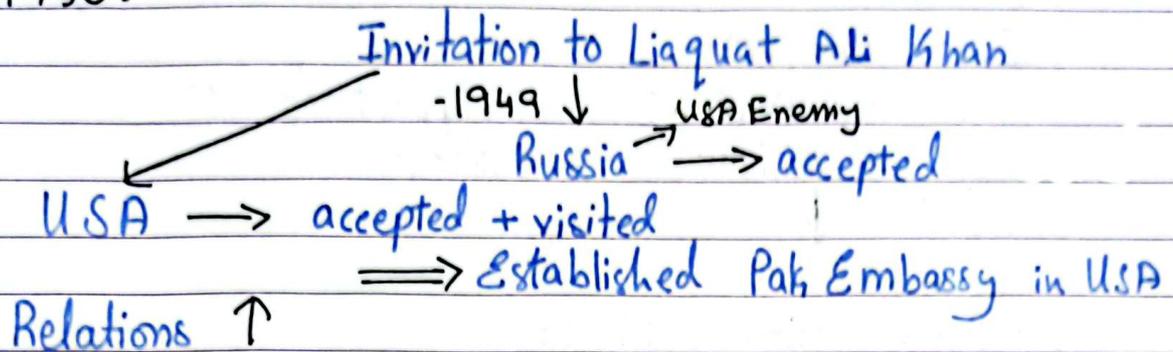


# Ch# 16

1950:



anti-Communist Pact:

- 1) May 1954: Pak & USA signed Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement  
- military & economic aid
- 2) September 1954: USA, Pak, UK, France etc. South East Asia Treaty Organization [SEATO]  
- Treaty helped against Communist aggression.  
↳ means no help in Indo-Pak wars

1972: ZAB withdrew.

↳ no help in preventing East Pakistan breaking away

- 3) 1955: Turkey, Iran, UK, Iraq, Pak Central Asia Treaty Organisation (CENTO)  
- USA supported CENTO but didn't join  
1979: Dissolved.

Relations ↑ → USA → anticommunist  
- became pro-West

1962:

- Indo-China war
- USA supported India without consulting Pakistan.
- Pak → support → China

Ayyub Khan visited → USSR 1965 + China 1962

Relations ↓

(USA Enemy)

1965:

Indo - Pak War

Pak → dependant → support of USA

USA → military → embargo

Relations ↓

Afghan Miracle - 1979:

- War b/w USSR & Afghanistan

- USA → aid → Pak → Zia's period - support Afghan

- Zia exploited → rapid economic development

- India objected → USA ignored → Pakistan important ally.

- 3rd Largest recipient of US aid.

- 1988 → war over → peaceful agreement

- Pakistan → less aid → lost importance → Benazir period.

Relations ↑↓

Ayyub Khan:

- Visited → USSR + China

Relations ↓

- Allowed → USA → build air bases → in Pakistan

- Loyal → even after U-2 Affair

Relations ↑

1979:

- USA → Embassy → Islamabad → burned

- USA → senior officials → called back from Pak

Relations ↓

## Nuclear Issue:

- 1980 → Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty → Pak → not signed X
- India didn't sign either.
- 1985 → Pressler Amendment → by USA
  - ↳ aid only to non-nuclear weapons country → will be declared by President
- Pressler A. ignored → during Afghan crisis
- After Afghan war → President George Bush
  - ↳ declared → Pak not nuclear free → blocked → aid
- 28 F-16 fighter jets → ordered & paid for by Pakistan
  - ↳ sales stopped
- Developments → needed → financing
  - ↳ From Economic Development Programme → till → 1993
- Pak → heightened → terrorism → illegal drugs centre
- Drug addicts ↑ - Home produced weapons ↑
- 1992 → USA → declared Pak → terrorism centre
- USA → economic sanctions - Pakistan

## Relations ↓

## The Thaw:

- President Clinton → restore relations
- Pressler Amendment → mistake → unfair
- 1995 → Defence Secretary → William Perry → visit Pak
- Benazir → visit → USA → 1996
  - ↳ Brown Amendment → USA → give → Pak → F-16
  - + \$388 million → military equipment
- President Wife → Lady Hilary Clinton
  - + Daughter → Chelsea
  - ↳ visit → Pak → 1996

## Pak & India

### 1) Refugee Problem 1947

- Their were religious minorities in each country
- Migration from both countries
- Hindus to India, Muslims to Pakistan
- Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed but it wasn't fruitful.
- Minorities didn't trust the government & wanted greater rights.

