

Learning Outcomes:

The study of this chapter will enable the students to:

- define the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy.
- narrate Pakistan's relations with immediate neighbouring states.
- explain the genesis and development of the Kashmir issue.
- comprehend Pakistan's relations with the Central Asian countries.
- discuss Pakistan's relations with OIC countries.
- explain Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries.
- describe Pakistan's relations with America, China, Britain, European Union, Russia and Japan.
- discuss Pakistan's contribution towards peacekeeping in the world.

1. Geo-Political Importance of Pakistan

Pakistan holds immense political importance due to its geo-strategic position. The Gulf States, which are rich in oil reserves, lie to the west of Pakistan. Most of the energy requirements of the industrially developed world are met by these countries. In return, different goods are exported to the Gulf States. Pakistan's sea ports are quite useful for transit routes. Pakistan shares its border with China which is rapidly emerging as a first class world power. America and some other powerful countries are rivals to the China's international role. In this perspective, Pakistan holds great importance for both the countries. Russia is also a world power. Although Pakistan does not share border with her, she cannot ignore Pakistan's geo-strategic position. In the past, Russia, as Soviet Union, had expansionist designs of getting access to Pakistan's coastline so that she could control the world's sea-trade routes. That is why when in 1979, Soviet forces occupied Afghanistan, the West fully supported Pakistan and Afghans against the Soviet invasion.

Pakistan is located in the centre of the Muslim World, which is quite visible on the map. To the east and south-east of Pakistan, there lives a huge Muslim minority in India and lies the Islamic countries of Bangladesh, Maldives, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei etc. To the north and north-west, from

Afghanistan to Siberia and Caucasus Mountains lies a vast stretch of land of the believers in the oneness of Allah. In the same way, to the west and southwest of Pakistan, from Turkey upto Atlantic Ocean, Islamic World is stretched over. Pakistan has the privilege of being the first Nuclear Power of the Muslim World.

2. Pakistan's Foreign Policy

In broader perspective, the world appears as a single political entity. Especially, the modern advanced means of transportation and communication has turned it into a global village. Thus all communities of the world have to maintain mutual relations in order to meet their needs in defense, economic and social sectors. The policy, which a country formulates in order to develop relations with other countries of the world is called the foreign policy of that country.

As the main objective in the creation of Pakistan was to safeguard and promote Islamic ideology, this principle holds central position in our foreign policy. But many countries consider different factors, which help shape their foreign policy. The objectives of our foreign policy are stated in detail hereunder:

i. Preservation of Regional Integrity and Freedom

Since the independence of Pakistan, some countries have been conspiring against it in order to weaken its administrative capability and sovereignty. Therefore, the preservation of our national integrity and freedom has been the key objective of our foreign policy. Pakistan has also been extending moral and diplomatic support to those nations which have been deprived of their freedom, such as Kashmir and Palestine. To preserve our national integrity and keep peace, a balanced foreign policy is needed. Pakistan pursues non-interference policy while dealing with other countries, and also does not allow any other country to interfere in her internal affairs.

ii. Protection of Ideological Basis

Islam is the foundation of Pakistan Ideology, and safeguarding our ideological basis is the important objective of our foreign policy. This can be achieved by promoting and establishing relations with those countries

which believe in the same ideology. Hence, establishing friendly relations with the Muslim countries of the world is the main objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. Allama Iqbal has given us guidelines for formulating our foreign policy by saying:

منفعت ایک ہے اس قوم کی ، نقصان بھی ایک
ایک ہی سب کا نبی ، دین بھی ، قرآن بھی ایک

iii. Economic Development

The prosperity of people and stability of a country is associated with economic development. Therefore, Pakistan wishes to develop relations with those countries with which she could establish bilateral trade relations. Pakistan has been making efforts to persuade the rich countries of the world to make investments in the country. This helps the government to raise income in the form of taxes and it also creates job opportunities.

iv. Promotion of Culture

Architecture, sports, dress, customs, traditions, moral values and religious beliefs etc. form the culture of a nation. Religion has great impact on culture. Pakistanis are known for their Islamic ideology and distinct culture. Although Pakistan has been the supporter of Western Block over a certain period of time, yet our governments have been making serious efforts to develop cultural ties with all the nations of the world. The objective of establishing the organization of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was to strengthen cultural ties among the member states. In this regard, easy visas are issued to the people of the member countries so that they could travel easily within the region.

