

FINAL TERM PAPER

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Period Of Ayub Khan

⇒ Born May 14, 1907 Hazara.

⇒ Died April 19, 1974 Islamabad.

After completing his studies ^{at} from Aligarh Muslim University and at British Royal Military College. Ayub Khan was commissioned an officer in Indian Army in 1928.

He took part in 2nd world war and commanded a battalion in India.

After 1947 Partition of British India. He got very rapid promotions in Army of a new muslim state from major General 1948 to commander-in-chief 1951.

He also remained a minister and then rule as President.

Basic Democracies:

Ayub Khan Martial law regime, critics observed, was a form of "repeceutional dictatorship" but the new Political system, introduced in 1959 as a "Basic Democracy", was an apt expression of what Ayub Khan called the Particular "genius" of Pakistan.

In 1962 a new constitution Promulgated as a product of that indirect elective system. Ayub Khan did not believe that a sophisticated Parliamentary democracy was suitable for Pakistan.

Basic Democracies system set up five tiers of institutions. The lowest but important tier was composed up Union councils, one each for groups of villages having an appox. total Population of 10,000. All union Councils comprised ten directly elected and five appointed members, All called Basic Democrats. Union Councils were responsible for local agricultural and community development and for rural law and order maintenance.

The next tier considered of tehsil (subdistrict) Councils, which performed coordinations function above them, the district (Zilla) Councils, chaired by deputy commissioners, were composed of nominated officials and nonofficials members, including the chairman of union council.

In 1960 the elected members of Union Council voted for Ayub Khan to confirm him as President, and under the 1962 constitution they formed an electoral college to elect the President, the NA, and the Provincial Assembly.

The 1962 Constitution:

In 1958 Ayub Khan had promised a speedy return to constitutional government. In Feb 1960, an eleven member constitutional commission was established.

The commission recommendation for direct elections, strong legislative and judicial organs, free political parties, and defined limitations on Presidential Authority went against Ayub Khan Philosophy.

The 1960 constitution retained some aspects of the Islamic nature of the republic but omitted the word "Islamic" in its original version; Amid protests, Ayub Khan added the word later. The President would be Muslim, and the advisory Council of Islamic ideology and Islamic research institute established to assist the Govt. reconciling all the legislation with the tenets of Quran and the Sunnah.

Ayub Khan sought to retain certain aspects of his dominant authority in the 1962 constitution.

As the 1965 election showed, the Presidential system of Govt. was opposed by those who equated constitutional Govt. with Parliamentary democracy.

Ayub Khan Military Regime:

After independence Pakistan was facing a large level Political instability and constitutional issues. Cabinets changed one after another.

On midnight of 7 and 8 October 1958 President Mirza abrogated constitution and appoint General Ayub a chief Martial law administrator to enforce martial law all over the country.

After some days Ayub Khan Exiled Mirza to UK and declared himself as President.

He served as Second President from 27 October 1958 till 25 March 1969.

During his office he made many reforms which include Political reforms, constitutional reforms, economic reforms, Agrarian reforms etc.

Reforms Introduced By Ayub Khan :

(i) Political Reforms :

Ayub Khan govt. Promulgated a law for disqualification of Politicians which is known as elective bodies disqualification order.

Under this law a Person should be disqualified from being a member of any elective body.

This law is criticized by Political and Legal Personalities as they claimed that Ayub Khan regime used this law to crush those who oppose to his regime.

→ He also introduced Basic democracy System in the Country to engage local People in Politics.

(ii) Land Reforms :

A Land reform commission was set up in 1958.

In 1959 govt. imposed ceiling of 200 hectares of irrigated and of 400 hectares of unirrigated Land for a single person in west Pakistan.

In east wing the ceiling was increased to 48 hectares from 33 hectares.

(iii) Family Law Ordinance:

A legal commission was set up to suggest reforms of the family and marriage laws.

Ayub Khan examined its report and issued Family Law Ordinance 1961.

