

Question No. 20:

Describe the main events of Muhammad Khan Junejo's political career. (4) June 2021 5. a

- Zia-ul-Haq [1] chose him as Prime Minister [1] in 1985 [1]
- Muhammad Khan Junejo worked to develop the new Muslim League party
- he called an all-Party Conference [1] in 1988 [1] to discuss the Afghan situation [1]
- he announced an inquiry into an explosion at the army weapons dump/ Ojhri Camp [1] in 1988 [1] promising justice [1]
- he was dismissed from office [1] by Zia-ul-Haq [1] on 29 May 1988 [1]

TOPIC # 27

BENAZIR & NAWAZ SHARIF 1988-1999

QUESTIONS ON BB & NS

Question No.1: What was the Pucca Qila Massacre? (4) June 2010 Q.5 a

Question No.2: Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office in 1990? (7) Nov.2010 Q. 5 b

Question No.3: What problems did Nawaz Sharif face as Prime Minister during the 1990s? (4) June 2011 Q.5 a

Question No.4: Why did General Mushraff come to power in 1999? (7) Nov.2011 Q.5 b

Question No. 5:

Benazir Bhutto described her return from exile in her book published in 1988 as an emotional one. 'Hundreds of coloured balloons soared into the sky as the airport gates opened. Rose petals, not tear gas, filled the air. Garlands of flowers flew through the air. I saw a girl whose brother had been hanged and threw a garland to her ... Benazir will come, revolution will come.'

(a) What problems did Benazir Bhutto face as Prime Minister of Pakistan? [4] June 2012 Q. 5 a

Question No. 6: why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office for a second time in 1996? (7) June 2012 Q. 5 b

Question No 7:

In 1997, Nawaz Sharif came back to power as Prime Minister but he faced many serious problems. Pakistan's relations with the USA were damaged because of Pakistan's support for the Taliban in Afghanistan, and her army was forced to pull back from territory it had gained in Kargil, Kashmir. Perhaps the greatest threat came from General Pervez Musharraf.

Describe General Pervez Musharraf's coup.

[4] June 2013 Q. 5 a

Question No. 8: Why did Nawaz Sharif fall from office in 1993?

(7) Nov. 2013 Q. 5 b

Question No. 9:

During the 1980s, relations between India and Pakistan were fraught with difficulties. The situation in Kashmir was far from resolved and both sides were developing nuclear weapons. Neither side was willing to sign the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty. By the 1990s tension was increasing again regarding nuclear weapons and Kashmir. Eventually an attempt was made to reduce tensions between the two countries by ending nuclear testing and then the Kargil Conflict happened.

What was the Kargil Conflict?

[4] June 2014 Q. 5 a

Question 10:

Benazir Bhutto's government had to deal with accusations of encouraging corruption when she was in office in the late 1980s. Faced with increasing opposition to her rule, she was dismissed from office in 1990 by the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister. He believed he could solve Pakistan's problems and move away from the corruption accusations of the previous government. However, he did encounter a number of problems, one of which was regarding the Co-operative societies.

What was the Co-operative society's scandal?

[4] June 2014 Q. 4 a

Question No. 11:

Benazir Bhutto described her time as Prime Minister as problematic: 'I found that people opposed me simply on the grounds that I was a woman. The clerics took to the mosque saying that Pakistan had thrown itself outside the Muslim world by voting for a woman, that a woman had taken a man's place in an Islamic society. My opponents reduced themselves to verbal abuse rather than discuss issues simply because I was a woman.'

(a) Describe the problems caused by family feuds that faced the Benazir Bhutto governments.

[4] Nov. 2014 Q. 5 a

Question No. 12:

Explain why General Musharraf was able to gain power in 1999.

(7) June 2015 Q. 5 b

Question No. 13:

Why was Benazir Bhutto dismissed from office a second time in 1996?

(7) Nov 2015 Q. 5 b

Question No. 14: Describe General Pervez Musharraf's rise to power in 1999.

(4) Nov 2016 Q. 5a

Question No. 15:

Why did being a nuclear power create difficulties for Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s?

(7) June 2017 Q. 5 b

Question No. 16: What happened at Pucca Qila?

(4) Nov. 2017 Q. 5 a

Question No. 17:

Were the challenges facing Benazir Bhutto in Sindh the main reason why she left office in 1990? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2018 Q. 5 C

Question No. 18: Explain why Benazir Bhutto's government ended in 1996.

(7) June 2020 Q No. 5b

Question No. 19: Was the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) the main reason for the government ending in 1993? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2020 Q. 5 c

Question No. 20: To what extent did Benazir Bhutto's privatisation policy contribute to the government being replaced in 1996? Explain your answer. (14) Nov.2020 Q. 5 c

ANSWERS ON BB & NS

Question No.1:

What was the Pucca Qila Massacre?