3. Relations with Neighbouring Countries

Peaceful co-existence is the main objective of our foreign policy and Pakistan has always put in her efforts to let the people of this region live with peace and utilize their precious resources for uplifting their living standard.

i. Relations with India

Ever since the creation of Pakistan, the relations between Pakistan and India have always been tense. In the early days of Pakistan's independence, India blocked the canal water, created hurdles in the division of assets, and persecuted the Muslim minority. On 8th April, 1950, an agreement was signed between the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan, and the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaher Lal Nehru. According to this agreement both the countries agreed upon protecting the rights of minorities in their respective countries. Kashmir has always been a sensitive issue for Pakistan. All the governments of Pakistan have been trying to resolve the Kashmir issue peacefully, but due to the stubborn attitude of India, this issue is still lingering on. According to the resolutions of the UN Security Council, this issue should be resolved by giving the right of self-determination to Kashmiris. But India has been depriving Kashmiris of this right, because she knows that if plebiscite is held, the Muslim majority of Kashmir would decide to join Pakistan. She, therefore, ignores the United Nations' (UN) Resolutions. There was also a dispute over the distribution of river water between Pakistan and India. In 1960, due to President Ayub Khan's compromising policy, the Indus Basin Treaty was signed. It gave India the right to have the waters of Ravi, Sutlaj and Beas rivers, while Pakistan got the right to have the waters of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab rivers. Ever since the treaty got signed, India has been violating it by constructing dams on Pakistani rivers. In 1948, India occupied a large area of Kashmir by military invasion. In 1965, she thrust a war on Pakistan. In 1971, India played an important role in the separation of East Pakistan.

In 1974, India conducted nuclear test explosions and started interfering in the internal affairs of the neighbouring countries. Since 1984, she has been trying to get control over Siachin Glacier. In 1990, during Mian Nawaz Sharif Government, relations between Pakistan and India started improving. For example, the Friendship Bus Service was

started and bilateral trade relations established, but these could not last long. In May 1998, India once again conducted nuclear tests, which was a direct threat to Pakistan's integrity. In response to this aggressive posture, Pakistan also conducted six nuclear tests, which balanced the military power in the region.

In 2001, President Pervez Musharraf and the Indian Prime Minister Wajpai met in Agra, India. An agreement over the basic issues between the two countries was about to reach but Wajpai's ministers and advisors created hurdles in signing this agreement. As a result, the President of Pakistan had to return in despair. Although, through the efforts of SAARC countries the ministers and officers of Pakistan and India meet together time and again, however, the Indian attitude shows that she does not believe in peaceful co-existence with Pakistan.

Kashmir Issue

The Jammu and Kashmir region lies to the northeast of Pakistan. According to the 3rd June, 1947 Plan of partition of India, autonomous states were given the choice of accession, either to Pakistan or India, by considering the wishes of the people of these states. Muslim population in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was 77%, but the ruler of Kashmir at that time was a Hindu Raja. The Dogra Raja started using delay tactics in deciding the accession of Kashmir state. In the meantime, Kashmiri Hindus committed the massacre of Kashmiri Muslims with the support of India in order to force them to migrate to Pakistan. At that time, there were many retired Muslim soldiers of the British Army at Poonch. When they saw this massacre, they started armed struggle under the leadership of Sardar Abdul Qayum Khan. Consequently, Kashmiri Raja had to flee to India and took refuge there, and declared the accession of Kashmir state to India. On the pretext of supporting the Raja for restoration of peace, Indian forces entered Kashmir. At that time Pakistan was not militarily strong enough, however, our tribesmen of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa voluntarily started joining the Kashmir freedom movement. India raised hue and cry in the UN Security Council, accusing Pakistan of invading Kashmir.

