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PAPER PAK STUDY

SUMMER SEMESTER

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Q1). What is foreign policy?

Ans: 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.

Quaid-e-Azam defined Foreign Policy towards other countries of the world in 1948.

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 and suppressed peoples of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Objectives of pakistan's foreign policy.

Following are the objectives/aims of Pakistan foreign policy

- National security.
- Territorial integrity.

- Economic well-being.
- National prestige.

Basic Goals of Pakistan's 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.

importance of foreign policy .

- It is not possible to safeguard country interest unless necessary policies and strategies are to be formed, which is the result of adopting firm and partial foreign policy.
- To attain honor and security of one state and its political stability from other state's.
- Through which a country can become friends from one country and vice versa by dealing which diplomatically to attend states protection.

Guiding Principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

1. Protection of Freedom and Sovereignty

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of million of Muslims. Like any other country, she also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the principle of protection of independence and sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

2. Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India and U.S.S.R capturing Palestine, Kashmir and Afghanistan respectively. She has shouldered high responsibilities and used her influence for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference.

3. Non-Interference in Internal Affairs of Other Countries

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially in

neighboring countries, on the basis of universally acknowledged the principle of national sovereignty, non use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of states.

4. 4. Implementation of U.N Charter

Pakistan's policy is to act upon UN charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth.

5. 5. Promotion of World Peace

Pakistan's policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than non-battlefield.

6. 6. Non-Alignment

Pakistan follows the policy of Non-Alignment i.e. to keep away from alignment with any big power bloc, and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also given up its association with SEATO and CENTO and was included in NAM in 1979.

7. 7. Member of International Organization

Pakistan had become the member of the British Commonwealth with the time of its establishment. In addition it is the member of United Nations (U.N), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and D-Eight. Being a member of International Organizations the objectives of Pakistan are to struggle for world peace, to unify the Muslim countries and to promote regional co-operation.

Conclusion.

The guiding principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy are rooted in the country's Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience. As an Islamic and non-aligned country, Pakistan supports Islamic causes and firmly upholds the above mentioned principles, which hold out the promise of a just and equitable world order in which nations can live in peace and security.

Q2).write down a period of Ayub Khan?

Ans.

Ayub Khan.

Born May 14, 1907, Hazara, India—died April 19, 1974, near Islamabad, Pak. president of Pakistan from 1958 to 1969, whose rule marked a critical period in the modern development of his nation.

Military carrer.

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 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.

Basic democracy system.

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. 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 Mohammed 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’s 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.

Achievement:

- Administrative reforms were introduced during his regime.
- He improved law and order of Pakistan.
- He made Islamabad a new capital of Pakistan.
- Making of price control list
- He took steps to eradicate smuggling.
- He asked to return back money.

Failures of Ayub khan.

- The Indian aggression in 1965 had implications for the economy, including monetary policy because of this 1966-67 the growth rate of economy slowed down to 3.1% the lowest in ten years period ending 1969-70.
- Due to the increase in the price of fertilizer, edible oil, there was a sharp increase in the import payment.
- By introducing the system of basic democracy, the right of adult franchise was curtailed.
- The whole of west Pakistan was made in one unit, with which the small provinces were not happy.\

Died: April 19, 1974 (aged 66)

Near Islamabad

Q3). China is a strategic partner are an emerging 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 Minister's 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 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 the larger regional and global context. With reaffirming the support to 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 approach towards regional issues.

In the wake of economic development, security has been a major concern of China and Pakistan in the region wherein terrorism threats remain high.

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.

Q4) what is constitution and what constitution is running in Pakistan now a days?

Constitution:

- The supreme law of the state.
- It is the foundation and the source of local authority underling the state of existence of state.
- It provides the frame work of the organization of the state government .
- A constitution is a basic design, which deal with the structure and power of the government. It also includes rights and duties of citizen.

The Process of Adoption of the Current Constitution.

