

Q1. China as a Strategic partner or an emerging economic threat to Pakistan?

Ans. Pakistan considers China as one of its closest friend and partner and China considers Pakistan as its "Iron Brother". The Pak-China Relation has provided economic, military, and technical help to Pakistan, and each country considers the other a close strategically. Bilateral relations have evolved from an initial Chinese policy of neutrality to a partnership with a smaller but militarily powerful Pakistan. Relations between the two neighboring countries Countries are characterized by mutual trust, respect and goodwill. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1951, making Pakistan one of the first Islamic countries as well as the second country in South Asia after India to establish diplomatic relations with China. The two countries have remained strong allies ever since. The closeness of the relationship between the two countries can be seen from major bilateral interactions

over the years. For instance, in the Indo-Pakistani wars of 1965 and 1971, China took the side of Pakistan against India and after that Pak-China relations got close. In addition, China supported the alliance between Pakistan and the United States against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. Most importantly China also provided assistance for Pakistan to become a nuclear power in 1998, and used its Security Council veto power for the first time in 1972 to block the entry of Bangladesh into the United Nations. Pakistan played a crucial role in the ice-breaking visit of U.S. National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger to China in 1971, and was one of only two United Nations member countries (along with Cuba) to support China following the Tiananmen Square incident of 1989. The two countries enjoy close cooperation in areas such as trade, borders, and their militaries, meaning that Pakistan has a unique status among China's many diplomatic allies. we can more fully understand the strategic importance of Pakistan both in the region and worldwide. As one of the world's major powers, China's development across

a range of areas has been the subject of increasing international attention in recent years. China is widely considered to be an "emerging power" that may threaten

the United States in the future. Therefore, China's strategic relationship with Pakistan must be understood from an international strategic perspective, specifically

the interlocking geopolitical relationships between China, the United States, India and Russia. In addition, the struggle between Western and Islamic civilisation in the context of developments in the Middle East following the 11 September attacks, in particular the global spread and diffusion of terrorism, are also crucial factors in China-Pakistan relations. The Current Status of China-Pakistan Relations are more strong then before, Although China-Pakistan relations have always been friendly, past cooperation between the two countries was mostly at the political and military level and had not extended to the comprehensive social, economic, and cultural exchange relations of today. This new phase in relations started in May 2013 with the visit of Chinese Premier Li Keqiang to Pakistan and the official proposal

of the concept of the "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Subsequently, discussions took place between the leaders and officials of the two countries, including the visit

of Pakistani President Mamnoon Hussain to China in February 2014 and the subsequent

visit of Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in April 2014.

Emerging economic threat to Pakistan:

Pakistani leaders say the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), launched in 2015, is a "game changer" for the country's ailing economy. But opaque plans for the corridor, the upheaval likely to affect locals along its route, and profits flowing mostly to outsiders could stir unrest. The government has repressed CPEC critics. CPEC could help revive Pakistan's economy. But if it moves ahead without more thorough debate in parliament and provincial legislatures and consultation with locals, it will deepen friction between the federal centre and periphery, roil provinces already long neglected, widen social divides and potentially create new sources of conflict.

Pakistan's economy clearly needs reform to better serve its people, and many officials say CPEC will help in this regard. But as currently rolled out, the corridor risks

aggravating political tension, widening social divides and generating new sources of conflict in Pakistan. The government that comes to power after Pakistan's July elections

should be more transparent about CPEC's plans, in consultation with all stakeholders, including small provinces, the business community and civil society, and address concerns

that the corridor is China. Subordinates the interests of Pakistan under the interests of China. For its part, Beijing also should consult stakeholders in regions that will

host CPEC projects it agrees upon with Islamabad. It should encourage Chinese companies to display sensitivity to residents of those areas, including by hiring local labour.

While it is too early to assess if CPEC can deliver the economic gains Islamabad promises, the project risks inflaming longstanding tensions between the centre and smaller

federal units and within provinces over inequitable economic development and resource distribution.

Less developed federal units like Balochistan and Sindh claim that corridors, infrastructure and industrial projects will benefit Punjab, which is already the richest and

most politically powerful province in the country. Yet, even in Punjab, locals could forcibly resist the state's acquisition of land for CPEC's agricultural projects.

