

PAKISTAN'S WORLD

AFFAIRS SINCE 1947



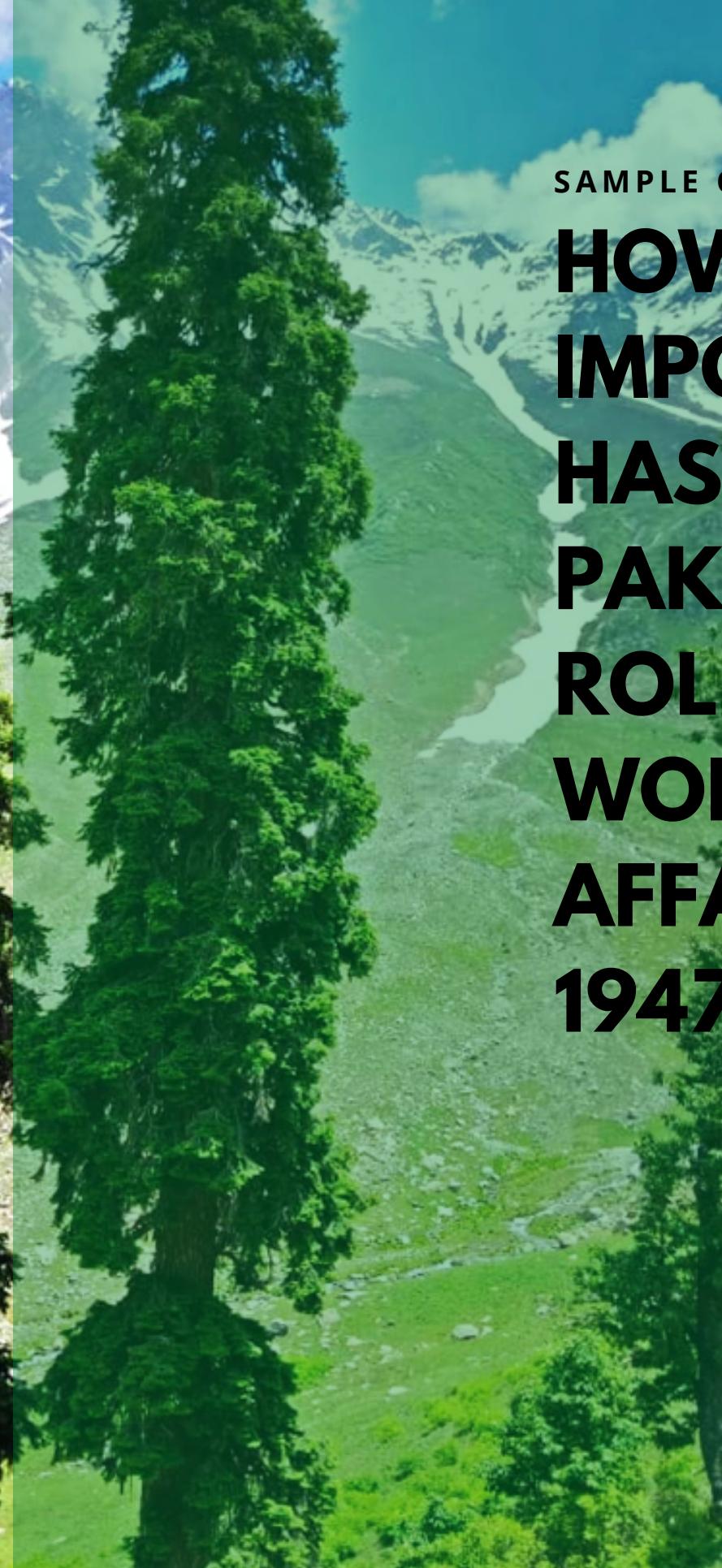
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SAMPLE QUESTION

**HOW
IMPORTANT
HAS
PAKISTAN'S
ROLE BEEN IN
WORLD
AFFAIRS SINCE
1947?**

PAKISTAN'S RELATION WITH THE UN (UNITED NATIONS)

BACKGROUND:

- The United Nations Organization (UNO) was established after World War II.
- In September 1947, Pakistan joined the UNO.
- One of the main reasons for this decision was that India was already a member of the UNO even before the partition.
- Secondly, it also helped Pakistan to be recognized as an independent state.
- It also helped Pakistan to represent its case against the accession of princely states, Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh.
- It also helped the country in the Canal Water Dispute as with the support of the UNO, Pakistan was able to sign the Indus Water Treaty.
- Pakistan joined the organization to play its role against colonization, racial discrimination, regional and territorial accession.



