

## Chapter V

### FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign policy is often confused with diplomacy but the two terms are not similar in meanings.

**Definition of Diplomacy: -**

In the past, diplomacy referred to official relations between sovereign states but in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it has expanded to cover summits, international conferences and activities of such institutions as the U.N.O, Red Cross, Red Crescent and N.A.T.O (North Atlantic treaty Organization) etc.

**Definition of Foreign Policy: -**

Foreign policy is publicly stated diplomacy. On the other hand, it is generally conducted in secret, though its results are often made public.

**Pakistan's foreign Policy:**

Pakistan's foreign policy has gone through different phases.

**FIRST PHASE: (1947-1954) PERIOD OF NEUTRALITY: -**

Between 1947-54, the country followed a non-aligned foreign policy. It voted in the U.N mostly like any non-aligned country. In fact, Pakistan's voting pattern in international conferences was not different from India except of course on bilaterally disputed matters and the resolution of Kashmir dispute became the prime task of all the earlier governments of Pakistan.

**SECOND PHASE: (1954-1962) ERA OF ALLIANCE: -**

In this phase, Pakistan entered into a series of US-sponsored treaties. One set of these constituted S.E.A.T.O in 1954 and in 1955 was Baghdad pact, which was later renamed as CEN.T.O after Iraq's defection.

Pakistan received \$3 billion worth of military and economic aid, a notable part of which in the earlier stages was a grant. But the U.S did not support Pakistan in solving the Kashmir problem. The hope of American aid and support on Kashmir led to a crisis in Pak-US relations in 1962 when India-China war broke out.

### **THIRD PHASE: (1962-1979) BILATERALISM: -**

After 1962, the new point was friendship with China and bilateralism. China overwhelmed Pakistani public opinion with its total and unconditional support on Kashmir. Relations with Washington were not so good as they were in the past resulting in suspension of aid in 1964 and its complete stoppage in 1965. But China assisted Pakistan by equipping two new divisions of the Pakistan Army and helping defense production. China also helped Pakistan economically by frequently lifting the unsold bales of cotton and jute.

In this period, for the second time Pakistan could vote with the rest of third world countries in international conferences. In 1967, the United States lifted its embargo on economic and military aid. In 1968, Pakistan began receiving military aid from the U.S.S.R, but the U.S influence in Islamabad had again become supreme quite like the 1950's. In this period, Islamabad accomplished a great achievement of its diplomacy in the shape of re-approachment between China and the United States. On the other hand, the U.S.S.R finally signed a treaty with India in 1971 and fully supported it in the 1971 war. But the United States did not send its seventh fleet to help Pakistan.

Pakistan withdrew from the Commonwealth, S.E.A.T.O and recognized the socialist governments of North Korea and Vietnam in 1972. On the other hand, Pakistan remained a firm supporter of the West, CEN.T.O was reactivated and American aid resumed. Economic, military and political support of China continued but in a different manner. Now China desired Pak-India reconciliation mainly against the U.S.S.R. In 1974, Pakistan played a vital role in holding Islamic Summit at Lahore.

### **FOURTH PHASE: (1979-1990) PERIOD ON NON-ALIGNMENT: -**

In April 1979, the United States stopped aid to Pakistan to punish the country for continuing its nuclear program. On the other hand, U.S military, economic and political influence ended in Iran after the fall of Raza Shah Pahelvi. After the revolution, Iran announced its withdrawal from CEN.T.O. After Iran's withdrawal, Pakistan also decided to quit CEN.T.O. Now there was no technical hindrance for the country to join the non-aligned movement (N.A.M).

#### **FIFTH PHASE: (1990-1998) POST COLD WAR PERIOD: -**

After the end of the cold war and the disintegration of the U.S.S.R, analysts in the United States and Europe began to look at the Islamic world as the next threat to the West. Pakistan was seen as a potential adversary and the United States cut off its military and economic aid to Pakistan.

In this period, Pakistan stood firmly with Iran without upsetting Saudi Arabia and the United States. The country supported the independence of six Muslim republics of Central Asia without antagonizing Russia. On the other hand, Pakistan strengthened the E.C.O and had tried to establish peace in Afghanistan. In March '97, the country became member of an organization D-8 (Developing Eight).