It restricted Polygamy and regulated marriage and divorce, giving women more equal treatments under the law.

(iv) Screening Of Civil Servants:

A thorough screening process of all govt. servants was conducted and service records were closely scrutinized.

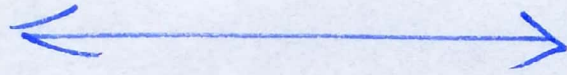
Public servants were tried for misconduct by tribunals consisting of retired Judges of Supreme court or high court.

Disciplinary actions such as dismissal or compulsory retirement were taken.

End Of Ayub Khan Regime (Dictatorship):

The failure to gain Kashmir combined with student unrest over suffrage restrictions so intensified internal turmoil that at the end of 1968 Ayub Khan announced that he would not stand for re-election.

Riots Riots continued and he resigned his office on March 26, 1969 to be succeeded by General Yahya Khan Commander-in-chief of Army.



Question # 03

PAKISTAN AND OIC:

INTRODUCTION:

The organization of Islamic conference (OIC) is an inter-government organization grouping 56 states. These states decided to pool their resources together, combine their efforts and speak with one voice to safeguard the interest and ensure the progress and well-being of their own peoples and those of other Muslims in the world over.

The organization was established in Rabat, kingdom of Morocco, on 12 Rajab 1389 H (25 sept, 1969) when the first meeting of the leaders of Islamic world was held in this city in the wake of criminal arson act perpetrated on 21 August 1969 by Zionist elements against Al-Aqsa

mosque, in occupied Jerusalem. It was indeed an honour to defend, dignity and faith of the Muslims.

Pakistan Role In OIC:

Pakistan with its legacy rooted in the Islamic faith and its consistent support for Muslim causes, as well as in response to the overwhelming support for cause of liberation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, was a founding member of OIC in 1969.

Relations with the Islamic world are the corner stone of foreign policy of Pak. As a founding member of the OIC Pakistan has an abiding commitment to the purposes, principles and objectives of its charter.

Efforts by Pakistan received due acknowledgement in the OIC signified by its membership of all key OIC's specialized committees and contact groups on critical issues of Islamic world - Palestine, Afghanistan, Jammu & Kashmir, Bosnia, Kosovo & Sahel.

Pakistan is the chairman of OIC standing committee on scientific & technological cooperation (COMSTECH) which has its headquarters in Islamabad.

Pakistan also host the the secretariat of Islamic chamber of commerce and industry (ICCI). The office of OIC's Secretary General Special representatives on Afg is based in Islamabad.

Mr. Sharif-ud-din Pirzade → noted lawyer & former foreign minister served as → Secretary General of OIC from 1984 to 1988.

Pakistan hosted the Second Islamic Summit Conference in Lahore on 22 to 24 Feb, 1974. Pakistan also hosted the second conference of OIC foreign ministers (ICFM) held in Karachi, and also hosted the eleventh ICFM in Islamabad from 17th to 22nd May, 1980 and the 21st ICFM in Karachi on 25th to 29th April 1993. The special sessions of OIC FM, conference in 1980 and in 1994 were also held in Pakistan.

To commemorate ~~Sovereignty~~ Fifty years of the independence of Pakistan an extra ordinary session of the Islamic Summit was held in Islamabad on 23rd March 1997.

A large number of the Islamic heads of states and government, in a grand gesture of solidarity with Pakistan attended the summit meeting and conveyed their full support to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan on this auspicious occasion.



Question #04:

What is Constitution:

A constitution is

primarily a set of rules and principles specifying how a country should be governed, how power is distributed and controlled, and what rights citizens possess. It is usually written down and contained within a single document; the UK is unusual in having an uncodified constitution with many sources.

Constitutions vary in length, the famous UK constitution of 1787 being rather short, but will typically all contain guidance on matters such as those listed below;

- (i) The Location of Sovereignty: (ultimate political authority) within a political system. In the case of the USA, sovereignty with in the people

('we the People—') and in the UK sovereignty by convention, rests with Parliament.