THE UNO:

The UNO has following major organs:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

- The General Assembly is the place of the meeting for all the members of the UN.
- 5 members can represent a country.
- The meeting held once or twice a year, but emergency meetings can be held anytime.
- It is responsible for approving the budget, granting membership to new entrants and supervising all departments.





Security Council:

- Its primary responsibility is to protect peace in the world.
- It has 15 members in total, but 5 members have the veto power namely, China, Russia, the USA, UK, and France.
- The other 10 members are elected to serve 2 years terms.
- The council has the power to order a ceasefire between two countries at war.
- It has also the power to impose an economic boycott if a country refuses to accept the UN decision.

Economic and Social Council:

- It oversees the member countries' social, educational, cultural, economic and health affairs.
- It comprises of 54 members that are elected to serve 3 years period.
- The council held its meeting twice a year and manages the functions of WHO, ILO, and UNESCO.

Secretariat:

- It is the headquarter of UNO.
- Over 14000 workers serve there.
- The Secretary-General is the Chief Administrative Officer and elected to serve 5 years period by the General Assembly.
- The Secretary-General is not allowed to take assistance or get influenced by any country.
- It is responsible for investigating disputes, mediate between two countries and respond to the international crisis.

International Court of Justice::

- It is responsible for resolving legal disputes between the two countries peacefully.
- It comprises of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly to serve 9 years term.
- All disputes are resolved by majority votes.

PAKISTAN AND THE OIC (ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE)

Background:

- It was established when Jews set fire to a part of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969.
- It was established after Muslims around the world realized that to protect the Muslim World necessary steps must be taken.
- It was decided to set up a conference of all Muslim leaders to discuss the threat faced by the Muslims.

The OIC:

- In 1969, the first Summit was held at Rabat, Morocco and in it, the Middle East situation was discussed.
- In 1974, the second Summit was held at Lahore, Pakistan and in it, the Palestine issue was discussed.
- Moreover, in the second Summit, it was decided to set up an Islamic Development Bank and a committee was established to eliminate the disease, poverty, and illiteracy from the Muslim World.
- Till now, a total of 21 Summits has been held.
- The last Summit was held at Mecca, Saudi Arabia in 2019.
- The OIC is also responsible for the advancement of educational, cultural, scientific and trade interests of the Muslim World.

PAKISTAN'S RELATION WITH RUSSIA (USSR)

- Pakistan's relation with the USSR has seen many ups and downs.
- From 1947 to 1950, Russia has remained neutral when it comes to Pakistan.
- Russia invited the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan to visit Moscow.
- At that same time, Liaquat Ali Khan also received an invitation from the USA.



- Liaquat Ali Khan chose to visit Washington and as a result relation with Russia suffered.
- By 1950, the Soviet Union started siding with India on the Kashmir Issue.
- In 1950, Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO and Russia this as a firm declaration by Pakistan in support of the USA.
- In 1955, Russia officially backed India over the Kashmir Issue.
- Since Russia was keen to establish good relations with Pakistan; in 1956, it again approached Pakistan and offered its aid with a promise to build steel mill only if Pakistan broke its alliance with the USA.
- Pakistan refused Russia's offer because of their condition.
- In 1961, the relation between the two countries started elevating, Russia offered Pakistan to explore for oil as a gesture of goodwill.
- When India started a war with China and accepted the USA's support in it, Russia became more inclined to strengthen its ties with Pakistan.
- In 1963, Russia gave Pakistan a loan of 11 million pounds and also reverted its stance on the Kashmir issue to neutral.



- Ayub Khan visited Russia to strengthen the relations with Russia further.
- From 1969 to 1971, the relation between the two countries experienced another low.
- In 1971 Russia supported India with military aid and it resulted in the defeat of Pakistan and it lost its East Wing.
- From 1972 to 1977, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto worked towards forming a good relationship with Russia.
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto never liked the USA, and he visited Russia in 1972.
- Russia also set up a steel mill in Karachi, Pakistan.
- The good ties with Russia experienced another low when in 1979 in the war of Afghanistan; Zia-ul-Haq accepted the support of the USA.
- In 1984, Russia began bombing raids on Pakistan as it disapproved of the nuclear program of Pakistan.
- The hostile relations between the two countries continued till 1988 since in the same year Russia withdrew from Afghanistan.
- In 1991, many high-level trips were exchanged between the two countries.
- In 1994, the Russian foreign minister visited Pakistan.
- Russia backed off from giving unconditional support to India.
- In 1998, Pakistan's Prime Minister accepted Russia's invitation and visited Moscow.
- In 2003, Pervez Musharraf visited Russia.
- In 2007 Mikhail Fardkov visited Pakistan.
- In 2018, the bilateral trade between the two countries reaches 800 million dollars.

