1969, whose rule marked a critical period in the modern development of his nation. After studying at Aligarh 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~~ several years of political turmoil in Pakistan, in 1958 ~~President~~ 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.

(13)  
A national referendum among all those elected confirmed Ayub as President. He was reelected under this system in 1965, against a strong challenge from an opposition united behind Fatima Jinnah, the sister of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the creator of Pakistan. When the United States began to rearm India after China's invasion of northern India in 1962, Ayub established close relations with China and received substantial military aid from it. In the meantime, Pakistan dispute with India over Jammu and Kashmir worsened, culminating in the outbreak of war in 1965. After two weeks of fighting, both sides agreed to a UN-called cease-fire and came to a boundary settlement.

The failure to gain Kashmir, combined with student unrest over suffrage restrictions so intensified internal turmoil that at the end of 1968 Ayub announced he would not stand for reelection. Riots continued and he resigned his office on March 26, 1969,

(14)

to be ~~success~~ succeeded by General  
Yahya Khan, Commander in Chief of  
the army.

Q 3

(15)  
Write a ~~note~~ note on the role of Pakistan in Organisation of Islamic Conference (O.I.C)?

Ans:

**Definition:- (O.I.C):**

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation formerly the Organisation of 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 organisation states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony".

**Organisational structure of the OIC:**

The OIC consist of :-

- Islamic Summit.
- Islamic conference of foreign ministers.



Secretary general. (16)

Specialized institutions.

Affiliated institutions.

## ⇒ Pakistan role in OIC :-

- Pakistan's solidarity with Palestine.
- Military Co-operation.
- Army Collaboration.
- Naval collaboration.
- Highlighting Kashmir Issue:
  - Pakistan has always used OIC as a ~~platform~~ platform to gather support on the Kashmir conflict against the Republic of India.
- Representation of China in OIC through Pakistan.
- Supporting Bosnians in war against Croats and Serbs.

Pakistan supported Bosnian Muslims with technical and Military help. Despite the ban of UN, ISI secretly provided the Anti-tank Missiles and armoury that included small weapons to Bosnians.

Q No 4  
E

(18)  
What is constitution? And which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?

Ans: Constitution:-

- Constitution is a set of law/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 a government or another institution.
- Constitution is the fundamental law of the land and it is from this source that all the laws spring.
- body of rules which regulates the system of government within a state.
- In Muslim states, particularly Pakistan, laws are not derived from the constitution but from the Almighty Allah who has revealed them in his book and which have been interpreted and explained by Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

through his sayings, conduct and actual practice. For practical purpose we can assume that laws which are not repugnant to the Holy Quran and Sunnah have to be framed under the authority of the constitution and cannot be antagonistic to its command and spirit.

⇒ **Constitution is running in Pakistan now a days:-**

Now a days the constitution is running in Pakistan is given below:

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th Aug 1973. It consist of 280 articles and 7 schedules with objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of ~~Butt~~ Bhutto's era it was a unanimous act of the



Parliament which complete consensus of all the political parties. However, many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state.

The constitution 1956 and 1962 failed to provide the aspired political stability to the country. Both proved short lived and were replaced with the martial laws in the country. But the subsequent years after imposition of martial law were highly tumultuous costing Pakistan its eastern wing. The leftover country was first governed by a unique proposition of civilian Chief Martial administrator till interim constitution was adopted by the National Assembly. The assembly constituted a committee headed by Hajiz-ud-Din Pirzada to formulate the permanent constitution for Pakistan. The committee did its work in shortest possible time and the national assembly adopted the constitution on 10<sup>th</sup> ~~Apr~~ April unanimously.

The constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic republic laying down conditions for the head of state and head of the government to be Muslim. However, 8th amendment has made the Objective Resolution a substantial part of the constitution by incorporating it as article 2A according to which all laws made in Pakistan should be in accordance with the ~~and~~ injunctions of Quran and Sunnah. Its Islamic character is further reinforced by accepting the sovereignty of Almighty Allah, Islam to be the state religion and by promising the Muslim to enable them to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principle of Islam. It also provides a long list of fundamental rights as well as directive principles of state policy. Besides, the constitution envisages a federation of Pakistan and affords a parliamentary form of government leaving the president only ceremonial functions. The federal legislature is bicameral i.e. senate the upper house and national assembly the lower house. Moreover, the constitution provides an independent judiciary, provincial autonomy to the

federating units, a ~~can~~ council of common interests, a council of Islamic ideology etc. The subsequent voyage of the constitution however was not smooth. It has been suspended or held in abeyance twice. Amendments made by military dictators have changed spirit of original constitution. So far, 20 amendments have been made most of which have been brought about not for the fulfillment of compulsions and needs of changing time but to accomplish the selfish ends. This experimentation has achieved nothing but instability in the country that has blocked the process of establishing and strengthening the democratic system in Pakistan.



Q110  
(5)

What is foreign policy?  
And what is the importance  
of Pakistan foreign policy?

Ans: **Definition of Foreign Policy:-**

Foreign policy can be defined as relations between sovereign states. It is a reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country wants to establish relations with another country.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy in light of Quaid-e-Azam's words.

The father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam defined Foreign Policy towards other countries of the world in 1948, as follows.  
Our Foreign Policy is one



of friendliness and good-will towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the policy 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. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed peoples of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.

## Importance of Foreign Policy :-

It is not possible to safeguard the country's interest unless necessary policies and strategies

are to be formed, which is the result of adopting firm and practical foreign policy.

□ To attain honor and security of one state and its political stability from other states.

□ Through which a country can become friends from one country and the vice versa, by dealing with diplomatically to attain states protection.