

Day: MTWTFSS

Date: ___/___/___

ID # 7874

Name # M-IKRAM

Sub # Pak Study

Checked By:..... Parents:..... Excellent Good 

(0:1)

China Strategic Power to Pakistan:

ANS

China is a Modern developing Country with good economic and political Condition. it is the biggest ancient Society with flair towards modern Culture and Value. China has very good relation with it's neighbour like Pakistan.

Pakistan was one of the first Countries of the world to recognize China and since then they have very good relation with each other.

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

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

* China's changing role in Pakistan offers an opportunity to examine China in a learning mode in a challenging environment, and as an actor in

in the decades-long rivalry between Pakistan and India.

A China - long term investment in the China - Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) can be explained in at least three ways: to demonstrate China's attractiveness as a partner; to prove that China's development model can be exported; and to use Pakistan as an element of its strategic competition with United States of India.

* Pakistan hope

Checked By:

Parents:

Excellent

Good



For CEPC are
 mitigated by China
 apparent lack
 of interest in
 establishing an overland
 transit corridor of
 Counterterrorism
 concerns, which are
 likely to be a
 persistent liability
 in the years ahead

* There is a growing
 potential that China
 surge into Pakistan
 could increase the
 threat that Pakistan
 poses to India,

* The ultimate success
 of China's investment
 will continue to
 be threatened by
 political & economic
 instability in Pakistan

(Q:2)

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Alia:

"Ayub Khan" 1958 → 1969

Mohammad Ayub Khan President of Pakistan from 1958 to 1969, whose rule marked a critical period in the modern development of his nation.

⇒ Achievements of Ayub Khan Government

⇒ He also introduced agricultural reforms according to which no one could occupy land more than 12.5 acres (500 irrigated & 1000 unirrigated)

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An oil refinery was established in Karachi, and these reforms led to 15% GDP growth of the country that was three times greater than that of India.

⇒ He also introduced a new Curricula and text books for universities, and School after building many public-sector universities. Schools were built during his era.

- ✓ Political Reforms
- ✓ Agricultural Reforms
- ✓ Economic Reforms
- ✓ Social Reform of Education
- ✓ Foreign Policy Reforms

Advent of Ayub Khan 1962 Constitution

- * Presidential System
- * federal form with one unit.
- * Uni-Cameral legislature
- * Judiciary
- * Ideological Council
- * Directive Principles of State Policy.
- * Fundamental rights.
- * BD System

"Other achievement" / -

- * Administrative reforms were introduced during his regime.
- * He improved Law & Order in Pakistan.
- * He made Islamabad Capital of Pakistan.
- * Making of Price Control List.
- * He took Steps to eradicate Smuggling.
- * He asked to return black money.

Conclusion:

He was the man of determination & have done some successful Decision as well as failure. :- He always did what he thought better in the light of his own experience, but he couldn't maintain East Pakistan & West Pakistan.

(Q.3)

Ans:

Role of Pakistan in OIC

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.

Pakistan always played a very vital Role

in OIC to
pick up and
arised the
problems to the
muslim like
palestine, Kashmir,
Afghan problems.

Role of Pakistan in OIC

The role of Pakistan
in OIC is as
follows:

⇒ * Pakistan want to
unite all the
muslim countries,
and made good
relation with
Islamic world.

⇒ * Pakistan was also
very active

In holding the Islamic Summit Conference,

⇒ * Pakistan was also the member of the Committee form to stop the Iraq-Iran war in 1979.

⇒ * Pakistan helped the Mujahids from Afghanistan during Russia invasion on Afghanistan.

⇒ * Pakistan rejected to accept Israel for support of Palestinian people

⇒ Pakistan's solidarity with Palestine,
* Military Co-operation

* Army Collaboration
 * Naval Collaboration
 * Highlighting Kashmir issue:

* Representation of
 China in OIC
 through Pakistan
 * Supporting Bosnian
 Muslims with
 technical & Military
 help:

Despite the
 ban of UN, ISI
 secretly provide the
 anti-tank missile
 of armoury that
 included small
 weapons to Bosnians.

* Pakistan has
 played important
 role in strengthening
 cooperation among
 Muslim states.

by its active participation in the programs and activities of OIC, the efforts by Pakistan have received due to acknowledgment in the OIC signified by its membership of all Key's OIC, specialized Committee, and Contact group on critical issues of the Islamic world,

- Palestine
- Afghanistan,
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Bosnia
- Kosovo

(Q.4)

Ans:

"Constitution"

"Constitution is a set of laws, principles, may be written or unwritten on which a country is acknowledged to be governed."

The system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribe the nature, function, and limits of government or another institution.

Body of Rules which regulates the system of government within state.

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

Now a day **1973**
is running in
Pakistan. All the
Rules and Regulation
are follow of
the **1973** Constitution
in every field,
Judiciary, Parliament,
Senate, Educational
Institute and all
field are
Running by
the Rules of
1973
Constitution,

Constitution of 1973

Salient features:

⇒ Parliamentary System

⇒ President

⇒ Parliament with two houses.

⇒ Federal System

⇒ Provincial Structure

⇒ Principle of Policy

⇒ Fundamental Rights

⇒ Islamic Provision

⇒ National Language

⇒ Judiciary


⇒ Rigid

~~Q.5~~

"Foreign Policy"

Relations between 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.

★ Foreign Policy of a Country is formulated to Safeguard and promote its national interests in the conduct of relations with other Countries, bilaterally or multilaterally. It is direct reflection of a country's conditional values, overall national policies, her aspiration & self perception.

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"Basic Goals of Pakistan Foreign Policy"

- ① Maintenance of territorial integrity.
- ② Maintenance of its political independence.
- ③ Acceleration of social & economic development.
- ④ Strengthening its place on the globe.
- ⑤ Keeping cordial & friendly relations with all countries.

Principle of Pakistan Foreign Policy

- * Peaceful Coexistence
- * Non-alignment
- * United Nation charter
- * Unity of Islamic world
- * International & Regional Cooperation
- * Protection of freedom & Sovereignty
- * Member of International organization

Importance of Pakistan foreign policy

- * 2nd largest Muslim Country (population)
- * Nuclear power
- * Geostrategic location
- * 45th largest nominal GDP
- * 25th largest purchasing power
- * Defense budget of 6.98 billion
- * Role in International Politics

- * Pakistan's foreign policy seeks to protect, promote & advance Pakistan's national interest in the Comity of nation.
- * Foreign policy of Pakistan took new turn with passage of time like other