(4) June 2010 Q.5 a

May 1990, in Hyderabad, 40 supporters of MQM killed by police. Women and children included. Such violence led to the President (Ghulam Ishaq Khan) dismissing her government in August 1990.

Question No.2: Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office in 1990?

(7) Nov.2010 Q. 5 b

BEST ANSWER:

BB faced a lot of problems since beginning. PPP gained majority in Sindh but not in other provinces.so she had to form a coalition with MQM but she had to face fierce opposition by IJI led by Nawaz Sharif who controlled the provincial government of Punjab. Other political parties also opposed her and within 11 months the opposition parties organised Non Confidence Motion in the National Assembly.

BB also faced resistance from ISI; Army couldn't support Benazir's government. Religious community also condemn women rule in Pakistan. Benazir also lost public support as it was unable to deliver on its promised employment and economic development. Education and health schemes couldn't be launched. Besides that she faced accusations that there was a corruption within her government and her husband Asif ali Zardari was later arrested on charges of blackmail and was jailed for two years. Her government was also faced to deal with the country's growing drug abuse problem.

Critical situation created when Sindhis and Mahajirs confrontation became severe. Widespread riots in Karachi ended MQM alliance with PPP in august 1989.BB also had the clashes with President and a major area of disagreements was over appointments to positions in the military and judiciary. This brought power struggle between prime minister and president. The unemployment and labor strikes began to take place which halted and jammed the economic wheel of the country and Benazir Bhutto was unable to solve these issues due to in a cold war with the President. In November 1990, after a long political battle, Khan finally used the Eighth Amendment to dismiss Benazir Bhutto's government following charges of corruption, nepotism, and despotism. Khan soon called for new elections in 1990 where Bhutto accepted her defeat.

Question No.3:

What problems did Nawaz Sharif face as Prime Minister during the 1990s? (4) June 2011 Q.5 a

Divided nation, supporters of BB wanted him to fail, difficult to promote economic progress and religious ideas at same time, lost USA aid, accused of involvement in death of Asif

Nawaz, army Commander-in-Chief, dismissed, lost aid and support from other nations in 2nd term of office following nuclear testing, failures in fighting in Kashmir – blamed Musharraf, Whom he tried to sack/Over thrown.

Question No.4: Why did General Mushraff come to power in 1999?

(7) Nov.2011 Q.5 b

Sharif was giving support for the Taliban in Afghanistan and this damaged relations with USA, as they refused to hand over Osama bin Laden, suspected of bombing the US embassy in Kenya.

Pakistan also tested nuclear weapons, which angered a number of countries who then halted aid to Pakistan and brought Sharif much criticism.

He also blamed Musharraf for the embarrassing retreat from the fighting in Kashmir. The army refused to accept this criticism. Sharif tried to sack Musharraf whilst he was visiting Sri Lanka and, as a result, the army decided to intervene in the government and overthrew Sharif.

Question No. 5:

Benazir Bhutto described her return from exile in her book published in 1988 as an emotional one. 'Hundreds of coloured balloons soared into the sky as the airport gates opened. Rose petals, not tear gas, filled the air. Garlands of flowers flew through the air. I saw a girl whose brother had been hanged and threw a garland to her ... Benazir will come, revolution will come.'

(a) What problems did Benazir Bhutto face as Prime Minister of Pakistan?

[4] June 2012 Q. 5 a

1988-90, 1993-96. Faced opposition from politicians who wanted her to fail, Husband Zardari accused of corruption, divisions within her party (PPP), IJI criticised government of being close to USA. Confrontations with provincial govts, violent protests, and Coalition party MQM joined with IJI, Pucca Qila massacre.

Question No. 6:

why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office for a second time in 1996?

(7) June 2012 Q. 5 b

She was opposed by all sides, her own party the PPP and especially from her mother and brother who was eventually killed by police in Karachi. This was the last straw for the president as rumours blamed opposition and government involvement in the killing.

Nawaz Sharif mounted a personal attack on Bhutto focussing on her business interests and political methods and also held rallies and demonstrations in several cities. There was much violence and killing as a result which reflected badly on her government.

Her husband Zardari was rumoured to be involved in shady business dealings that undermined her position. Pakistan's economic problems led to a request for a loan from the IMF which led to strict financial controls that were blamed on the government. Finally the government refused to carry out the Supreme Court's decision to dismiss 20 judges appointed by the government which caused a political crisis. The dismissal of the Chief Minister in the Punjab after he had upset the PPP also attracted much criticism of Bhutto's handling of the matter.

Question No 7:

In 1997, Nawaz Sharif came back to power as Prime Minister but he faced many serious problems. Pakistan's relations with the USA were damaged because of Pakistan's support for the Taliban in Afghanistan, and her

army was forced to pull back from territory it had gained in Kargil, Kashmir. Perhaps the greatest threat came from General Pervez Musharraf.

