# Foreign Policy :-

**7th phase (2001 & onwards) War on Terror :-**

The terrorist attacks in the U.S. on September 11, 2001 had far reaching implications for the international system. Pakistan shared a long border with Afghanistan and its support was important for any U.S. military operation in Afghanistan. Pakistan opened its airspace to U.S. aircrafts for military operations in Afghanistan.

The U.S. reciprocated by withdrawing economic sanctions against Pakistan in October November 2001 and took steps to revive bilateral relations in various fields of mutual interest, including the economy, trade and investment, socio-economic development and military modernisation and supply of military equipment.

The U.S. wrote off and rescheduled its debts. Pakistan received economic assistance, debt relief and trade concessions from Japan and the European Union. Pakistan was also declared as a non-NATO ally.

According to statistics released by the Pakistani government, the direct and indirect economic losses in the recent 10 years from anti-terrorism total $100 billion, far more than the $20 billion economic aid given by the US during the same period.

Pakistan has paid a heavy social and political price for its involvement in the war on terrorism.

Society is in disorder, the security situation is deteriorating and many people have lost their homes. Pakistan's sacrifices in war on terror deserve respect. The US should assist Pakistan in stabilizing its society and reviving its economy while respecting the nation's sovereignty.

# Current Economic Situation of Pakistan

The economic situation in Pakistan is multifaceted, characterized by a range of issues and potential solutions. Below are some key points detailing the current economic problems faced by Pakistan and potential solutions to address these challenges.

1. **High Inflation**:

**Problem**: Pakistan is facing consistently high inflation due to increased costs of goods and services, supply chain disruption , and currency depreciation. This inflation reduces the purchasing power of the average consumer and significantly affects lower-income households, who spend a larger part of their income on essential items.

**Solution**: To tackle high inflation, the government should focus on controlling the amount of money circulating ( monetary policy ). Additionally, stabilizing the currency and improving logistics and trade policies to manage supply chain disruptions can help reduce inflation. Keeping strategic reserves of essential goods could also prevent sudden price increases during shortages.

1. **Debt Crisis**: **Problem**: Pakistan is dealing with a severe debt crisis, with high levels of both foreign and domestic debt. The country has significant debt payments to make, which use up a large part of government revenue. This limits the government's ability to invest in projects for development and public services.

**Solution**: Strategies to manage debt should include renegotiating debt terms with international lenders to extend repayment periods and lower interest rates. At the same time, the government should focus on increasing its revenue from taxes, improving tax collection, and reducing unnecessary spending to rely less on borrowing money from abroad.

1. **Low Foreign Exchange Reserves**: **Problem**: Pakistan has critically low foreign exchange reserves due to continuous trade deficits and money leaving the country. This makes it difficult for Pakistan to pay for imports and stabilize its currency, leading to further economic instability.

**Solution**: To improve foreign exchange reserves, Pakistan needs to increase its exports by broadening the types of products it sells and becoming more competitive. Encouraging foreign companies to invest in Pakistan through policies that are attractive to investors and creating a stable environment for business can also help bring in more money from abroad.

1. **Political Instability**: **Problem**: Political instability, which includes frequent changes in government, unrest among the people, and issues with how the government operates, makes it hard to keep consistent economic policies and discourages people from investing. This instability makes it difficult to make policies that help the economy and makes businesses unsure about what will happen next.

**Solution**: Making sure that political stability is in place by talking and making agreements between different political groups is important. Making democratic institutions stronger, reducing corruption, and making sure that how the government works is open can make it easier to make policies and make investors feel more confident.

1. **Structural Economic Issues**: **Problem**: Pakistan's economy has problems that are part of how things work, like not having many industries, not making things very efficiently, and relying too much on farming and money sent from people working abroad. These things keep the economy from growing and changing much.

**Solution**: Making the economy change by putting money into key things like making things, technology, and services is one way to fix these problems. Making smaller businesses stronger and making sure that people have new ideas and ways of making things can also help businesses grow. Helping people learn new things and building new things like roads and buildings will also help the economy change.

1. **Energy Crisis**: **Problem**: The energy part of Pakistan's economy has a lot of problems, like not making energy and moving it very well and having old buildings. Things like power going out and prices for energy being too high make it hard for businesses to do well and for the economy to work.

**Solution**: Fixing the energy crisis will take a lot of money put into making new energy systems better so they work well. Using more kinds of energy that come from things like the sun and wind can make the kinds of energy we use better and make it so we do not need to use things like oil and gas as much. Making the way the energy system works better and making sure we do not lose a lot of the energy we make will also help.

1. **Tax Collection Issues**: **Problem**: Pakistan's way of getting taxes is not good, with not many people paying taxes and people who should not pay taxes doing so. Because of this, the government does not get enough money to pay for things like roads and buildings.

**Solution**: Making the tax system better by getting more people to pay taxes and making sure the people who should pay them do it is important. Making the way people pay taxes online, making rules for how taxes work simpler, and making sure that people follow the rules will make the tax system better. Making sure that the people who check to see if people pay taxes work well and do their job will also help.

1. **Unemployment and Underemployment**: **Problem**: A lot of people in Pakistan do not have jobs or have jobs that do not give them a lot of money, because the economy is not doing very well and because not many people are learning things that will help them get a job. This makes it hard for people to live well and keeps the economy from growing a lot.

**Solution**: Getting rid of unemployment needs to have things put into learning and teaching that help people get jobs that are in jobs that make a lot of money. Making sure that people have a lot of jobs in places where things are changing quickly can make people have jobs that give them a lot of money. Making the government do things that help people make jobs and make people want to work and learn is important.

1. **Security Concerns**: **Problem**: Bad things that happen near Pakistan and in Pakistan keep people from putting money into the economy and doing business. The things that are bad keep the places where people do things from being safe and make it hard for the economy to grow.

**Solution**: Making sure that things are safe by making rules for how things work and making sure that people are happy about things is important. Making sure that people are happy with things and making sure that people who are near Pakistan and in Pakistan can be together can help people.