The country played an active constructive role on behalf of Bosnia in O.I C (as chairman of O.I.C contact group). As the world's largest contributor to the peacekeeping forces in the U.N, whether in Somalia, Bosnia or Cambodia, our forces have earned respect and goodwill for their courage and competence.

#### **SIXTH PHASE: (1998 - 2001) PAKISTAN AS A NUCLEAR COUNTRY: -**

On 11<sup>th</sup> May 1998, India conducted a series of nuclear tests. Pakistan waited for 17 days but the world community took no action against India. In these conditions, Pakistan was facing serious threats to its security. On 28<sup>th</sup> May 1998, Pakistan was compelled to test its nuclear devices and became the seventh member of the nuclear club. Pakistan is the first Muslim country having nuclear power.

The nuclear status brought a series of challenges including economic problems to be faced by the nation as the price for taking the decision of going nuclear against world pressure. In this way, Pakistan restored the strategic balance in the South Asian region, which was disturbed by Indian nuclear tests.

Pakistan has no designs against any country and is following the guiding principles of foreign policy like ideology, security, national interests, peaceful co-existence and friendly relations with the Muslim world.

## **7<sup>th</sup> 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.

## **Pakistan-Iran Relations**

The friendly relations between Pakistan and Iran have usually been attributed to the historical ties existing between the two countries. The two countries are linked by geographic, by history and by the ties of religion and culture. For centuries, the language of Muslim literature in India was Persian. Persian was not only the court language of Mughal India but was also the official language in parts of India including the Punjab till a late period during the British rule.

Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan. Unlike India and Afghanistan, Iran had no territorial claims over Pakistan and vice versa. Iran was also helpful for Pakistan from a defense point of view. Pakistani government acknowledged this in an announcement in 1973. The announcement stated "Collaboration with Iran is essential to Pakistan's defense strategy because Pakistan lacks depth and the only country which can provide this depth is Iran".

One of the characteristic small power behaviors is to have closer relations with one of the super powers, so as to guard its security interests. Both countries had been members of Western defense pacts CEN.T.O and Pakistan remained member of CEN.T.O till Iran left after the fall of Shah.

Iran gave diplomatic support to Pakistan over Kashmir. In 1962, Iran volunteered to act as a mediator between India and Pakistan. A small state has possibilities for defending its interests against great powers in bilateral relationships. The Regional Co-operation for Development (R.C.D) is tripartite among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, was signed in 1964.

In the 1965 Indo-Pak war, Iran supported Pakistan. In February 1966, Pakistan obtained \$54 million aid from Iran. Pakistan received military and diplomatic support from Iran again in 1971 Indo-Pak war. Iran declared India as an aggressor and the Indian action as interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. The Shah of Iran, in an interview to a Paris paper, declared "we are opposed to all interference in Pakistan's internal affairs; we are 100% supporting Pakistan".

Pakistan, as a member of the "Ummah Peace Committee", had actively tried to end the Iran-Iraq war. Pakistan and Iran had a convergent stand on the Afghan issue. In 1985, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey agreed on establishing the E.C.O (Economic Co=operation Organization).

On 12<sup>th</sup> September 1991, Pakistan's president made a four-day visit to Iran and addressed Iranian Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly). The two countries have agreed to co-operate in the fields of railways, road construction, communications, postal co-operation, oil and gas.

Bilaterally in the context of regional co-operation, relations with Iran were further cemented during the year 1992, particularly in the economic field. Receiving Iran's firm support on Kashmir, Pakistan backed Iranian stand on Armenia-Azerbaijan dispute. Besides agreeing to enhance defense co-operation, both countries decided to revive Iran-Pakistan textile mills, establish a refinery in Pakistan and co-operate in the transport and communication fields.

Iranian and Pakistani warships and submarines held ten days of joint exercises in Pakistani waters from 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1994. Code-named 'Zulfiqar', these were the first joint exercises of Iran with a foreign force since Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution.

Pakistan opposed the U.S. action to clamp trade sanctions against Iran in 1995 and hoped that the two countries would resolve their differences through consultations and negotiations. In the same month, Pakistan signed an agreement to purchase 1000 bulldozers from Iran costing about \$170 million. On 31<sup>st</sup> December 1995, Pakistan expressed concern over the secret budgetary allocation of \$20 million by the U.S. administration to destabilize the Iranian government.