Describe General Pervez Musharraf's coup.

[4] June 2013 Q. 5 a

1999, Nawaz tried to blame Kashmir retreat on Pervez Musharraf but not accepted. Nawaz Sharif tried to sack him when he was visiting Sri Lanka and not allowing him to return to Pakistan. His army staff overthrew Nawaz Sharif and Pervez Musharraf returned and put Pakistan under military rule. A bloodless coup, life allowed to get on as normal.

Question No. 8:

Why did Nawaz Sharif fall from office in 1993?

(7) Nov. 2013 Q. 5 b

He attempted to solve Pakistan's unemployment problem by providing cheap loans to men to buy taxis that he had imported. Few of the loans were repaid which put a strain on the economy. This was made worse when he tried to finance major investment projects that depended upon foreign aid especially from the USA. This aid was in decline and placed a severe strain on Pakistan's finances.

The closure of a major bank also made matters worse. As a result of these policies Sharif and his government were blamed. The mismanagement of the Cooperative societies led to millions of Pakistanis losing their money and again the government was blamed. In particular his family's association with loans that were made led to his image being harmed.

Violence in Pakistan that related to drugs and the use of guns led to a strong response from Sharif but his actions were criticised by the opposition parties for being too repressive. Sharif came into conflict with the President over the appointment of an army chief of staff and also with the Eighth Amendment. Sharif was dismissed on charges of corruption.

Question No. 9:

During the 1980s, relations between India and Pakistan were fraught with difficulties. The situation in Kashmir was far from resolved and both sides were developing nuclear weapons. Neither side was willing to sign the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty. By the 1990s tension was increasing again regarding nuclear weapons and Kashmir. Eventually an attempt was made to reduce tensions between the two countries by ending nuclear testing and then the Kargil Conflict happened.

What was the Kargil Conflict?

[4] June 2014 Q. 5 a

1999, Muslim Kashmiri guerrillas crossed the Line of Control and captured the Indian occupied towns of Kargil and Drass. Pakistan government denied any involvement (but later admitted). India launched counter attack and 2 of its aircraft crossed into Pakistani airspace.

One was shot down. Pakistani forces pushed back and were eventually persuaded by USA to withdraw behind Line of Control. A major blow to Pakistan-India relations.

Question 10:

Benazir Bhutto's government had to deal with accusations of encouraging corruption when she was in office in the late 1980s. Faced with increasing opposition to her rule, she was dismissed from office in 1990 by the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister. He believed he could solve Pakistan's problems and move away from the corruption accusations of the previous government. However, he did encounter a number of problems, one of which was regarding the Co-operative societies.

What was the Co-operative society's scandal?

[4] June 2014 Q. 4 a

Co-operative Societies accepted money from members and could make loans for purposes that were to the benefit of the society and its members. Mismanagement of these led to a major collapse in which millions of Pakistanis lost money by 1992. In Nawaz Sharif's state of Punjab, 700000 poor people lost all their savings when the societies went bankrupt. The societies had loaned billions of rupees to Nawaz Sharif's family business. He repaid the loans but his reputation was damaged and was one of the reasons why he lost office the following year 1993

Question No. 11:

Benazir Bhutto described her time as Prime Minister as problematic: 'I found that people opposed me simply on the grounds that I was a woman. The clerics took to the mosque saying that Pakistan had thrown itself outside the Muslim world by voting for a woman, that a woman had taken a man's place in an Islamic society. My opponents reduced themselves to verbal abuse rather than discuss issues simply because I was a woman.'
(a) Describe the problems caused by family feuds that faced the Benazir Bhutto governments.

[4] Nov. 2014 Q. 5 a

Quarrelled with her mother **Begum Nusrat Bhutto** over control of the PPP, with Begum favouring Benazir's brother **Mir Murtaza** as leader. Begum removed from a leading role in the PPP. Murtaza went into exile and founded the **Al-Zulfikar Organisation**. He used this to criticise Benazir. He also opposed her husband's involvement in the PPP because of the allegations of corruption against him. Zardani accused of paybacks on property and government deals and being involved in political murders. Known as Mr 10%. Murtaza arrested on his return to Pakistan on charges of terrorism in 1993. In 1996 he was killed in a police ambush and a judicial review of the incident found government involvement in it.

Question No. 12: Explain why General Musharraf was able to gain power in 1999. (7) June 2015 Q. 5 b

BEST ANSWER:

To lose the Kargil war would remain one of the greatest tragedies for Pakistan, and it's still hard to find out a culprit. Military officials from Musharraf's Joint Staff Headquarters (JS HQ) met with regional corps commanders three times in late September 1999 in anticipation of a possible coup. To banish rumors of a fallout between Musharraf and Sharif, Sharif officially certified Musharraf's remaining two years of his term on 30 September.