**Conclusion**: Pakistan faces significant economic challenges that require both swift actions and long-term strategies to address effectively. By improving economic functionality, enhancing efficiency, and fostering innovation, Pakistan can build a robust economy that improves living standards for its people. Achieving this transformation will require hard efforts and collaboration across all sectors of society. Together, Pakistan can forge a prosperous future where economic vitality supports a better quality of life for all.

1. **High Inflation**

* Problem: Increased costs, supply chain disruptions, currency depreciation.
* Impact: Reduced purchasing power, especially for lower-income households.
* Solution: Manage money supply, stabilize currency, improve logistics, and maintain strategic reserves.

1. **Debt Crisis**

* Problem: High levels of foreign and domestic debt, heavy debt repayments.
* Impact: Limits government spending on development and public services.
* Solution: Renegotiate debt terms, increase revenue through better tax collection, and reduce unnecessary spending.

1. **Low Foreign Exchange Reserves**

* Problem: Continuous trade deficits, insufficient reserves for imports.
* Impact: Currency instability, economic vulnerability.
* Solution: Boost exports, attract foreign direct investment, and improve trade policies.

1. **Political Instability**

* Problem: Frequent government changes, policy inconsistency, investor uncertainty.
* Impact: Hinders economic planning and reforms, reduces investor confidence.
* Solution: Strengthen democratic institutions, reduce corruption, and ensure transparent governance.

1. **Structural Economic Issues**

* Problem: Over-reliance on agriculture and remittances, lack of industrial diversification.
* Impact: Slows economic growth and modernization.
* Solution: Invest in industrial development, promote innovation, and diversify the economy.

1. **Energy Crisis**

* Problem: Inadequate energy production and distribution infrastructure.
* Impact: Disruptions to businesses, high energy costs.
* Solution: Upgrade energy infrastructure, promote renewable energy sources, and improve efficiency.

1. **Tax Collection Issues**

* Problem: Low tax compliance, ineffective tax administration.
* Impact: Insufficient government revenue for infrastructure and services.
* Solution: Reform tax system, enhance enforcement, and simplify tax regulations.

1. **Unemployment and Underemployment**

* Problem: High unemployment rates, skills gap.
* Impact: Limits economic productivity and growth potential.
* Solution: Enhance education and vocational training, promote job creation in emerging sectors.

1. **Security Concerns**

* Problem: Regional instability, security threats affecting business confidence.
* Impact: Deters investment, disrupts economic activities.
* Solution: Strengthen security measures, improve rule of law, and ensure a stable environment for businesses.

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Summary Table of Educational Problems, Policies, and Suggestions**

| **Problem** | **Government Policies/Measures** | **Suggestions for Improvement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Low Literacy Rates** | Government initiatives for free education and textbooks | Increase education funding, enhance literacy programs |
| **Inequality in Education Access** | Establishment of new schools in underserved areas | Expand access to education, build more schools in rural areas |
| **Quality of Education** | Curriculum updates, teacher training programs | Improve curricula, provide advanced teacher training |
| **High Dropout Rates** | Scholarships, financial aid for students | Address economic pressures, improve school environments |
| **Gender Disparity in Education** | Scholarships and programs for girls' education | Promote gender equality, offer incentives for girls' education |
| **Lack of Technical Training** | Expansion of vocational training centers | Increase vocational training opportunities, align with job market |
| **Unemployment of Graduates** | Career counseling and job placement services | Provide career guidance, develop job placement programs |
| **Inadequate Government Funding** | Various government education initiatives | Increase budget allocation for education |
| **Public-Private Partnerships** | Encouragement of joint ventures for educational development | Foster stronger public-private partnerships |
| **Adult Education** | Literacy programs and community education initiatives | Establish more adult education and literacy programs |

# Pakistan-Iran Relations: Key Points and Events

**Historical and Cultural Ties**

1. **Historical Connections**
   * **Historical Linkages:** Pakistan and Iran share historical ties due to cultural, religious, and linguistic connections. For centuries , Persian was the court language and language of literature of Mughal India and remained the official language in parts of India until the British rule.
2. **First Recognition**
   * **Date:** **1947**
   * **Event**: Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan following its independence. Unlike India and Afghanistan, Iran had no territorial claims over Pakistan and vice versa

**Defense and Diplomatic Relations**

1. **Defense Collaboration**
   * **Date:** **1973**
   * **Statement:** Pakistani government acknowledged that **“Collaboration with Iran is essential to Pakistan’s defense strategy”** due to Pakistan’s lack of depth in its defense strategy.
2. **Membership in Defense Pacts**
   * **Historical Context:** Both Pakistan and Iran were members of **CENTO (Central Treaty Organization)**, a Western defense pact. Pakistan remained in CENTO until Iran left after the fall of the Raza Shah Pahelvi due to the influence of USA.
3. **Diplomatic Support on Kashmir**
   * **Date:** **1962**
   * **Event:** Iran gave diplomatic support to Pakistan over Kashmir. Also, Iran volunteered to act as a mediator between India and Pakistan ,
4. **1965 Indo-Pak War Support**
   * **Event:** In 1965 Indo-Pak war, Iran supported Pakistan . In **February 1966** Iran provided **$54 million aid** to Pakistan during the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
5. **1971 Indo-Pak War Support**
   * **Date:** **1971**
   * **Statement:** **The Shah of Iran** declared **“we are opposed to all interference in Pakistan’s internal affairs”** and supported Pakistan during the Indo-Pak war.
6. **Iran-Iraq War End** 
   * Pakistan as a member of “Ummah Peace Committee”, had actively tried to end Iran-Iraq war . Pakistan and Iran had convergent stand on Afghan issue.

**Regional Cooperation and Organizations**

1. **Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD)**
   * **Date:** **1964**
   * **Event:** Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey signed the **Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) agreement** to promote regional development.
2. **Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)**
   * **Date:** **1985**
   * **Event:** **Establishment of ECO** **(Economic Cooperation Organization)**: Established in 1985 to enhance economic cooperation among Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey.

