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Q1:

(1)

Answer: Relation ship b/w Pakistan and China  
future cemented into higher level  
of strategic partnership with  
a unified vision of shared  
future of the regional peace  
and progress as a foreign  
minister Pakistan Shah mehmood  
Qureshi concludes his official  
visit to Beijing this week to  
~~attend~~ attend the first ever Pakistan  
- China foreign Ministers strategic  
Dialogue - As prime minister  
Imran Khan will be visiting

To Attend the Second Belt and road  
forum for international cooperation  
to be held in Beijing in the last week  
of April

China has also assured

Pakistan for standing by the

country for any foreign aggression

which is a loud clear message

to India as to ~~and~~ avoid

any future misadventure in

the future.

⇒ The strategic partnership b/w 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 buildings of the strategic partnership with China is a strong pillar towards Pakistan's quest for dealing with its regional insecurities.

This is a fragile environment especially the India threat posed to Pakistan. China has always stood firm with Pakistan and provided assistance to build a robust defence mechanism.

Pakistan and China support each other in their regional outlook as well with recent India and Pakistan ~~non~~ conflict, China lauded Pakistani effort to deescalate that conflict with India according to the norms of international law saying "

China as a country aspires to have a normalised relation between Pakistan and India to have a <sup>ful</sup> peace <sup>full</sup> region specially when the larger economic development project including Belt and Road initiative and CPEC

CPEC are building and progressing day by a day -

Over the year, much has been done in the strategic sectors b/w the two and there was a normal and steady steady development in the economic spheres.

In the wake of economic development security has been a major concern of China and Pakistan in the region 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. ~~mean~~ while, Wang

Ji - state councillor and foreign minister of China, urged the world to acknowledge Pakistani commitment to counter terrorism and treat Pakistan in an impartial manner.

## Q#2) Period of Ayub Khan.

Muhammed Ayub Khan, (born May 14, 1907, Harara, India -

Died April 19, 1974, near Islamabad Pakistan)

After several several years of

political turmoil in Pakistan

in 1958 present president

Iskander Mirza, with army support

abrogated the constitution and

appointed Ayub as a chief

martial law administrator.

Soon after Ayub Khan

had himself declared



President, and Mirza was exiled.

Ayub Khan reorganized the administration and acted to restore the economy through agrarian reforms and stimulation of industry.

Foreign investment was also encouraged.

Ayub Khan introduced the system of "basic democracies"

in 1960. It consisted of

a network of local Self

Government Governing bodies.

to provide a link

b/w the government and the

## People-

Primary Governing units were setup  
to conduct local affairs,

their members were elected by constitution

of 800-1000 Adults. A national

referendum among all these elected

confirmed Ayub Khan as president.

He was ~~selected~~ reelected

under this system in 1965

against a strong challenge from

an opposition united behind

behind Fatima Jinnah, the sister of

Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the creator

of Pakistan

When the United States began to reararm India after china invasion of northern India in 1962, Ayub Khan established closer relation with china and received

substantial military aid from it. In the mean time

Pakistan dispute with India over Jinnah 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 again Kashmiris  
combined with student unrest over  
suffrage restrictions so intensified  
internal turmoil that at the end  
1968 Ayub Khan announced  
he would not stand for  
reelection.

Riots continued, and he  
resigned his office on March  
26, 1969 to be succeeded  
by General Yahya Khan  
commander in chief of  
the Army.

## Reforms of Ayub Khan:

He also introduced agriculture reforms according to which no one could occupy land more than 12.5 acres (500 irrigated land and 1000 unirrigated.)

An oil refinery was established in Karachi and these reforms.

led to 15% GNP growth

of the country was that was three times greater than that of India.

Q#3) Role of Pakistan in OIC.

Answer Pakistan with its legacy rooted in the Islamic faith and its consistent support for Muslim causes as well is a response to the overwhelming public support for the cause of liberation of AL-Quds AL-sharif, was a founding member of the OIC in 1969. Relation with the Islamic world are the corner stone of foreign policy of Pakistan. As a founding member of the OIC Pakistan has an abiding.

commitment to the purposes, principles and objective of its ~~chart~~ charter.

Pakistan has played an important role in strengthening cooperation among Muslim states by its activity ~~of its~~ ~~charter~~ participation in the programmes and activities of the OIC. The effort <sup>by</sup> of Pakistan have received due acknowledgement in the OIC membership signified by its specialized committees and contact groups on critical issues of the Islamic world.

Palestine, Afghanistan, Jammu and  
Kashmir, Bosnia, Kosovo and Sahel,

Pakistan is the chairman of

OIC Standing Committee on

Scientific and Technological

Cooperation (COMSTECH)

which has its headquarters  
in Islamabad. Pakistan also

hosts the secretariat of the  
Islamic Chamber of Commerce

and Industry (ICCI). The office

of the OIC's Secretary General

Special Representative on Afghanistan

is based on Islamabad.



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The headquarters of the Islamic Telecommunication Union would also be established in Islamabad - Pakistan is the Chairman of the Council and Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PU OICM)

Mr. Sharif-Ud-Din Pirzada a noted lawyer and a former foreign Minister of Pakistan served as a ~~Secretary~~ Secretary General of the OIC from 1984 to 1988. Pakistan is a member of all OIC subsidiary.

Affiliated and specialized Organs.

Pakistan hosted the second Islamic Summit

Conference in Lahore on 22nd to 24th

February 1974. Pakistan also hosted

the second conference of the OIC

foreign ministers (ICFM) held in

Karachi from 20th to 22nd

December 1970,

Eleventh ICFM in Islamabad from

17th to 22nd May 1980, and

the 21st (ICFM) held in Karachi

on 25th to 28th April 1993.

