

Name

WIJEEHUDDIN

ID

7921

SUBJECT

IPak study

Date

24.9.2020

QUESTION NO 1

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF CHINESE-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

Of all China's neighboring countries, China-Pakistan relations are the closest and friendliest. With the kick off of Xin Jinping's proposal, "The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor" the relations of both countries have upgraded to a new level from high-level political and military relations extending to the full range of contacts and comprehensive relations.

How ever china does have
some concerns regardig pakista
particulary the problem regardig
associated with containig islami
terrorism as well as the
rising islami identity within
Xinjiang's uygur minority.

None the less, both the united
state and china have a
common interest in allowig
china to play a bigger role in the
reconstruction of afghanistan
and constrain opportunistic move
from pakistan; and this political
change is welcomed mostly
by other regional players
including Russia, Iran Saudi
Arabia and other Gulf countries.

The REGIONAL CONTEXT AND PLAYERS

After the Second world war, in the context of the U.S. Soviet Cold war, China and India took a more prominent role in East Asia and South Asia. Although China is not a member of the Non-Aligned Group of countries and India in independent foreign policy position outside of the U.S. and Soviet power blocs. As a result bilateral relations between China and India, as well as their diplomatic relations with the U.S. Strategic relations between China and

Pakistan. In simple terms, although India pursued a policy of nonalignment during the cold war, it had closed military and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The current status of China-Pakistan relations.

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 phases in relations started in May 2013 with the visit of Chinese premier Li Keqiang to Pakistan and the official proposal of the concept of "China Pakistan Economic Corridor". Subsequently there was an exchange of visit between leaders at official from both countries.

QUESTION NO 2

write down a period of
ayub Khan

Muhammad ayub Khan (14 May 1907 - 19 April 1974), was a Pakistani army general and the second president of Pakistan who forcibly assumed the presidency from the first president Iskander Mirza through coup in 1958. The first successful coup d'état of the country. The popular demonstration by the labour strikes which were supported by the protests of East Pakistan ultimately led to his forced resignation in 1959.

Trained the British Royal Military College, Ayub Khan fought in world war II as a colonel in the British India army before deciding to transfer to join the pakista army as the aftermath of partition of British India 1947. His commander of the 14th Division in East-Bengal and elevated as the first native Commander-in-Chief of the pakista army in 1951 by then prime minister of the Liaquat ali Khan in a controversial promotion over several senior officers.

Early life

Ayub Khan was born 14 May 1907 in Rehman, a village in the north-west frontier province now Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Pakistan. His family hailed from Tarzen tribe of pastuns.

He was the first child of the second wife of Mir Dad, a Risaldar Major a regimental JCO (which was then known as VCO) in the 9th Hodson's Horse which was a Cavalry regiment of the British Army for his basic education.

He was enrolled in a school in Sarai Saleh, which was about 4 miles from

his village. He used to go to school in Laxipur. where he started living with his grandmother.

Military career

Syab Khan joined Royal Military College Sandhurst as a trainee in July 1926. He was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. on 2 February 1928 in the 1/14th Punjab Regiment (1st ~~British~~ Battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment) of the British Indian Army. Before this he was attached to the Royal Fusiliers, amongst those who passed out with him was the future chief of army staff of the Indian Army.

General Joyanto Nath Chaudhri who served as the army chief from 1962 to 1996 while Ayub was the army chief from 1962 to 1966 while Ayub was the president of Pakistan during the time after the standard probationary period of service in British Army. He was appointed to the British Indian Army on 10 April 1929, joining the 1/14th Punjab Regiment Sherdils now known as 5th Punjab Regiment.

QUESTION NO 3

Pakistan and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (O.I.C)

Pakistan continues to enjoy a privileged status in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC, formerly the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation). In terms of population, it is the OIC's second largest member. Pakistan is the only Muslim country to have detonated nuclear weapons. It has the sixth-largest labour workforce working in various Muslim countries.

OIC role in Pakistan Bangladesh relationship

It was under the pretext of the 2nd Summit of OIC held in Lahore between 22-24 February ~~1973~~ 1974 that Pakistan recognised the former or ex-Eastern Pakistan recognised the ~~had~~ initially as the public of 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. A seven member

delegation from OIC in fact visited Dhaka to invite Mujib to participate in the summit. As a result of 2nd OIC Summit, Pakistan formally recognised Bangladesh on 22 February 1974. and Mujib was flown by a special aircraft from Dhaka to Lahore to attend the Summit. Bhutto subsequently visited Dhaka in July 1974. Established relation on 18 January 1976.

