

Chapter

10

Foreign Policy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Objective Type Questions With Answers.

Q1. Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.

1. As a member of the Muslim Ummah Peace Committee Pakistan tried to make peace between Iraq and _____.
2. Pakistan became the member of the Non-Aligned Movement in the year _____.
3. _____ Peace Pact is an outstanding example of establishing peace through unilateral sacrifice of rights.
4. In 1954 Pakistan became member of _____ Defence Pact.
5. In the year _____ the East wing was severed from the rest of Pakistan.

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	Iran	2.	1979
3.	Hudaibia	4.	SEATO
5.	1971		

Q2. Fill in the blanks by putting one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each question.

1. Pakistan was admitted to the membership of the UNO in the very next _____ of her independence.
(day, month, year)
2. _____ is the new name of RCD. (CENTO, PWD, ECO)
3. Japanese Emperor _____ showed his nation the path of "victory through peace". (Hirohito, Chou En Lai, Nagasaki)

4. In August _____ Americans destroyed two Japanese cities by dropping atom bombs on them. (1945, 1947, 1939)
5. Islamic University in _____ was established with the Saudi assistance. (Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	Month	2.	ECO
3.	Hiroshima	4.	1945
5.	Islamabad		

Q3. Indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE; put a circle around the correct answer.

- Pakistan believes in solving international disputes through use of force. (True/False)
- Hudaibia Peace Pact is an outstanding example of establishing peace by the unilateral sacrifice of rights by one party. (True/False)
- ECO is the new name of SEATO. (True/False)
- The People's Republic of China was proclaimed on Oct. 1, 1949. (True/False)
- Pakistan responded with the proposal of joint defence, in reply to Indian offer of a no-war-pact. (True/False)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	False	2.	True	3.	False	4.	True
5.	True						

Q4. Put right parts together.

No.	Column A	Column B
1.	Establishment of the People's Republic of China	1954
2.	Eleventh Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference	1980
3.	King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz's Pakistan visit	Oct. 1, 1949
4.	Opposition to Pakistan's UN membership	Soviet Union
5.	End of the Communist rule	Afghanistan

	in 1989	
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5.	End of the Communist rule in 1989	Soviet Union

Q5. Answer each question in two to four lines.

1. Define "foreign policy".

Answer

Every state is a member of the comity of nations. It is bound to establish a relation with other states. The policy a state adopts in the process of establishing relations with other states is called foreign policy. Foreign Policy has been defined thus:

The general plan of one country concerning its relations with other countries

2. Enlist five guiding principles of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Answer

The guiding principles of Pakistan's foreign policy are as following:

- Preservation of National Independence
- Support for the Right of self determination for all nations
- Promotion of national Cooperation
- Non alignment
- Regional Cooperation
- Unity of the Muslim World

3. How can Hudaibiya Peace Pact guide us in framing in our foreign policy?

Answer

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3. How can Hudaibiya Peace Pact guide us in framing in our foreign policy?

Answer

Hudaibiya Pact can be a guiding principle for the foreign policy of Pakistan. Pakistan foreign Policy is based on Islamic

identity. The Islamic theory of nationhood is based on religion. It believes in faith and belief to be the distinctive feature amongst the nations. The Muslims are a distinct nation from the other nations of the world on account of their religious beliefs and rites.

4. In what respect Pakistan was helpful for the people's Republic of China on international issues.

Answer

In 1950, Pakistan took a strong stand that the People's Republic of China had an exclusive right to represent the Chinese people in the United Nations Organization. Pakistan has always backed up China on the issue of Tibet. Pakistan always discards Indian terrorism over some of the provinces of China.

5. Write few lines on the present state of Pak-India relations.

Answer

The extremist element in the Indian leadership sowed the seeds of discord in the subcontinent, from the very day the subcontinent was partitioned. Now after a colossal loss of wealth and precious human resources, the political, military and intellectual leadership of the two countries has come to realize that war mongering has paid them nothing, and in future nothing is going to come out of it and that their targets have been unrealistic and unachievable and that there is no reason that the poor people of these two countries should be kept suffering and starving for indefinite periods of time.

Subjective Questions With Answers

Q1. Enlist the objectives and targets of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Answer

What is foreign Policy?