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On 3<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 1998, five Iranian nationals were taken prisoners during Taliban's capture of Northern Afghanistan. They were released by the Afghan govt. Their release became possible as a result of Pakistan's intense diplomatic efforts.

On 16th Feb. 2012 a two-day summit of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, was organized in Islamabad to advance efforts for enhancing mutual cooperation and establishing peace and security in the region.

On 12th March, 2013 Pakistan's President and his Iranian counterpart performed groundbreaking of the long-awaited \$7.5 billion gas pipeline project. The project will deliver 750 million cubic feet of gas per day to Pakistan by Jan 2015. "The Iran-Pakistan 'gaslifeline' will help eradicate terrorism, bring prosperity to the region and overcome poverty," Pakistan's President said. He described the event as a historic

moment not only for the two countries but also for the region. According to Pakistan, the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project was not against any country. It is in the national interests of Pakistan, Iran and countries in the region. By promoting regional integration, these countries will be better placed to fight terrorism and extremism. The pipeline project and other bilateral cooperation would help fight terrorism through prosperity and wellbeing of the people.

The Iranian President said, "The future of Pakistan and Iran depended on cooperation, while Pakistan had agriculture, commodities and value-added goods, his country had abundant energy resources which should become the basis of bilateral trade.

### Pak-China Relations

Pakistan is the 1<sup>st</sup> Muslim country to recognize communist China. Pakistan supported the admission of China to the UN and opposed the claim of Chiang-Kai-shek to speak for China.

In 1951, when the UN General Assembly wanted to pass a US backed resolution declaring China as an aggressor, Pakistan had abstained. Pakistan and China signed a border agreement on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1963. As a result Pakistan gained 750 sq.miles of territory which had been under actual possession of China.

In 1965 China condemned the Indian aggression against Pakistan and accused the United States and the USSR of showing partiality towards India. When there was danger of attack on East Pakistan China issued an ultimatum to India on 16<sup>th</sup> September to remove all military installations from the China-Sikkim border within three days or face grave consequences. This timely support of China to Pakistan not only stopped India from attacking East Pakistan but also reduced military pressure on the borders of West Pakistan. On 19<sup>th</sup> September, China issued a second ultimatum to India and just after three days a cease-fire was agreed between India and Pakistan and the USSR offered its offices to the parties to settle the conflict.

Following the US arms embargo China became Pakistan's principal arms supplier. China proved to be a reliable source of arms supply while the flow of arms from the

United States & other western countries stopped from time to time for some reason or the other.

Pakistan & China signed the first agreement of military assistance of \$120m in July 1966. Within two years China supplied Pakistan 100 T-59 tanks, 80 Mig19s and 10 Ilyshin 28 bombers. By 1970, the tanks supplied by China were 25% of Pakistan's entire tank force. The aircrafts supplied by China were 33% of Pakistan Airforce's 270 planes, 65% of all interceptor bombers and 99% of Pakistan's first line modern fighter planes.

By arranging Henry Kissenger's secret trip to China in 1970, Pakistan played an important role in normalization of relations between China and the United States.

A significant contribution of China to Pakistan's defense needs is the establishment of a mechanical complex, heavy foundry & forges near Taxila. China has also offered a 300 MW nuclear power plant to Pakistan to meet the energy shortage. The two countries are also cooperating in the field of space exploration and Pakistan's 1<sup>st</sup> satellite Badr-I was launched with Chinese assistance in July 1990. China is also providing technical and financial assistance in developing Saindak gold copper project in Balochistan.

In 1993 friendship with China was exposed to the new realities of a unipolar world. After the US sanctions were imposed, China reviewed its policy of missile supply to Pakistan. The better relations of China with India have not disturbed Pak-China friendship. China continued to support Pakistan's stand on Kashmir. When a Chinese ship was harassed by the US forces in the Gulf on charges of carrying chemical weapons for Iran, Pakistan expressed concern over the incident.

The credit facilities of China for the purchase of defense equipment, its willingness to supply T-85 tanks and transfer tank manufacturing technology plus its offer to sell frigates at concessional rates, spoke of their military cooperation.