In Balochistan, CPEC is exacerbating existing grievances among a population whose perceptions of exploitation and neglect by the centre, together with authorities' suppression

of dissent, have long fuelled an insurgency. The province will receive no direct financial benefits from Gwadar port, a key CPEC project, which means local anger at Islamabad

is likely to intensify. Instead of developing a sleepy fishing village into a bustling commercial hub as pledged by Islamabad and Beijing, the project is producing a heavily

militarised zone, displacing locals and depriving them of economic lifelines.

In Sindh's Tharparkar district, coal-based CPEC power projects are not only damaging the environment, but are also displacing locals from their homes and could destroy

livelihoods. Many of these problems stem from opaque policy formulation, and the failure to heed regional and local concerns.

Q2. Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

Ans. Mohammad Ayub Khan, (born May 14, 1907, Hazāra, India—died April 19, 1974, near Islāmābād, Pak.), president of Pakistan from 1958 to 1969, his rule was criticized period in the modern development of his nation. 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 many 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. Immediately. Later, Ayub declared himself president, and Mirza was deported. Ayub restructured the administration and worked to revive the economy through agrarian reform and industrial stimulation. Foreign investment was also encouraged. 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 occupy India after China's invasion of northern China in 1962, Ayub established close ties with China and received significant military assistance. 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. Industrial and rural development through the construction of modern national freeways is considered to be its greatest achievement and its era is remembered for successful industrialization in poor countries. The emphasis on capitalism in industry and foreign direct investment (FDI) is often seen in the history of the country (both economically and politically) as a "great usher". The "Great Decade" was celebrated, highlighting development projects carried out during the years of Ayub's reign, the private consortium companies, industries and credited with creating an environment where the private sector was encouraged to establish medium and small-scale industries in Pakistan. This paved the way for new employment opportunities and thus the country's economic graph continued to grow. During its tenure, the navy succeeded in incorporating submarines and gradually transformed itself in the acquisition of warships. However, they drastically reduced military funding in the 1950s and gave less priority to nuclear weapons in the 1960s. The bulk of the military's arms purchases depended on US donations. Major funding was made available for military acquisitions and procurement towards conventional weaponry for conventional defence. Foreign relations with the United States and the European Union were given

priority and were a key feature of their foreign policy, reducing foreign relations with the Soviet Union. Leasing an airbase in Peshawar in 1950s, the Central Intelligence

Agency's spy activities grew immensely during his presidency but such activities were exposed in 1960 when the Soviet Union's air defence intercepted and shot down the U-2 plane

by the S-75 missile, and captured its pilot. This incident severely compromised the national security of Pakistan that brought the Soviet ire on Pakistan but President Ayub had

all knowledge of the operation and full aware of what happened in the Soviet Union. Ayub Khan had to publicly apologize to the Soviet Union after USSR Secretary General Nikita

Khrushchev made a threat to bomb Peshawar.

The failure to gain Kashmir, combined with student unrest over suffrage restrictions so intensified internal turmoil that at the end of 1968 Ayub 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.

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

Ans. Pakistan has always used the OIC as a platform to gather support for the Kashmir dispute 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". In 1969, King Hassan of Morocco invited the Government of India to

the 1969 Summit in Rabat. But then when the ruler of Pakistan, General Yahya Khan, threatened to walk out, Shah Hassan asked the Indian delegation not to attend the meeting.

Pakistan's foreign minister will discuss the possibility of severing ties with any state that recognizes Jammu and Kashmir as an "integral part of India" by protecting Kashmir,

including the interests of our national security and geographical strategy. Some countries do not recognize Pakistan. because of their move towards against the self-determination

of Kashmiris as a form of aggression. These countries are the State of Israel, Armenia, Costa Rica, Liberia and Zambia. attack on Indian Forces on 14 February 2019, followed by

Indian claim Air Strike subsequently led to a military stand off between India and Pakistan. India with its expanding diplomatic, economic and military clout, has been strengthening

its relations with middle east. Pakistan rejected the development and demanded the deportation of India from the summit, citing the Kashmir issue and India's violation of Pakistan's

airspace as a founding member of the OIC.

Pakistan assisted Jordan in military operations to suppress freedom movement by Palestine Liberation Organisation. However, Pakistan is a critic of occupation of Palestinian

territories by Jewish state of Israel. In line with OIC strong stance against the occupation of Palestine by Zionists, Pakistan has taken a permanent stand against Israel.