The special sessions of the OIC

foreign ministers conference in 1980

and in 1994 were also held

in Pakistan

=> To commemorate fifty-year of the Independence of Pakistan an extra ordinary session of the Islamic Summit was held in Islamabad on 23rd March 1997. A large number of the Islamic heads of States and Government, in a grand gesture of solidarity with Pakistan attended the summit meeting and conveyed their full support to the Sovereignty, Political independence, independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan on this auspicious occasion.

What is constitution:

• So Constitution is set of Law/ Principles may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledge to be Governed.

→ The system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, function, and limits of Government, or ~~another~~ another institution.

• Constitution is the fundamental law of the Land and its form this source that

-> body of rules which regulates the system of Government within a States.

of

The basic principles and law of nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it.

- Rule and guidelines for conducting election
- The relationship b/w the key institution or branches, of government.
- The location Sovereignty
- ways ~~and~~ in which a constitution can be amended.

• A statement of the right of citizens against the state and how redress might be gained

→ The overall type of Government

→ the nation stands for

→ And these days running a

Constitution in Pakistan 1973

Constitution:

Form of Constitution:

- written
- Unwritten
- Partly written

Kinds of Constitution

Federal and unitary constitution

Republic and Monarchical

Authoritative

- Conventional

• Unity, flexible, and rigid

The English Constitution involves one central government which prevades whole country.

→ In flexible constitution every law of every description can legally be changed with the same ease and in the same manner by one and the same body.

→ A rigid constitution on the other hand is one under which certain laws can not be changed in the same manner as ordinary law

=> Islamic Point of view About

Constitution:

- The first Muslim constitution was promulgated by the holy prophet of Islam Muhammad (PBUH) when he migrated to Madina and foundation was laid for the government of a city state. This constitution was framed and put into effect with the full ~~to consensus~~ ~~consensus~~ consensus of not only the followers of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) but also had the concurrence of the Jews and other non-



Converts  
 framed  
 right and duties  
 and the ruled

The Constitution thus ~~formed~~  
 give the details of the  
 of the ruler.

Running' constitution in Pakistan

1973

- Parliamentary System
- President
- Parliament with two houses
- federal system
- Provincial structure
- Principles of policy
- Fundamental Rights
- National language
- Judiciary
- Rigid.

Islamic system: The inclusion of Islamic Provision ensure an Islamic system in the country. but there is no Islamic system of our country Pakistan.

Now a days

-> Rigid Constitution: it is not to make amendments in it. two-third majority of both the houses in required for the This purposes.

Federal system: A federal system was introduced with a central and Provincial government

-> Form of Government:

Parliamentary form of Govt was introduced.

→ Method of election

The member of national Assembly, the provincial Assembly are directly elected by the people

=> Fundamental right: The 1973 Constitution ensures the fundamental right to the citizens of Pakistan.

Independence of Judiciary:

The constitution of 1973 stresses upon the establishment of an independent Judiciary. Full job security has provided.

Referendum:

Conclusion:

The 1973 Constitution enlisted the main principles of state policy.

Maximum effort were made to improve the character of this Constitution, like other Constitution, 1973 Constitution also provide principals for the ~~prog~~ protection ~~prog~~ propagation and enforcement of islamic ideolog-

Q#s

①

what is foreign policy

→ Foreign Policy can be defined as a relations between sovereign states. it is reflection of ~~domes~~ domestic politics and an interaction among ~~sovereign~~ sovereign states. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country want to ~~Pakistan~~ establish relations with another country. Pakistan foreign policy in light of Quid Azam words

→ The father of nation, Quaid-e-Azam defined foreign policy towards other countries of the world in 1948, as follows

No country today can think of a life independent of other nation.

Every country has developed relations with other countries so is to meet its requirement in economical

Industrial and technological field.

It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy.

Pakistan is an important third world country in its developmental stage. It also has formulate her foreign policy keeping in mind its geography, political and economic

=> Our foreign policy is one of  
 friendliness good-will towards all the  
 nation of the world, we do not  
 cherish aggressive design 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 contribut  
 ion to the promotion of peace  
 and prosperity among the nation  
 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 upholding the

# The Principles of the UN Charter

importance of Pakistan foreign Policy

- 1) Maintenance of territorial integrity
- 2) Maintenance of its political independence.
- 3) Acceleration of social and economic development
- 4) Strengthening its place on the Globe
- 5) Keeping cordial and friendly relations with all countries.



→ Cordial Relation with Muslims countries

• Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relation, with muslim

countries. It has always moved its

concern against israel, India and

U.S.S.R capturing ~~the~~ palestine  
Kashmir, and Afghanistan respectively

She has shouldered high ~~responsib~~

responsibilities and used her

influence for safeguarding the

right of the Muslims. Pakistan

is also an active member of  
the islamic conference -

Non - Interference in internal Affairs of other Countries.

Promotion of the world peace.

∴ one of the best important of

Pakistan, Policy is to promote

Peace among nation, it has no

aggressive design against any

country. Neither does it support

any such action. Pakistan

has always held that the

international disputes should

be settled through negotiation rather than non battle field

The Guiding Principles of Pakistan

Foreign  
~~Foreign~~ policy

are rooted in the

Country Islamic ideology its

rich cultural, heritage, and

historical experiences. As an

Islamic and non-Islamic aligned

Country, Pakistan support

Islamic causes and firmly

upholds the above mentioned

principles, which hold out

the promise of a just

Just and equitable world  
order in which nation can  
live in peace and  
Security

The End of Paper