In December 1993 Pakistan announced that it would resist all pressures against China on human rights issues and any other move that questioned China's integrity. The two countries signed four agreements, which further cemented their time-tested friendship and cooperation. The agreements signed were for cooperation in science & technology, declaring the provinces of the Punjab & Sian as sister provinces, border trade and transport agreement and a loan agreement.



On 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1995 China dismissed a CIA report alleging that it recently delivered important components for missile systems to Iran and Pakistan saying that it was complying with international pledges.

On 17<sup>th</sup> March 1995 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. On 11<sup>th</sup> April 1995 China expressed its willingness to help setup \$2.5 billion 'Ghazi Brotha' dam and the expansion of Pakistan steel mill by providing substantial suppliers credit and transfer of technology.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1996, Chinese govt. expressed thanks to Pakistan in the words, "Chinese govt. is grateful to Pakistan govt. for its strong support on the issues of human rights, Taiwan, Tibet, Honk Kong etc".

On 21<sup>st</sup> August 1997, China decided to export a new developed nuclear power plant computer system to Pakistan for use in the Chinese built Chashma 300 MW nuclear power plant. This 'distributed control system' manufactured by Beijing Heliski Automatic Engineering Company is the first large scale high tech product exported from China.

Pakistan assured that it was not involved in fomenting any trouble in Khunjerab and neither would it ever do anything, which could cause concerns for China. China extended to Pakistan a medium term loan of \$150m at a low interest rate of 1.6%.

The year 2011 was declared as the 'Pak-China Friendship Year' during the recent visit of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao to Pakistan, the two governments decided to celebrate 60th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Pak diplomatic relations with full fervor.

The government of Pakistan, on 18<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2013, formally awarded a multi-billion dollars contract for construction and operation of Gwadar Port to China with the hope that the port's development would open up new vistas of progress in Pakistan, particularly Balochistan.

### Pak-Afghan Relations

When Pakistan's application for admission to the UN came up in the General Assembly on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1947, Afghanistan was the only country to oppose. But on 20<sup>th</sup> October Afghanistan withdrew the negative vote.

## AFGHANISTAN'S ARGUMENTS AND THEIR VALIDITY

**1<sup>ST</sup> ARGUMENT:** - Durand line was established under duress.

**Validity:** - The Durand line agreement was negotiated at the request of Ameer Abdur Rehman himself; by a British officer of Ameer's own choice & that the Ameer and his advisors publicly accepted it and declared themselves satisfied with it. For half a century afterwards each and every Afghan ruler reaffirmed the validity of Durand line as an agreed frontier between Afghanistan & British India.

**2<sup>ND</sup> ARGUMENT:** - As the British govt. in India has ceased to exist; the Anglo-Afghan treaty is not valid.

**Validity:** - It is a well settled statement of international law that treaties of extinct states concerning boundary lines remain valid and all rights and duties arising from such treaties of extinct states, are binding on the absorbing state.

**3<sup>RD</sup> ARGUMENT :** - The inhabitants of Pakhtunistan are one nation and the Durand line arbitrarily divides the nation into two.

**Validity:** - In the first place Durand line was not arbitrarily drawn. It generally follows tribal boundaries separating those tribes, which go to market in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Tank & Quetta from those with economic links with Khurasan, having Kabul, Ghazni, & Qandhar as their market towns. ???

Secondly Afghanistan's concern for the unity of Pakhtuns is not genuine because it does not include pakhtuns on its own side of the line in the proposed state of Pakhtunintan. Pakhtuns would therefore continue to be divided into two sovereign states. As 67% of all Pakhtuns live in Pakistan and only 33% in Afghanistan, it would appear more logical for the minority to join the majority.

Thirdly any attempt to redraw political boundaries of Afghanistan on linguistic lines might cause Afghanistan's govt. to fall. The northern areas would then join Central Asian Republics, the western with Iran and the rest with Pakistan's present Pashto speaking areas.

### Other factors in Pak-Afghan relations

In 1995 Afghanistan condemned the bombing on civilian population by India during September 1965 Indo-Pak war. In 1967 king Zahir shah visited Pakistan and put the ties on firmer footings.