**Bilateral Relations and Agreements**

1. **Strategic Cooperation and Agreements**
   * **Date:** **12th September 1991**
   * **Event:** Pakistan’s President made a visit to Iran, addressing the **Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly)**, and both countries agreed on cooperation in **railways, road construction, communications, postal services, oil, and gas**.
2. **Economic Relations Enhancement**
   * **Date:** **1992**
   * **Event:** Bilateral relations with Iran were further strengthened in the **economic field**, including agreements on defense cooperation, textile mills revival, and the establishment of a refinery in Pakistan. Also receiving Iran’s firm support on Kashmir, Pakistan backed Iran stand on Armenia-Azerbaijan dispute.
3. **Good-Will Visit**
   * **Date:** **14th to 18th January 1994**
   * **Event:** **Pakistan’s Chief of Army Staff** made a goodwill visit to Iran, holding defense discussions with Iranian officials and important defense personnel there.
4. **Joint Military Exercises**
   * **Date:** **23rd February 1994**
   * **Event:** The Iranian and Pakistani warships and submarines held ten days of joint exercises under code named **‘Zulfiqar’** between Iranian and Pakistani naval forces, were the first joint exercises of Iranian forces with a foreign nation since 1979.

**Diplomatic Support and Humanitarian Assistance**

1. **Opposition to U.S. Sanctions**
   * **Date:** **1995**
   * **Event:** Pakistan opposed **U.S. trade sanctions** against Iran and expressed concern over the secret budgetary allocation of $20 million by the U.S. administration to destabilize Iranian government.
   * Pakistan opposed US trade sanctions on Iran and signed a $170 million agreement to purchase bulldozers from Iran.
2. **Diplomatic Efforts for Iranian Nationals**
   * **Date:** **3rd September 1998**
   * **Event:** Pakistan’s diplomatic efforts led to the **release of five Iranian nationals** taken by the Taliban from Northern Afghanistan.
3. **Humanitarian Assistance During Floods**
   * **Date:** **12th September 2010**
   * **Event:** Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei highlighted the urgency on flood disasters and Iran provided **over 500 tons of humanitarian aid** to Pakistan during the devastating floods.
4. **Strategic Trade Agreement**
   * **Date:** **13th January 2011**
   * **Event:** **Pakistan and Iran agreed on a five-year strategic plan** to triple bilateral trade volume from $1.2 billion through reduction in duty and taxes on more items under the operational preferential trade agreement.

**Summary Table of Pakistan-Iran Relations**

| **Aspect** | **Details** |
| --- | --- |
| **Historical Ties** | Persian language, cultural and religious links. |
| **First Recognition** | **1947** - Iran was the first to recognize Pakistan. |
| **Defense Collaboration** | **1973** - Essential for Pakistan’s defense strategy. |
| **CENTO Membership** | Both countries were members; Pakistan remained until Iran left. |
| **Diplomatic Support on Kashmir** | **1962** - Iran offered mediation between India and Pakistan. |
| **1965 Indo-Pak War Support** | **February 1966** - Iran provided **$54 million aid**. |
| **1971 Indo-Pak War Support** | **1971** - Shah of Iran’s support for Pakistan. |
| **RCD Agreement** | **1964** - Regional Cooperation for Development with Turkey. |
| **ECO Formation** | **1985** - Economic Cooperation Organization established. |
| **Strategic Cooperation Agreement** | **12th September 1991** – Pakistan President attend Majalis |
| **Economic Relations Enhancement** | **1992** - Strengthened economic cooperation and agreements. |
| **Good-Will Military Visit** | **14th to 18th January 1994** - Pakistani Army Chief’s visit to Iran. |
| **Joint Military Exercises** | **23rd February 1994** - **‘Zulfiqar’** naval exercises. |
| **Opposition to U.S. Sanctions** | **1995** - Pakistan opposed U.S. sanctions against Iran. |
| **Diplomatic Efforts for Iranian Nationals** | **3rd September 1998** - Release of Iranian nationals from Taliban. |
| **Humanitarian Assistance** | **5th September 2010** - Iran provided aid during Pakistan floods. |
| **Strategic Trade Agreement** | **13th January 2011** - Agreement to triple trade volume. |

# Pakistan-China Relations: Key Points and Events

**Early Diplomatic Ties and Recognition**

1. **Recognition of Communist China**
   * **Date:** **1950**
   * **Event:** Pakistan was the first Muslim country to recognize Communist China.
2. **Support for China’s UN Admission**
   * **Date:** **1950s**
   * **Event:** Pakistan supported **China’s admission to the UN** and opposed Chiang Kai-shek's claim to represent China.
3. **UN General Assembly Resolution**
   * **Date:** **1951**
   * **Event:** Pakistan **abstained** from a US-backed resolution declaring China an aggressor in UN General Assembly .

**Strategic and Military Cooperation**

1. **Border Agreement**
   * **Date:** **2nd March 1963**
   * **Event:** Pakistan and China signed a border agreement, resulting in Pakistan gaining 750 sq. miles of territory which had been under actual possession of China.
2. **1965 Indo-Pak War Support**
   * **Date:** **16th September 1965**
   * **Event:** When there was danger of attack on East Pakistan . China condemned Indian aggression and issued an **ultimatum** to India to remove military installations/pressure from the China-Sikkim border.
   * **Date:** **19th September 1965**
   * **Event:** China issued a second ultimatum leading to a **cease-fire** between India and Pakistan.
3. **Military Assistance Agreement**
   * **Date:** **July 1966**
   * **Event:** Pakistan and China signed a $120 million military assistance agreement. China supplied 100 T-59 tanks, 80 MiG-19s, and 10 Il-28 bombers to the Pakistani Ministry of Defence.
4. **Arms Supply and Technology Transfer**
   * **Date:** **1966-1970**
   * **Event:** 1966-1970 Military Assistance Agreement
   * By 1970 , China’s arms contributed to 25% of Pakistan’s tank force and 33% of the Air Force’s aircraft , 65% of all interceptor bombers and 99% of Pakistan’s first line modern fighter planes.
5. **Henry Kissinger’s Secret Trip**
   * **Date:** **1970**
   * **Event:** Pakistan facilitated Henry Kissinger’s secret trip to China, aiding in the normalization of US-China relations.
6. **Defense and Industrial Projects**
   * **Date:** **1970s-1980s**
   * **Event:** China helped establish the Taxila Mechanical Complex, a 300MW nuclear power plant, and Pakistan’s first satellite Badr-I was launched in July 1990 by Pakistani Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) with the assistance of China.
7. **Saindak Project**
   * **Date:** **1990s**
   * **Event:** China provided technical and financial assistance for the **Saindak Gold-Copper Project** in Balochistan helping the Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation.