Security Council setup a commission, which submitted its report on 6th February, 1948, stating to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir. Another resolution was passed on 5th January, 1949, declaring plebiscite as the only solution to this issue. Security Council decided to nominate a military observer, and also devised a procedure for conducting plebiscite in Kashmir. India started evading Security Council's resolutions and left no stone unturned in suppressing this freedom movement. But she could not succeed in doing so, rather the freedom movement got more momentum. Thousands of Kashmiris have been martyred so far, women and children are harassed on daily basis, and the houses are set on fire.

Pakistan has always stressed upon the peaceful resolution of Kashmir issue in accordance with the wishes of Kashmiri people, and has been conducting table talks with India to peacefully resolve this issue. But Indian leaders have been creating hurdles by declaring Kashmir as integral part of India.

ii. Relations with China

The Republic of China came into being later than Pakistan. Pakistan was the first Islamic state which recognized her, despite being against the ideology of communism. Pakistan also supported China in attaining membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO). In the initial days of her independence, when war broke out between China and Korea, the Western countries moved a resolution in UNO, demanding trade sanctions against China. Pakistan refused to cast her vote in favour of this resolution. Apart from this, Pakistan also refused to send her troops to Korea on UNO's demand, and declared the Tibet issue as an internal matter of China. It strengthened China's stance in the international community. The joining of South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) was a crucial time for Pakistan's foreign policy as it meant direct opposition of China. However, Pakistan didn't terminate relations with China, rather continued its moral and diplomatic support for her. In return, China also extended full support to Pakistan in its war with India in 1965. She threatened India by deploying her troops to Indian borders. As a result, India also sent her troops to

China's borders. After the Pak-India war, China enhanced Pakistan's military aid.

Pakistan's Ordnance Factory, Wah, and the Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila, are the clear proof of Pak-China's friendship. She also played a key role in construction of Karakoram Highway, which helped develop a trade link between the two countries. China's assistance in building Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, Coastal Highway in Balochistan and Gwadar Port have further strengthened this friendship. Recently, Pakistan has assembled J.F.17 Thunder fighter jets in collaboration with China. These planes are considered equally capable as the American F-16 planes. In 1998, after the nuclear tests, many countries of the world wanted to impose trade embargo on Pakistan, but China vetoed the resolution in the UN Security Council. Pakistan and China have trustworthy trade relations and hundreds of Chinese experts are rendering services in our most sensitive strategic areas.

China is an emerging world power on account of her skilled labour force, strong economy, and efficient military power. In the last few years, China's international trade has increased by 29.5% and her exchange reserves grown up to one trillion US dollars. The world powers now recognize the importance of China's role and view point in world affairs.

China has been engaging other countries for defense and economic relations in order to promote her trade and economic interests. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and Gwadar-Kashghar Economic Corridor are few testimonies. China is also trying to integrate the countries of South Asia, Central Asia and Middle-East into economic and political block.

iii. Relations with Afghanistan

Pakistan and Afghanistan are Muslim countries. They share historic, cultural and religious values, however, their relations have never been friendly. In 1947, when Pakistan applied for membership in the UNO, Afghanistan was the only country in the world that voted in against. Further, Afghanistan does not recognize the Durand Line as international

border between her and Pakistan. Despite Afghanistan's unfriendly attitude, Pakistan established diplomatic relations with her in 1948 and provided her with trade facilities.

During 1956-58, relations between the two countries improved much better. Air service, telegraph and telephone services started between them. Besides, a number of agreements were made to provide transit trade facilities to Afghanistan.

In 1958, the Pak-Afghan relations suffered again; even diplomatic contacts suspended. In 1963 by mediation of the Shah (king) of Iran, the relations restored. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Afghan government remained neutral, but the Afghan people fully supported Pakistan.