A conference of foreign ministers from 36 Islamic countries, was held in Islamabad from 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> January 1980. The foreign ministers unanimously denounced the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan as violation of UN and Islamic Conference's charters. They demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan & suspended the membership of Afghanistan in OIC. The foreign ministers

also urged all states & people throughout the world to consider boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games.

After long negotiations the Geneva Accord was signed between Pakistan and Afghan Soviet Authorities on 14th April 1988.

On 8<sup>th</sup> September 1995 Pakistan evacuated all members of its diplomatic staff from the Kabul mission who were severely injured in an attack by an unruly mob on the Embassy building. On 22<sup>nd</sup> September & 18<sup>th</sup> October 95, Pakistan declared 13 Afghan diplomats and 11 Afghan nationals respectively as 'persona-non-grata' and asked them to leave the country within 48 hours. Pakistan also blamed Kabul for a series of bomb blasts in NWFP including the big explosion in Peshawar on 21<sup>st</sup> December in which more than 40 persons were killed.

On 17<sup>th</sup> Aug. 2010 Afghanistan donated one million dollars to help the victims of unprecedented floods in Pakistan.

On 31 March 2011 Parliamentarians from Afghanistan and Pakistan in Islamabad, vowed to continue working together to bring the two brotherly countries further closer by playing their role in resolving the issues affecting the bilateral relations.

On 29<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2012 Pakistan-Afghanistan border at Torkham was reopened after it was earlier shut down in protest over incidents of torture to Pakistani truck drivers by Afghan forces.

### **Pak-India Relations**

Pak-India relations are based on the following factors.

#### **HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LEGACIES:**

The Two-Nation theory, the bitterness in partition and Hindu-Muslim riots are the historical factors in Pak-India relations. It is said that Indian leadership has not truly recognized Pakistan and would like to destabilize this country by exploiting political

and ethnic issues. The Indian role in 1971 is an example of Indian designs against Pakistan.

### **MILITARY SUPPLIES:**

At the time of partition, the responsibility for the movement of military supplies was entrusted to Field Marshall Auchinlec (C-in-C of British Indian Army) and his command was to last till 1<sup>st</sup> April 1948. But in the joint defense council, India promised to give Pakistan its due share. The headquarters of Supreme Commander were closed on 30<sup>th</sup> November 1947 but Pakistan could not get its due share.

### **EVACUEE PROPERTY:**

In the beginning, the difference over evacuee property created much ill will, a number of conferences were held to solve this problem. After gradual settlement of refugees on both sides, the matter was not raised by either side.

### **INDUS WATERS:**

In immediate terms, the most intolerable for Pakistan was the question of sharing the waters of Indus Basin. The matter was settled in September 1960, when Pakistan's president and Indian prime minister signed the Indus basin development fund agreement at Karachi.

### **CASH BALANCES:**

Pakistan and India came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs.750 crore as its share. Rs.200 crore were paid to Pakistan, as an interim installment and Rs.550 crore remained outstanding. Soon afterwards, India threatened that implementation of the

agreement would depend upon settlement of Kashmir issue. On 17<sup>th</sup> January 1948, the reserved bank of India was authorized to pay Pakistan Rs.500 crore retaining a balance of Rs.50 crore.

## PRINCELY STATES

### HYDERABAD DACCAN:

The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted complete freedom of his state like Pakistan and India but in case of failure, he preferred to join Pakistan. Hyderabad was surrounded by India with 85% Hindu population. On 13<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1948, Indian army invaded the state and subdued opposition.

### JUNAGARH:

The ruler of Junagarh was a Muslim but his subjects were 80% Hindus. On 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947, the government of Junagarh announced that the state has acceded to Pakistan. In November 1947, India invaded the state and conducted a plebiscite. It was announced that majority had voted in favor of India.

### KASHMIR:

The state of Kashmir had an overall Muslim majority of 78% in its most desirable parts, the vale of Kashmir, Muslims numbered 93%. The Raja of Kashmir, Hari Singh wanted complete freedom of its state. In southern parts of Kashmir, farmers of Poonchh sector revolted against the Raja. Hari Singh wanted to crush this revolt by his forces but people from tribal areas of Pakistan reached to help the farmers and Hari Singh had to leave Sri-Nagar and stayed in Jammu. After the tribal invasion, India deployed its troops in Kashmir and pressurized Hari Singh to sign the documents of accession. In reply of Indian troops, Quaid-e-Azam ordered the British Commander in Chief of Pakistan army to deploy troops in Kashmir. But the C-in-C refused to obey the orders and Indian forces occupied the valley of Kashmir.