PAKISTAN'S RELATION WITH THE USA



- In 1947, Pakistan decided to ally itself with the USA.
- However, at that time the USA was busy with India to form an anti-communist alliance and did not show much enthusiasm to ally with Pakistan.
- The lack of enthusiasm was because the USA was in support of a united India before 1947.
- Liaquat Ali Khan was frustrated with the USA's attitude towards Pakistan and decided to visit Russia in 1949.
- Following the visit to Russia, Liaquat Ali Khan immediately received an offer to visit the USA.
- In 1950, Liaquat Ali Khan visited the USA and planned to build Pakistan Embassy there.
- India was reluctant to sign an anti-communist alliance with the USA in return for economic and military aid.
- Pakistan took it as an opportunity and signed the alliance as a result aid started flowing in Pakistan.
- In 1954, the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement was signed by the USA and Pakistan.
- In 1954, SEATO was established and Pakistan became its member.
- In 1955, the Baghdad Pact was also signed which was later renamed as CENTO (The Central Asian Treaty Organization).
- In 1972, Bhutto withdrew Pakistan from SEATO.
- In 1962, China and India were at war and the USA supported India with military aid.
- This made Pakistan unhappy and Ayub Khan visited China in 1962.
- In 1965, Ayub Khan also visited Russia.
- Even though, Ayub Khan displeased the USA by forming good ties with Russia and China; he is also considered an ambassador for building a good relationship with the USA.
- Ayub Khan allowed the USA to build airspace in Pakistan.
- But when Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto came to power things changed as he never liked the USA.
- When Martial Law was imposed by Zia-ul-Haq things got, even more, worse between the two countries as the USA did not approve of Military reign.
- In 1979, the US Embassy in Islamabad was burnt to ashes.
- In the same year, things got better between the two countries when Russia attacked Afghanistan and Ayub Khan decided to fight the war with American Aid.
- In 1988, when the Geneva Accords were signed, Pakistan lost its strategic importance to the USA.
- Since Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was very motivated to make Pakistan a nuclear power, it also angered the USA.
- The Pressler Amendment stated that the USA can aid only those countries that are not Nuclear power and are not trying to be one.
- That was one of the reasons that aid during Benazir's rule was very low.
- In 1996, the USA's defense secretary declared the Pressler Amendment a mistake.
- In 1996, Hillary Clinton and her daughter visited Pakistan and the relations between the two countries improved.

PAKISTAN'S RELATION WITH THE UK (UNITED KINGDOM)

- After the formation of Pakistan in 1947, the country maintained good ties with the United Kingdom as a result of the colonial attachment of more than 100 years.
- Pakistan joined CENTO and SEATO and the UK was also a very important member of these organizations.
- In 1965, to solve KUTCH and RANN dispute with India, the UK played an integral role.
- In the 1965 war with India, UK remained neutral but terminated the sales of weapons to Pakistan.
- In the 1971 war, the UK took the neutral role and advised Pakistan to find a political solution to the crisis.
- During the Afghan War, the UK offered unconditional financial support to Pakistan for the settlement of the Afghan refugees.
- The UK has remained a crucial trading partner and an important ally of Pakistan.
- In 1972, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto withdrew Pakistan from the Commonwealth i.e. an organization for all the former British colonies including the UK.
- Pakistan remained cut off from the Commonwealth from 1972-1988.
- In 1989, Benazir Bhutto rejoined Pakistan in the Commonwealth.
- The Commonwealth has also supported Pakistan with aid including countries like Australia, New Zealand and Canada.
- Pakistan received substantial aid for the Mangla Dam, Warsak Project and the development of irrigation and railway system.