Sardar Daud's rule in Afghanistan sustained till April, 1978. In the meantime, he focused on resolving border issues with Pakistan. The Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Noor Muhammad Tarakai, launched a movement against Sardar Daud, which resulted in sacking him on 27th April, 1978. This movement is known in Afghan history as "Saur Revolution". Soon after this event, civil war started in Afghanistan. As by the Afghan-Soviet Pact of 1978 the Soviet Union claimed responsibility of protecting Afghanistan against internal and external threats, her military intruded into Afghanistan on 12th December, 1979. As a result, a crisis broke out in Afghanistan. About three million Afghans took refuge in Pakistan. Though under the Geneva Accord, the Soviet Army withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989, yet the civil war continued. In September, 1996, Taliban Movement established its rule over the most of Afghanistan. On 24th May, 1997, Pakistan formally recognized the Taliban Government in order to have better relations with the neighbour country.

On 11th September, 2001, the attack incident of World Trade Centre (New York) took place. As a result, on October 17, 2001, the American military invaded Afghanistan and abolished the Taliban regime. In 2003, on the motives of America a joint army of 43 other countries of the North

Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) also entered into Afghanistan. On December 22, 2001, a transitional government was set up in Afghanistan under the leadership of Mr. Hamid Karzai. In January, 2002, Pakistan reopened her embassy in Afghanistan and announced 100 million US dollars for reconstruction projects there. In the meantime, the Afghan Taliban continued their struggle against the sitting government and US Army in Afghanistan. By the elections of 2004, Hamid Karzai became the President of Afghanistan. Subsequently, Pakistan assured her assistance to Afghan Government in the fields of reconstruction and peace keeping. In 2009, Hamid Karzai became the President of Afghanistan for a second term of five years. By his efforts, a Pak-Afghan transit trade agreement was signed in 2011.

In result of the June, 2014 elections, Mr. Ashraf Ghani became President and Mr. Abdullah Abdullah the Chief-Executive of Afghanistan. Both these leaders wanted to establish friendly terms with Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has been assisting them in these missions. This scenario can be called as the new era of Pak-Afghan friendship.

iv. Relations with Iran

Pakistan and Iran are Muslim neighbouring countries. They enjoy strong historic, cultural and religious ties. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after her independence. She also helped Pakistan in rehabilitation of the refugees. During Pak-Afghan tension, Shah of Iran's reconciliatory efforts brought the two countries to friendly terms.

In July 1964, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed a pact called Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), which was renamed in January 1985 as Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Later, Afghanistan and the other six Muslim states of Central Asia were also admitted to this organization. The main purpose of this organization is to enhance economic and trade cooperation among the member countries for the welfare of their people.

Iran has consistently supported Pakistan's position regarding the Kashmir issue. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Iran supported Pakistan. She also supported the May 1998 nuclear tests of Pakistan, which were conducted as a reaction to the Indian nuclear tests. Pakistan has also extended full diplomatic support to the Iranian nuclear programme.

The two countries are taking measure to uplift their economic and trade relations. A Gas Pipeline Project between them is under process. Recently, the leaders of both countries have agreed to expedite action on this project. It means, economic and brotherly relations between the two countries rest on very strong footing.

v. Relations with SAARC Countries

Pakistan is the part of South Asia. In late 1970's, the President of Bangladesh, Zia-ur-Rahman, proposed the establishment of an economic block comprising the South Asian states. This proposal was materialized in December 1985 in the form of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Its founding members were Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan and Nepal. In April 2007, in 14th SAARC summit conference, Afghanistan was also admitted to SAARC as its 8th member. In order to strengthen the ties, a meeting of the foreign secretaries of the member countries was held at Colombo in August 1981, in which the following fields were listed for mutual cooperation:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Agriculture | (2) Rural Development |
| (3) Environment | (4) Health and Population |
| (5) Communication | |

Pakistan is taking all possible steps to maintain cordial relations with all these countries and she actively participates to solve the problems of the region. Some important steps, like exchange of cultural delegations, provision of educational scholarships and economic cooperation, are being taken. Apart from these steps, measures for poverty reduction and cooperation in the field of science and technology are also underway.