In 1972, Shimla agreement was signed to settle the dispute through peaceful means but even after 29 years the matter has not been solved.

### **DEVALUATION OF INDIAN RUPEE:**

Pak –India trade was stopped when British pound sterling and American dollar were devalued by 30.5% in Sept. 1949. India similarly devalued its currency and Pakistan did not.

The strongest single factor, which saved Pakistan from the possible disaster, was one, which no one could have seen at the time of currency crisis. In the summer of 1950, Korean war suddenly broke out and gave an unexpected boost to the prices of raw materials that Pakistan produced and saved the situation.

### **SIACHAN-GLACIER:**

The dispute took its practical dimensions in 1984 when Indian forces tried to occupy that strategic place. In 1985, India succeeded in occupying 300 miles of the glacier. It should be noted that Siachan glacier has been under Pakistan's control since 1949.

### **Other factors:**

On 7<sup>th</sup> December 1992, the federal cabinet of Pakistan at an emergency meeting expressed deep anguish and grave concern over the destruction of Babari Mosque and as a mark of protest, called the nation to keep all business suspended and offices closed.

On 20<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1999 Indian Prime Minister visited Pakistan and met his Pakistani counterpart. Both leaders expressed their determination to intensify efforts for an early resolution of all issues including Kashmir. The resolve is contained in Lahore declaration, signed on 21 Feb 1999.

In May 1999 tension had increased on the line of control, which was intensified after violation of Pakistan's airspace and consequent shooting down of two Indian war planes on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1999. Both countries were close to war. In these conditions Pakistan demonstrated its good faith & respect for the line of control, by fulfilling its promise to ask mujahideen to withdraw from their positions in Kargil.

But on 10<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1999, India targeted Pak Navy's unarmed surveillance aircraft during a routine training mission near Badin, well inside Pakistani territory. Consequently 16 precious lives of officers and sailors were lost.

On 30<sup>th</sup> March 2011 Pakistan's Prime Minister (Gilani) visited India on the invitation of his Indian counterpart for the event of cricket world cup semi- final. Pakistan's prime minister said, "Winning or losing a game did not matter as much as its quality and the team spirit in fact, it is the success of both the teams". He conveyed special felicitations to the Indian team for showing better performance and determination.

On 9<sup>th</sup> March 2013, Pakistan's Prime Minister Raja Pervez Ashraf prayed at a 13th-century shrine in northern India on a one-day visit in which politics was kept off the agenda.

### PAK-U.S RELATIONS

Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan visited the United States in May 1950. He had visited there in preference to the U.S.S.R. Liaqat Ali Khan's main anxiety was to ensure the survival of a particularly unarmed Pakistan in the threats of war from a much stronger neighbor. He realized that if Pakistan wanted outside material and moral support, it had to lean on one side or other and all-practical and ideological considerations pointed in the directions of the United States. In concrete terms, Pakistan provided 5000 tons of wheat to the U.N. effort in Korea. In 1961, president Kennedy, welcoming president Ayub to the United States, said: "During the difficult days which faced our country at the time of war in Korea, one of the first to offer us assistance was your country"

In December 1953, American vice president 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.

Pakistan for its own defense against India became member of the S.E.A.T.O. and C.E.N.T.O. in 1954 and 1955 respectively. Later on Pakistan signed a bilateral agreement with the United States in 1959.

Pak-U.S. relations suffered a tremendous setback when the United States decided to provide India with military aid in the aftermath of Indo-China war in 1962.

During 1965 Indo-Pak war, the United States treated an ally and a non-aligned country equally by suspending arms supply to both countries. In 1971, the USSR supported India but the United States remained a silent spectator for all practical purposes.

United States was the single most important contributor to the projects like Mangla and Tarbela dams, two of the major achievements of Indus Basin project along with the introduction of chemical fertilizers and new varieties of grain. U.S.A.I.D. s (United States Agency for International Development) role in this green revolution has been central.