**Diplomatic Relations and International Issues**

1. **Response to US Sanctions**
   * **Date:** **1993**
   * **Event:** After US sanctions on Pakistan, China continued to support Pakistan’s stand on Kashmir and signed agreements on science & technology cooperation, sister province declaration (Punjab and Sian), border trade, and transport, and a loan agreement
   * Also condemned US actions against Iran for carrying chemical weapons in the Gulf.
2. **Resisting Pressures on China**
   * **Date:** **December 1993**
   * **Event:** Pakistan declared it would announce resistance to pressures on **China’s human rights** issues and signed four new agreements.

**Defense and Technological Cooperation**

1. **Super-7 Combat Aircraft Production**
   * **Date:** **March 1995**
   * **Event:** Pakistan and China agreed to collaborate in production of a combat aircraft called super-7 which is an upgraded version of Chinese F-7 aircraft.
2. **Ghazi Brotha Dam and Steel Mill Expansion**
   * **Date:** **April 1995**
   * **Event:** China agreed to help setup the $2.5 billion Ghazi Brotha Dam and expand Pakistan Steel Mill.

**Recent Developments and Strategic Partnerships**

1. **Nuclear Power Plant Computer System**
   * **Date:** **August 1997**
   * **Event:** China exported a nuclear power plant computer system for the Chashma 300MW nuclear power plant. This distributed control system is the first large-scale high-tech product exported from China .
2. **Chinese Premier’s Visit**
   * **Date:** **17th December 2010**
   * **Event:** Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao visited Pakistan, addressing included the first-ever address by a Chinese leader to a joint session of parliament.
3. **Pak-China Friendship Year**
   * **Date:** **2011**
   * **Event:** Year declared as the **‘Pak-China Friendship Year’** to celebrate **60 years** of diplomatic relations on the occasion of the establishment of Sino-Pak diplomatic relations.
   * The two countries continue to work together on various projects including infrastructure, energy, and technological advancements.

**Summary Table of Pakistan-China Relations**

| **Aspect** | **Details** |
| --- | --- |
| **Recognition of Communist China** | **1950** - Pakistan was the first Muslim country to recognize Communist China. |
| **UN Admission Support** | **1950s** - Supported China’s admission to the UN, opposed Chiang Kai-shek. |
| **US Resolution Abstention** | **1951** - Pakistan abstained from a US-backed resolution against China. |
| **Border Agreement** | **2nd March 1963** - Signed border agreement, gained **750 sq. miles** of territory. |
| **1965 Indo-Pak War Support** | **16th September 1965** - China issued an ultimatum to India on military installations. |
| **Military Assistance Agreement** | **July 1966** - Signed **$120 million military assistance agreement**. |
| **Arms Supply and Technology** | **1966-1970** - China supplied **100 tanks, 80 aircraft, and 10 bombers**. |
| **Kissinger’s Trip to China** | **1970** - Facilitated **Henry Kissinger’s secret visit** to China. |
| **Defense and Industrial Projects** | **1970s-1980s** - **Taxila Mechanical Complex**, **300MW nuclear plant**, and **Badr-I satellite**. |
| **Saindak Project** | **1990s** - Chinese assistance for the **Saindak Gold-Copper Project**. |
| **Response to US Sanctions** | **1993** - China supported Pakistan’s stance on Kashmir and opposed US actions. |
| **Resisting Pressures on China** | **December 1993** - Announced resistance to pressures on **China’s human rights issues**. |
| **Super-7 Combat Aircraft** | **17th March 1995** - Agreement for **Super-7 combat aircraft production**. |
| **Ghazi Brotha Dam and Steel Mill** | **11th April 1995** - China’s help for **Ghazi Brotha Dam** and **Steel Mill Expansion**. |
| **Nuclear Power Plant System** | **21st August 1997** - Export of **nuclear power plant computer system** for Chashma. |
| **Chinese Premier’s Visit** | **17th December 2010** - Premier Wen Jiabao’s visit and address to **Pakistani Parliament**. |
| **Pak-China Friendship Year** | **2011** - Declared as the **‘Pak-China Friendship Year’**. |

# Early Diplomatic Relations With Afghansitan :-

1. **Afghanistan’s Initial Opposition to Pakistan’s UN Admission**
   * **Date:** **30th September 1947**
   * **Event:** **Afghanistan cast the only opposing vote** against Pakistan’s admission to the UN General Assembly.
   * **Date:** **20th October 1947**
   * **Event:** Afghanistan withdrew the negative vote.

