



Summer-2020
PAKISTAN STUDIES

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Question No: 01

China as a Strategic partner or an emerging economic threat to Pakistan?

Answer:

China as a Strategic partner : Pakistan and China have been enjoying close, amiable and evergrowing diplomatic, economic, trade and security relations since the independence of Pakistan. After partition of the sub-continent both China and Pakistan have been working closely with each other in many areas of mutual interests. As the time passed by, the relations of Pakistan and China have gathered more strength and dynamism. Currently these relations cover a wide spectrum of areas such as; diplomacy, culture, science, technology, economy, military and people-to-people contact.

Pakistan and China's interest converges in many areas that makes cooperation both possible and desirable. Pakistan's geography attracts huge interest from China. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is crucial for China's economic development because this project provides the shortest transit route between Eastern China, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. It is not only about distance, CPEC is also of strategic importance for China because it acts a malady for China's "Malacca Dilemma." So the huge economic opportunities that CPEC gives to both countries necessitate deep and growing relations between the two neighbours.

In addition to these, the India factor will also be a crucial player in Pak-China relations. Both Pakistan and China serve each other as a counter-weight to Indian designs. **So Pakistan's relations with China have a strategic, economic and political value for Pakistan and are expected to become stronger as well as closer with the passage of time.**



Question No: 02

Write down a period of Ayub Khan?.

Answer:

Ayub Khan - President of Pakistan (1958–1969):

General Muhammad Ayub Khan took over the reins of the country at a time when the political system of the country had almost collapsed and within 9 years of creation of Pakistan, 9 prime ministers had been appointed. When Sikander Mirza tried to make Ayub Khan the scapegoat after proclaiming martial law in 1958, Ayub overthrew him and sent him in exile (where he stayed till his death) and himself took over as the president in October 1958 and ruled Pakistan for almost ten years.

During his regime, Pakistan developed into a progressive country and much of the development, specially in the field of industrial sector which is repaying Pakistan in handsome exports revenues even till date, were established in Ayub's time. However, his government could not eliminate the basic problems of Pakistani society. Despite increased developmental funds to East Pakistan, the disparity between the two wings of Pakistan was not eliminated. His regime also initiated land reforms designed to reduce the political power of the landed aristocracy.

In January 1960, Ayub Khan's famous elections for Basic Democracies (BD) members were carried out which for a while ended the direct role of the people in electing the President as they cast their votes for BD candidates. On 14th February, the 80,000 elected BD members elected Ayub Khan as the first democratically elected president with a 'yes' turn over of 95.6%.

Ayub also promulgated a progressive Islamic law, the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance of 1961, imposing restrictions on polygamy and reinforcing inheritance rights of women. Some mega projects like the construction of Mangla Dam, the Karachi Steel Mills, oil refineries and above all construction of a new capital at Islamabad are also credited to him.

In March 1963, Pakistan and China signed a boundary agreement that was the beginning of a long drawn warm relations between the two countries, especially in the wake of the Sino-Indian cold conflict that almost erupted in war in 1962

A new constitution promulgated by Ayub in 1962 ended the period of martial law. The presidential election of January 1965 resulted in a victory for Ayub, although opposition parties were allowed to participate.

Ayub skillfully aligned himself with USA, stimulating substantial economic and military aid to Pakistan. However, the 1965 Indo-Pak war on Kashmir brought these relations to the lowest ebb and suspension of US aid. Instead of USA, the erstwhile USSR intervened and mediated the conflict in January 1966 at Tashkent and the two countries withdrew their forces to pre-war positions and restored diplomatic relations.

The Tashkent Agreement is described by some as start of the downfall of Ayub's era. Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who opposed Pakistan's capitulation, resigned his position and founded the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in opposition to the Ayub regime. Ayub tried unsuccessfully to make amends and imposed martial law. When things could not be controlled, he resigned in March 1969. In his last radio address to the nation on 25 March 1969, he said, "I cannot preside over the destruction of my country" Thus ended a meaningful, rather stable period of Pakistan history. Although not liked much by the politicians, he is still remembered by a majority of Pakistanis and his painting can still be seen on many trucks plying on the highways.

General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, who was the designated martial-law administrator, assumed the presidency.



Question No: 03

Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic conference (O.I.C)?.

Answer:

The Organisation of Islamic Co-operation (OIC) has completed 50 years of its existence. Pakistan was one of its founding members in 1969 and is taking part in the celebrations in Jeddah through a high level delegation, led by the Prime Minister's advisor on information, Firdous Ashiq Awan.

Although the need for cooperation among Islamic nations has been felt for a long time, it was the despicable arson attack on Al-Aqsa mosque in 1969 that proved catalytic for the birth of this international organization which is now the second largest intergovernmental body after the United Nations — with 57 member states. Pakistan has played an active role all these fifty years in espousing co-operation among member states and supporting the just causes of Palestinians and Kashmiris.

Conflict resolution between member states is the core task the OIC has performed, but with mixed results. Soon after its inception, the OIC, along with the Arab League, was tasked with resolving the conflict between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz and President Jamal Abdul Nasir led a joint mission to Amman in 1970 and successfully resolved the issue. In 1974, the OIC played a yeoman role in bringing Shaikh Mujib ur Rehman from Dhaka to participate in the Lahore Islamic summit, which implied the first recognition of Bangladesh in Pakistan.

“Pakistan has always looked at the OIC as an important forum for political support on Kashmir.”

javed Hafeez

Pakistan was the chairman of OIC Peace Committee that tried to bring peace between Iraq and Iran during the first Gulf War. The Committee, under President Zia ul Haque, made several shuttles between Tehran and Baghdad. It even toyed with the idea of posting a military contingent, drawn from the member states, along the Iran- Iraq border. However, Iran kept insisting that the Peace Committee should first spell out the aggressor. Later Iran boycotted an OIC Foreign Ministers meeting held in Baghdad. After that, the Peace Committee became irrelevant as its neutral status as a mediator was questioned by a party to the conflict.

Question No: 04

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

Answer:

A constitution is primarily a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what rights citizens possess.

The vast majority of contemporary constitutions describe the basic principles of the state, the structures and processes of government and the fundamental rights of citizens in a higher law that cannot be unilaterally changed by an ordinary legislative act. This higher law is usually referred to as a constitution.

The content and nature of a particular constitution, as well as how it relates to the rest of the legal and political order, varies considerably between countries, and there is no universal and uncontested definition of a constitution.

which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?

1973 constitution is running in Pakistan now a day: 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. The first three chapters establish the rules, mandate, and separate powers of the three branches of the government: a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the Prime Minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme Court. The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State who is to represent the unity of the state. The first six articles of the constitution outline the political system as federal parliamentary republic system; as well as Islam as its state religion. The Constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal system's compliance with Islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.

The Parliament cannot make any laws which may be repugnant or contrary to the Constitution, however the Constitution itself may be amended by a two-thirds majority in both the houses of the bicameral Parliament, unlike the previous legal documents of 1956 and 1962. It has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms have been amended. Although enforced in 1973, Pakistan, however, celebrates the adoption of the constitution on 23 March—when the first set was promulgated in 1956—each and every year as Republic Day.



Question No: 05

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

Answer:

Foreign policy or foreign relations refers to how a government deals with other countries. We also call it foreign affairs policy. Foreign policy includes such matters as trade and defense. The government chooses its foreign affairs policy to safeguard the interests of the nation and its citizens.

The Importance of Pakistan foreign policy is guided by the vision and principles set forth by the founding father of the country, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who said that:

“Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and goodwill towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the principle 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 and suppressed peoples of the world, and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.”



Thank You!