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FINAL TERM EXAM.

Q1) China as a strategic partner or an emerging economics threat to Pakistan? ①

"Pakistan China Strategic Partnership:-"

Relationship between

Pakistan and China further cemented in to higher level of strategic partnership with a unified vision of shared future for the regional peace and progress as foreign Minister of Pakistan Shah Mahmood Qureshi Conclud his official visit to Beijing - This week to attend the first ever Pakistan China foreign Minister strategic Dialogue As Prime Minister Imran Khan will be visiting China to attend the second belt and roads forum for International Cooperation to be held in Beijing and the last week of aprail the talk hold important place in the overall ongoing Development between Pakistan and China currently also a large political representation from all political parties from Pakistan are in conversation with their counter part in Beijing to develop understanding with each other, The second such forum held in Islamabad next time these watershed talks on strategic cooperation b/w Iron Brothers further cemented the Relations to unified higher level in keeping view the recent India and Pakistan - skimish the talks as such higher Global Context with reforming the support

to each other on all the Core issues of the National Interest both side during the dialogue also highlighted that state sovereignty and Territorial integrity china has also assured Pakistan for standing by the country for any foreign aggression which as loud & clear message to india as to avoid no territorial & political dispute or clash of interest with no competition b/w the two and providing much impetus to the thriving relation hence making headway to build the strategic rapport with each other with recent engagement read the statement to uphold the bilateral approach to words Regional issue.

Q2) Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

Ans "Early life:-"

Ayub Khan was born on 14-May 1907. He went to the study at Aligarh Muslim University - while pursuing his college education, he was accepted into the Royal military College at Sandhurst by the recommendation of General Andrew Sleen. He did not complete his degree and departed for great Britain.

"**Marshal Law:-**" Ayub Khan declared himself President of Pakistan on Oct 27, 1958.

"**Policies:-**" five year plan of Ayub Khan era gave highest priority to agriculture, heavy industries and science. This plan gave Pakistan an increase income of 20% and the growth rate of agriculture increased from 1.43 to 5.1%. other reason for the country economy in cream-ent was Korean war proved to be a high factor.

"**Sindh Tass Treaty:-**" A treaty signed by india & Pakistan in Karachi to resolve issue for river of sub-continent

"**Constitution of Pakistan (1962):-**" The Constitution of 1962 consist of 250 sections and 3 schedule. Pakistan was declared democratic Islamic Republic Urdu & Bangle were declared two national language of Pakistan.

## "Achievements:-"

A green revolution was set in force during five year by increasing in irrigation and introducing mechanized farming & fertilizers - In b/w 1960-1965 agriculture production grew by 3.8% per annum -

Ayub Khan era is known for the industrialization in the country - He created an environment where the private sector was encouraged to establish medium & small scale industries in Pakistan

## "Failure:-"

The Indian aggression in 1965 had implications for the economy including monetary policy. Because of this 1966-67 the growth rate of economy showed down to 31.1 the lowest in ten year.

Due to the increase in prices of fertilizers, edible oil, there was a sharp increase in the import system.

## "Conclusion:-"

His regime can be characterized with some developments but he could not maintain the national harmony among the provinces of Pakistan

Q3) Write a note on the role of Pakistan in organization of Islamic Conference? 5

"Back Ground:-"

OIC is the sole representative of the Muslims world from its establishment ummah has been facing numerous challenges. The OIC is an inter-governmental organization grouping fifty seven states from East Asia, Africa & Gulf Arab regions which correspond to one-quarter of the membership of the United Nations. These states decided to pool their resources together, unite their efforts.

"Role of Pakistan:-"

→ "Kashmir:-"

The state of occupied Jammu & Kashmir usually known as Kashmir. The problem of Kashmir began when the accession of the state of Jammu & Kashmir to India was signed by the Maharaja to India was ~~signed~~ Hari Singh. Along with the mutual discussion with the Indian government, Pakistan also highlighted the importance of this issue on the international forums like UN & this issue

is also the part of nearly every resolution and conference of OIC -

→ "Palestine:-"

The history of middle east region remained violent in the past 100 years. due to the gr important of its natural resources and geopolitical significance.

Pakistan plays an important role on the issue of palestine - In all OIC summits foreign ministers of Pakistan discuss the progress on the issue of palestine & showed their determination to stand with the people of Palestine. In the line with OIC strong stance against the occupation of Palestine by Zionists, Pakistan has continuously adopted a stance against Israel.

→ "Bangladesh:-"

It was under the pretext of the 2nd summit of OIC held in Lahore b/w 22-24-Feb 1974 that Pakistan recognised the former or ex - Eastern Pakistan as the people's Republic of Bangladesh. Pakistan has initially not invited

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Bangladesh to attend the summit - However, as member of the OIC group gathered in Lahore, several heads of the state from the Arab world put pressure on Pakistan's then prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to invite Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to attend - Pakistan has raised many important issues at the second summit of OIC. Pakistan had frayed relations with India & because of its involvement in civil war, East Pakistan seceded from West Pakistan in 1971 - The intervention gave rise to the state of Bangladesh.

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Q1) What is Constitution? which Constitution is running in Pakistan.

"Constitution:-" The Constitution of Pakistan also known as 1973 Constitution. It is the supreme law of Pakistan - Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto with additional assistance -

Constitution is the set of law and principle that determine the nature, functions & limit of the government.



"1973 Constitution:-"

The Constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier.

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Islamic system:-

The inclusion of Islamic provision ensure an Islamic system in the country.

Rigid Constitution:-

It is not easy to make amendments 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 government.

"Form of Government:-"

Parliamentary form of Government was introduced.

"Bicameral Legislature:-"

The majlis-e-Shoora consist of two houses named senate (63 mem) and National assembly (200 members)

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N Method of Election:- "The member of national assembly the provincial assemblies are directly elected by the people."

"Fundamental Rights:-" The 1973 Constitution ensure the fundamental rights to the citizen of Pakistan -

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

"Foreign Policy:-"

"Defination:-" Foreign policy can be defined as Relations between sovereign states - It is a reflection of domestic politics and an interaction among sovereign state. It -

"Introduction:-"

No country today can think of a life independent of other countries nations - Every country has to develop relation with other countries so as to meet its requirement in economical industrial & technological field.

Thus it is necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy. (10)

"Importance of Pakistan foreign policy:-"

1) Protection of Freedom & Sovereignty:-"

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of million of Muslims. Like any other country, she also consider the with deep regard the need for preservation of its independance and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the Principle of protection of independance & Sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan foreign Policy.

2) "Non-Interference in Internal Affairs of other Countries:-"

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all the countries especially in neighbouring countries, on the basis of universally acknowledge the principle of national sovereignty, non use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of state

### 3) "Implementation of U.N Charter:-"

Pakistan 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 -

### 4) "Promotion of World Peace:-"

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

### 5) "Non-Alignment:-"

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

"Conclusion:-"

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The guiding principle of Pakistan Foreign policy are rooted in the country Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage & historical experience. As an Islamic and non-aligned country, Pakistan support Islamic causes & firmly uphold the above mentioned principle, which hold out the promise of a just and equitable world order in which nation can live in peace & security.

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