Members of the constituent assembly (1972-1973) that drafted the current constitution were elected in 1970 when the country was still united. The secession of East Pakistan (present Bangladesh) in 1971 altered the political landscape of the country in fundamental ways. Nevertheless, no fresh elections were held and members elected from West Pakistan in the 1970 elections formed the constituent assembly for Pakistan.

The 1973 Constitution

The 1973 constitution contains 280 articles and 7 schedules, and establishes a centralized federal system.

Islamic provisions.

The inclusion of Islamic provision has given the 1973 constitution an unprecedented Islamic character. It ensures an Islamic system in the country.

Rigid constitution.

It is a rigid constitution no government can change it at will. It is not easy to make amendments in it. Two-third majority of both the houses is required for this purpose.

The Federal Executive:

The Prime Minister is elected by members of the lower house of the federal legislature after every general election, and other cabinet ministers are appointed by the President according to the advice of the Prime Minister. The executive authority of the federal government is exercised in the name of the President by the Prime Minister, or through him, by the federal ministers. The federal cabinet under the Prime Minister aids and advises the President in the exercise of her or his functions. However, in the performance of her or his functions, the President is to act on and in accordance with the advice of the cabinet or the Prime Minister, except in cases where the constitution has vested the President with discretionary powers.

Fundamental rights.

The 1973 constitution ensures the following fundamental rights to the citizen of Pakistan.

1. Security of person
2. Safeguard against unlawful arrest detention.
3. Prohibition of slavery and forced labor.
4. Freedom of movement .
5. Freedom of association.
6. Freedom of business.
7. Freedom of speech.

8. Freedom of profess religion.
9. Right to hold property.
10. Equality before law.
11. Write to preserve language , script and culture..
12. Safeguard against discrimination in services.

Main points of 1973 constitution.

The Constitution's main ponits were:

- I. Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.
- II. The special position of Islam as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.
- III. Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic republic by default.
- IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.
- V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to resonable restrictions imposed by law'.
- VI. The supreme court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.
- VII. The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.
- VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.
- IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.
- X. Irdu shall be the official language of the country, with pakistani language to be retained for the next 15 years.
- XI.The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.
- XII. Pakistan shall be a federal Islamic state, so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.

Q5).write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic conference?

Pakistan continues to enjoy a privileged status in the **Organisation of Islamic Cooperation** (OIC, formerly the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation). In terms of population, it is the OIC's second largest member. Pakistan is the only Muslim country to have detonated nuclear weapons, has the sixth-largest standing military force in the world and a large labour workforce working in various Muslim countries.

Army collaboration.

Army Service Corps School has trained up to 30 officers from Muslim countries like Bangladesh, Bosnia, Maldives, Palestine, Turkey.^[3] Pakistan Army Military College of Signals has trained more than 500 officers^[4] from places such as Burma, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Sudan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE and Zambia, most of these countries are member of OIC.

Naval collaboration.

More than 1900 officers from Muslim countries such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Palestine, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Iran, Ghana, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya and Oman have been trained in Pakistan Naval Academy. Pakistan SSGN has also trained officers from countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Qatar and Iran.^[6]

Military technology collaboration.

Pakistan is thought to have developed its atomic bomb programme with millions of dollars of contributory aid from (mostly) Saudi Arabia and Libyan oil wealth.

OIC on the issue of Kashmir.

Pakistan has always used OIC as a platform to gather support on the Kashmir conflict against the Republic of India. In 1969 King Hassan of Morocco invited the Government of India for the 1969 Summit in Rabat. But after Pakistan then ruler Gen Yahya Khan threatened to walk out, King Hassan requested the Indian delegates not to attend the meeting.

During the OIC 1994 Conference in Tehran, Pakistan succeeded in persuading the member countries to create the "OIC Contact Group on Kashmir. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan would discuss the possibility of cutting ties with any state that recognized Jammu and Kashmir as "Integral part of India" by safeguarding our national security and geo-strategic interests including Kashmir; some countries are not recognized by Pakistan because of their move towards against the self-determination of Kashmiris as a form of aggression.