But in our country Pakistan the Sovereignty belongs to Allah.

(*) Relationship Between the key Institutions, of government :

The executive, the legislature and the Judiciary. It is usual to set out precisely what powers are held by different branches, and how individuals within them, including the chief executive, can be checked or removed.

(*) Rules And Guidelines For Conducting Elections :

Including when and how often elections are held, who can stand for elected office, which processes and procedures are to be applied (including details of the electoral system), and provisions for the oversight of elections.

1°) Ways In Which Constitution Can be Amended:

A constitution must contain a clear statement of the process by which it can be changed.

Some 'originalists', such as a late Supreme Court Justice Anton Scalia, believe constitution should be beyond reproach but most political actors and commentators view them as 'living' documents -

2°) Overall Type of Government:

The American constitution specifies that it will be both democratic and a federal system, with federalism and the separation of powers enshrined in the 10th amendment.

The Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by its to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people'.

c) What the Nation Stand For :

A constitution begins with a Preamble, A short statement the purpose of which is to neatly summarize and crystallize the values principles a nation hopes to embody and wishes to project the rest of world.

They are inspirational and often quite vague statement indeed to inspire citizens and shape a true national identity and Political culture.



Question # 05:

FOREIGN POLICY:

General objective that guide the activities and relationship of one state in its interactions with other states. The development of Foreign Policy is influenced by domestic considerations, the policies or behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical design. Leopold von Ranke emphasized the primacy of geography and external threats in shaping of foreign policy, but later writers emphasized domestic factors. Diplomacy is the tool to foreign policy and war, alliances, and international trade may all be manifestations of it.

A state Foreign Policy consists of strategies it uses to protect its international and domestic interests and determines the way in which it interacts with other state and non-state actors. The primary purpose of foreign policy is to defend a nation's national interests, which can be in nonviolent or violent ways.

Pakistan enjoys a high strategic geopolitical location, being situated at the corridor of major maritime and land-based transit routes reaching from energy-rich central Asia and the Middle East to the population centers of south and east Asia, as well as having geostrategic hotspots such as Afghanistan, China, India and Iran as immediate neighbors.

Pakistan maintains tense relationships with India due to the Kashmir conflict.

Close ties with People's Republic of China, Turkey and Gulf Arab States and a fluctuating relationship with the United States of America.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy;

Seeks to protect

Promote and advance Pakistan's national interests in the comity of nations".

M A Jinnah Vision On F.P:

His vision on

15 August, 1947, outlining the F.P of Pakistan Qaid observed;

"Our objectives should be Peace within and Peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relation with our immediate neighbours and with world at large. We have no aggressive designs against any one. We stand by the UN Charter and will gladly make our contribution to the Peace and Prosperity of the world"

INTERESTS WITH FOREIGN NATIONS :

Pakistan F.P sets out in the way of interests with foreign nations and to determine its standards of interactions for its orgs, corporations and individual citizens.

Backed by semi agricultural & semi industrial economy, Pakistan is the 4th largest and 23 largest (Purchasing) (nominal GDP) economic power and 6th largest military in the world.

The F.M of Pakistan is the official charged with F.P. The state F.P includes depending the national interests, as well as economic interests.

After general elections of 2018. and Imran Khan's victory Shah Mehmood Qureshi was named the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Pak - China Relations :

China has played a significant role in the development, economy and security of Pak with relationship beginning in 1950 when Pak was among the first countries to enter into official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (~~PRC~~) and recognize the PRC regime on mainland China.

Since both the countries played considerable importance on the maintenance of extremely close & supportive special relationship. and the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements.

Since the advent of 21st century, Pak-China have strengthened their relations through bilateral trade, military agreements & supporting each other on key issues.

Pak - USA Relations :

The US has played an imp role in the young history of Pak, being one of the most first countries to recognise their independence on 14 Aug, 1947.