No country, in the modern world can survive independently in total seclusion of others. Every state as a member of the comity of nations is bound to establish a relation with other states. The policy a state adopts in the process of establishing relations with other states is called foreign policy, it has been defined as:

The general plan of one country concerning its relations with other countries.

Objectives and targets of Pakistan's foreign Policy

The target and objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy are as following:

- Preservation of national independence
- Support for the right of self determination for all nations
- Promotion of international Cooperation
- Non alignment
- Regional cooperation
- Unity of the Muslim World

Preservation of National Independence

The main objective of the Pakistan's foreign policy is to preserve National Independence. The preservation of our national independence has always remained the paramount principle of our foreign policy.

Support for the right of self determination for all nations

In international forums Pakistan always rendered full support to the cause of the nations fighting for independence. The basic target of our foreign policy is to support the right of self determination for all nations including the people struggling in Kashmir, Bosnia, Libya, Indonesia, Eritrea and a number of other Asian and African countries.

Promotion of International Cooperation

Pakistan became the member of the United Organization in the very next month after its independence. As a member of the UN, Pakistan always has struggled hard to bring about International cooperation. Pakistan used her good offices for the conciliation among different countries of the world at many occasions. In this respect, Pakistan's efforts to bring about cease fire between Iraq and Iran during their long drawn out war needs special attention.

Non alignment

We are living in a bi-polar world generally divide into Socialistic and Capitalistic blocks. Since Pakistan fought its way to freedom on the basis of ideology, based on the principles of Islam, It is not possible for us to become the blind camp-followers of either of the two ideological blocks we have always tried to establish cordial relations with all countries of the world, irrespective of their ideological affiliations. In 1979, Pakistan joined the NAM (NON ALLIGNED MOVEMENT) as a regular member.

Regional Cooperation

Regional co-operation and work for the peace of the region is one of the main tasks of Pakistan's foreign policy. For this purpose, Pakistan entered into a pact with Iran and Turkey, which was known as RCD (Regional Co-operation for Development). This pact has now been named as ECO (Economic Co-operation Organization). Pakistan has always friendly relationship with its neighbours.

Unity of the Muslim World

The main objective of the Pakistan's foreign policy is to establish the Unity of the Muslim world.

Conclusion

Pakistan's foreign policy has been marked by a complex balancing process--the result of its history, religious heritage, and geographic position. The primary objective of that policy has been to preserve Pakistan's territorial integrity and security, which have been in jeopardy since the state's inception.

Q.2. What are the most significant factors that determine the foreign policy of our country ?

Answer

Pakistan's foreign policy has been marked by a complex balancing process--the result of its history, religious heritage, and geographic position. The primary objective of that policy has been to preserve Pakistan's territorial integrity and security, which have been in jeopardy since the state's inception. Pakistan's foreign policy is based on the following factors:

- Islamic Identity
- Pakistan Ideology
- Regional Factors

Islamic Identity

Pakistan foreign Policy is based on Islamic identity. The Islamic theory of nationhood is based on religion. It believes in faith and belief to be the distinctive feature amongst the nations. The Muslims are a distinct nation from the other nations of the world on account of their religious beliefs and rites.

Pakistan Ideology

Pakistan ideology was based on the 'Two Nation Theory', which meant that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations and both nations are quite different from each other. Pakistani ideology is based on the fact that the Muslims are a separate nation, having their own civilization, their own customs, their own culture, their own religion and a totally different way of life from Hindus. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the pioneer of Ideology of Pakistan, used the word 'two nation' for Hindus and Muslims after being convinced of the Hindus and Congress hatred, hostility and prejudice for the Muslims. defining the differences between Hindus and Muslims, Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan said:

"I look to both Hindus and Muslims with the same eyes and consider them as my own eyes. By the word 'Nation' I mean only Hindus and Muslims and nothing else. We, Hindus and Muslims live together on the same soil under the same government. Our interests and problems are common, and therefore, I consider the two factions as one nation."

Regional Factors

Pakistan is situated in a region of great economic, political and military importance. Among its neighbouring countries are China and Russia which are reckoned to be among the countries recognized as super powers. The industrial progress of the Western countries depends upon the oil of the Gulf States. This oil is carried through Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Karachi is an important port of the Arabian Sea. The Foreign policy of Pakistan can, therefore, affect the movement of oil.

