

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1947-1999

Foreign Relations

(Brief Notes)

Key Question 16: How important has Pakistan's role been in World affair since 1947?

The study of Pakistan's international relations with other countries should cover economic, social, political and religious aspects. Candidates should study the main features of Pakistan's relations with other countries (listed below), together with the aims of Pakistan's foreign policy and emerging nuclear status.

- How has Pakistan developed as a nuclear power?
- How successful has Pakistan been in its relations with Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan, Iran, China, the USSR/Russia, the USA, the UK, the Commonwealth, and the United Nations?

Early Decisions: East or West?

Two super powers at the time of partition – USSR and USA - Pakistan chose USA because its ideology matched with USA and westernized leadership of Pakistan did not believe in socialism.

How has Pakistan developed as a nuclear power?

After 1971 war with India Z.A Bhutto was determined to make Pakistan a nuclear power to avoid such humiliating defeat from India and for Pakistan's survival.

1. Opening of KANUPP in 1972.
2. 1974 - India had nuclear test at Rajasthan border further incited Pakistan.
3. Establishment of Engineering Research Laboratories in Kahuta - Abdul Qadeer Khan as the key scientist.
4. US persuaded Pakistan to sign Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty but Pakistan denied possession of nuclear weapons.
5. Pakistan announced her readiness for the nuclear tests in 1987 – US concerns.

6. US stopped aid to Pakistan after Afghan War on the pretext of processing nuclear weapons.
7. 1998 - Pakistan tested nuclear devices at Chaghai Hills in Baluchistan and declared as a nuclear power.
8. Both Pakistan and India refused to sign CTBT.

India

1. Hostile relations before 1947.
2. Influx of refugees in both countries after partition - Minorities Pact signed in 1950.
3. Division of assets - injustices to Pakistan - Pakistan protested.
4. 1948 - Cut off of water supply to Pakistan - 1960 Indus Water Treaty signed.
5. Kashmir conflict - 1948 war and ceasefire - Pakistan referred issue to UN Security Council - UN decided to hold a plebiscite but not followed by India - Kashmir declared as a disputed territory - remained a source of tension between India and Pakistan. India signed friendship Pact with China but developed border disputes with China resulting in war in 1962 - Pakistan became friend with China.
6. 1965 War on Kashmir issue - Indian army accepted Pakistan's solution on Rajasthan border - Pakistan got encouraged and sent troops to Kashmir - attacked on Indian Occupied Kashmir - India retaliated from Lahore and Sialkot border - War continued for 17 days.
7. Tashkent Declaration - A ceasefire agreement between India and Pakistan.
8. 1971 War – Civil war in East Pakistan after elections - India sent its troops to East Pakistan to liberate it - Pakistan army fought and surrendered – 93,000 POW's with India
9. Simla Agreement 1972 - release of POW's on condition that Kashmir will not be discussed on International forum.
10. 1972-77 tense relations due to Indian nuclear tests.
11. 1977 onwards little improvement. However India blamed Pakistan for supporting Sikh Movement for a separate state 'Khalistan'.
12. 1987 – Zia –ul Haq's cricket diplomacy – avoided war between Pakistan and India

13. Fluctuations in relation till 1999 - Siachen glaciers.
14. Kargil Conflict - 1999 Muslim Kashmiri guerillas crossed line of control and captured Kargil and Drass. Pakistan got involved - war started at border that horrified international community because both countries were nuclear powers – US put pressure on Nawaz Sharif and he withdrew forces from occupied Kashmir while Pakistan was defeating Indians with ease - relation between Musharraf and Sharif deteriorated and Nawaz Sharif was overthrown.