A second major objective of U.S.A.I.D. program is to build institutions. Pakistan's ongoing program in agriculture and irrigation research, malaria control, family planning and primary health care, all these come from earlier assistance programs. The United States has supported some of the major institutions of Pakistan. These include Agricultural University Faisalabad, the Institute Of Business Administration (I.B.A.) at University of Karachi, the National Agricultural Research Center, near Islamabad and N.I.P.A. at Lahore.

In 1985, there was significant improvement in Pak-U.S. relations. In addition to some other weapons, Pakistan received 25 F-16 aircrafts from the United States during the year and 15 in 1986. 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. Washington recognized the validity of Pakistan's problems but offered less developed aircrafts, which were not acceptable to Pakistan. In 1988, the U.S congress approved for Pakistan, one of the largest U.S.A.I.D. programs anywhere in the world.

In October 1990, the U.S. military and economic assistance to Pakistan was suspended of Pressler amendment. According to Pakistan, its position for non-proliferation was clear that if India signs the N.P.T. Pakistan would also sign it.

In 1991, Pakistan supported the United States during the Gulf war on the basis of shared principle that a large country should not invade a smaller one because of sanctity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

On 25<sup>th</sup> March 2000, the US president visited Pakistan and addressed Pakistani Nation on PTV. He called for easing tension with India.

On 11<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2001, when there were terrorist attacks on the USA, Pakistan's president expressed his grief in the words, "...At this moment of shock and tragedy I convey to you and grieved families and the American people our most profound sympathy and condolences"



In June 2003 Pakistan's president visited the US to hold talks with the US president at Camp David. (24-6-2003). The American president announced that he would work with Congress for a five-year, three billion dollar economic and military package for Pakistan. Half of the three billion-dollar package was reserved for military sales. This 3 billion-dollar package was in addition to the one billion-dollar loan, which the US has already written off. As a follow-up to the Camp David talks, the two countries on 25<sup>th</sup> June, signed two agreements: one, on trade and investment and the other on science and technology. The second provides for American financial and technical assistance in setting up high-grade science and engineering centres.

On June 16, 2004, US President officially designated Pakistan a major non-NATO ally of the United States. A major non-NATO ally is exempted from the suspension of US military assistance and qualifies to receive surplus defence material from US stockpiles.

In June 2005 Pakistan and the United States held a week long joint naval exercise, "Inspired Union 2005", in the north Arabian Sea. A number of surface, subsurface and air units from both the navies actively participated in the exercise.

Up to 14<sup>th</sup> Sep 2010, the U.S. has provided other civilian and military in-kind assistance in the form of halal meals, pre-fabricated steel bridges and other infrastructure support, as well as air support to and within Pakistan to transport goods and rescue people, valued at approximately \$40 million.

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.

Pakistan-US relations have seen many ups and downs. The strength of this relationship obviously will depend on the convergence of the national interests of the two countries: the greater the convergence, the stronger will this relationship be.

### PAKISTAN AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

Pakistan is an ideological country, which has always supported freedom and autonomy of Muslim countries. To achieve this objective, Pakistan organized several conferences of Muslim countries. The World Muslim Congress was re-activated in February 1949 and a conference was held at Karachi.

During Indo-Pak of 1965, the entire Muslim world supported Pakistan except the U.A.R. (United Arab Republics) and Yemen, which were neutral. But Malaysia was the only Muslim country, which favored India. During 1971 Indo-Pak war, the Muslim states of Middle East felt specially concerned with the danger that Pakistan faced from India. Saudi-Arabia lent Pakistan 15 warplanes in October 1971 and Jordan sent 10 during the war.

There was significant progress towards Muslim world unity after Arab-Israel conflict of 1973. At this time, the initiative was taken by Saudi-Arabia and Pakistan. The Muslim world responded positively and agreed to participate in the proposed summit, which was held at Lahore on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1974 and 38 Muslim countries participating in the conference. In this conference, Middle East and Palestine were the main points and economic aspects of the problems were also discussed.

The Gulf has been the major area of interest for Pakistan. Bilateral trade, economic and technological co-operation and relations in the field of education, culture and security featured prominently in Pakistan's relations with these states. The remittances from Pakistan's manpower showed a downward trend and a number of Pakistani workers have returned home but the overall relations with these states are significant to Pakistan's economy.

Pakistan maintained its historical warmth and cordiality with Saudi Arabia. Presidents and Prime Ministers of Pakistan pay frequent visits to Makkah.

Pakistan has signed agreements of co-operation in military field with Saudi-Arabia and with 16 Arab and Muslim countries. Under this agreement, Pakistan provides training facilities in its defense institutions to the armed forces personnel of these countries.

Pakistan has already recognized Bosnia as an independent Sovereign state. Pakistan along with the O.I.C. countries had also made efforts for expulsion of Yugoslavia from the U.N.O. (consisting of Serbia and Montenegro).

Pakistan government in February 1993 decided to send a planeload of food items and relief goods to the besieged people of Bosnia.

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. Pakistan condemned the Armenian attack on Azerbaijan and sent relief supplies for the displaced Azeris.

In July 1995, when the Serbians attacked the U.N. declared safe heavens, Pakistan along with other members of O.I.C. contact group said: “ It was up to the U.N. Security Council to justify the legality of maintenance of arms embargo against the republic of Bosnia Herzegovina, a member of the U.N. which is victim of Serbian aggression.”

On 1<sup>st</sup> August 1995, the first Muslim women parliamentarians’ conference was held in Pakistan. More than 100 participants from 35 Muslim countries attended the conference, which was also seen as an attempt to take unified Islamic stand at international conference held in Beijing in Sept. 1995.

In March 1997, Pakistan organized a conference of Muslim countries. On 25<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1997, an international conference of 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.

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.

On 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2002, a conference of Muslim countries was held in Islamabad, on science & technology. Pakistan’s president addressed the conference & said that Islamic countries will remain backward unless they concentrate more on scientific & Technological development. The Muslim Ummah or Islamic world is presently living in darkness. He told the delegates, “Today we are the most illiterate, the most backward, the most unhealthy, the most unenlightened, the most deprived & the weakest of all human race.”

He compared the economic growth of Islamic countries with some developed countries, while the collective GNP of all Islamic countries stands at \$1,200 bn, that of Germany alone is \$2,500bn & that of Japan is \$5,500bn. In other words, Japan’s GNP was four and a half times that of the OIC GDP, even though the Muslim world accounts for

one-fourth of the world's population and has 70 per cent of its energy resources. On the educational front, all that the Muslim world could boast of were 500 PhDs, while Britain and India alone produced 3,000 and 5,000 PhDs each year.

One of the main reasons for this disparity was that non-of the Muslim countries had ever paid any attention to educational & scientific development. Pakistan's president also called for creation of scholarships for young scientists to seek knowledge from universities in developed countries. He described it as the real jihad or holy war. Unless this was done the Islamic world would always be perceived as backward, illiterate – those who only indulge in extremism & violence.

The second and final meeting of the Commission of Eminent Persons (CEP) began in Islamabad on 28th May 2005, to finalise recommendations for restructuring and revitalizing the 57-member Organization of the Islamic Conference. The two-day meeting was part of the OIC plan to implement a Pakistan sponsored resolution entitled “Islam and Muslim World in 21st Century: The Path of Enlightened Moderation”.

The recommendations are aimed at making the pan-Islamic body dynamic, credible and forward-looking to enable it to respond to the multiple challenges and opportunities that the Muslim world faces.

On 1<sup>st</sup> Aug 2005, the government of Pakistan announced seven-day mourning on the death of Khadim Al-Harmain Al-Sharifain King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud.

As soon as the tragedy of floods took place in Pakistan the OIC came fast to assist the suffering humanity adding the member countries donated \$ 680 million with Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Iran on the top. Some Muslim countries extended bilateral assistance to Pakistan for relief activities in the flood hit areas apart from OIC platform.

At least two countries — Malaysia and Turkey — have shown how quiet and steady work pays dividends. In spite of its huge problems, Pakistan has achieved a measure of progress. But most other Muslim countries are simply nowhere on the road to modernization. Muslim leaders and intellectuals must work to spread education, acquire science and technology, stop extremism and try to live in peace and harmony with the rest of the world.

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