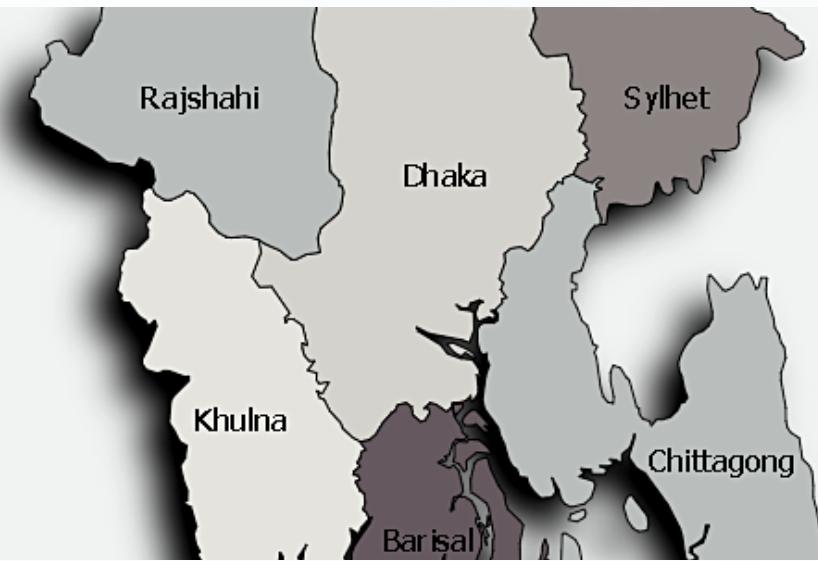




PAKISTAN'S RELATION WITH CHINA

- During the early years of Pakistan, there were not very friendly ties between the two countries because Pakistan was under the USA's influence.
- In 1950, Pakistan recognized China's communist government.
- Pakistan also supported China in regaining the UNO membership.
- In 1959, Pakistan displeased China by condemning the military action in Tibet.
- In 1963, to avoid any conflict the boundary between the two countries was demarcated.
- In the 1960s, a series of trade agreements were signed.

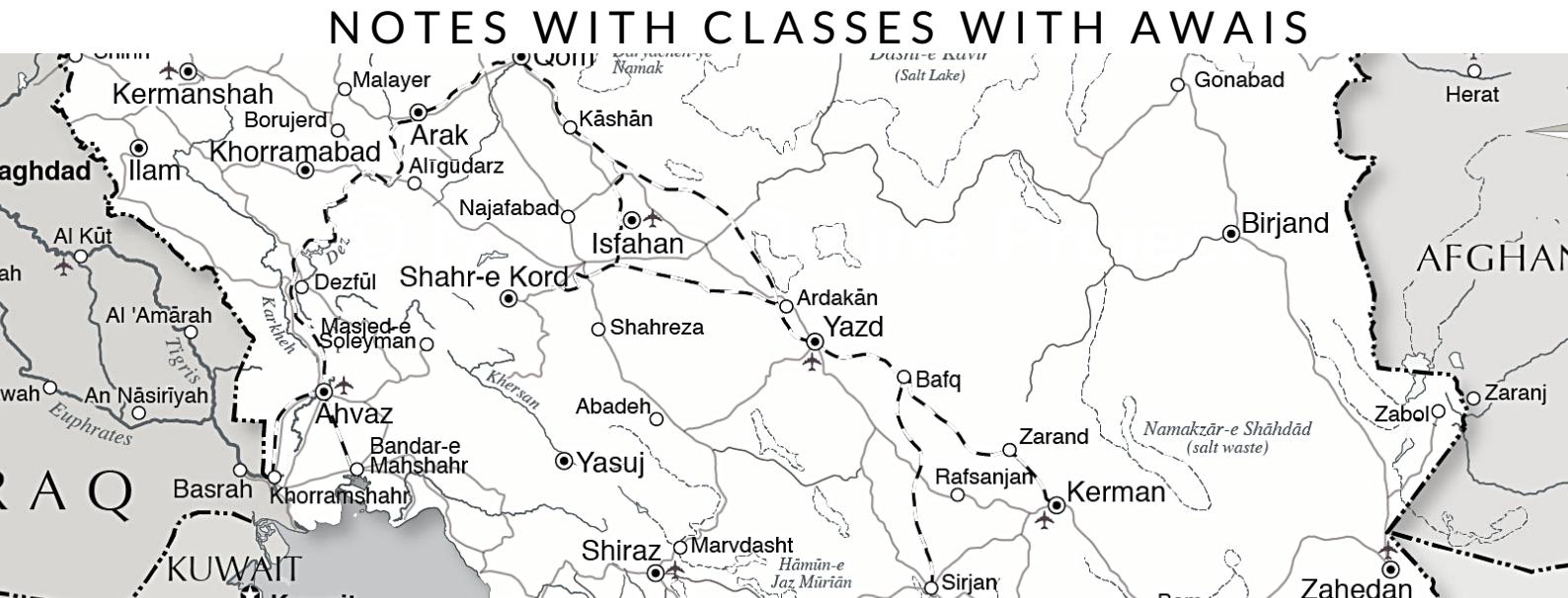
- China granted Pakistan with 600 million dollars of interest-free loans and became the largest importer of Pakistan's cotton.
- Pakistan developed the Heavy Mechanical Complex at Texela and imported industrial machinery.
- Regular flights to China were started by the Pakistan International Airport that also helped in improved business ties between the two countries.
- The Karakoram Highway helped in tourism and trade between the two countries.
- China supported Pakistan on its stand towards the Kashmir issue.
- In 1971 crises, under the influence of Russia, China did not support Pakistan.
- In 1986, China and Pakistan signed the Nuclear Cooperation Treaty.
- China gave Pakistan the Chashma Nuclear Power Plant situated at Mianwali.



