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SUBJECT:- PAK-STUDIES

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SUBMITTED:- Miss Beenish

Ans:

Pakistan China Strategic Partnership

Relationship between China and Pakistan 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 Mehmood Qureshi concluded his official visit to Beijing this week to attend the first ever Pakistan China Foreign Ministers Strategic Dialogue. As Prime Minister Imran Khan will be visiting China to attend the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, the talks 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 counterparts in Beijing to develop understanding with each other, the second such forum held in Islamabad next time these watershed talks on strategic cooperation between two Iron Brothers future cemented the relations to unified higher level in especially keeping view the recent India and Pakistan, skirmish the talks as such higher pose meaningful in the large regional and 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 is 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 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 wards regional issues.

Q2 Write down a period of Ayub Khan?

* EARLY LIFE:-

He was born on 14 May 1907. He went on to 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 Skeen. He did not complete his degree and departed for Great Britain.

* MARSHAL LAW:-

Ayub Khan declared himself president of Pakistan on October 27, 1958.

* POLICIES:-

Five year plan of Ayub Khan gave highest priority to agriculture, heavy industries, and science. This plan gave Pakistan an increase in income of 20% and the growth rate of agriculture increased from 1.43 to 5.1%. Other reasons for the country's economic increment were the Korean War and the fact that it proved to be a high factor.

✓ SINDH TASS TREATY:-

A treaty signed by Indian and Pakistan in Karachi to resolve issues of river of sub-continent.

✓ CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN (1962)

The constitution of 1962 consists of 250 sections and 3 schedule.

Pakistan was declared democratic Islamic Republic.

Urdu and Bangla were declared two national languages of Pakistan.

✓ ACHIEVEMENTS:-

A green revolution was set in force during five year plan by increasing in irrigation and introducing mechanized farming and fertilizers. In between 1960-1965, agriculture production grew by 3.7% per annum.

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

✓ FAILURES:-

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 3.1% the lowest in ten years.

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 couldn't maintain the national harmony among the provinces of Pakistan.

Q3: Write a note on the role of Pakistan in O.I.C.?

* BACKGROUND:-

O.I.C is the sole representative of the Muslim world. From its establishment Ummah has been facing numerous challenges.

The O.I.C is an inter-governmental organization grouping fifty seven states from East Asia, Africa and 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

and 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

Hari Singh. Along with the mutual discussion

with the indian governments, Pakistan also highlighted the importance of this issue on the international forums like UN and 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 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 and showed their determination to stand with the people of Palestine.

* AFGHANISTAN:

Pakistan plays an important issue to address the issue of Afghanistan in OIC.

Q4 What is constitution? which constitute is running in Pakistan?

✓ CONSTITUTE:-

The constitute of Pakistan also known as the 1973 constitution. is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto with additional assistance.

Constitute is the set of law and principles that determines the nature, functions and limits of the government.

✓ 1973 Constitution:-

The constitution of 1973 is noticeably different from the earlier

✓ 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 b

the houses² is required for this purpose.

FEDERAL SYSTEM:-

A federal system was introduced with a central and provincial governments

FORM OF GOVERNMENT:-

Parliamentary form of Government was introduced.

BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE:

The majlis-e-shoora consists of two houses named Senate (63 members) and National assembly (200 members).

METHOD OF ELECTION:-

The members of national assembly the provincial assemblies are directly elected by the people.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:-

The 1973 constitution ensures the fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan.

Q5 What is Foreign Policy? And what is the importance of Pakistan Foreign Policy?

* INTRODUCTION:

No country today can think of a life independent of other nations. Every country has to develop relations with other countries so as to meet its requirements in economical, industrial and technology.

* FOREIGN POLICY MAKING OF PAKISTAN

Foreign Policy making agency of Pakistan are as follows.

- 1) President
- 2) Prime Minister
- 3) Chief of Army Staff
- 4) Parliament
- 5) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 6) I.A
- 7) Political Parties

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY:-

1) PROTECTION OF FREEDOM:-

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of millions of Muslims. Like any other country.

2) CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH COUNTRY-

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, Indian and U.S.S.R.

3) IMPLEMENTATION OF UN CHARTER:-

Pakistan policy is to act upon UN Charter and to support all moves by UN implement it.

4) PROMOTION OF PEACE-

Pakistan policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggression designs against any country.

✓ **OBJECTIVES OF PAKISTAN^S POLICY:**
Following are the objectives of Pakistan Foreign Policy.

- 1) National security
- 2) Territorial Integrity
- 3) Economic well-being
- 4) National Prestige.

✓ **IMPORTANCE:-**

Foreign policy is the name of running country affairs.

Maintain the relationship between one country & other.

keeping the state safe and secure.