USA

1. After 1947 Pakistan became a close ally of US due to its capitalist policies.
2. US also established close ties with India.
3. US wanted to use Pakistan against the growth of Soviet influence.
4. 1954 Pakistan and USA signed mutual Defense Assistance Agreement.
5. 1954 - SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) was signed. Pakistan left SEATO in 1972 when US did not help Pakistan in 1965 war and 1971 East Pakistan crisis.
6. 1955 CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) to receive economic and military assistance. This organization silently got dissolved in 1979.
7. Pakistan was known as the most 'allied ally' of US.
8. 1960-70 strained relations.
9. 1962 US helped India against China that offended Pakistan.
10. 1965 war USA and UK imposed arm embargo on Pakistan which was damaging.
11. 1965-Tashkent Declaration offended US.
12. 1971 - No help to Pakistan. The Naval fleet US promised for never arrived.
13. U2 Affair- an American spy plane had taken off from Peshawar and was shot down over Soviet territory.
14. 1970-77 Bhutto was disliked by American for his socialist ideas.
15. Afghan Miracle 1979 – US used Pakistan to fight war against USSR and offered billions of dollars economic and military assistance.

16. Pakistan developed its army and military with US assistance – largest recipient of US aid after Israel and Egypt.
17. Withdrawal of aid after 1987 – it problems for Benazir and Nawaz Sharif.
18. 1993 president Clinton restored relations - softening Pressler Amendment with the Brown Amendment and resumed aid to Pakistan.

USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

1. Soviet Union was one of the super powers after WWII. Pakistan was more inclined to USA than Communist bloc.
2. 1950 –USSR backed India over Kashmir Issue.
3. Joining of SEATO 1954 and CENTO 1955 by Pakistan annoyed USSR.
4. 1955 – Provided military and economic assistance to India on Kashmir.
5. 1955 – Supported Afghanistan on “Pakhtoonistan”.
6. 1960 - U2 issue paved the way to tense relations.
7. 1960-70 improved relations helped Pakistan in exploring oil – USSR became neutral on Kashmir issue.
8. 1966 - Tashkent Declaration.
9. Pakistan receiving aid from US, China and USSR - annoyed USSR as it wanted Pakistan to quit the US bloc.
10. 1971 – USSR signed ‘Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation’ with India that helped India win the war.
11. 1972- Bhutto built friendly relations with USSR - Provided aid for Pakistan Steel Mills.
12. 1979 - Extremely tense relations due to Afghan War.
13. 1988 - Withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.
14. 1990 – Break-up of Soviet Union into Central Asian Republics.

China

1. China emerged as a socialist country in 1949 under the leadership of Mao Zedong.
2. Pakistan officially recognized Chinese regime in 1950.
3. China was initially not inclined to Pakistan because of its pro-west policies - more inclined to India.
4. 1962 - War with India on border dispute over Aksai Chin area. Pakistan and China became friends as a result of Pakistan's support for China.
5. 1963 - Trade agreement endorsed \$60 million assistance for Pakistan.
6. 1963 - PIA regular flights to China - trade activity increased.
7. 1964 - China started supporting Pakistan on Kashmir issue.
8. 1965 – In the Indo-Pak war China supplied military aid to Pakistan.
9. 1971 - No support to Pakistan because of USSR pressure on China.
10. Support started again after 1971 - loans converted into grants - supply of military aircrafts and tank.
11. 1978 - Opening of Karakoram Highway - trade and military aid continued.
12. 1986 - China and Pakistan signed nuclear cooperation treaty.

Britain and the Commonwealth

1. Complicated relations during independence as Jinnah had objections on partition plan and he also refused to make Lord Mountbatten as first Governor General of Pakistan unlike India.
2. Britain provided military and civil assistance to Pakistan.
3. Pakistan supported Egypt in the issue of Suez Canal against the British.
4. Pakistan became a republic as a result of 1956 Constitution but stayed in the Commonwealth.
5. Britain remained neutral in the 1965 Indo-Pak War. It also imposed an embargo of arms.
6. Pakistan didn't receive aid from Britain in 1971 War with India.

7. Pakistan left Commonwealth as a result of Britain recognizing Bangladesh as an independent nation.
8. Relations restored as a result of USSR invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The British PM, Ms. Margaret Thatcher was the first leader from the West to visit Pakistan and show solidarity.
9. Britain remained main trading partner of Pakistan during 1980's.
10. 1989 - Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth during Benazir Bhutto's regime.