The relations b/w the two countries went through varying levels of friendliness, but Pak consistently found themselves on US side of issues b faced during cold war. Since it boarded the Soviet Union & China.

These the relations would fall apart following successful cooperation in fighting the Soviet Union's influence in C.A. & subsequent fall of the Soviet Union.

In reaction to Pakistan's new nuclear capacity, the US would pass the Pressler Amendment approving sanctions against Pak, with Pakistan's warm response following the 9/11 tragedy.

Aid would be given to Pak for 1st time again in 2002 & 2000s saw an extension of this friendly relationship.

Questions # 01:

China - Pak Relations:

Relations b/w the neighbours began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to end official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China (or Taiwan) and recognize the PRC govt. on Mainland China. Since then, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive special relationship and the two countries have regularly exchanged high level visits resulting in a verity of agreements.

Bilateral relations have evolved from an initial Chinese policy of neutrality to a Partnership with a smaller but military powerful Pakistan.

Diplomatic relation was established in 1950 and border issues were resolved in 1963, military assistance began in 1966, a strategic alliance was formed in 1972, and economic cooperation began in 1979. China has become Pak's largest supplier of arms and third-largest trading partner. China has given Pak a loan of US \$60 mi which was later made a grant after East Pak broke away.

Maintaining close relations with China is a central part of Pak's F.P. In 1986 President Zia-ul-Haq visited China to improve diplomatic relations.

China supports Pakistan's stance on the Kashmir issue.

Chinese cooperation with Pak has reached economic high points, with substantial Chinese investment in Pak infrastructure expansion including the Pakistan deep-water port at Gwadar.

According to Chinese custom statistics the bilateral trade volume for the year 2017 crossed the US \$ 20 B mark for the first time.

In July 2019, Pak was one of 50 countries that backed China's Policies in Xinjiang, signing a joint letter to the UNHRC commending china's "remarkable achievements in the field of human rights".

In June 2020, Pak was one of 53 countries that backed the "Hong Kong national security law" at the UNs.

Military Relations:

There are strong military ties b/w Pak & China. The alliance b/w the neighbours is significant geopolitically. The strong military ties primarily aim to counter regional India and American influence, and was also to repel Soviet

Influence in the area. In recent years this relationship has strengthened through ongoing military projects and agreements b/w Pak - China.

Since 1962, China is the steady source of military equipment to Pak Army, helping establish ammunition factories, providing technological and modernising existing facilities.

Economic Relations:

Pakistan has been one of the China's major trade partner.

Recently though economic trade b/w Pak - China is increasing and free trade agreement has been signed. Military and technological transactions continue to dominate the economic relationship.

In 2011 China Kingho Group cancelled a \$19 billion mining deal because of security concerns.

On 26 April: China Mobile announced \$1 billion of investment in Pak in telecommunication infrastructure and training of its officials within a period of three years.

On 22 April 2015, according to China Daily, China released its first overseas investment project under the Belt and Road initiative for developing hydropower station near Jehlum.

The Biggest development off late to open up the China-Pak Economic corridor (CPEC) has changed the situation completely.

China - Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

The CPEC will connect Pakistan with China and the central Asian countries with highway connecting Kashgar to Kunjreb and Grawadar.

Grawadar Port in Southern Pak will serve as the trade nerve centre for China, as most of its trade especially that of oil will be done through the port, which is operated by China Overseas Port Holding Company, a state-owned Chinese company.

The Plans seek to build on a market presence already established by Chinese enterprises; Haier is household appliances, China mobile and Huawei in telecommunications and China Metallurgical Group Corporation (MCC) in mining & minerals.

The other common investment is expected in information and tech, a full system of monitoring & surveillance will be built in cities from Peshawar to Karachi, with 24-hrs video recording on roads and busy marketplaces for law & order.

A national fibre optic backbone will be built for country not only for internet traffic, but also terrestrial distribution of broadcast TV, which will cooperate with Chinese media in the "dissemination of Chinese culture".