4. Pakistan and Muslim World

Promoting relations with the Muslim countries has been the primary objective of Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan has been an active and influential member of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC), which was founded in 1969 at Rabat -a city of Morocco. In August 1969, Israel set the Al Aqsa Mosque (Baitul Muqaddas) on fire. This tragic incident motivated the Muslim World to create a forum whereby they should unitedly confront the dangers posed to them. An Islamic summit conference was proposed by the foreign ministers conference of Arab countries. Pakistan was member of the committee in-charge of organising the conference. The most important meeting of OIC is the summit conference taking place after every three years. The other important event is the conference of foreign ministers that is held at least once a year. The OIC has raised many sub-organisations, like Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Unity Fund, Al Quds Fund, etc. The objectives of OIC include protecting the rights of Palestinians, eradicating poverty and illiteracy from the Muslim World and promoting cooperation. Pakistan has fraternal relations with all Muslim countries. Relations with some of these are discussed hereunder:

i. Relations with Arab World

In the Arab world, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordon, Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Egypt, Libya, Tunis, Sudan and Morocco are included. Pakistan enjoys defense, economic and cultural relations with all these brotherly countries. Some major aspects of these relations are mentioned below:

a. Saudi Arabia

Pakistan is deeply affiliated to Saudi Arabia by religious, cultural and trade relations. Therefore, both the countries have enjoyed cordial relations ever. The land of Saudi Arabia is held in high esteem in the Muslim World. Each year, millions of Muslims visit this land to perform Hajj. Due to this spiritual affiliation, the people of Pakistan bear brotherly sentiments for Saudi Arabia. The exchange of visits between the summit leadership of both countries

has further strengthened the close and deep relations between them. Saudi Arabia recognized Pakistan as a country immediately after her independence. In 1954, the people of Pakistan extended warm welcome to the Saudi King, Saud bin Abdul Aziz, on his visit to their country.

Saudi Arabia has extended moral and financial support to Pakistan in every critical situation. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Saudi Arabia overtly assisted Pakistan in many ways. Especially, King Faisal considered every crisis of Pakistan as his own and provided full support to us. He took personal interest in the holding of Islamic Summit Conference in Pakistan in February, 1974, and did his best to make it a success.

In 1974, Saudi Arabia granted interest-free loan of one billion dollar to Pakistan for the sake of construction and expansion in cement and fertilizer industries. Under the Pak-Saudi pact of February 1984, Pakistan sent 4,000 military experts to Saudi Arabia to train the Saudi Armed Forces. Pakistan exports manpower, rice, cotton textile, tents and handicrafts to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia provides Pakistan with petroleum on low price. The two countries are bound by many agreements in the fields of economy, education and culture.

b. Relations with other Arab Countries

Apart from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan has multi-dimensional relations with other Arab countries. Most of them are rich in oil reserves. A large number of Pakistanis are working in these Arab states. Their remittance is a great source of support to our economy. United Arab Emirates has been providing financial aid to Pakistan, which has enabled Pakistan to get many projects completed. Pakistan has played a vital role in bringing an end to civil war in Lebanon. When Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, Pakistan strongly condemned it. Apart from this, Pakistan has always been condemning Israeli's invasion and aggression in Palestine and has

raised voice and registered protests at all diplomatic forums. Pakistan and Libya have strong ties. Pakistan had played a vital role in the freedom of Libya. In the 1971 war between Pakistan and India, Libya not only extended full diplomatic support to Pakistan but also provided military and economic aid. Pakistan has friendly relations with Egypt. During the Egypt-Israel War of 1973, Pakistan extended full diplomatic and military support to Egypt. Pakistan had also played a key role in admitting Egypt to OIC. In the same way, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan and other Arab countries are the priority in relations with Pakistan's foreign policy.

ii. Relations with Turkey

Pakistan and Turkey are friends to each other. Their friendship is based on historic, cultural and religious commonalities. Turkey and Pakistan shared the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), and now they are partners in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Turkey has always supported the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people. During the Pak-India wars of 1965 and 1971, Turkey provided Pakistan with financial and moral support. Pakistan has also supported Turkey in her various issues. For example, on Cyprus issue, Pakistan has strongly favoured Turkey's stance on every international forum. Pakistan has urged upon the UNO to resolve this issue justly.