**Arguments and Validity Regarding the Durand Line**

1. **Durand Line Agreement**
   * **Argument:** The Durand Line was established under duress.
   * **Validity:** The agreement was made at the request of Ameer Abdur Rehman by a British officer chosen by the Ameer, and was reaffirmed by Afghan rulers for 50 years as the valid frontier.
2. **Anglo-Afghan Treaty Validity**
   * **Argument:** The Anglo-Afghan Treaty is invalid because the British government in India no longer exists.
   * **Validity:** International law maintains that treaties concerning boundary lines of extinct states remain valid for successor states.
3. **Pakhtunistan Issue**
   * **Argument:** The Durand Line arbitrarily divides the Pakhtun nation.
   * **Validity:** The line was not arbitrarily drawn but followed tribal boundaries, and 67% of Pakhtuns live in Pakistan while only 33% in Afghanistan. The line follows tribal boundaries and economic links so Afghanistan’s concern is not genuine as it does not include Pakhtuns on its side. Redrawing boundaries might destabilize Afghanistan as then the northern areas would then join Central Asian Republics, the western with Iran and the rest with Pakistan’s present Pushto speaking areas

**Key Events and Developments**

1. **Condemnation of Indian Bombing in 1965**
   * **Date:** **1965**
   * **Event:** Afghanistan condemned the bombing of civilian populations by India during the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
2. **King Zahir Shah’s Visit**
   * **Date:** **1967**
   * **Event:** King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan visited Pakistan, strengthening bilateral ties.
3. **Islamic Conference on Soviet Invasion**
   * **Date:** **26th-29th January 1980**
   * **Event:** A conference of foreign ministers from 36 Islamic countries was held in Islamabad condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and suspended Afghanistan’s membership in the **OIC** ( **Organization of Islamic Cooperation )** as violation of UN and Islamic Conference’s charters
4. **Geneva Accord**
   * **Date:** **14th April 1988**
   * **Event:** The Geneva Accord was signed to end the Soviet-Afghan conflict and ensure the withdrawal of Soviet troops.
5. **Attack on Pakistani Diplomatic Mission**
   * **Date:** **8th September 1995**
   * **Event:** Unruly mob and attack on the **Pakistani Embassy Building in Kabul**, result in the evacuation of diplomatic staff from Kabul Mission.
6. **Persona Non-Grata Declarations**
   * **Dates:** **September 1995** and **October 1995**
   * **Event:** Pakistan declared 13 Afghan diplomats and 11 Afghan nationals respectively as ‘persona-non-grata’ and asked them to leave the country within 48 hours
7. **Bomb Blasts in NWFP**
   * **Date:** **December 1995**
   * **Event:** A series of bomb blasts in **NWFP**, including a major explosion in **Peshawar**, resulted in killing over 40 people. Pakistan blamed Kabul for the attacks.
8. **Humanitarian Aid for Flood Victims**
   * **Date:** **August 2010**
   * **Event:** Afghanistan donated **$1 million** to help victims of the unprecedented floods in Pakistan.
9. **Parliamentary Cooperation**
   * **Date:** **31st March 2011**
   * **Event:** Parliamentarians from Afghanistan and Pakistan vowed to work together to improve bilateral relations and to bring the two brotherly countries further closer by playing their role in resolving issues.

**Summary Table of Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations**

| **Aspect** | **Details** |
| --- | --- |
| **Initial Opposition to UN Admission** | **30th September 1947** - Afghanistan cast the only opposing vote against Pakistan’s UN admission. |
| **UN Admission Withdrawal** | **20th October 1947** - Afghanistan withdrew the negative vote. |
| **Durand Line Agreement Validity** | **1893** - The Durand Line was established as a valid frontier and reaffirmed by Afghan rulers. |
| **Anglo-Afghan Treaty Validity** | **International Law** - Treaties of extinct states remain valid. |
| **Pakhtunistan Issue** | The Durand Line was not arbitrarily drawn, and 67% of Pakhtuns live in Pakistan. |
| **Condemnation of Indian Bombing** | **1965** - Afghanistan condemned the bombing of civilians during the Indo-Pak War. |
| **King Zahir Shah’s Visit** | **1967** - King Zahir Shah visited Pakistan, strengthening ties. |
| **Islamic Conference on Soviet Invasion** | **26th-29th January 1980** - Condemned the Soviet invasion and suspended Afghanistan’s OIC membership. |
| **Geneva Accord** | **14th April 1988** - Agreement for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. |
| **Attack on Diplomatic Mission** | **8th September 1995** - Attack on the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul. |
| **Persona Non-Grata Declarations** | **22nd September 1995** and **18th October 1995** - Declared Afghan diplomats and nationals as persona non-grata. |
| **Bomb Blasts in NWFP** | **21st December 1995** - Bomb blasts in NWFP, Pakistan blamed Kabul for attacks. |
| **Humanitarian Aid for Flood Victims** | **17th August 2010** - Afghanistan donated $1 million for flood relief in Pakistan. |
| **Parliamentary Cooperation** | **31st March 2011** - Vow to work together to improve bilateral relations. |

# Pakistan Relation With India :-

**1. Historical, Cultural, and Religious Legacies**

**Historical Background**

* **Partition of India**: **August 1947** - Partition led to significant Hindu-Muslim riots and strained relations.
* **Two-Nation Theory**: Ideology proposing separate nations for Muslims and Hindus, leading to the creation of Pakistan.

**Indian Role in 1971**

* **Bangladesh Liberation War**: **1971** - India’s involvement in the secession of East Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh is viewed as an example of Indian designs against Pakistan.

**2. Military Supplies and Agreements**

**Military Supplies Issue**

* **Partition Era**: **1947-1948** - Field Marshal Auchinleck was responsible for the distribution of military supplies, but Pakistan did not receive its due share.

**3. Evacuee Property**

**Evacuee Property Dispute**

* **Early 1950s** - Disputes over evacuee properties settled through several conferences.

**4. Indus Waters**

**Indus Waters Treaty**

* **September 1960** - **Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement** signed by Pakistan's President and Indian Prime Minister in Karachi.

**5. Cash Balances**

**Cash Balances Dispute**

* **January 1948** - Pakistan was granted Rs. 500 crore out of Rs. 750 crore due as a share of British Indian assets.

**6. Principally States**

**Hyderabad Daccan**

* **September 1948** - Indian forces invaded Hyderabad Daccan, a princely state with a Muslim ruler.

**Junagarh**

* **August 1947** - Junagarh’s ruler announced accession to Pakistan, but India conducted a plebiscite favoring integration into India.

**Kashmir Issue**

* **October 1947** - Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession to India under duress; resulting in the first Indo-Pak war began.
* **Shimla Agreement**: **July 1972** - Aimed to resolve disputes peacefully; however, Kashmir remains an unresolved issue.