Bangladesh

1. It was part of Pakistan till 1971 and got separated after a fierce civil war.
2. Demanded assets of West Pakistan after separation. It was not accepted by Bhutto.
3. 1974 - Sheikh Mujib-ul-Rehman, PM of Bangladesh was invited at OIC Conference in Lahore and Pakistan officially recognized Bangladesh.
4. Both countries became members of SAARC.
5. Pakistan provided aid to Bangladesh in natural disasters.

Afghanistan

1. Tense relations since 1947-Afghanistan claimed NWFP-supported Pakhtoonistan and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Party called the 'Red Shirt Movement'.
2. Only country that voted against Pakistan's joining of UN in 1947.
3. Pakistan promised to give land-locked Afghanistan access to sea if it dropped stand on Pakhtoonistan. It wasn't accepted by Afghanistan.
4. Afghanistan rejected and signed Trade and Transit agreement with USSR in 1950's.
5. 1955 - Afghanistan attacked and ransacked Pakistan Embassy in Kabul - continued to show opposition to Pakistan.
6. Refused to join RCD in 1964 despite Ayub's offer.
7. Remained neutral in 1965 war.
8. Relations improved during Bhutto's regime.

9. In 1979, 80000 Russian troops entered Afghanistan with Barbrak Karmal as their Leader. Afghans resisted this and war between Afghan Mujahideen and Soviet Forces started.
10. Pakistan helped Mujahideen on behalf of US-Pakistan aid. ISI helped military planning of Mujahideen - Soviet bombed frontier border near Peshawar - Zia continued fighting – it led to the rise of Taliban.
11. Influx of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.
12. Withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1987-88.
13. Disputes between Afghan groups - Taliban came to power - Benazir supported and provided military help - growth of fundamentalism in Pakistan.
14. Drug and Kalashnikov culture spread - militarization of religious parties in Pakistan.

Iran

1. Good relations since independence. Iran was the first country to accept Pakistan.
2. Both signed Baghdad Pact in 1955 to stop Soviet expansion in Middle East Countries.
3. 1964 - RCD was signed between Pakistan Iran and Turkey for economic cooperation.
4. Iran supported Pakistan in 1965 war.
5. The separatist movement in Balochistan was controlled with Iranian help.
6. 1979 - Islamic Revolution in Iran and Shah was overthrown.
7. The new Islamic government was anti-US and became suspicious of Pakistan.

Other Muslim Countries

1. Shared religious and cultural heritage with Turkey, Middle East, and Gulf states - no major disputes with Pakistan.
2. Strong religious bindings but some differences on political matters such as Pakistan supported US who were financing Israel against Arab countries and Suez Canal issue.
3. Pakistan always supported Palestine against Israel and never recognized Kashmir as an independent country - no bilateral relations with Israel.
4. 1969 joined OIC.
5. Hosted OIC meeting in Karachi and 1974 Summit Conference in Lahore.

6. Bhutto liked to be a leader of Muslim countries.
7. Pakistan received more economic assistance from Muslim Countries than US.

Gulf States

- Libya, Qatar, UAE invested in Pakistan's industrial and economic development in oil refining, shipping and banking.
- Saudi Arabia was amongst the first country to recognize Pakistan as an independent country.
- Remittances from overseas Pakistanis working in gulf countries are the second largest source of in foreign exchange in Pakistan.
- Pakistan provided military expertise to Gulf States.
- Pakistan supported Saudi Arabia in Gulf War against Iraq to end Iraq's Kuwait invasion.

Turkey

- Supported Turkey in Khilafat Movement.
- Strong cultural and religious ties.
- Turkey also signed Baghdad Pact in 1955.
- RCD signed in 1964.
- Supported Pakistan in wars with India.

United Nations Organization

- The United Nations was established 24 October 1945 to promote international cooperation.
- A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was created following the Second World War.
- At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; there are now 209.

Aims

- a) To save the world from future wars.
- b) To protect basic human rights.
- c) To help countries in their social and economic development.