Pakistan and Turkey are helping each other in the fields of commerce and industry. Their construction companies also are busy in different projects within each other's territories. Pakistan and Turkey have strategic military ties as well. Delegations of army officials frequently pay visits bi-laterally. Recently, Turkey has helped Pakistan improve her F-16 fighter planes.

iii. Relations with Central Asian States

The failure of the political and economic systems of Soviet Union and her military withdrawal from Afghanistan caused immense set back to her. The disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991 resulted in the liberation of Central Asian Muslim states, which include Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,

Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan and Azerbaijan. Few of them share borders with Afghanistan. After the independence of these states, Pakistan established cultural and trade relations with them. Pakistan helped these newly born countries in becoming the members of ECO, and in overcoming their economic problems. These states are rich in mineral resources but are land-locked; thus, have little opportunities to establish trade links with the world. Pakistan has been assisting them by providing transit facilities through Karachi port. The Gwadar port is another option, having capacity to meet their trade needs. With the aim to further strengthen bilateral relations, the high rank military and civil officials frequently exchange visits.

5. Pakistan and the World Powers

i. Relations with America

Pakistan and the United States of America (USA) came to terms just after the independence of Pakistan. On 23rd September, 1947, USA appointed her ambassador to Pakistan. In early 1949, Soviet Union invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan, to visit Moscow. In the meantime, our prime minister also received invitation from USA for a visit, which he preferred. During his visit to USA, Quaid-e-Millat addressed the US Congress and informed them of the conditions and challenges in Pakistan. In 1953, USA helped Pakistan to overcome the food crisis.

With the help of USA, the South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) came into being in 1954. Pakistan was a member of this organization. By joining this body, Pakistan wanted to acquire arms from USA, as she desperately needed it for her military. The SEATO Pact provided that all member countries would jointly defend each other in case of an external aggression. In February, 1955, the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was also formed with the help of USA. This pact involved Pakistan, Iran and Turkey etc. Both By SEATO and CENTO, Pakistan obtained a large supply of arms and other military ware. In 1959,

the US President Eisenhower came to Pakistan on a two-days visit. Then he declared that US shall keep on military aid to Pakistan, and that they shall financially support Pakistan's second five-years plan to overcome the problem of waterlogging and salinity. In 1964, USA disclosed that she does not recognize the India held Kashmir as her legitimate part; rather wants a peaceful settlement to this issue.

During the September, 1965 War between Pakistan and India, USA did nothing for Pakistan; rather her leaders blamed Pakistan for war. In view of this negative attitude of USA, Pakistan had to reconsider her foreign policy. In 1968, Pakistan shutdown the US air station located close to Peshawar.

In 1971, India imposed war on Pakistan that caused the cessation of East Pakistan. During this war also, USA ignored Pakistan's interests and suspended the aid. In February, 1975, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited USA and discussed the aftermath of the Indian atomic test explosion. Later, USA lifted ban on arms supply to Pakistan. In March, 1976, Pakistan started her peaceful atomic programme, which the USA opposed bitterly. In 1979, the Soviet Army invaded Afghanistan, which made USA worried about the growing Soviet influence in South Asia. In this situation, USA immediately announced three million dollars for Pakistan as economic and military aid. On 22nd November, 1982, USA sanctioned the sale of forty F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan.