**7. Devaluation of Indian Rupee**

**Currency Devaluation**

* **September 1949** - Devaluation of Indian Rupee led to a halt in Pak-India trade.

**Korean War**

* **1950** - The Korean War boosted the prices of raw materials, benefitting Pakistan economically.

**8. Siachen Glacier Dispute**

**Siachen Glacier Conflict**

* **1984** - India occupied the Siachen Glacier, which had been under Pakistan's control since 1949.

**9. Other Notable Factors**

**Destruction of Babri Mosque**

* **December 1992** - Pakistan condemned the destruction of the Babri Mosque and called for national protest.

**Lahore Declaration**

* **February 1999** - Indian Prime Minister’s visit to Pakistan and the Lahore Declaration aimed to resolve issues including Kashmir.

**Kargil Conflict**

* **May-July 1999** - Increased tensions over Kargil; Pakistan demonstrated good faith by asking mujahideen to withdraw.

**Attack on Pakistani Surveillance Aircraft**

* **August 1999** - India targeted Pakistan’s unarmed surveillance aircraft near Badin, resulting in 16 Pakistani military personnel’s deaths.

**Cricket World Cup Diplomatic Visit**

* **March 2011** - Pakistan’s Prime Minister visited India for the Cricket World Cup semi-final, focusing on team spirit , he conveyed special felicitations to the Indian team for showing better performance and determination

**Summary Table of Pakistan-India Relations**

| **Aspect** | **Details** |
| --- | --- |
| **Historical Legacies** | **August 1947** - Partition and Two-Nation Theory. **1971** - India’s role in the Bangladesh Liberation War. |
| **Military Supplies** | **1947-1948** - Issues over distribution of military supplies post-partition. |
| **Evacuee Property** | **Early 1950s** - Disputes and resolutions over evacuee property. |
| **Indus Waters Treaty** | **September 1960** - Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement signed. |
| **Cash Balances Dispute** | **January 1948** - Rs. 500 crore paid to Pakistan as part of the partition settlement. |
| **Principally States** | **September 1948** - Hyderabad Daccan invaded. **August 1947** - Junagarh’s accession to Pakistan. **October 1947** - Kashmir accession and subsequent conflict. |
| **Devaluation of Indian Rupee** | **September 1949** - Currency devaluation halted trade. **1950** - Korean War boosted Pakistan’s economy. |
| **Siachen Glacier Conflict** | **1984** - India occupied Siachen Glacier. |
| **Babri Mosque Destruction** | **December 1992** - Pakistan condemned the destruction of the Babri Mosque. |
| **Lahore Declaration** | **February 1999** - Peace efforts and the Lahore Declaration. |
| **Kargil Conflict** | **May-July 1999** - Kargil Conflict and withdrawal of mujahideen. |
| **Attack on Pakistani Aircraft** | **August 1999** - India targeted Pakistani surveillance aircraft. |
| **Cricket World Cup Diplomatic Visit** | **March 2011** - Diplomatic visit for the Cricket World Cup semi-final. |

# Key Aspects of Pakistan-U.S. Relations

**1. Initial Diplomatic Engagement**

**Liaquat Ali Khan’s Visit**

* **May 1950** - Pakistan’s first Prime Minister, **Liaquat Ali Khan**, visited the United States to seek support against regional threats and to establish strong ties . Liaquat Ali Khan chose the U.S. over the USSR for support due to geopolitical considerations.

**Support for Korean War Effort**

* **1950-1953** - Pakistan provided **5000 tons of wheat** for the UN's efforts in Korea which in
* **1961**: President Kennedy acknowledged Pakistan's early support during the Korean War.

**2. Strategic Military Alliances**

**Nixon’s Visit and Military Alliances**

* **December 1953** – American Vice President Richard Nixon visited Pakistan and urged that the ring around the USSR must be closed by creating a military crescent. He also recommended military aid to Pakistan.

**SEATO and CENTO Membership**

Pakistan for its own defense against India became member of the

* **1954** - **SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization)** membership.
* **1955** - **CENTO (Central Treaty Organization)** membership.

**Bilateral Agreement**

* **1959** - A bilateral defense agreement was signed between Pakistan and the U.S.

**3. Setbacks and Tensions**

**U.S. Military Aid to India**

* **1962** - The U.S. provided military aid to India during the Sino-Indian War, causing a setback in Pak-U.S. relations.

**1965 Indo-Pak War**

* **1965** - The U.S. suspended arms supplies to both Pakistan and India during the conflict.

**U.S. Support for India in 1971**

* **1971** - During the Bangladesh Liberation War, the U.S. was perceived as a silent spectator and did not send its seventh fleet to help Pakistan while the USSR supported India.

**4. Development Assistance and Green Revolution**

**Mangla and Tarbela Dams**

* **1960s-1970s** - U.S. was a major contributor to the **Mangla and Tarbela dams** and supported agricultural projects.

**Green Revolution Initiatives**

* U.S.A.I.D ( United States Agency for International Development ) role in this green agricultural development has been central as it played a key role in agricultural research, chemical fertilizers introduction, and new grain varieties development.

**Institution Building**

* Second major objective of U.S.A.I.D. program is to build institutions like **Agricultural University Faisalabad**, **Institute of Business Administration (IBA)**, and others for the assistance in agriculture, irrigation research, malaria control, family planning, and primary health care.

In 1985, there was significant improvement in Pak-U.S. relations.

* **1985**: Pakistan received 25 F-16 aircraft.
* **1986**: Additional 15 F-16 aircraft delivered.
* Pakistan wanted to obtain A.W.A.C.S. (Airborne Warning and Control System) from the U.S.A. against the regular violations by Afghan Air Force.

In 1988, the U.S congress approved for Pakistan, one of the largest U.S.A.I.D. programs anywhere in the world.