Principal organs of the United Nations

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| UN General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Deliberative assembly of all UN member states<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May resolve non-compulsory recommendations to states or suggestions to the Security Council (UNSC).• Decides on the admission of new members, following proposal by the UNSC.• Adopts the budget. <p>Elects the non-permanent members of the UNSC; all members of ECOSOC; the UN Secretary General (following his/her proposal by the UNSC); and the fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Each country has one vote</p> | UN Secretariat: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Administrative organ of the UN –<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supports the other UN bodies administratively (for example, in the organization of conferences, the writing of reports and studies and preparation of the budget). <p>Its chairperson – the UN Secretary General is elected by the General Assembly for a five year mandate and is the UN's foremost representative</p> |
| UN Security Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- For international security issues –<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security.• May adopt compulsory resolutions. | International Court of Justice: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Universal court of international law<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decides disputes between states that recognize its jurisdiction.• Issue legal opinions. |

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| Has fifteen members: five permanent members with veto power and ten elected members | Renders judgment by relative majority. Its fifteen judges are elected by the UN General Assembly for nine-year terms. |
| UN Economic and Social Council - For global economic and social affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for co-operation between states as regard economic and social matters. Coordinates co-operation between the UN's numerous specialized agencies. UNESCO pursues its objectives through five major programs: education, natural sciences, social / human sciences, culture, and communication/ information. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world The World Food Program is the food assistance branch of the United Nations and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security. The United Nations Children's Fund | UN Trusteeship Council - For administering trust territories (currently inactive) – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was originally designed to manage colonial possessions that were former League of Nations mandates. Has been inactive since 1994, when Palau, the last trust territory, attained independence. |

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| (UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. | |
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Pakistan and the United Nations

- Pakistan joined UNO in 1947.
- Committed to the aims of UNO.
- Raised voice against illegal occupations such as Indonesia by Holland -Palestine by Israel etc.
- Benefited by the UNO - received number of loans from IMF for its economic development.
- WFP helped Afghan refugees.

UNO and Pakistan Affairs

1. 1947 Kashmir issue - ceasefire arranged by UNO to end war – UN decided a plebiscite but could not enforce on India – Indian occupation of Hyderabad in 1948 not resolved.
2. 1965 war-ceasefire arranged by UNO and Tashkent Declaration was signed but Kashmir issue not resolved.
3. 1971 war - UN urged Pakistan to end civil war but no real effort was made to solve the issue - recognized Bangladesh immediately.
4. 1960 Indus Water Treaty - UN played a significant role - provided financial and technical assistance through member countries and World Bank to establish HEP and irrigation projects in Pakistan.

CIE MARKING SCHEME REFERENCE

Describe Pakistan's involvement in the U2 crisis.

[4]

1960, spy flights over USSR, Gary Powers shot down, flown from a US base in Pakistan, USSR angry with Pakistan threatening military action, told USA could no longer use airbase unless destination known of aircraft, showed how close the two countries had become.

How successfully did India and Pakistan handle the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999?

Explain your answer.

[14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. [1-2]

They did not handle it successfully.

LEVEL 2: Description of events between 1947 and 1999. [3-6]

The Kashmir issue became a problem on partition, because it had a Hindu ruler of a population which was mainly Muslim.

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR explains failures. [7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains successes and failures. [9-13]

Successes:

A cease-fire was arranged in January 1948, leaving Kashmir divided between India and Pakistan. From 1949, an official cease-fire line was agreed between India and Pakistan and was to be patrolled by UN troops. Pakistan kept up pressure on India by appealing to the UN whenever Indian moves tried to integrate Indian-occupied Kashmir into India. In 1957, the UN reconfirmed that Kashmir was a disputed territory and that a final solution should be settled by an UN-supervised plebiscite. India promised to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to determine its future.

Failures:

War has broken out on at least 2 occasions between the 2 countries. Plebiscite still not been held. In 1987, elections were rigged by India in an attempt to show popular support for its occupation. In 1999, Kargil crisis brought threat of nuclear war between the two sides. Kashmir continued to be a source of conflict between the two nations.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgment or evaluation. [14]