Musharraf had left for a weekend trip to take part in Sri Lanka's Army's 50th-anniversary celebrations. When Pervez Musharraf was returning from an official visit to Colombo his flight was denied landing permissions to Karachi International Airport after orders were issued from the Prime Minister's office.¹ Upon hearing the announcement of Nawaz Sharif, replacing Pervez Musharraf by Khwaja Ziauddin, the third replacement of the top military commander of the country in less than two years, local military commanders began to mobilize troops towards Islamabad from nearby Rawalpindi. The military placed Sharif under house arrest,¹ but in a last-ditch effort Sharif privately ordered Karachi air traffic controllers to redirect Musharraf's flight to India. The plan failed after soldiers in Karachi surrounded the airport control tower. At 2:50 am on 13 October, Musharraf addressed the nation with a recorded message.¹

Musharraf met with President Rafiq Tarar on 13 October to deliberate on legitimising the coup. On 15 October, Musharraf ended emerging hopes of a quick transition to democracy after he declared a state of emergency, suspended the Constitution and assumed power as Chief Executive. He also quickly removed the government of political enemies, notably Ziauddin and national airline chief Shahid Khaqan Abbasi. On 17 October, he gave his second national address and established a seven-member military-civilian council to govern the country. He named three retired military officers and a judge as provincial administrators on 21 October. Ultimately, Musharraf assumed executive powers but did not obtain the office of the Prime minister. The Prime minister's secretariat (official residence of Prime minister of Pakistan) was closed by the military police and its staff was fired by Musharraf immediately.

There were no organized protests within the country to the coup that was widely criticized by the international community. Consequently, Pakistan was suspended from the Commonwealth of Nations. Sharif was put under house arrest and later exiled to Saudi Arabia on his personal request and under a contract.

Question No. 13:

Why was Benazir Bhutto dismissed from office a second time in 1996?

(7)Nov 2015 Q. 5 b

Opposition from Nawaz Sharif tried to undermine her government with some success, organising strikes, marches and critical speeches. Opposition increased when these leaders were arrested.

Family feuds over control of the PPP also highlighted the problems she faced especially as these were well publicised. The killing of her brother Mir Murtaza in a police ambush raised suspicions of government involvement especially when none of the police involved were arrested and some were promoted.

Her husband Asif Ali Zardari was accused of receiving money from government deals and being involved in political murders and although the allegations were never proved, the inference was that the government was tarred with corruption.

Question No. 14:

Describe General Pervez Musharraf's rise to power in 1999.

(4)Nov 2016 Q. 5a

- Nawaz Sharif tried to blame the Kashmir retreat on Pervez Musharraf but this was not accepted.
- Nawaz Sharif tried unsuccessfully to replace him as the chief of army when he was visiting Sri Lanka.
- Nawaz Sharif would not give permission for his plane to land in Pakistan.
- Pervez Musharraf's army staff overthrew Nawaz Sharif, allowing his plane to land.
- He then put Pakistan under military rule.
- It was a bloodless coup which allowed life to go on as normal.

Question No. 15:

Why did being a nuclear power create difficulties for Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s? (7)June 2017 Q. 5 b

BEST ANSWER:

It was probably the loss of East Pakistan and defeat by India that prompted Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons. It was known that India was close to having a nuclear weapon. Pakistan's research was carried on in great secrecy under **Dr. A. Khan**. Of course foreign intelligence services were aware that something was going on. In 1989 the USA learned that Pakistan had a nuclear warhead. This led to a cut off in military and financial aid under the **Pressler Amendment**.

May 1998 witnessed the start of a new nuclear era for both nations. India exploded 5 nuclear devices without warning on 11 and 13 May in the western state of Rajasthan. Two weeks later, on 28 and 30 May, Pakistan replied by testing 6 nuclear devices in the deserts of Baluchistan. Now Pakistan's nuclear programme, a secret since 1987, was out in the open. On the other hand, the US government opposed the development and imposed aid and trade sanctions on Pakistan. Other nations did the same. In spite of US pressure Pakistan didn't sign Non – proliferation Treaty.

US diplomats expressed concern that Pakistan may have nuclear weapons, and would not give aid to Pakistan, stating Pakistan was in contravention of the 1985 Pressler Amendment.

The USA had promised \$4 million in an economic package to help Pakistan to refurbish their military forces. The reduction in aid seriously affected Pakistan. In particular, the delivery of 28 F-16 fighter jets in which weakened Pakistan's relationship with USA. Pakistani government always expressed concerns about the status of India as a nuclear power.

Question No. 16:

What happened at Pucca Qila?

