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Ans

Foreign Policy

The foreign policy is establishment and development of relations with other countries in order to protect the national interest by taking appropriate steps at international level.

Foreign Policy of Pakistan.

- Pakistan's Foreign Policy seeks to protect, promote and advance Pakistan's national interests in the comity of nations.
- Foreign policy of Pakistan took new turn with the passage of time like other states including some permanent ideals.

Principles of Pak. F.P. - In vision of Quaid.

1. Peace co-existence
2. ~~Non-alignment~~ United Nation Charter

- 3 ~~Unit~~ Non - Alignment
- 4 Bilateralism
- 5 Support to Right of Self-Determination.
- 6 Unity of Islamic World
- 7 De-weaponisation
- 8 Establishment of Peace
- 9 Good Relations with Neighbours
- 10 International and Regional cooperation,

Objectives.

- Develop a friendly relationship.
- Safeguard National Security and Geo-strategic interest
- Economic development
- Defense of ideological frontiers
- Preservation of Political independence
- Utilization of Natural Resources
- Control of Terrorism.
- Nuclear Policy
- Peaceful co-existence
- Unity among Muslim World
- Non Alignment

- International and Regional Corporations
- United Nations Charter
- Non-Interference in internal affair
- No-Aggressive and Denuclearisation

~~Important~~

Importance

- Second Largest Muslim Country
 - only Nuclear Power Muslim country
 - Geostrategic location.
 - 4th Largest GDP.
 - 2nd Largest Purchasing Power.
 - Defense Budget \$6.98 Billion.
 - Role in International politics
- It's not possible to safeguard the country's interest unless necessary policies and strategies are to be formed which result of adopting firm and practical foreign policy

- To attain honor and security of one state its political stability from other state.
- Through which a country can become by friends from a one country and vice by dealing with diplomatically to attain state protection

Main themes of Pakistan

Foreign Policy

- 1 National Security
- 2 Economic Interest
- 3 Islamic solidarity
- 4 peaceful co-existence
- 5 Non Alignment
- 6 Bilateralism
- 7 United Nations

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Ans

Constitution.

- Constitution is legal and coded document
- It is a written document which provides the power to different legal bodies
- It provide the limited government.

- Constitution is supreme, no body is supreme
- It is the guardian of right of people
- It divided the power b/w legislative executive and judiciary.

The constitution contain the most important rules of our political system. It protect the right of the people inside the country and it explains their obligation. It defence the institution of South Africa what their powers are and how they may use their powers

The current constitution of Pakistan is constitution of 1973

The constitution of 1973 is strikingly different from the earlier constitution of 1956

and 1962 it has the following salient features.

- Written Constitution.

Like the previous constitution of 1956 and 1962 the constitution of 1973 is a written document.

It is very comprehensive and consists of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles.

- Introductory and Objective Resolution

It commences with an introductory which states the Islam shall be state religion. The principles and provisions set out in the Objective Resolution has been made substantive part of constitution.

Constitution of 1973

• Islamic System

The inclusion of Islamic provisions ensures an Islamic system in the country.

* Rigid Constitution

It is not easy to make amendment in it. Two-third majority of both the Houses is required for this purpose.

* Federal System

A Federal System was introduced with a central and provincial governments.

* Fundamental Right

The 1973 Constitution ensure the fundamental rights to the citizen of Pakistan.

* Independence of Judiciary

The constitution of 1973 has ~~authorized~~ stressed upon the establishment of the independent judiciary. Full job security has been provided.

Referendum

The constitution of 1973 has authorized the president to hold referendum on any national issue. Similarly, the Prime Minister can ask the president to hold referendum on any important national issue.

Fundamental Right

The 1973 constitution ensured the following fundamental right to citizens of Pakistan

1. Security of Pakistan
2. Safeguarded against unlawful arrest and detention.
3. Prohibition of Slavery and forced labor.
4. Freedom of movement
5. Freedom of assembly
6. Freedom of association
7. Freedom of business.
8. Freedom of speech
9. Freedom of profess religion

- 10 Right to hold property
 - 11 Equality before law
 - 12 Right to preserve language
Script and Culture
 - 13 Safeguard against discrimination
in Services.
-

² Ans Introduction

Born in small village of Rehana
in 1907 A.D

- His father Meer Dad Khan was the Junior Commissioner Officer.
- He got early education from his village. For higher education he moved to Aligarh University.

Military Career of Ayub Khan

- He got selected in Royal military Academy for getting military education
- After passing out from Royal military Academy in 1927 he was appointed as 2nd

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Lieutenant in Royal British Army

→ After 3 years ago he promoted as lieutenant in 1930.

→ He was an intelligent & brave soldier with very short span of time in 1937 his promoted as a Captain.

• In 1940 he appointed as Major of Army

→ In 2nd world war he posted at Burma where he promoted as Colonel.

• On the time of partition he was serving as Brigadier of British Army in 1947.

• Appointed Commander-in-chief in 1951

• Became a powerful political figure

Martial law

→ The government of Iskander Mirza

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was unpopular and the political situation was chaotic

- People were in despair
- 7th October 1958 martial law was declared by President Iskander Mirza.

President of Pakistan

Ayub Khan removed Iskander Mirza & took on the office of president.

- This event was known as the Glorious Revolution.

Reforms Introduced by Ayub Khan

a Legal Reform

Introduced the Muslim family laws in March 2, 1961

a Foreign Policy

Allied Pakistan with global U.S military alliance against

The Soviet Union

Relation with Countries

Relation with U.S.A

Relation with Great Britain

Relation with China

Relation with Soviet Union

Conclusion of Ayub Khan Foreign Policy

His cultivation of China angered U.S.A

- The war increased the socio-economic problem. Therefore Ayub Khan was not very successful in the foreign policy.

