

## Chapter = 08

# Pakistan and the Comity of Nations

### SHORT ANSWERS:



- Foreign Policy of Pakistan
- United Nation Organization (UNO)
- Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)
- SAARC
- Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)
- Pakistan is member of how many International Organizations?

### DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Foreign Policy of Pakistan
- Pakistan and Muslim World
- India-Pakistan Relations
- China-Pakistan Relations



# MCA's



1. The first Islamic summit conference was held in 1969 at:
  - ☆ Riadh
  - ☆ Jeddah
  - ☆ Rabat
2. The second Islamic summit conference was held at Lahore in:
  - ☆ 1973
  - ☆ 1972
  - ☆ 1974
3. Pakistan became a member of NAM in:
  - ☆ 1979
  - ☆ 1978
  - ☆ 1977
4. The UNO was established in:
  - ☆ 1944
  - ☆ 1945
  - ☆ 1955
5. Main organs of UNO are:
  - ☆ 6
  - ☆ 7
  - ☆ 8
6. Total members of UNO are:
  - ☆ 190
  - ☆ 191
  - ☆ 200
7. The Headquarters of UNO is situated in:
  - ☆ New York
  - ☆ America
  - ☆ Washington
8. Pakistan became a member of UNO on:
  - ☆ September 30, 1947
  - ☆ September 30, 1948
  - ☆ October 30, 1947
9. The secretariat of RCD is situated in:
  - ☆ Iran
  - ☆ Iraq
  - ☆ China
10. Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) was established in:
  - ☆ 1965
  - ☆ 1969
  - ☆ 1971
11. The secretariat of OIC is situated in:
  - ☆ Jeddah
  - ☆ Riadh
  - ☆ Rabat
12. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established in:
  - ☆ 1960
  - ☆ 1962
  - ☆ 1964
13. The old name of ECO was:
  - ☆ RCD
  - ☆ NAM
  - ☆ SAARC
14. SAARC Organization was established in:
  - ☆ 1980
  - ☆ 1960
  - ☆ 1985
15. Total members of SAARC are:
  - ☆ 6
  - ☆ 7
  - ☆ 8

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# SHORT answers



## Foreign Policy of Pakistan

### **Definition of Foreign Policy:**

Foreign Policy can be defined as:

*“It is relations with sovereign states. It is reflection of domestic, politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country quant to establish relations with another country.”*

### **Guiding Principles of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy:**

Following are the principles of Pakistan’s Policy:

#### ➤ **Protection of freedom and sovereignty:**

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of millions of Muslims, like any other country, it’s also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the principle of protection of independence and sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy.

#### ➤ **Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries:**

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India and U.S.S.R capturing Palestine, Kashmir and Afghanistan respectively. It has shouldered high responsibilities and used her influence for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference.

#### ➤ **Non Interference in Internal Affairs of Other Countries:**

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially its neighbouring countries, on the basis of universally acknowledge the principle of national sovereignty, non use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of state.

#### ➤ **Implementation of U.N Charter:**

Pakistan’s policy is to act upon UN Charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth.

### ➤ **Promotion of World Peace:**

Pakistan policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than non-battlefield.



### ➤ **Non-Alignment:**

Pakistan follows the policy of Non-Alignment i.e. to keep away from alignment with any big power bloc and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also given up its association with SEATO and CENTO and was included in NAM in 1979.

### **Conclusion:**

The guiding principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy are rooted in the country's Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience. As an Islamic and non-aligned country, Pakistan supports Islamic causes and firmly upholds the above mentioned principles, which hold out the promise of a just and equitable world order in which nations can live in peace and security.

## United Nation Organization (U.N.O)

### **Introduction:**

After the World War II, it was realized that how horrible and destructive this war was for the mankind and its coming generation. For securing the future from the devastation of the war some big countries founded League of Nations nevertheless namely United Nation Organization on October 24, 1945. The members of U.N.O increased rapidly and today, U.N.O is the biggest institution of the world.

### **Objectives of U.N.O:**

The main aims and objectives of United Nations (UNO) are:

- The first and foremost aim of U.N.O is to prevent war and maintain peace in the world through collective efforts.
- To create good will among the nation of the world through economics, social and political means.
- To provide the guarantee of basic human rights irrespective of colour and creed, language, religion and to respect human liberty.
- Cultivation of friendly relations among the people on the basis of equality and the principle of self-determination.
- Preservation of human rights and fundamental freedom all over the world.

### **Organs of U.N.O:**

The organs of U.N.O are:

- ✓ General Assembly.
- ✓ Security Council.

- ✓ Economic and Social Council.
- ✓ Trustee-Ship Council.
- ✓ Secretariat.
- ✓ International Court of Justice.

### **Agencies of U.N.O:**

There are several specialized bodies are:

- UNICEF-United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.
- UNESCO-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations
- FAO-Food and Agricultural Organization.
- WHO-World Health Organization.
- ILO-International Labour Organization.
- WB-World Bank.

## Non-Al igned Movement (NAM)

### **Introduction:**

Non-Al igned Movement (NAM) is an important world organization of the third world countries who do not wish to be aligned with any of the big powers. NAM was found in 1955.

The NAM is a movement of 116 members representing the interests and priorities of developing countries.

The movement was founded by the Indian Prime Minister Jawahir Lal Nehru, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, Egypt's President Jamal Abdul Nasser, Indonesia's President Achmed Sukarno and Yugoslavia's President Marshal Tito.

### **Objective of NAM:**

- To promote good will and cooperation among the Afro-Asian countries.
- To consider social, economic and cultural problems of all participants.
- To consider the problems like radicalism.
- To access the position of Afro-Asian states and their people in the world.

### **Pakistan - As the Member of NAM:**

Pakistan joined NAM in 1979 although it participated actively in the 1st Conference and attended the 5th conference as an observer. This was due to the fact that Pakistan was a member of SEATO and CENTO .Pakistan got rid of these organizations after the war with India (1965) and the debacle of East Pakistan (1971) when the sponsors of SEATO and CENTO did not came to help it.

# SAARC



## Introduction:

SAARC is an Association based on the consciousness that in an increasingly independent world, the objectives of peace, freedom, social justice and economic prosperity are best achieved in the South Asian region by fostering mutual understanding, good neighborly relations and meaningful cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture.

The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was first mooted in November 1980. After consultations, the Foreign Secretaries of seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981.

The Heads of State of Government at their First SAARC Summit held in Dhaka on 7-8 December 1985 adopted the Charter formally establishing the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

## Objectives:

The objectives, principles and general provisions as mentioned in the SAARC Charter are as follows:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential;
- To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural technical and scientific fields;
- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and
- To cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

## Member Countries:

SAARC has seven members, they are:

- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri-Lanka

# Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

## **Introduction:**

The organization of the Islamic Conference is an international organization grouping fifty seven states which have decided to pool their resources together, combine their efforts and speak with one voice to safeguard the interest. The OIC is a symbol of Islamic brother hood fraternity. It is the biggest and the most active organization of Muslims countries.

## **Beginning:**

The organization was established in Rabat (Kingdom of Morocco) from 9 to 12 Rajab, 1389 H, corresponding to 22 to 25 September 1969, as well as the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah from 14 to 18 Muharram 1392 H, corresponding to 29 February to 4 March 1972.

## **Objectives and Principles:**

Some objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference shall be:

- To enhance and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the Member States;
- To safeguard and protect the common interests and support the legitimate causes of the Member States.
- To respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State;
- To promote inter-state relations based on justice, mutual respect and good neighborliness to ensure global peace, security and harmony;
- To support and empower the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination.
- To strengthen intra-Islamic economic and trade cooperation; in order to achieve economic integration leading to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market.
- To protect and defend the true image of Islam.
- To enhance and develop science and technology and encourage research and cooperation among Member States in these fields.
- To emphasize, protect and promote the role of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society;
- To safeguard the rights, dignity and religious and cultural identity of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States;
- To promote and defend unified position on issues of common interest in the international fore.
- To cooperate and coordinate in humanitarian emergencies such as natural disasters.

## **Organs:**

The Organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference shall consist

of:

1. Islamic Summit
2. Council of Foreign Ministers
3. Standing Committees
4. Executive Committee
5. International Islamic Court of Justice
6. Independent Permanent Commission of Human Rights
7. Committee of Permanent Representatives
8. General Secretariat
9. Subsidiary Organs
10. Specialized Institutions
11. Affiliated Institutions



### Standing Committees:

In order to advance issues of critical importance to the Organization and its Member States, the Organization has formed the following Standing Committees:

- a) Al Quds Committee (1975)
- b) The Islamic Peace Committee (1976)
- c) Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) (1981)
- d) Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) (1981)
- e) Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) (1981).

### Pakistan is the Member of How Many International Organizations?

Pakistan is the member of the following international organizations:

- ✓ United Nations Organizations. (U.N.O)
- ✓ Non-Aligned Movement (N.A.M)
- ✓ Organization of Islamic Conference (O.I.C)
- ✓ Economic Cooperation Organization (E.C.O)
- ✓ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- ✓ (CICA)



# DESCRIPTIVE answers



## Foreign Policy of Pakistan

### **Introduction:**

No country today can think of a life independent of other nations. Every country has to develop relations with other countries so as to meet its requirements in economical, industrial and technological fields. It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy. Pakistan is an important third world country in its developmental stage. It also has formulated its foreign policy keeping in mind its geography, politics and economics.

### **Definition of Foreign Policy:**

Foreign Policy can be defined as:

*“It is relations with sovereign states. It is reflection of domestic, politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country wants to establish relations with another country.”*

### **Pakistan’s Foreign Policy In Light Of Quaid-E-Azam’s Words:**

The father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam defined Foreign Policy towards other countries of the world in 1948, as follows:

*“Our Foreign Policy is one of friendliness and good-will towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the policy of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world.”*

### **Basic Goals of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy:**

Basic goals of Pakistan’s foreign policy are as follows:

- Maintenance of territorial integrity.
- Maintenance of its political independence.
- Acceleration of social and economic development.
- Strengthening its place on the globe.
- Keeping cordial and friendly relations with all countries.

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➤ **Support for Self-Determination:**

Pakistan is a staunch supporter of the right of self-determination and has been in the fore front of efforts to eliminate colonialism. It has advocated the right of self determination of Kashmir.

**Conclusion:**

The guiding principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy are rooted in the country's Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience.

As an Islamic and non-aligned country, Pakistan supports Islamic causes and firmly upholds the above mentioned principles, which hold out the promise of a just and equitable world order in which nations can live in peace and security.

## PAKISTAN AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

### **Foundations:**

The Muslims of the sub-continent have deep-rooted affiliation with the Islamic countries on the basis of religion. From the days of Pakistan movement, Muslims of India followed the traditional policy with the Muslim World. So after the partition, they always preferred close bilateral relations with the Muslim countries.

The principles of policy in all the constitutions carry special attachment for Muslims and their heritage. The love for Muslim brotherhood continued during and after the independence.

### **Support for Independence:**

Pakistan rendered full moral support for the independence of Indonesia, Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Sudan and Eritrea.

### **Palestine:**

Pakistan, being a Muslim state, always sided with the national rights of the Palestinian people. It strongly supported the independent Palestinian state. Sharing grievous concern over the atrocities inflicted on the Muslims, it condemned the Israeli policies.

### **Organization of Islamic Conference:**

Organization of Islamic Conference is the largest Muslim forum in the world. Pakistan was among the 51 Muslim nations which attended the inaugural session in Rabat (1969). Its second conference was held at Lahore in 1974. Pakistani desired to make it an effective forum to address the political, economic, technical, scientific matters. The OIC always supported Pakistan on Kashmir.

### **RCD and ECO:**

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed Regional Cooperation Development in July 1964. It worked for economic development till 1985 when it was renamed as ECO. Later on, Afghanistan and five Central Asian Republics, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan joined it.

### **Muslim World:**

Pakistan has good relations with all the Muslim countries.

### **Saudi Arabia:**

Saudi Arabia being sacred country is a centre of the Muslim 'Ummah'. Both the Countries have conformity on major issues including Kashmir. The Saudi cooperation for the OIC and wars with India is unprecedented.

### **UAE, Kuwait and other Gulf States:**

These countries and States have close and cordial relations with Pakistan. The ruling families make official and personal visits. The new era of economic relations has set in after the Gawadar port was built.



### **Iran:**

Iran is a neighboring state with long historical and cultural ties. Iran was the first that recognized Pakistan. Iran's King was also the first head of state who visited Pakistan. Both had joint arrangements in regard to CENTO, RCD, and ECO. Iran supported Pakistan in the wars with India. It stressed on liberty of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan welcomed the Iranian Revolution of February 1979. In March 1997 President Rafsanjani and in December 2002, Khatami visited Pakistan.

### **Turkey:**

Turkey is another country with a long history of close and cordial relations with Pakistan. Both have great contribution in the multilateral arrangements of CENTO, RCD, ECO, etc.

### **Egypt:**

Egypt under Nasser had some reservations due to Pakistan's ties with the West. Pakistan supported Egypt when it was attacked by Israel in 1956, 1967, 1973. The relations began to improve since 1967 and especially after the death of Nasser in 1970.

### **Libya:**

Qazzafi has been a great well wisher and supporter of Pakistan. In American air raids in 1986, Pakistan condemned American attack.

### **Jordan:**

Jordan is another example of cordiality. King Hussain had special regard for Pakistan. He supported us on India-Pakistan issues. King Abdullah continued with this tradition. Both have military relationship, trade and diplomatic exchanges.

### **Afghanistan:**

Afghanistan is a neighboring state. It sided with the 'Pakhtunistan' issue and created problems for Pakistan. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan gave birth to the Mujahideen groups, Taliban. The Sept 11, 2001 incident in America concluded major changes in the world diplomacy.

After Taliban, Karzai government took responsibility of Afghanistan's reconstruction.

### **Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh was East Pakistan but the internal instability and external conspiracies gave birth to Bangladesh. Pakistan had initially bitter relations but recognized it in 1974 that set in the normalization of relations. Both worked together in SAARC, OIC.

## INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

### **Pakistan's Relation with India:**

Since partition of the sub-continent in 1947, relations between Pakistan and India have been characterized by rivalry and suspicion. The animosity has its roots in religion and history, and is epitomized by the long-running conflict over the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

### **Historical Background:**

The Indian Sub Continent was partitioned into Hindu-dominated India and the newly created Muslim state of Pakistan after India's independence from Great Britain in 1947. Severe rioting and population movement ensued and an estimated half a million people were killed in communal violence. About a million people were left homeless. Since partition, the territory of Jammu and Kashmir has remained in dispute with Pakistan and India both holding sectors.

#### ➤ **First Indo-Pakistan War 1947-49:**

The first Indo-Pakistan war started after armed tribesmen from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province invaded Kashmir in October 1947. The war ended on 1st January 1949 when a ceasefire was arranged by the United Nations which recommended that both India and Pakistan should adhere to their commitment to hold a referendum in the state. A ceasefire line was established where the two sides stopped fighting and a UN peacekeeping force established. The referendum however has never been held.

#### ➤ **The 1965 War:**

In April 1965, a clash between border patrols erupted into fighting in the Rann of Kutch, a sparsely inhabited region along the south-western Indo-Pakistan border. When the Indians withdrew, Pakistan claimed victory. Later full-scale hostilities erupted in September 1965, when India alleged that insurgents trained and supplied by Pakistan were operating in India-controlled Kashmir. Hostilities ceased three weeks later, following mediation efforts by the UN and interested countries. In January 1966, Indian and Pakistani representatives met in Tashkent, U.S.S.R., and agreed to attempt a peaceful settlement of Kashmir and their other differences.

#### ➤ **The 1971 War:**

Indo-Pakistani relations deteriorated again when civil war erupted in Pakistan, pitting the West Pakistan army against East Pakistanis demanding autonomy and independence. In December India invaded East Pakistan in support of the East Pakistani people. The Pakistani army surrendered at Dhaka and its army of more than 90,000 became India prisoners of war. East Pakistan became the independent country of Bangladesh on 6th December 1971.

### ➤ **Indian Troops and Siachen Glacier 1984:**

India's nuclear test in 1974 generated great uncertainty in Pakistan and is generally acknowledged to have been the impetus for Pakistan's nuclear weapons development program. In 1983, the Pakistani and Indian governments accused each other of aiding separatists in their respective countries, i.e., Sikhs in India's Punjab state and Sindhis in Pakistan's Sindh province. In April 1984, tensions erupted after troops were deployed to the Siachen Glacier, a high-altitude desolate area close to the China border left undemarcated by the cease-fire agreement (Karachi Agreement) signed by Pakistan and India in 1949.



### ➤ **Kashmir Insurgency 1990:**

Bilateral tensions increased in early 1990, when Kashmiri militants began a campaign of violence against Indian Government authority in Jammu and Kashmir. Subsequent high-level bilateral meetings relieved the tensions between India and Pakistan, but relations worsened again after the destruction of the Ayodhya Masjid by Hindu extremists in December 1992 and terrorists bombings in Bombay in March 1993. Talks between the Foreign Secretaries of both countries in January 1994 resulted in deadlock.

### ➤ **Diplomatic Push 1996-97:**

In the last several years, the Indo-Pakistani relationship has veered sharply between rapprochement and conflict. After taking office in February 1997, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif moved to resume official dialogue with India. A number of meetings at the foreign secretary and Prime Ministerial level took place with positive atmospherics but little concrete progress. In a speech at the UN, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif offered to open talks on a non-aggression pact with India, proposing that both nations strike a deal to restrain their nuclear and missile capabilities.

### ➤ **Nuclear Rivalry 1998:**

The arms race between the rivals escalated dramatically in the 1990s. In May 1998, India conducted underground nuclear tests in the western desert state of Rajasthan near the border with Pakistan. In response, Pakistan conducted six tests in Balochistan. In the same year, Pakistan test its longest range missile, the 1,500 km (932 mile) Ghauri missile, named after the 12th Century Muslim warrior who conquered part of India. Both sides were heavily criticized by the international community for the tests as fears of a nuclear confrontation grew.

### ➤ **Kargil Conflict 1999:**

Unfortunately, in May 1999 India launched air strikes against Pakistani backed forces that had infiltrated into the mountains in Indian-administrated Kashmir, north of Kargil. Pakistan responded by occupying positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control in the remote, mountainous area of Kashmir near Kargil threatening the ability of India to supply its forces on Siachen Glacier. By early summer, serious fighting flared in the Kargil sector. The infiltrators withdrew following a meeting between Prime Minister Sharif and President Bill Clinton in July. Relations between India and Pakistan have since

been particularly strained, especially since the October 12, 1999 coup in Islamabad.

➤ **The Brink of War 2001:**

On 13th December, an armed attack on the Indian Parliament in Delhi left 14 people dead. India again blamed Pakistani-backed Kashmiri militants. The attack led to a dramatic build-up of troops along the Indo-Pakistan border, military exchanges and raised fears of a wider conflict. Rail and bus services between the two countries were also blocked.

➤ **Relaxation of Tension 2003:**

A relaxation of tension began in 2003, when then Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee called for a dialogue. Rail and bus services between the two countries resumed, and the two countries agreed to a ceasefire in Kashmir.

➤ **Summit Talks 2004:**

Twelfth SAARC Summit was held in Islamabad in January 2004. On this occasion President Parvez Musharraf met Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee on 5th January 2004. In this summit talk India and Pakistan resumed comprehensive discussions with an agenda that included the Kashmir problem, confidence-building measures, and ways to provide security against terrorism.

➤ **No War Pact 2004:**

These comprehensive consultations have steadily built up trust, resulting in agreements to continue the suspension of nuclear tests, to give prior notification of missile tests, and to seek a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir problem. On June 20, 2004, both countries signed "No War Pact" and agreed to extend a nuclear testing ban and to set up a hotline between their foreign secretaries aimed at preventing misunderstandings that might lead to a nuclear war.

## China-Pakistan relations

### **China-Pakistan relations:**

People's Republic of China-Pakistan relations began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to break relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan and recognize the PRC. Following the 1962 Sino-Indian War, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive relationship. Since then, the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements. The PRC has provided economic, military and technical assistance to Pakistan and each considers the other a close strategic ally.

### **Background:**

Pakistan has a long and symbiotic relationship with China. The long-standing ties between the two countries have been mutually supportive. A close

identity of views and mutual interests remain the hallmark of bilateral ties. Since the 1962 Sino-Indian War, Pakistan has supported China on most issues of importance to the latter, especially those related to the question of China's sovereignty like Taiwan, Xinjiang, and Tibet and other sensitive issues such as human rights.



### **Diplomatic relations:**

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China were established on 21 May 1951, shortly after the defeat of the Republic of China in 1949. Since 9/11, Pakistan has increased the scope of Chinese influence and support by agreeing to a number of military projects, combined with extensive economic support and investment from the Chinese.

### **Military relations:**

The People's Republic of China enjoys strong defense ties with Pakistan. This relationship between two adjoining Asian countries is important in the world's geo-strategic alliances. The strong defense ties are primarily to counter regional Indian and American influence, and were also to repel Soviet influence in the area. In recent years this relationship has strengthened through ongoing defence projects and agreements between Pakistan and China.

### **Economic relations:**

Economic trade between Pakistan and China are increasing at a rapid pace and a free trade agreement has recently been signed. Military and technological transactions continue to dominate the economic relationship between the two nations, although in recent years China has pledged to vastly increase their investment in Pakistan's economy and infrastructure. Among other things, China has been helping to develop Pakistan's infrastructure through the building of power plants, roads and communication nodes.

### **2011 Hotan Attack:**

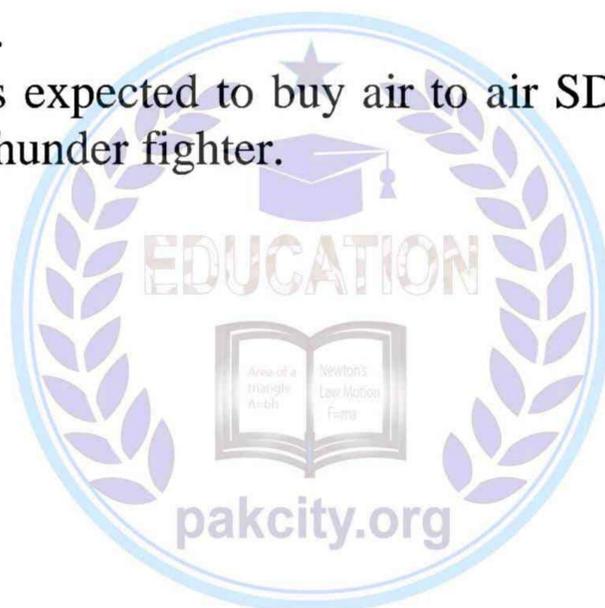
The 2011 Hotan Attack was a series of coordinated bomb and knife attacks that occurred in Hotan, Xinjiang, People's Republic of China on July 18, 2011. While many had always suspected Pakistani involvement in terrorism in Xinjiang, the 2011 Hotan attack marked the first incident of acknowledgement of this by authorities in China.

### **Timeline:**

Important events:

- 1950 - Pakistan becomes the third non-communist country, and first Muslim one, to recognize the People's Republic of China.
- 1951 - Beijing and Karachi establish diplomatic relations.
- 1963 - Pakistan cedes the Trans-Karakoram Tract to China, ending border disputes.
- 1970 - Pakistan helps the U.S. arrange the 1972 Nixon visit to China.

- 1978 - The Karakoram Highway linking the mountainous Northern Pakistan with Western China officially opens.
- 1980s - China and the U.S. provide support through Pakistan to the Afghan guerrillas fighting Soviet occupational forces.
- 1986 - China and Pakistan reach a comprehensive nuclear co-operation agreement.
- 1996 - Chinese President Jiang Zemin pays a state visit to Pakistan.
- 1999 - A 300-megawatt nuclear power plant, built with Chinese help in Punjab province, is completed.
- 2001 - A joint-ventured Chinese-Pakistani tank, the MBT-2000 (Al-Khalid) MBT is completed.
- 2002 - The building of the Gwadar deep sea port begins, with China as the primary investor.
- 2003 - Pakistan and China signed a \$110 million contract for the construction of a housing project on Multan Road in Lahore
- 2007 - The Sino-Pakistani joint-ventured multirole fighter aircraft - the JF-17 Thunder (FC-1 Fierce Dragon) is formally rolled out.
- 2008 - Pakistan welcomes the Chinese Olympic Torch in an Islamabad sports stadium, under heavy guard amidst security concerns.
- 2008 - China and Pakistan sign an free trade agreement.
- 2008 - Pakistan and China to build a railway through the Karakoram Highway, in order to link China's rail network to Gwadar Port.
- 2008 - The F-22P frigate comes into service with the Pakistani Navy.
- 2009 - The ISI arrest several suspected Uyghur terrorists seeking refuge in Pakistan.
- 2010 - Pakistan and China conduct a joint anti-terrorism drill.
- 2010 - China donates \$260 million in dollars to flood hit Pakistan and sends 4 military rescue helicopters to assist in rescue operations.
- 2010 - Wen Jiabao visits Pakistan. More than 30 billion dollars worth of deals were signed.
- 2011 - Pakistan is expected to buy air to air SD 10 missiles from China for its 250 JF 17 thunder fighter.



# Pakistan's General Knowledge

## Divisions Provinces Districts Area Population of Pakistan

<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Population (1998)</u>
Balochistan	30	347,190	6,566,000
Khyber Pakhtun Khwa	24	74 521	17,744,000
Punjab	36	205,345	73,621,000
Sindh	23	140,914	30,440,000
Islamabad Capital	1	906	805,000
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	<i>7 tribal agencies and 6 frontier regions</i>	27,220	3,176,000
Azad Kashmir	10	13,297	2,972,500
Gilgit-Baltistan	7	72,971	1,800,000

## Governors General of Pakistan

**Muhammad Ali Jinnah**

15 August 1947

11 September 1948

**Khawaja Nazimuddin**

14 September 1948

17 October 1951

**Ghulam Muhammad**

17 October 1951

6 October 1955

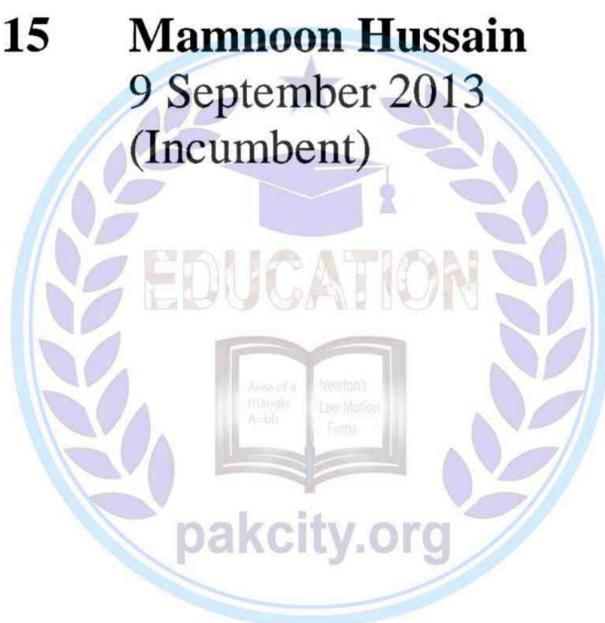
**Iskander Mirza**

6 October 1955

23 March 1956

## Presidents of Pakistan

- |                                                                               |                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>1 Iskander Mirza</b><br/>23 March 1956<br/>27 October 1958</p>          | <p><b>8 Wasim Sajjad (Acting)</b><br/>18 July 1993<br/>14 November 1993</p>            |
| <p><b>2 Muhammad Ayub Khan</b><br/>27 October 1958<br/>25 March 1969</p>      | <p><b>9 Farooq Leghari</b><br/>14 November 1993<br/>2 December 1997</p>                |
| <p><b>3 Yahya Khan</b><br/>25 March 1969<br/>20 December 1971</p>             | <p><b>10 Wasim Sajjad (Acting)</b><br/>2 December 1997<br/>1 January 1998</p>          |
| <p><b>4 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto</b><br/>20 December 1971<br/>13 August 1973</p>   | <p><b>11 Muhammad Rafiq Tarar</b><br/>1 January 1998<br/>20 June 2001</p>              |
| <p><b>5 Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry</b><br/>13 August 1973<br/>16 September 1978</p> | <p><b>12 Pervez Musharraf</b><br/>20 June 2001<br/>18 August 2008</p>                  |
| <p><b>6 Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq</b><br/>16 September 1978<br/>17 August 1988</p>  | <p><b>13 Muhammad Mian Soomro (Acting)</b><br/>18 August 2008<br/>9 September 2008</p> |
| <p><b>7 Ghulam Ishaq Khan</b><br/>17 August 1988<br/>18 July 1993</p>         | <p><b>14 Asif Ali Zardari</b><br/>9 September 2008<br/>8 September 2013</p>            |
| <p><b>15 Mamnoon Hussain</b><br/>9 September 2013<br/>(Incumbent)</p>         |                                                                                        |



## Prime Ministers of Pakistan



- |           |                                                                                                                                |           |                                                                                                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Liaquat Ali Khan</b><br>14 August 1947<br>16 October 1951                                                                   | <b>12</b> | <b>Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi</b><br>6 August 1990<br>6 November 1990                                                            |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin</b><br>17 October 1951<br>17 April 1953                                                              | <b>13</b> | <b>Nawaz Sharif</b><br>6 November 1990<br>18 April 1993                                                                    |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Muhammad Ali Bogra</b><br>17 April 1953<br>12 August 1955                                                                   | <b>14</b> | <b>Balakh Sher Mazari</b><br>18 April 1993<br>26 May 1993                                                                  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Chaudhry Muhammad Ali</b><br>12 August 1955<br>12 September 1956                                                            | <b>15</b> | <b>Nawaz Sharif</b><br>26 May 1993<br>18 July 1993                                                                         |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy</b><br>12 September 1956<br>17 October 1957                                                      | <b>16</b> | <b>Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi</b><br>18 July 1993<br>19 October 1993                                                         |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar</b><br>17 October 1957<br>16 December 1957                                                        | <b>17</b> | <b>Benazir Bhutto</b><br>19 October 1993<br>5 November 1996                                                                |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Sir Feroz Khan Noon</b><br>16 December 1957<br>7 October 1958<br><i>Post Abolished</i><br>7 October 1958<br>7 December 1971 | <b>18</b> | <b>Malik Meraj Khalid</b><br>5 November 1996<br>17 February 1997                                                           |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Nurul Amin</b><br>7 December 1971<br>20 December 1971<br><i>Post Abolished</i><br>20 December 1971<br>14 August 1973        | <b>19</b> | <b>Nawaz Sharif</b><br>17 February 1997<br>12 October 1999<br><i>Post Abolished</i><br>12 October 1999<br>21 November 2002 |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Zulfikar Ali Bhutto</b><br>14 August 1973<br>5 July 1977<br><i>Post Abolished</i><br>5 July 1977<br>24 March 1985           | <b>20</b> | <b>Zafarullah Khan Jamali</b><br>21 November 2002<br>26 June 2004                                                          |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Muhammad Khan Junejo</b><br>24 March 1985<br>29 May 1988<br><i>Post Abolished</i><br>29 May 1988<br>2 December 1988         | <b>21</b> | <b>Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain</b><br>30 June 2004<br>20 August 2004                                                          |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Benazir Bhutto</b><br>2 December 1988<br>6 August 1990                                                                      | <b>22</b> | <b>Shaukat Aziz</b><br>20 August 2004<br>16 November 2007                                                                  |
|           |                                                                                                                                | <b>23</b> | <b>Muhammad Mian Soomro</b><br>16 November 2007<br>25 March 2008                                                           |
|           |                                                                                                                                | <b>24</b> | <b>Yousaf Raza Gillani</b><br>25 March 2008<br>22 April 2012                                                               |
|           |                                                                                                                                | <b>25</b> | <b>Raja Pervaiz Ashraf</b><br>22 June 2012<br>25 March 2013                                                                |
|           | <b>26</b>                                                                                                                      |           | <b>Nawaz Sharif</b>                                                                                                        |