After the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and her subsequent disintegration, USA pressurised Pakistan to back away from acquiring nuclear capability. However, Pakistan did not compromise on her peaceful atomic programme. When Pakistan reacted to the Indian nuclear explosion by conducting its own, the US and many European countries suspended the aid to Pakistan. On 11th September, 2001, the World Trade Centre incident took place, which made USA needing Pakistan's assistance against the global terrorism. The USA immediately offered one billion dollars to Pakistan as economic and military aid. Presently, USA appreciates Pakistan's efforts against the global terrorism and continues aid.

ii. Relations with Russia

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Russia were established in 1948. In 1949, Russia (then United Soviet Socialist Republic) invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan, for a visit, but he, in view of Pakistan's economic and defense interests, preferred to visit USA. This decision made Russia to consider Pakistan as one of US allies, so she started favouring India vis-à-vis Pakistan. When Pakistan became a member of the SEATO and CENTO pacts, Russia began vetoing the UN resolutions on Kashmir issue to give favour to the Indian position.

Despite these facts, diplomatic efforts were carried on for building economic cooperation between the two countries. In 1958, Russia showed her interest to establish steel mill in Pakistan. During President Ayub's era, Pakistan and Russia signed an agreement for exploration of Petroleum in Pakistan. Apart from this, bilateral Air Service resumed and cooperation started in the fields of education, literature, arts, and science. During the Pak-India War of 1965, Russia did not side openly with India; rather played imminent role in reconciliation between the two countries. As a result of the Russian diplomatic efforts, Pakistan and India signed an agreement, called "Tashkend Declaration".

On 30th May, 1965, the Russian prime minister paid one-day visit to Pakistan, which concluded with a joint communiqué, stating that the two countries shall keep on cooperation in economy, culture and other fields. However, this spirit could not last long, as Russia openly supported India in her war with Pakistan in 1971. When a resolution was moved in the UN to declare India as aggressor, Russia vetoed it. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Russia in order to normalize Pak-Russia relations, which succeeded substantially. Russia offered enough aid to Pakistan to establish and expand the Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi.

Our relations with Russia became tense again when in 1979 she invaded Afghanistan and a civil war started there. In December, 1991, after the withdrawal of Russian Army from Afghanistan, the Soviet Union disintegrated because of her economic disaster. This situation witnessed a

radical change in the Russia's foreign policy and a new era of Pak-Russia relations started. Now, under her new policy, Russia appreciates Pakistan's efforts against terrorism. She also emphasises that Pakistan and India should resolve their issues through bilateral dialogues, including the Kashmir issue. It means, now there is enough consensus between Pakistan and Russia over the world affairs.

iii. Relations with Japan

Japan is an economic giant. Pakistan and Japan have been enjoying cordial relations for decades. In 1952, diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. In 1957 their prime ministers exchanged visits. Pakistan imports parts of heavy industry, electrical appliances, transport machinery and chemical goods from Japan and exports raw cotton and fish to her. Japan is an important trade partner with Pakistan. In addition, Japan has also been providing loans to her. In 1960, Japan provided assistance in industrial development of Pakistan. She has helped in the development of Balochistan by providing aid and cooperation in the following projects:

- ◆ Diesel Power Station Project in Pasni, 1988
- ◆ Guddu-Sibi-Quetta Power Transmission Project
- ◆ Supply of educational/scientific equipment to Balochistan Engineering College, Khuzdar, 1988
- ◆ The project of exploring groundwater resources in Balochistan

The first agreement between the two countries regarding the exchange of cultural delegations was signed in 1957. In 1973, Japan also provided financial aid to Pakistan for preservation of the archeological site of Mohenjo Daro.

iv. Relations with European Countries

Pakistan has always enjoyed extensive trade relations with European countries. These countries have been assisting Pakistan in the fields of agriculture, industries, defense and education. In March, 1976,

our relations with France lost warmth when she refused to provide atomic reactor for Chashma Nuclear Power Plant. Later, in 1979, France signed an agreement with Pakistan to provide her Mirage fighter jets, which she fulfilled. France helped Pakistan in the rehabilitation of Afghan refugees. The two countries also have strong trade relations. Pakistan has trade relations with Britain and Germany as well. Pakistan has been a colony of Britain, therefore, she enjoys the membership of the Commonwealth Organization. Britain helps us a lot in the field of education. Each year, she provides scholarship to hundreds of Pakistani students under different programmes. Germany is one of the largest importers of our carpets, and we import scientific equipment and electrical household appliances from Germany.