**5. Diplomatic Developments and Tensions**

**Pressler Amendment and Aid Suspension**

* **October 1990** - U.S. suspended military and economic aid to Pakistan due to the **Pressler Amendment**, which was linked to non-proliferation issues. According to Pakistan, its position for non-proliferation was clear that if India signs the N.P.T. Pakistan would also sign it

**Gulf War Support**

* **1991** - Pakistan supported the U.S. during the Gulf War based on principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

**U.S. President’s Visit**

* **March 2000** - **U.S. President Bill Clinton** visited Pakistan and addressed Pakistani Nation on PTV. He emphasized easing tensions with India.

**Post-9/11 Relationship**

* **September 11, 2001** - Pakistan expressed profound sympathy and condolences for the U.S. following the **9/11 terrorist attacks**.

**6. Major Agreements and Military Assistance**

**Major Non-NATO Ally Designation**

* **June 16, 2004** - U.S. designated Pakistan as a Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA). A major non-NATO ally is exempted from the suspension of US military assistance and qualifies to receive surplus defence material from US stockpiles.

**Joint Naval Exercise**

* **June 2005** - The U.S. and Pakistan conducted a joint naval exercise named **“Inspired Union 2005”** in the North Arabian Sea .

**Civilian and Military Assistance**

* **Up to September 14, 2010** - U.S. provided **$40 million** in civilian and military assistance for flood disaster relief and infrastructure support including halal meals, prefabricated steel bridges, and air support.

**7. Recent Tensions and Diplomatic Efforts**

**Diplomatic Disputes in 2011**

* In 2011, US-Pakistan ties had become tense after a string of diplomatic disputes this year, including a massive drone strike in March and the case of Raymond Davis, a CIA contractor who shot dead two Pakistanis on Jan 27

**Ongoing Relationship Dynamics**

* **Present** - Pakistan-US relations have seen many ups and downs. The strength of this relationship obviously will depend on the convergence of the national interests and geopolitical strategies.

**Summary Table of Key Events in Pakistan-U.S. Relations**

| **Event** | **Date** | **Details** | **Departments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Liaquat Ali Khan’s Visit** | May 1950 | Liaquat Ali Khan visited the U.S. seeking support against regional threats. | **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, **U.S. Department of State** |
| **Support for Korean War** | 1950-1953 | Pakistan provided 5000 tons of wheat for the UN effort in Korea. | **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, **U.S. Department of State**, **United Nations** |
| **Nixon’s Visit and Military Alliances** | December 1953 | U.S. VP Nixon recommended creating a military alliance against the USSR. | **U.S. Department of State**, **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **SEATO and CENTO Membership** | 1954-1955 | Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO for defense against regional threats. | **Pakistani Ministry of Defense**, **U.S. Department of Defense** |
| **Bilateral Defense Agreement** | 1959 | Signed a bilateral defense agreement with the U.S. | **Pakistani Ministry of Defense**, **U.S. Department of Defense** |
| **U.S. Military Aid to India** | 1962 | U.S. provided military aid to India during the Sino-Indian War, affecting relations. | **U.S. Department of Defense**, **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **1965 Indo-Pak War** | 1965 | U.S. suspended arms supplies to both countries during the war. | **U.S. Department of State**, **Pakistani Ministry of Defense**, **Indian Ministry of Defense** |
| **Support for India in 1971** | 1971 | The U.S. was seen as a silent spectator during the Bangladesh Liberation War. | **U.S. Department of State**, **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **Mangla and Tarbela Dams** | 1960s-1970s | U.S. contributed to the construction of major dams and agricultural projects. | **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**, **Pakistani Ministry of Water Resources** |
| **Green Revolution Initiatives** | 1960s-1980s | U.S.A.I.D. supported agricultural research and development in Pakistan. | **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**, **Pakistani Ministry of Agriculture** |
| **Institution Building** | 1960s-Present | Support for educational and research institutions in Pakistan. | **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**, **Pakistani Ministry of Education** |

# Pakistan's Relations with Muslim Countries: Key Points and Events

**1. Early Initiatives for Muslim Unity**

* **Reactivation of the World Muslim Congress**
  + **Date:** **February 1949**
  + **Event:** The World Muslim Congress was re-activated in Karachi to promote unity among Muslim nations and A significant conference was held to foster solidarity among Muslim countries.

**2. Support During Indo-Pak Conflicts**

* **1965 Indo-Pak War**
  + **Date:** **1965**
  + **Event:** Most Muslim countries supported Pakistan during the Indo-Pak conflict, except **U.A.R. (United Arab Republic)** and **Yemen** remaining neutral, and **Malaysia** supporting India.
* **1971 Indo-Pak War**
  + **Date:** **October 1971**
  + **Event:** **Saudi Arabia** lent **15 warplanes** to Pakistan, and **Jordan** sent **10 warplanes** during the conflict.

**3. Arab-Israeli Conflict and Muslim World Unity**

* **Arab-Israeli Conflict of 1973**
  + **Date:** **1973**
  + **Event:** **Saudi Arabia** and Pakistan took initiatives to unite the Muslim world post-conflict.
* **Lahore Summit Conference**
  + **Date:** **February 22, 1974**
  + **Event:** **Lahore Summit Conference** hosted **38 Muslim countries** to discuss the Middle East, Palestine, and economic issues. Here Pakistan accepted Bangladesh as an independent country.

**4. Economic and Technological Cooperation**

* **Gulf Region Relations**
  + **Post-1970s**
  + **Event:** **Bilateral trade**, **economic**, and **technological cooperation** and relation in the field of education with Gulf states. Pakistan’s workers' remittances showed a downward trend, but overall relations remained crucial.
* **Military Cooperation with Saudi Arabia**
  + **Ongoing**
  + **Event:** Pakistan has signed agreements of co-operation in military field with Saudi-Arabia and 16Arab and Muslim countries. Under this agreement, Pakistan provides training facilities in its defense institutions to the armed forces personnel of these countries

**5. Humanitarian Efforts and Diplomatic Initiatives**

* **Bosnia Relief Efforts**
  + **Date:** **February 1993**
  + **Event:** Pakistan sent a planeload of **food items and relief goods** to besieged people of Bosnia.
* **Central Asian Economic Ties and OIC Initiatives**
  + **1990s**
  + **Event:** There is a steady growth of Pakistan’s economic ties with Central Asian states at bilateral level as well as within the framework of E.C.O. On PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) Israel accord, without recognizing Israel, Pakistan expressed a cautious welcome.
* **Armenian-Azerbaijani Conflict**
  + **1990s**
  + **Event:** Pakistan condemned the Armenian attack on Azerbaijan and sent **relief supplies** for displaced Azeris.
* **Serbian Aggression on Bosnia**
  + **Date:** **July 1995**
  + **Event:** Pakistan, as part of the OIC contact group, argued for U.N. Security Council action against the arms embargo on Bosnia which is victim of Serbian aggression.