(4)Nov. 2017 Q. 5 a

- May 1990, in Hyderabad, supporters of Muhajir Quami Movement (MQM) killed by police
- Including women and children who held copies of the Quran over their heads as they faced the police
- The violence led to the President (Ghulam Ishaq Khan) dismissing the government in August 1990

Question No. 17:

Were the challenges facing Benazir Bhutto in Sindh the main reason why she left office in 1990? Explain your answer.

(14)June 2018 Q. 5c

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14 As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation

Level 4:

Explains challenges in Sindh AND other reasons 9–13 (Two explanations, one on the challenges in Sindh and one on another reason are worth 9 marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

Sindh

- Well educated muhajirs opposed the special rights for Sindhis introduced by Benazir Bhutto and increasingly supported the Muhajir Quami Movement (MQM).
- Sindh was an area of growing opposition to the Pakistan People’s Party (PPP) and growing support for the MQM.
- Benazir Bhutto tried in vain to gain the support of the MQM to form a coalition government by promising to protect the interests of all the people of Sindh.

Other challenges

- Her government was damaged by an unsuccessful no-confidence motion tabled by opposition parties including Islami Jamhuri Ittehad (IJI) led by Nawaz Sharif.
- **President Ghulam Ishaq Khan** refused to appoint the judges and military personnel she wished, making it difficult for her to govern Pakistan effectively.
- Promised economic development programmes and social and health reforms did not produce the effects hoped for. The government lost support as unemployment, inflation and population grew rapidly making progress difficult.
- Accusations from political opponents regarding mismanagement leading to the arrest and jailing of her husband Asif Ali Zardari. Further rumours weakened the government enabling President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to use the **Eighth Amendment** to dismiss the government in 1990.

Question No. 18:

Explain why Benazir Bhutto’s government ended in 1996.

(7)June 2020 Q No. 5b

- The opposition (PML) undermined her government with some success by organising strikes, marches and critical speeches, which reducing the government’s efficiency. The PPP responded by arresting senior PML leaders which increased opposition to the government;
- Benazir Bhutto was criticised for not improving the social services or bringing in measures for women. The PPP had campaigned on in their ‘Agenda for Change’ in the 1993 elections. Not fulfilling their election promises made the government less popular;

- Her government was unable to overcome multiple economic problems despite the sale of nationalised industry. This contributed to the government losing credibility;
- The government lacked unity as there were well publicised family disputes over control of the PPP.

Question No. 19:

Was the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) the main reason for the government ending in 1993? Explain your answer. (14)June 2020 Q. 5 c

BEST ANSWER:

Level 5:

Explains with evaluation 14 (As top Level 4 plus a judgement or evaluation)

Level 4:

Explains WHY the BCCI collapse AND other reasons were the main reason for the government ending in 1993. 9–13 (Two explanations, one on the achievements and one on another reason, are worth nine marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

BCCI

- The Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) was an international bank founded in 1972 by Agha Hasan Abedi, a Pakistani financier. The Bank was registered in Luxembourg with head offices in Karachi and London. A decade after opening, BCCI had over 400 branches in 78 countries and assets in excess of US\$20 billion, making it the seventh largest private bank in the world.

BCCI came under the scrutiny of financial regulators and intelligence agencies in the 1980s, due to concerns that it was poorly regulated. Subsequent investigations revealed that it was involved in massive money laundering and other financial crimes, and had illegally gained the controlling interest in a major American bank. BCCI became the focus of a massive regulatory battle in 1991, and, on 5 July of that year, customs and bank regulators in seven countries raided and locked down records of its branch offices. The collapse of BCCI bank in 1991 led to investors losing huge sums of money harming Pakistan’s finances. This caused the government to lose a lot of political support.

Sharif suffered a major loss of political support from the **co-operatives societies’** scandal. These societies accept deposits from members and can legally make loans only to members for purposes to the benefit of the membership. However, mismanagement led to a collapse affecting millions of Pakistanis in 1992. In Punjab and Kashmir, around 700,000 people lost their savings, and it was discovered that billions of rupees had been granted to the Ittefaq Group of Industries– Sharif’s steel mill. Although the loans were hurriedly repaid, Sharif’s reputation was severely damaged

Sharif made the **nuclear weapons** and energy programme one of his top priorities. He expanded the nuclear energy program, and continued an atomic programme. This resulted in a nuclear crisis with the United States which tightened its embargo on Pakistan in December 1990 and reportedly offered substantial economic aid to halt the country’s uranium enrichment programme. Responding to US embargo, Sharif announced that Pakistan had no atomic bomb, and would sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty if India did as well. The embargo

blocked plans for a French-built nuclear power plant, so Sharif's advisors intensively lobbied the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which allowed China to establish CHASNUPP-I nuclear power plant and upgrade KANUPP-I.

Sharif's nuclear policy was considered less aggressive towards India with its focus on public usage through nuclear power. In 1993, Sharif established the Institute of Nuclear Engineering (INE) to promote his policy for the peaceful use of nuclear energy but US aid was restricted and USA tried to pressurise Pakistan into ending the nuclear programme causing further economic and political problems.

Sharif had developed serious issues of authority with conservative President **Ghulam Ishaq Khan**, who had raised Sharif to prominence during the Zia dictatorship. On 18 April, ahead of the 1993 Parliamentary election, Khan used his reserve powers (58-2b) to dissolve the National Assembly, and with the support of the army appointed Mir Balakh Sher as interim prime minister. Sharif refused to accept this act and raised a challenge at the Supreme Court of Pakistan. On 26 May, the Supreme Court ruled 10–1 that the presidential order was unconstitutional, that the president could dissolve the assembly only if a constitutional breakdown had occurred and that the government's incompetence or corruption was irrelevant.

Issues of authority continued. In July 1993, under pressure from the armed forces, Sharif resigned under an agreement that also removed President Khan from power. Chief of Army Staff General Abdul Wahid Kakar forced Khan to resign from the presidency and ended the political standoff, new parliamentary election was held after three months.

Other

- US had provided support during the Soviet-Afghan war, which was reduced when the war ended causing economic problems;
- Support for Afghan warlords had led to guns becoming freely available increasing crime, kidnappings and murder. There were also drug problems associated with refugees from the Soviet-Afghan war flooding into towns and cities. Both increased pressure on the government;
- The Shariat Bill was unpopular with groups in the alliance who wanted Islam to play an even greater role in government and others in opposition who wanted it decreased.

Question No. 20:

To what extent did Benazir Bhutto's privatisation policy contribute to the government being replaced in 1996?

Explain your answer.

(14) Nov.2020 Q. 5 c

BEST ANSWER:

During her second term, Bhutto continued to follow former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's privatisation policies. After the 1993 general elections, the privatisation programme of state-owned banks and utilities accelerated; more than Rs 42 billion was raised from the sale of nationalised corporations and industries, and another US\$20 billion from the foreign investment. After 1993, the country's national economy again entered in the second period of the inflation and more roughly began bite the country's financial resources and the financial capital. Bhutto's second government found it extremely difficult to counter the second era of inflation.

In 1996 BB attempted to **privatize United Bank** and raise much needed funds from the government. Unfortunately, offers made from the bank fell well short of what was expected. Even so the government

proposed going ahead with the sale of the bank to an apparently Saudi-based company. With claims of corruption and that the buyers were actually a group of Pakistani businessmen, the sale was halted. This further damaged Bhutto’s government. She was criticised for doing this by wealthy industrialists and politicians from all sides, besides government officials made it harder to privatise nationalised industries.

Besides that opposition also came from two sides. Splits in BB party, the PPP were difficult to deal with especially when her **mother and brother, Murtaza**, sided against her. But the main opposition came from her long term adversary, Nawaz Sharif. Angry at his loss of office, he was a determined and popular leader of the opposition. After BB installed a PPP government in NWFP **Sharif** mobilized the opposition with rallies and demonstrations in Peshawar, Lahore and the capital .As rumours circulated about BBs political methods and business interests. Sharif was able to mount a very personal attack on the PM. He criticized her for trying to manipulate the judicial system and allowing her husband, Zardari, and other members of her family to have too much influence. He claimed that zardari was engaged in questionable business dealings. This was successful in undermining her position and caused her to fear that once again she might be forced out of office. Demonstrations and strikes often led to violence including, sometimes, the deaths of demonstrators. Assassinations and bombings were commonplace.

BB was worried that a group of army officers was planning to remove her from office. She said they wanted an Islamic state. The conspirators had obtained weapons from tribal areas and planned to storm a meeting of military commanders. In fact that conspiracy seems to have had very little support.

On 4th November 1996, President Leghari dismissed BB’s government. Since the death of Zia ul Haq, military leaders had said that they would not intervene in politics and would stick to their professional duties. In reality, however, army chiefs were involved in many important political decisions. There is no doubt that the support of the army chiefs made it possible for leghari to act. Army units were stationed at key points in Islamabad and soldiers arrested the PM’s husband, Asif Ali zardari. For President Leghari, the killing of Murtaza, BB’s brother, by police in Karachi, was the last straw. Rumours blamed both opposition and government supporters for the killing.

Counter-arguments might include:

- In March 1996, the Supreme Court dismissed 20 judges appointed by the government including three women judges. Claims that attempts had been made to intimidate the chief justice did terrible damage to the government’s image. The government’s refusal to carry out the Supreme Court decision caused a crisis.
- Manzoor Wattoo was removed as chief minister in the Punjab after he had upset the PPP and their allies by governing in a very independent manner.
- Benazir Bhutto did not introduce the PPP’s social policies.
- Strikes and protests were organised by the opposition in 1994
- Multiple economic problems including unemployment and inflation /GDP and manufacturing growth rates slowed

- the strict economic policies imposed on Pakistan by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in return for a loan
- the rupee was devalued
- the USA’s financial and military embargo began to affect the economy
- the government was inefficient
- a lack of unity within the government

TOPIC # 28

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF PAKISTAN

QUESTIONS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS:

Question No. 1: Why did Pakistan leave SEATO in 1972?

(7) June 2004 Q. 5 b

Question No. 2: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1988?

(14) Nov. 2004 Q. 5 c

Question No. 3: Why was membership of the United Nations important to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988?

(7) June 2005 Q. 5 b

Question No. 4: How successful was Pakistan’s relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2006 Q. 5 c

Question No. 5: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with USA between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2008 Q. 5 c

Question No. 6: Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1988? (7) Nov 2008 Q. 5 b

Question No.7: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999?

(14) June 2010 Q. 5 c

Question No. 8:How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 and 1999?

(14) Nov 2010 Q. 5 c

Question No. 9: Describe Pakistan's involvement in the U2 crises.

(4) Nov 2011 Q.5 a

Question No 10:

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1999?

Explain your answer.

(14)Nov. 2012 Q. 4 c

Question No. 11:

How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947and 1999? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2013 Q. 4 c

Question No. 12:

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1999?

Explain your answer.

[14] June 2013 Q. 5 c

Question No. 13:

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2013 Q.5 c

Question No. 14: why did Pakistan seek membership of the United Nations in 1947?

(7) June 2014 Q. 4 b

Question No. 15: why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988?

(7) Nov 2014 Q. 5 b

Question No. 16: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999?

(14) Nov. 2014. 5 c

Question No. 17: What was the 'Afghan Miracle'?

(4)June 2015 Q. 4 a

Question No. 18:

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U.S.A. between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

(14)June 2015 Q. 4 c

Question No. 19:

What has been the importance of the Siachen Glacier to both India and Pakistan?

[4] June 2015 Q. 5 a

Question No. 20:

why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1999?

(7)Nov 2015 Q. 4 b

Question No. 21: What is the Karakoram Highway?

(4)Nov. 2015 Q. 5 a

Question No. 22:-

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. (14)Nov. 2015 Q. 5 c

Question No. 23:

How successful have relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh been from 1971 to 1999? Explain your answer. (10) June 2016 Q.1 D

Question No. 24:-

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the UK and the Commonwealth in the years 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. (14) Nov. 2016 Q. 5 c

Question No. 25: What was SEATO?

(4) June 2017 Q. 5 a

Question No. 26: Why did being a nuclear power create difficulties for Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s?

(7)June 2017 Q.5 b

Question No. 27: To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and its neighbour Afghanistan successful from 1947 to 1999?

(14)June 2017 Q. 5 c

Question No. 28: How effective has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

(14)Nov 2017 Q. 4 c

Question No. 29:

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and USSR successful from 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. (14)Nov 2017 Q. 5 c

Question No. 30: What was CENTO?

(4)June 2018 Q. 5 a

Question No. 31: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 and 1999? Give reasons for your answer.

(14)Nov 2018 Q. 5 c

Question No. 32:

What is the Karakoram Highway?

(4) NOV. 2019 5 A

Question No. 33:

Why did Pakistan apply for membership of the United Nations in 1947?

(7)NOV. 2019 5 B

Question No. 34: 'Pakistan has had good relations with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth since 1947.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

(14)NOV. 2020 4 C

Question No. 34: 'Pakistan has had good relations with the United States of America since 1947.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. .

(14)June 2021 5 C

ANSWERS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS:

Question No. 1: Why did Pakistan leave SEATO in 1972?

(7) June 2004 Q. 5 b

America saw it as only applying to Communist aggression and Pakistan realised that it would not apply to their protection against India.

Further uncertainties were caused when the Pakistan government delayed its ratification despite the Treaty being signed by its Foreign Minister. Therefore weaknesses were apparent. Pakistan tried to secure further aid as a result of its membership and a permanent military force to protect member states. Both of these were refused which further weakened Pakistan's resolve.

When the organisation failed to support Pakistan in its wars with India withdrawal seemed to edge closer. Pakistan firmly believed SEATO should have supported it and became disenchanted with it.

Question No. 2: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1988?

(14) Nov. 2004 Q. 5 c

BEST ANSWER:

Afghanistan is the immediate neighbor and shares a long border with Pakistan in the north-west. There have been strong historic bonds of religion, culture and language between the two countries. Kabul and Kandahar have been parts of Indian Kingdom during the Muslim and Mughal rule. Pushto speaking people live on both sides of the border which is called the Durand Line. Afghanistan is a land locked country and her foreign trade passes through Pakistan using the port of Karachi.