### 2) Resources

- Divided unevenly
- Soured relations between India & Pak
- India cut off water supply which were shared.

### 3) Kashmir

- Divided b/w the two countries, but India got larger area.
- There was an agreed ceasefire line b/w Kashmir, controlled by UNO. Line of Control - LOC

### 1965 War

- Indians attacked Pakistan & threatened Lahore
- UN intervened & tried to stop both countries from fighting
- Soviet Union arranged a ceasefire in Tashkent.

- Tashkent accord was signed in 1966

1971 War:

- Balance of military power was in favour of India
- They had the support of Soviet Union after treaty of peace.

Pak & Nuclear Power

- 1972, Pak started working to start its own nuclear power.
- Karachi Nuclear Power Plant was opened.

Siachen Glacier

- Constant conflict around Siachen Glacier remained.
- Pak was concerned that India would take position, so it sent troops to prevent it.
- At the time of arrival, there were already 300 ~~troops~~ <sup>troops</sup> ~~troops~~ <sup>troops</sup>
- Pakistan spent more than 500 million each year to prevent occupation

Q) Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1947-88? [7]

- Simla Agreement of 1972
- India's Nuclear test Programme in 1974
- Assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1984 by Sikhs

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947-1999? [14]

- British helped Pakistan with military & civil services
- British sent senior officers → Pak → to train army
- Financial aid from British & tips to cope with difficulties
- Pak → joined → Commonwealth (Part of Britain once)

Colombo Plan:

Regional organization that represents a collective intergovernmental efforts to strengthen economic & social development of member countries in the Asia Pacific region. Their primary focus is on the development of human resources.

- 1 million for Sui Gas

- 40 million for railways

• Afghan refugees helped by British. Even in Afghan crisis <sup>16 million</sup> pounds → \$PK

• British P.M Margaret Thatcher visited Pak on <sup>1981</sup> ~~15 Aug 1981~~

• SEATO (worked together) & CENTO

• Major Trading Partner → 376 million pound

• Queen of England → visited → Pak → 14 Aug 1997

## Failures:

- Pak military officers → unhappy → British officers
- Radcliffe Award
- British couldn't resolve Kashmir issue
- British → attacked → Egypt → blamed → on Pakistan
- No aid given to Pak by SEATO & CENTO
- China hated British, British hated China - enemies
- British didn't help prevent East Pak breaking away, Pak left CENTO & SEATO.

## Suez Canal:

- Sea level water way in Egypt connecting Mediterranean Sea to the shortest link between east & west. Due to its unique geographic location many wars happened.
- Pak → conducted → nuclear blasts → aid → finished

## • Pak & UN

Q) How successful were Pakistan's relations with the UN between 1947-99? [14]

### Successes:-

- Pak has contributed effectively and regularly to the UN's peacekeeping missions in African & Asian countries.
- Pak has collaborated with UN agencies in implementing social development projects, particularly in areas like: healthcare, education & poverty alleviation.
- Pak was elected thrice as a member of the Security Council.
- Pak was effective in getting resolution passed in the General Assembly, asking for withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan & always supported the Palestinian & Arab cause.
- UN played a significant role when the President of the World Bank made a recommendation that it should provide financial & technical support to resolve the disagreement

### Failures:

- Persistent failure to find a lasting resolution to the Kashmir conflict, leading to ongoing tensions with India & multiple UN resolutions that haven't been effectively implemented.
- Pakistan's pursuit & successful development of nuclear weapons have raised global concerns with even the UN.

## Pak & Muslim Countries:-

Q) How successful has Pakistan been in its relation with Muslim Countries? [14]

- Pak Baghdad Pact was to prevent communist incursions & foster peace in the Middle East.
- It was renamed CENTO in 1959 after Iraq left the pact.
- Suez Crisis was an international crisis in the M.E that was precipitated on July 26, 1956 when Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.
- Canal was owned by Suez Canal Company which was controlled by French & British interests.

Q) Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause b/w 1947-88? [5]

- Pak's bond with Islamic Countries, brotherhood, Aqsa Mosque, Joined UN to talk about Muslim countries.
- <sup>It has</sup> Foreign policy to support oppressed nations.
- Pak doesn't recognize Israel.

## Pak & China:

Q) How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 & 1999? [14]

- When Pak gained independence, China was locked in a civil war between the nationalist government & communist rebels & that is when Pak started taking interest in what is happening in China because China lost the war.

### Successes

- 1962: Indo-China war.

Pak supported China bcz

India was common enemy.

- 1963: Border dispute solved.

2) Trade getting good.

3) PIA flights started going to China

Trade agreement. Increased movement and <sup>trade</sup> b/w the two

1960s: Pak got 60 million loan

from China. Interest free

dollars that helped Pak.

1965: Indo-Pak war about Kashmir

issue bcz it said Pak was right

so supported China.

Pak then supported China for joining UN.

1971: Indo-Pak war.

1970: Made Karakoram highway, connecting Pak & China. Trade got better, promoted tourism

1986: Nuclear power treaty b/w Pak & China

### Failures.

- 1954-55: Pak joined SEATO & CENTO

anti-communist pacts. China was communist so Pak signed <sup>agreement</sup> b/w Russia & China

1959: China gets to take part in

UN, Pak voted against China &

opposed it as China was doing military actions in Tibet.

1971: Indo-Pak war. No support to China

1990s: China wanted better relations with India

1988-99:

1990s: China supported in Chashma power.

1988-99: 2 China PM visited Pak during Benazir & Nawaz rule

Late 1990s: CPEC: China Pak Economic Corridor. Pak provided China with a road for easy trade.

## Pak & USSR:-

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947-1999? Explain your answer. [14]

- In late 1940's Pak wanted relations with USA but USA with India. USSR took opportunity & invited LAK to Moscow.
- USA then immediately invited LAK to Washington.
- LAK chose USA instead of USSR.
- Relation ↓

### Successes:

- 1961: USSR agreed to explore for oil in Pak. ↑
- 1962: Indo-China war. Pak against USA & India who were allies. Pak supported China. Relation with USSR. ↑
- 1963: USSR gave 11 million pounds loan & shifted from previous open support for India over Kashmir to a neutral stance.
- 1965 April: Ayub Khan visited USSR & made trade agreement & oil exploration.
- 1966 January: USSR hosted peace conference between India & Pak at Tashkent.

## Pak & Bangladesh

Q) How successful were Pakistan's relations with Bangladesh 1947-1971? [14]

- In 1947, there was geographical problems. EPak & WP were having a long distance which led both countries having significant differences & povs.
- The civil war occurred which made the two countries have anger b/w them.
- When there was reallocating assets in the sub-continent, Bangladesh claimed that they have the right to many of the assets.

### Successes:

- In 1974, P.M of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujeeb was invited to meeting of Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). They were invited by Pakistan. This was significant as Bangladesh was reorganized as independent Muslim state.
- June 1974, ZAB visited Bangladesh, they discussed the division of assets, after a few disagreements, they decided to establish friendly relations.
- 1975, Pak & Bangladesh reached an agreement to cooperate on trade, tourism & the media. By 1986, trade goods between the two countries had earned \$40 million.
- Pak was first country to help when Bangladesh had severe weather conditions in ~~1986~~ 1985.