Pakistan Army Military College of Signals has trained more than 500 officers 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. 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.[5] Pakistan SSGN has also trained officers from countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Qatar and Iran. 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. So, Pakistan has always played a big role in OIC.

Q.4 What is constitution? And which constitution is running in Pakistan now a day?

Ans. Constitution: A constitution is a set of basic principles or established precedents that form the legal basis of a humble, organized or other entity and generally determines how the institution is to be governed. It lay down limits on the power of the government and tell us what the rights of the citizens are. Basically the constitution is important because it protect the individual freedom. An example of constitution is the document that John Hancock famously signed, the United States Constitution.

Constitution of Pakistan:

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of Zulfiqar 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 purpose of the constitution is to guide the law of Pakistan, 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 has 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. The 1973 Constitution also created certain institutions such as the Shariat Court and the Council of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islam. In contrast to the constitutions of India and Bangladesh, the

Constitution reflected a heavy compromise over several issues to maintain a delicate balance of power among the country's institutions. The Constitution defined the role of Islam; Pakistan was to be a Federation of Four Provinces and shall be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; introduction of check and balances, separation of powers, and provided the federal system under which the government should govern. The Constitution also introduced a new institution known as the "Council of Common Interests" consisting of Chief Minister of each four provinces and an equal number of Cabinet ministers of the Government nominated by the Prime Minister.

The Council could formulate and regulate the policy in the Part II of the Legislative List. In case of complaint of interference in water supply by any province the Council would look into the complaint.

Another major innovative introduction in the Constitution is the establishment of the National Finance Commission (NFC) consisting of the Provincial and Finance Ministers and other members to advise on

distribution of revenues between the federation and the provinces. The Constitution's first parts introduce the Islamic way of life, promotion of local government, full participation of women in national life, protection of minorities, promotion of social and economic well being of the people, and strengthening the bonds with the Muslim world and to work for international peace.

key ideas on regarding the role of Islam in the State that were mentioned in 1956 Articles were made part of the Constitution:

- The official name "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" as selected for the state of Pakistan.
- Islam is declared as the state religion of Pakistan.
- Enabling of living life, culture, and customs of Muslims, individually or collectively, in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.
- Teachings on Arabic, Quran, and Islamiyat to be compulsory in country's institutions and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Quran.
- Proper organisations of Zakat, Waqf, and mosques is ensured.
- Prevent prostitution, gambling and consumption of alcohol, printing, publication, circulation, pornography, and display of obscene literature and advertisements.
- A Council of Islamic Ideology shall be constituted referred to as the Islamic advisory council.
- Islamic revisions were introduced into the Pakistan Penal Code.
- The state shall endeavour to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries.

Q5. What is foreign policy? And what is the importance of Pakistan foreign policy?

Ans. Foreign Policy: A country's foreign policy, also called foreign relations or foreign affairs policy, consists of self-interest strategies chosen by the state to safeguard its national interests and to achieve goals within its international relations milieu. The approaches are strategically employed to interact with other countries.

importance of Pakistan foreign policy:

Pakistan's foreign policy seeks to promote internationally recognized international relations, namely respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. Non-aggression and

peaceful resolution of conflicts. No State foreign policy is immune to change where Pakistan's foreign policy under Imran Khan has no exception. Since Imran Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2018, the foreign policy of Pakistan seems to have been in a position of change. The policy change will be explained by using Hermann's three methods, which are: program change, second, adjustment change, and last problem or goal change. Program change means that the method of achieving foreign policy objectives has been changed. For instance, Imran Khan is focusing on the diplomatic initiative, instead of to use the military to resolve the issues with India over the Kashmir issue. Second, the adjustment change means that change in efforts and/or scope of foreign policy. In the case of Pakistan, Imran is working to normalize Iran-Saudi, Tehran-Washington and Taliban-US relations. Third, Problem/Goal Changes: the initial problem or goal that the policy addresses is replaced or simply forfeited. In this foreign policy change, the purposes of themselves are replaced. In this case, we will explain the "Kartarpur Corridor" which is using as soft power. Compare to previous governments especially during the post-9/11 decades there are no such changes have occurred in the foreign policy of Pakistan (PFOP) as it occurring under Imran Khan Government.

M A Jinnah's Vision On 15 August 1947, outlining the foreign policy of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam observed:

"Our objective should be peace within and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with world at large.

We have no aggressive designs against any one. We stand by the United Nations Charter and will gladly make our contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world."