Beside these countries, Pakistan also enjoys bilateral trade relations with other members of the European Union, like Spain, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Belgium. A Norwegian mobile phone company “Telenor” has vast network in Pakistan. We import different food items from Norway, Belgium and Denmark.

6. The Role of Pakistan in UNO

After the World War-II, an international organization, called United Nations Organization (UNO), was founded on 26th October, 1945. Its purpose was to maintain peace in the world and resolve the conflicts between nations through diplomatic means. Within few months after independence, on 30th September, 1947, Pakistan became the member of the UNO. Pakistan made the UN Charter one of the important elements of her foreign policy; and she supports all the UN policies. Pakistan has always been taking active part in eliminating apartheid policies from the world, under the UN Charter.

Different Pakistani experts have been serving the UNO at a high level, like Sir Zafarullah Khan (Ex-Foreign Minister of Pakistan) served as the President of the General Assembly. Whenever the UNO requested for peacekeeping troops, Pakistan always responded positively. Pakistani peacekeeping troops and medical missions have been rendering their services in Somalia, Seraleon, Congo, etc. Pakistan has always represented the Third World and Islamic

countries in the General Assembly and rendered meritorious services in safeguarding their rights. Pakistan moved many resolutions against Israeli aggression. She also led the Group-77, comprising the Third World Countries in the General Assembly.

Pakistan accepts all the UNO resolutions regarding Kashmir issue and always emphasized on implementation of these resolutions. But due to the India's stubbornness, this issue is still unresolved. Pakistan always supported the right of freedom for all nations according to the UNO Charter and supported politically and morally all the independence movements throughout the world. Different specialized agencies of the UNO have been working for the welfare of Pakistanis and among them United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) are worth mentioning.

Exercise

Q.1. Choose the correct answers to fill in the blanks:

- i. The organization of South Asian countries is known as
(a) NATO (b) SAARC (c) SEATO
- ii. In the year, the Indus Basin Treaty was signed.
(a) 1956 (b) 1971 (c) 1960
- iii. Pakistan became the member of UNO in
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949
- iv. At the time of the partition of India, the ruler of Kashmir was
(a) Hindu Raja (b) Sikh Raja (c) Muslim Raja
- v. Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi was set up with assistance.
(a) America's (b) China's (c) Russia's
- vi. Libya lies in
(a) Middle East (b) North Africa (c) Asia

Q.2. Tick the correct answer and cross the false ones:

- i. Pakistan is the first Muslim nuclear power.
- ii. The aim of establishing Pakistan was the preservation of Islamic Ideology of Life.
- iii. The Congress wholeheartedly accepted the establishment of Pakistan.
- iv. Japan is economically a weak country.
- v. Tunisia is one of the Arab countries.
- vi. The UNO was founded after the end of Second World War.

Q.3. Give short answers to the following questions.

- i. What is that RCD stands for?
- ii. What are the obstacles in establishing better relations between Pakistan and India?
- iii. Whose government was in Afghanistan at the time of American attack in 2001?
- iv. What countries are included in SAARC?
- v. Why Saudi Arabia is held in high esteem in the Islamic World?
- vi. Name some of the specialized agencies of the UNO.

Q.4. Give detailed answers to the following questions.

- i. Write essay on the geopolitical importance of Pakistan in the world.
- ii. Discuss the basic aims and objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy and her relations with the Muslim countries.
- iii. Write a comprehensive note on the history and factors of Indo-Pak relations.
- iv. Give examples of the economic and defense relations between Islamic countries and Pakistan.
- v. Compare Pak-Russia versus Pak-America relations.