**6. Conferences and International Relations**

* **First Muslim Women Parliamentarians’ Conference**
  + **Date:** **August 1, 1995**
  + **Event:** Held in Pakistan with **100+ participants** from **35 Muslim countries** to take a unified Islamic stand at international conference.
* **Motamar-e-Alam-e-Islam Conference**
  + **Date:** **September 25, 1997**
  + **Event:** Motamar-e-Alam-e-Islam concluded its session and adopted resolutions calling upon the U.N. secretary general to persuade India to hold plebiscite in accordance with U.N. Security Council resolutions to enable Kashmir’s to decide their future themselves.
* **Efforts for Reconciliation in Afghanistan**
  + **In August 1999**, Pakistan sent 6 planes full of relief goods for Turkish people who suffered from earthquake.
  + In the same month, Pakistan made efforts for reconciliation between Talibans and Northern Alliance in Afghanistan in consultation with Iranian government
* **Science and Technology Conference**
  + **Date:** **February 16, 2002**
  + **Event:** Held in Islamabad to promote **scientific and technological development** in the Muslim world.

**7. Recent Developments and Humanitarian Responses**

* **Death of King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz**
  + **Date:** **August 1, 2005**
  + **Event:** Pakistan announced a **seven-day mourning period** for the death of **King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud**.
* **2005 Flood Relief Efforts**
  + **Date:** **2005**
  + **Event:** **OIC** and member countries, including **Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Iran**, donated **$680 million** for flood relief efforts in Pakistan.
  + **Date:** **August 1999**
  + **Event:** Pakistan worked for **reconciliation** between the **Taliban** and the **Northern Alliance** in Afghanistan.

**8. Ongoing Challenges and Future Directions**

* **Call for Modernization**
  + **Date:** **February 16, 2002**
  + **Event:** President Musharraf’s call for **scientific and technological development** as a means to modernize the Muslim world.
* **Advocacy for Education and Scientific Development**
  + **Date:** **February 16, 2002**
  + **Event:** Advocacy for creating scholarships for young scientists to study in developed countries as a way to overcome backwardness.

This format provides a clear and organized view of Pakistan’s diplomatic, economic, and humanitarian interactions with the Muslim world across different eras.

**Timeline Summary**

| **Date** | **Event** |
| --- | --- |
| **February 1949** | Re-activation of the World Muslim Congress and Karachi Conference |
| **1965** | Indo-Pak War; support from Muslim countries and neutrality of U.A.R. and Yemen |
| **October 1971** | Saudi Arabia and Jordan’s support during the 1971 Indo-Pak War |
| **1973** | Arab-Israeli Conflict; Initiatives by Saudi Arabia and Pakistan for Muslim unity |
| **February 22, 1974** | Lahore Summit Conference with 38 Muslim countries |
| **Post-1970s** | Gulf Region Relations: Trade, Economic, and Technological Cooperation |
| **Ongoing** | Military Cooperation with Saudi Arabia and 16 Arab/Muslim countries |
| **February 1993** | Relief efforts for Bosnia |
| **1990s** | Economic ties with Central Asian states and support for PLO |
| **1990s** | Condemnation of Armenian attack on Azerbaijan |
| **July 1995** | Serbian aggression on Bosnia; OIC Contact Group’s stance |
| **August 1, 1995** | First Muslim Women Parliamentarians’ Conference |
| **September 25, 1997** | Motamar-e-Alam-e-Islam Conference on Kashmir and plebiscite |
| **August 1999** | Relief efforts for Turkish earthquake victims; Reconciliation efforts in Afghanistan |
| **February 16, 2002** | Conference on Science & Technology and call for modernization in the Muslim World |
| **August 1, 2005** | Seven-day mourning for King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz |
| **2005** | OIC and member countries' relief efforts for 2005 Pakistan floods |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pressler Amendment and Aid Suspension** | October 1990 | U.S. suspended aid to Pakistan due to the Pressler Amendment linked to non-proliferation issues. | **U.S. Department of State**, **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **Gulf War Support** | 1991 | Pakistan supported the U.S. in the Gulf War for sovereignty and territorial integrity principles. | **Pakistani Ministry of Defense**, **U.S. Department of Defense** |
| **U.S. President’s Visit** | March 2000 | U.S. President Bill Clinton visited Pakistan to address tensions with India. | **U.S. Department of State**, **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **Post-9/11 Relationship** | September 11, 2001 | Pakistan expressed condolences and support following the 9/11 terrorist attacks. | **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, **U.S. Department of State** |
| **Major Non-NATO Ally Designation** | June 16, 2004 | U.S. designated Pakistan as a Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA). | **U.S. Department of State**, **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **Joint Naval Exercise** | June 2005 | U.S. and Pakistan conducted the joint naval exercise **“Inspired Union 2005”**. | **Pakistani Navy**, **U.S. Navy** |
| **Civilian and Military Assistance** | Up to September 14, 2010 | U.S. provided $40 million in assistance for disaster relief and infrastructure. | **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**, **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs** |
| **Diplomatic Disputes in 2011** | 2011 | Tensions over a drone strike and the Raymond Davis incident. | **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, **U.S. Department of State** |
| **Ongoing Relationship Dynamics** | Present | The relationship's strength depends on the convergence of national interests. | **Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, **U.S. Department of State** |