PAKISTAN'S RELATION WITH BANGLADESH

- Bangladesh came into existence as separate countries after a war between both the countries in 1971.
- In the initial years of Bangladesh's formation, the relation between both the countries remained strained.
- Pakistan was reluctant to recognize Bangladesh as an independent country for 2 years.
- In 1974, at the second summit of OIC at Lahore, Pakistan recognized Bangladesh.
- In 1975, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto visited Bangladesh and proper diplomatic relations were formed between the two countries.

- In 1976, the communication links and air services established between the two countries.
- In 1979, trade agreements were signed.
- During the rule of President Zia-ur-Rahman, good relations developed.
- In the floods of 1985 and 1988, Pakistan offered material and food aid to Bangladesh.
- Pakistan imports jute goods, jute, and tea from Bangladesh.
- Pakistan exports sports goods, machinery, cloth and spare parts to Bangladesh.
- Both countries support each other on international forums.
- Bangladesh supports Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.
- Both are members of SAARC.



PAKISTAN'S RELATIONSHIP WITH IRAN

- Pakistan shares its western border with Iran.
- From the very beginning, they share air, road and rail links.
- Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan.
- In 1950, King Raza Shah and Liaquat Ali Khan exchanged visits.
- From medieval times, there exist strong cultural ties between both countries.
- Iran and Pakistan both are inclined to form good ties with the USA.
- In 1954, both countries joined CENTO.
- Many trade agreements have been signed between the two countries.
- In 1965, Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established that strengthen economic and cultural bonds.

- Iran helped Pakistan during the War of 1965 and 1971.
- Iran supported Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.
- In 1979, an Islamic Revolution came in Iran and the country became very hostile towards the USA that also affected its relationship with Pakistan.
- An Iranian diplomat was also killed in Lahore.
- When a democratic government was set up in Iran the relationship improved.
- In 1979, Pakistan and Iran withdrew from CENTO.
- During the invasion of Russia in Afghanistan from 1979 to 1988, Iran supported Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S RELATION WITH AFGHANISTAN

- Pakistan shares a border with Afghanistan in the north-west.
- Both the countries have strong language, religion, cultural and historic bonds.
- Kabul and Kandahar were parts of India during the Mughal rule.
- When Pakistan came into existence, Afghanistan showed a hostile attitude towards Pakistan under the influence of India and Russia.
- In 1947, Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's membership in UNO.
- Afghanistan refused to accept the Durand Line as the boundary between the two countries.
- In 1956, Iskander Mirza and then Ayub Khan visited Afghanistan to form good ties with Afghanistan.
- In 1955 and 1961, Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was attacked violating diplomatic relations.
- Afghanistan and Pakistan restored good ties during Ayub Khan's rule.
- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's reign also experienced good relations with Iran.
- In the 1965 and 1971 wars, Afghanistan remained neutral.
- During the time of successive Prime Ministers in Afghanistan, the relation between the two countries experienced a downfall.
- In 1979, Russia invaded Afghanistan and Pakistan supported the Mujahideen in Afghanistan.
- During the Afghan War 1979 – 1988, Pakistan also gave shelter to 3 million Afghan refugees.
- Pakistan paid a heavy price Afghan and Russian planes bombed Pakistan's territories several times.
- Drug trafficking also affected Pakistan severely.