Q3. Give a detailed account of the relations between Pakistan and People's Republic of China?

Answer

Pakistan's Relations with China

Pakistan has an enduring, multi-dimensional and comprehensive relationship with China. This is an all-weather friendship which is not subject to the vagaries of time. It is based on mutuality of interest. Expediency finds no place in our abiding ties of friendship and mutual cooperation. We have always stood by each other. Our ties with China constitute a corner-stone of our foreign policy and a fundamental element in our quest for regional peace and stability. Both countries are poised to enter the new millennium as partners.

History of Pak-China Relations

Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China on 4 January 1950 and the two countries established diplomatic relations a year later. Over the years Pakistan's friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with China have continued to acquire great strength and substance. The vast spectrum of bilateral cooperation between our two countries ranges from political, economic and cultural spheres to the fields of defence and security.

Pakistan has always stood by China on all issues important to China, especially those related to the question of China's sovereignty e.g., Hong Kong, Taiwan and Tibet and other sensitive issues such as human rights especially at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva. The Chinese leadership have never failed to appreciate the steadfast support of Pakistan on issues of their concern. They are also generous in acknowledging the significant role of Pakistan in the early 70's, which enabled China to break its isolation from the West and the US.

China is a vital and reliable friend of Pakistan. Our relations have remained steadfast over the decades. Viewed in the light of global dramatic changes, continued permanence of Sino-Pakistan relations is remarkable. These relations, based on complete trust and understanding are strong and forward looking. The relations with China have served as a check on the hegemonistic tendencies of some other countries in the region.

Education

Under the Cultural Exchange Programme, the Chinese Government annually offers 20 scholarships (5 Ph.D., 12 MS, 5 Chinese language) to Pakistani students while the Government of Pakistan offers 6 scholarships to Chinese students. International Islamic University (IIU), Islamabad offers 6 scholarships to the Chinese students nominated by China Islamic Association. IIU also offers participation in its seminars.

China has been a close and dependable friend of Pakistan since 1972. The friendship, despite many adversities, has stood the test of time. It has grown and expanded in all direction to include science, technology, education and defence into its fold, side by side with the diplomatic cooperation. Enlisted here are a few projects completed or being carried out in Pakistan with the Chinese assistance.

The Korakoram Highway

The Highway made land traffic possible between the two countries. The volume of trade carried out between the two countries through this route is expanding day by day. Construction of this highest land route in the world, cutting through the formidable mountains was not an easy task, a great number of Pakistani and Chinese workers laid their lives during the process of its construction.

The Heavy Mechanical Complex Taxila

This Complex has been designed for the production of heavy machinery. (Sugar mills and the like)

The Heavy Electrical Complex, Taxila

Heavy Forge and Foundry

A Khalid tank was produced here

Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamra

Military aircraft are repaired and overhauled in this complex. Pakistan's indigenous aircraft *Mashshak* was designed and produced completely in this complex.

Gawadar Port

A new seaport at Gawadar (Balochistan) is being put up with the Chinese assistance. It is believed that this new seaport will bring about revolution in Pakistan's economy, improve Pakistan's interaction with the landlocked Central Asian Muslim States, and help Pakistan meet her naval defence requirement in a better way.

Saindak Project

Due to scarcity of resources and absence of technical know how, Pakistan was unable to make use of the large copper deposits found in the province of Balochistan. A big project for this purpose has now been made feasible with the Chinese assistance.

Cooperation for the Improvement of Pakistan Railways

System of Railways in Pakistan is being upgraded and improved with the technical assistance provided by the People's Republic of China. Under this programme a new train *i.e.* Korakoram Express, with facilities matching international standards has been launched.

Cooperation in the Field of Nuclear Energy

In order to meet its deficiency in the energy sector, Pakistan has built a nuclear power station at Chashma (District Mianwali) with Chinese assistance.

Conclusion

This is only an incomplete list of the projects launched in Pakistan with the Chinese assistance; there are numerous other departments and sectors in which the two countries are cooperating usefully. Pak-China relationship is based on mutual trust and peaceful co-existence, this cooperation is free from aggressive designs against any other country of the world.