Shifting of Capital

- Karachi was unsuitable for various purpose for location business.
- In 1967 Islamabad was officially made the capital.
- It is a modern and carefully

Planned City.

Industrial Revolution In Ayub Era

- Ayub Khan established the cotton industry in Faisalabad.
- Ayub ~~Khan~~ Khan established the heavy machinery and jam industry in Gujrat
- Ayub Khan established the Sports industry in Sialkot
- He also established the small and medium size of mills in Pakistan. He also given subsidy to industrialist for importing good from the foreign countries.

By these step of Ayub Khan the large population of the country get job and their passage of time the economy Pakistan. There every income highest level as compared to any other country of Asia.

Science, technology, & Air Line development

- In the field of science and technology Ayub Khan did a lot
- The first satellite - Al-Badar was also launched for during the research of space science.
- Ayub Khan also gave boost to the Pakistan in the field of air line
- Shukira Khanum was the first woman ~~pilot~~ pilot of Pakistan got the license of plane flying during the ~~Asa~~ era of Ayub Khan.

Reforms in Media

- In Nov 25, 1964 Ayub Khan established the first TV Station in Lahore commonly known as PTV Pakistan television

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Establishment of Financial Development Corporation

- Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) was set up with the capital of Rs 1 billion
- It was put in charge to promote the following industries

Heavy engineering

Fertilizers

Sugar

Cement

Textile etc

Educational Reform

After the report of the commission on national education which identified the importance of education as an investment in national growth.

Primary education

- Secondary education
- New curriculum
- Building new institutes
- Technical education
- University degree courses
- Improve scientific education
- Civil defense training.

Final Year Office

- Opened up negotiations
- Increasing pressure from Z. A. Bhutto
- Handed over control of Pakistan by Yahya Khan

Criticism Against Ayub Khan

- Government corruption & nepotism
- Criticism of his son and family personal wealth
- President election against Fatima Jinnah
- Go ahead Ayub corruption
- Increasing price of sugar

Conclusion:

- .. Men of great determination but lacking the quality of listening to others.
- He always did what he thought better in the light of his own experience.
- His regime can be characterised with some development but he could not mount the national harmony among the distant provinces of Pakistan.



3/5
~~1/5~~

Pakistan continues to enjoy a privileged status in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC, formerly the Organisation of 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 labour workforce working in various Muslim countries

Pakistan Role in OIC

In terms of population it is the OIC's second largest member. Being the only Muslim country with nuclear weapon has the seven largest standing military forces through research at NESCOM and Desto and a large labour workforce working in various Muslim countries play a role in prominence

Pakistani Solidarity with Palestine

In line with OIC Strong Stance against the occupation of Palestine by Israel.

Pakistan has continuously adopted a stance against Israel with maintaining moral solidarity with Palestine

Military Cooperation.

See also Pakistan military cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, UAE, Brunei, Nigeria, and Middle Eastern countries -

Army Collaboration.

Pakistan Army Military College of Signals has trained more than 500 officers from places such as Burma, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Libya, UAE and the

of these countries are member of OIC

Nava 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 Nava.

Academy's Pakistan SSGN has also trained officers from countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Qatar and Iran.

Role of Pakistan in OIC

- The role of Pakistan in OIC is as follows

- Pakistan wants to unite all the muslims countries and made good relation which Islamic world
- Pakistan was also very active in holding the Islamic Summit Conference
- Pakistan was also the member of the countries committee from Stop Iraq-Iran war in 1979
- Pakistan helped the Muhajirs from Afghanistan during Russian invasion on Afghanistan.
- Pakistan rejected to accept Israel for the support of Palestina people

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History of Pak-China Relations

- Pakistan-China relations began in 1950
- Strategic alliance was formed in 1972 and economic co-operation began in 1979
- China has invested \$20 billion in various projects
- China has become Pakistan's largest supplier of arms and its third largest trading partner.
- Both countries have an ongoing free trade agreement.

Benefits to Pakistan

- Game changer
- Strategic and Economic trade routes
- Development of infrastructure
- Connect all the province

Development of FATA, KPK and Baluchistan

- Job opportunities
- Minimize the Energy Crisis due to hydro coal projects.
- Boost up the Economy.

Challenges

- Threats from TTP and other terrorism states
- America is against CPEC
- Destabilization of Afghanistan
- Political destabilization (Like recent political destabilization Newaz Sharif)
- Militants operation against terrorists
- Security for CPEC.

Manufacturing Sector.

This sector will face a high pressure due to an increase in competition

From Chinese manufacturing firms
 Several Chinese brands of
 each product will be
 floating in Pakistan
 market

Disadvantages.

- FTA leads to threat for local market and local manufacturer
- Increase ratio of import
- Dependence on China
- Security Concerns
- Focus on import old Domestic production
- Hugo Loan
- Environment distraction

Recommendation.

- Government must make decision on the basis of economic gains and multiplier impact on the economy

- Route prioritization must decide on the basis of population
- Strategic importance for Pakistan in short and long run must give due importance

Conclusion

Earlier Pakistan has gone through stages of political. The CPEC appears to be very critical project for Pakistan. The construction of CPEC is an boundless benefit for its economic betterment.

Natural Gateway for China
Positive response by both countries through mutual cooperation.

Both countries keep to enhance trade activities.

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- Infrastructural improvement and Development of Dams
- Stability of Economy by investment in different ~~st.~~ Sectors.

