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Q1: → China as a strategic partner or an emerging threat to Pakistan?

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Ans: → Yes China as a strategic partner of Pakistan.
→ China-Pakistan relations began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to end official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China and recognise the People's Republic of China (PRC) government on mainland China.

→ Since then, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive special relationship and the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements.

→ The PRC has provided economic, military and technical assistance to Pakistan and each country considers the other a close strategic ally.

→ Bilateral relations have evolved from an initial Chinese policy of neutrality to a partnership with a smaller but militarily powerful Pakistan.

→ Diplomatic relations were established in 1950, ^{Page (2)}
boundary issues resolved in 1963, military assistance
began in 1966 a strategic alliance was formed
in 1977 and economic co-operation began in
1979.

→ China has become Pakistan's largest supplier of
arms and its ~~become~~ third largest trading partner.

→ Recently both nations have decided to cooperate
in improving Pakistan's civil nuclear power sector.

→ Maintaining close relations with China is a
central part of Pakistan's foreign policy.

→ In 1986, President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq visited
China to improve diplomatic relations and Pakistan
was one of only two countries alongside Cuba to
offer crucial support to the PRC after the Tiananmen
Square protests of 1989.

→ China and Pakistan also share close military
relations, with China supplying a range of modern
armaments to the Pakistani defence forces.

→ China supports Pakistan's stance on Kashmir
while Pakistan supports China on the issues
of Xinjiang, Tibet and Taiwan.

→ Chinese cooperation with Pakistan has reached ^{Page(3)} economic high points, with substantial Chinese investment in Pakistani infrastructural expansion including the Pakistani deep-water port at Gwadar. Both countries have an ongoing free trade agreement.

→ According to China's custom statistics of the bilateral trade volume for the calendar year 2017 crossed the US \$20 billion mark for the first time.

→ In 2017 China's exports to Pakistan grew by 5.9% to reach \$18.25 billion whereas Pakistan's exports to China fell by 4.1% to 1.83 billion

→ Pakistan has served as China's main bridge to the Islamic world, and also played an important role in bridging the communication gap between the PRC and the west by facilitating U.S. President Richard Nixon's historic 1972 visit to China.

→ The relations between Pakistan and China have been described by Pakistan's ambassador to China as "higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans, stronger than steel, dearer than eyesight, sweeter than honey, and so on."

Q: → Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

Ans: → Period of Ayub Khan: →

Muhammad Ayub Khan was a Pakistani army general and the second President of Pakistan who forcibly assumed the Presidency from the first President Iskander Mirza through coup in 1958 the first successful coup d'état of the country.

→ The popular demonstrations and labour strikes which were supported by the protests in East Pakistan ultimately led to his forced resignation in 1969.

→ Trained at the British Royal Military College Ayub Khan fought in World War II as a colonel in the British Indian Army as ~~a soldier~~ before deciding to transfer to join the Pakistan Army as an aftermath of partition of British India in 1947.

→ His command assignment included his role as Commander of 14th Division in East Bengal and elevated as the first native commander in ~~Chief~~ Chief of the Pakistan Army in 1951 by then Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in a controversial promotion over several senior officers.

→ From 1953 to 1958 he served in the civilian government as Defence and Home Minister

and supported President Iskander ~~Mirza~~ Mirza's decision to impose martial law against Prime Minister Feroze Khan administration in 1958.

→ Two weeks later, he took over the presidency from Mirza after the meltdown of civil-military relations between the military and the civilian President.

→ In 1965 Ayub Khan entered in a Presidential race as PML candidate to counter the popular and famed non-partisan Fatima Jinnah and controversially reelected for the second term.

→ He was ~~found~~ faced with allegations of widespread intentional vote riggings, authorized political murders in Karachi and the politics over the unpopular peace treaty with India which many Pakistanis considered embarrassing compromise.

→ In 1967 he was widely disapproved when the demonstrations across the country were led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto over the price hikes of food consumer products and dramatically fell amid the popular uprising in East led by Mujibur Rahman in 1969.

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Q3: → Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic conference (O.I.C)?

Ans: → Role of Pakistan in OIC: →

- Pakistan continues to enjoy a privileged status in the Organization of Islamic Conference. In terms of population, it is the OIC 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 ~~and~~ countries.
- Pakistan has always used OIC as a platform to gather support on the Kashmir conflict against the Republic of India.
- During the OIC 1994 conference in Tehran Pakistan succeeded in persuading the member countries to create the "OIC Contact Group on Kashmir."
- The organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) has completed 50 years of its existence.
- Pakistan was one of its founding member in 1969 and is taking part in the celebrations in Jeddah through a high level delegation led by the Prime Minister's advisor on

→ Although the need for cooperation among Islamic nation has been felt for a long time, it was the despicable arson attack on ~~Al-Aqsa~~ Al-Aqsa mosque in 1996 that proved a 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.

Q4: → What is constitution? And which constitution ^{Page (8)} is running in Pakistan now a day?

Ans: → Constitution: →

constitution is a set of laws/ principles may be written or unwritten on which a ~~can~~ country is ~~ack~~ acknowledged to be governed.

→ The system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature functions and limits of government or another institution.

→ Constitution is the fundamental law of the land and it is from source that all the law spring.

→ body of rules which regulates the ~~s~~ system of government within a state.

→ Now a day in Pakistan constitution flow is ~~1973~~ 1973.

*): → 197 Constitution: →

→ Parliamentary system

→ President

→ Parliament with two houses

→ Federal system

- Provincial Structure.
- Principle of Policy.
- Fundamental Rights
- Islamic Provisions
- Nation Language
- Judiciary
- Rigid.

→ The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, also known as the 1973 Constitution is the Supreme law of Pakistan.

Q5: → What is Foreign Policy? And what is the Important of Pakistan Foreign Policy?

Ans: → Foreign Policy: → Foreign Policy can be defined as relation b/w 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~~ 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 nations. ~~at the same~~

→ We believe in the policy of honesty and fair play national and international dealings and are prepared to make our most contribution to the promotion of peace and

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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 in upholding the principles of ~~the~~ United Nations Charter

1) → 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

*): → Important of Pakistan Foreign Policy: → Page 127

→ The foreign policy of Pakistan seeks to promote the internationally recognized norms of ~~inter~~ interstate relation.

→ i.e. respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other state; non aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes.