

Here are detailed answers to the questions you've provided:

1. Critically analyse how the size and area of a country determine its foreign policy with special focus on Pakistan

The size and geographical location of a country are crucial factors in determining its foreign policy. A country's strategic position, natural resources, and its geopolitical importance often shape its relations with other nations and its national security considerations. In the case of Pakistan, these factors have played a significant role in shaping its foreign policy.

****Geographical Factors Influencing Pakistan's Foreign Policy:****

- ****Proximity to Key Global Powers:**** Pakistan's location between India, China, Afghanistan, and Iran has made it strategically significant. The proximity to these countries compels Pakistan to focus on regional security and diplomatic relations. Its foreign policy often revolves around balancing relations with neighboring countries while addressing internal security concerns.

- ****Borders with India:**** The size and border length with India (approximately 3,323 kilometers) have been a central factor in Pakistan's foreign policy, particularly concerning issues such as Kashmir, territorial disputes, and security. The long-standing conflict with India has led Pakistan to align with global powers that could help secure its borders and maintain its defense capabilities.

- ****Access to the Arabian Sea:**** Pakistan's coastline along the Arabian Sea gives it significant maritime strategic value. This factor has influenced its engagement in regional security, especially concerning the Strait of Hormuz and its importance for global oil trade. The need to secure sea lanes and safeguard its economic interests has often been reflected in Pakistan's foreign policy actions.

- **Natural Resources and Economic Diplomacy:** Pakistan's natural resources, such as coal, natural gas, and agricultural products, influence its economic foreign policy. Relations with resource-rich countries like Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Iran have been critical for securing energy resources and economic assistance.

Foreign Policy Determinants for Pakistan:

- **Security Concerns:** The security situation is often the key determinant for Pakistan's foreign policy. Its perceived security threats from India have led it to forge strategic alliances with powers like the United States and China. Its reliance on defense partnerships and security alliances underscores how its geographic situation drives its diplomatic initiatives.

- **Strategic Alliances:** Due to its location, Pakistan has had to balance relations with larger global powers while navigating regional conflicts. The country's foreign policy has often been driven by the need to gain military and economic support to secure its borders and address security challenges, especially in the context of its rivalry with India.

2. Critically analyse the circumstances which forced Pakistan to join the Western-sponsored military alliances

The decision of Pakistan to join Western-sponsored military alliances, such as SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization), was largely influenced by its security concerns, particularly in the context of its rivalry with India and the geopolitical environment of the Cold War era.

Circumstances Leading to Pakistan's Alignment with the West:

- **India-Pakistan Rivalry:** The primary motivation for Pakistan to align with Western powers was its security concerns, particularly in relation to India. After its creation in 1947, Pakistan viewed India as a potential military threat due to unresolved territorial disputes (especially over Kashmir).

The loss of Kashmir in 1947-48 and the subsequent Indo-Pakistan wars (especially 1965 and 1971) reinforced Pakistan's fears about India's regional dominance.

- **Cold War Dynamics:** The Cold War context played a significant role in Pakistan's foreign policy decisions. With the United States and the Soviet Union vying for influence in the global arena, Pakistan saw the West as an ally to counterbalance India's growing ties with the Soviet Union. The U.S. offered military and economic aid to Pakistan, thus encouraging it to join SEATO (1954) and CENTO (1955).

- **Military and Economic Assistance:** Pakistan's military capabilities were relatively weak in comparison to India, and the country sought assistance in terms of arms and training from the West. The U.S. and other NATO countries provided military aid, which Pakistan used to strengthen its defense capabilities and maintain its strategic deterrence.

- **Geopolitical Considerations:** Pakistan's geographic location placed it at the crossroads of Central Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia. As a result, the West viewed Pakistan as a critical ally in containing the spread of Soviet influence in the region, particularly during the height of the Cold War.

- **The Sino-Soviet Split:** Another factor was the Sino-Soviet split in the 1960s. With China and the Soviet Union at odds, Pakistan saw an opportunity to build a relationship with China, which was increasingly seen as a counterbalance to Soviet expansionism in Asia. This, combined with Pakistan's proximity to both the Soviet Union and China, further motivated Pakistan to align itself with the West in the broader context of the Cold War.

Pakistan's Commitment to Military Alliances:

Pakistan's strategic decision to join these alliances was based on the need to bolster its defense, secure economic aid, and limit India's regional influence. However, this alignment also led to complex consequences for Pakistan, such as being drawn into Cold War politics and enduring periods of military tension with neighboring countries.

3. What was the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956? Critically analyse the role of Pakistan for the resolution of this crisis.

The **Suez Canal Crisis** of 1956, also known as the **Second Arab-Israeli War** or the **Tripartite Aggression**, was a diplomatic and military conflict that occurred after Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, which had previously been controlled by the British and the French through the Suez Canal Company.

Causes of the Crisis:

- **Nationalization of the Suez Canal:** The immediate trigger for the crisis was Nasser's decision to nationalize the Suez Canal in July 1956. The canal was a crucial maritime route for the transport of oil and goods, and the British and French governments, which had significant interests in the canal, saw this as a direct threat to their economic and political power in the region.

- **Military Intervention:** In response to Nasser's nationalization, Britain, France, and Israel formed a military alliance to launch a military intervention in Egypt. The goal was to secure the canal and remove Nasser from power.

Pakistan's Role in the Crisis:

- **Diplomatic Efforts:** Pakistan, being a newly formed nation and a member of the Commonwealth, played a significant role in diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis. Pakistan was sympathetic to the Egyptian cause and opposed the military intervention by Britain and France. At the same time, Pakistan was also mindful of its strategic interests in maintaining good relations with both the Western powers and the Arab nations.

- **Call for UN Intervention:** Pakistan was a strong advocate for the United Nations' involvement in resolving the crisis. Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was instrumental in calling for an immediate ceasefire and the deployment of a peacekeeping force by the UN to stop the hostilities. Pakistan's advocacy for international intervention was central to the diplomatic pressure that led to a ceasefire.

- **Support for Nasser:** While Pakistan maintained its relations with the West, it also extended moral support to Egypt. This was particularly important in positioning Pakistan as a neutral actor, advocating for peace while condemning the use of military force.

- **Result:** Pakistan's diplomatic efforts, alongside those of other nations, contributed to the eventual ceasefire in November 1956. The UN deployed peacekeeping forces to supervise the ceasefire, and Britain and France were forced to withdraw their forces from Egypt. The crisis highlighted the growing importance of the UN in resolving international conflicts and exposed the limitations of British and French power.

4. Discuss the process of détente between Pakistan and the USSR, especially during the 1960s.

Détente refers to the relaxation of tensions between two countries or blocs, and in the context of Pakistan and the USSR, the 1960s marked a period where both countries sought to engage in diplomacy despite their ideological differences.

Factors Influencing Détente:

- **Cold War Dynamics:** During the Cold War, the U.S. and Soviet Union were the two dominant superpowers. Pakistan initially aligned with the U.S. through military alliances like SEATO and CENTO, while the USSR had a deep partnership with India. However, the U.S.-Pakistan alliance was under strain in the early 1960s, particularly due to the U.S. aid cuts after Pakistan's involvement in the 1965 war with India.

- **Indo-Soviet Relations:** While Pakistan had a military alliance with the U.S., India and the USSR enjoyed a close relationship, especially with the Soviet Union providing military aid and diplomatic support. In this context, Pakistan sought to balance its relations with the USSR in an attempt to avoid being overly dependent on the U.S.

- **Diplomatic Engagement:** The 1960s saw Pakistan trying to improve diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This was part of Pakistan's broader strategy of maintaining neutrality and fostering relations with both the West and the Soviet Union, given its geopolitical importance and security concerns.

- **Economic Ties:** During this period, Pakistan and the USSR also explored economic ties. The Soviet Union offered economic assistance, including aid for infrastructure development, particularly in sectors like energy and industrialization.

- **Nuclear Tensions and Pakistan's Concerns:** While the détente was a step toward reducing tensions, the 1965 war with India and the growing nuclear rivalry between the two countries complicated relations. The USSR's support for India during and after the war increased tensions between Pakistan and the Soviet Union.

5. What was the Endosoviet of Friendship and Cooperation of 1971? How had this treaty affected Pakistan?

The **Endosoviet of Friendship and Cooperation** was a treaty signed between India and the Soviet Union in August 1971. The treaty was

a critical factor in the lead-up to the **Bangladesh Liberation War** and the subsequent Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.

Effects on Pakistan:

- **Indian-Soviet Alliance:** The treaty between India and the Soviet Union cemented a closer relationship between the two countries. The Soviets provided India with political and military support during the Bangladesh Liberation War, where East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) sought independence from Pakistan.

- ****Strategic Isolation:**** The treaty further isolated Pakistan diplomatically, as it became increasingly clear that the Soviet Union supported India's position on the East Pakistan crisis. Pakistan's concerns about Indian aggression were exacerbated by this treaty, which contributed to its decision to engage in military conflict.

- ****Military Consequences:**** Pakistan's military situation was severely compromised by the lack of support from the West, and the Soviet military aid to India played a crucial role in the outcome of the 1971 war, leading to Pakistan's defeat and the subsequent creation of Bangladesh.

These answers provide an in-depth analysis of the key topics surrounding Pakistan's foreign policy, its involvement in military alliances, the Suez Canal crisis, and its diplomatic relations with the USSR, as well as the 1971 Indo-Soviet treaty's impact on Pakistan.