Pakistan has raised many important issues at the second summit of OIC. Pakistan has had frayed relation with India and

and because of the involvement
in civil war East Pakistan
seceded from West Pakistan
in 1971. The intervention
gave rise to the state of
Bangladesh.

Pakistan's Solidarity with Palestine

Pakistan assisted Jordan in
military operations to suppress
freedom movement by Palestine
Liberation Organisation. However
Pakistan is a critic of
occupation of Palestine territories
by Jewish State of Israel.
In line with OIC strong
stance against the occupation
of Palestine by Zionists,

Pakistan has continuously adopted a stance against Israel.

Military cooperation

Pakistan enjoys sound and steadfast military defence relations with many members of OIC.

Army collaboration

Army Services Corps School has trained up to 30 officers from Muslim countries like Bangladesh, Bosnia, Maldives, Palestine, Turkey, Pakistan. Army Military College of Signals has ~~for~~ trained

more than 500. Iran, Jordan,
Bangladesh, Libya, Malaysia,
Chad, Indonesia. Most of
these countries are member
of OIC.

Military technology collaboration

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.

Question No 4

Constitution

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established that constitute the legal basis of a polity organisation or other type of entity and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.

When these principles are written down into single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution if they are encompassed in a single comprehensive

document, it is said to embody a codified constitution. Some are uncodified but written in numerous fundamental acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.

Constitutions concern different levels of organization from sovereign countries to companies and unincorporated associations.

A treaty which establishes an international organization is also its constitution,

in that it would define how that organisation is constituted.

Within states, a

constitution defines the principles upon which laws are

are made out by whom.
Some constitutions, especially
codified constitutions, also
act as limiters of state
power by establishing lines
which a state's rules cannot
cross such a fundamental
rights.

Constitution of Pakistan

The constitution of the Islamic
Republic of Pakistan also
known as the 1973 constitution
is the same supreme law of
Pakistan. Drafted by the
government of Zulfikar Ali
Butto with additional

assurances from the country
opposition parties, it was
approved by the parliament
on 10 April and ratified
on 14 August 1973.

The constitution is intended
to guide Pakistan's law
its political culture, and
system. It identifies the
state (its physical existence
and its borders) people
and their fundamental rights.
The constitutional law and
orders, and also the
constitution structure and
establishment of the institution
and the country's armed
forces. The first three
chapters establish the rules.

mandates and separate powers of the three branches of a government: a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by the prime minister as chief executive; an apex federal judiciary headed by Supreme Court. The constitution designate the prime minister of Pakistan as ceremonial head of 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 injunction contained in the Quran and Sunnah.

it has been amended over time, and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reform in 1973, Pakistan has been amended. Although enforced in 1973 Pakistan however celebrates the adoption of constitution on 23 March - when the first set was promulgated in 1956 - each and every year as Republic Day.

Question No 5

Foreign Policy

General objective that guide the activities and relationships of one state.

The development of foreign policy is influenced by domestic considerations, the policies

or behaviour considerations,

The policies or behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific

geopolitical designs. Leopold von Ranke emphasized the

primary of geopolitics and external threats is keeping

foreign policy, but latter writers emphasized domestic factors.

Diplomacy is the tool of foreign policy, aid, war,

alliances, and international trade may be manifestations of it.

FOREIGN RELATION OF PAKISTAN

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan maintains a large diplomatic network across the world. Pakistan is the second largest Muslim majority country in terms of majority population.

After Indonesia and it is the only Muslim majority nation to have possession of nuclear weapons.

Pakistan economy is integrated into the world with strong trade ties to the EU and economic alliances and agreements with many Asian nations.

Pakistan enjoys a highly strategic geopolitical location, being situated at the confluence of major maritime and land based transit routes reaching from energy rich Central Asia and the Middle East to the population centers of South East Asia.

as well as having
geostrategic hotspots such as
Afghanistan, China, India,
and Iran as immediate
neighbors Pakistan maintains
a tense relationship with
the Republic of India due
to the Kashmir with the
conflict, close ties with
the Peoples Republic of
China, Turkey and Gulf Arab
states and fluctuating
relationship with the United
States of America due to
over involvement during the Cold
War and war on Terror.

Pakistan is a member of
Organisation of Islamic
Cooperation (OIC). is named
by the UN as a major