But the Afghan government has been hostile and unfriendly from the very beginning under the influence of Russia and India. Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's membership to United Nations in September 1947. It strongly supported the 'Pakhtoonistan' separatist movement which was a clear attempt to weaken and destabilize Pakistan. The Afghan government refused to accept the Durand Line as the international boundary line between the two countries. In spite of this Pakistan has been trying to establish good relations with the brotherly Muslim country. Gen. Iskandar Mirza in 1956 and later Ayub Khan visited Kabul for this purpose.

Twice diplomatic relations were broken in 1955 and in 1961 when Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was attacked and damaged. However, relations were restored and normalized during Ayub Khan's period and further improved during Z.A Bhutto's period. Afghanistan remained neutral during the 1965 and 1971 India-Pakistan wars. Z. A. Bhutto and King Zahir Shah exchanged visits, but soon King Zahir Shah was deposed and exiled in 1973. Sardar Daud also visited Pakistan. During the period of successive prime ministers of Afghanistan relations remained strained.

In December 1979, Russian forces invaded Afghanistan. The Afghanistan government was pro-Russian, but the people rose up and took up arms against the Russian forces. The Afghan-freedom fighters (Mujahideen) were given full and whole-hearted support by Pakistan with arms, supplies and training. Pakistan also gave shelter to over 3 million Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds and they were housed in refugee camps near Peshawar and Quetta. Pakistan however had to pay heavy price for this. Soviet and Afghan planes bombed Pakistani territories several times and drug trafficking and proliferation of arms became common in Pakistan. Afghanistan was caught in civil war after the withdrawal of Russian troops. While Pakistan has been willing to develop good relations with any stable government in Afghanistan in future.

Analysis:

Question No. 3: Why was membership of the United Nations important to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988?

(7) June 2005 Q. 5 b

BEST ANSWER:

Pakistan was a newly born independent state, which emerged on the world map on 14 August 1947 as the largest Muslim country in the world. Pakistan was eager to be recognized as a **sovereign state** by all nations of the world.

Therefore Pakistan wished to join the UNO as soon as possible...INDIA -UNO

From the very beginning Pakistan got involved in arguments for the rights of Kashmiris. It also raised the question of Hyderabad and Junagarh in the Security Council. Therefore Pakistan's membership of UNO was essential.

Pakistan also wanted to play its role in peace keeping in the world under the charter of the UNO, and was against any act of **territorial aggression, colonialism, nuclear arms race** and racial discrimination all over the world. With these purposes and ideals, Pakistan joined the United Nations in September 1947.

Question No. 4: How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2006 Q. 5 c

Relations between Pakistan and USSR have remained strained from the very beginning. In 1950 Liaquat Ali Khan received an invitation to visit the U.S.S.R. But this visit did not take place and Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA instead. At this Russia got inclined towards India which caused great difficulties for Pakistan in later years. Relations further worsened when Pakistan entered into CENTO and SEATO pacts which were designed to check any possibility of Russian expansion.

Russia openly supported India on Kashmir issue and also supported the Pakhtoonistan movement. One of the most serious incidents in Soviet-Pakistan relations occurred in May 1960 when an American spy plane, known as U2, flew from an American airbase near Peshawar and was shot down while flying over U.S.S.R. Russia gave a very stern warning to Pakistan.

In 1962 the India-China war helped to improve Pakistan's relations with Russia who was greatly annoyed by India's acceptance of arms from USA. U.S.S.R agreed to give a loan of 150 million dollars to Pakistan for oil exploration. Trade agreements also took place.

Relations improved when President Ayub Khan visited Russia in April 1965. After the India-Pakistan War of 1965,

the Tashkent agreement was signed between the two countries through the efforts of Russian president. But during 1971 crisis Russia fully supported India with military assistance and Pakistan lost its Eastern Wing.

Z. A. Bhutto visited Russia in 1972 and relations improved. Russia helped Pakistan in setting up a steel mill at Karachi, which has been a great asset to Pakistan.

In December 1979 Russian troops invaded Afghanistan and relations between the two countries deteriorated badly after this because Pakistan was helping the Mujahideen who were fighting against the Russian troops. Russian planes bombed Pakistan territory in NWFP. Thus till 1988 Pakistan was not successful in having good relations with the U.S.S.R. However, after the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan in 1989 the relations have improved.

Question No. 5: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with USA between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2008 Q. 5 c

Close and good relations existed between Pakistan and USA from the very beginning; especially after Liaqat Ali Khan's visit to USA in 1950 the relations became cordial. Pakistan needed food grains and military equipment which USA could supply. On the other hand, USA wanted a supporter in the region against communism.

Therefore, in 1954 and 1955, Pakistan signed the SEATO and CENTO pacts which were meant to check Russian expansion. With the help of these pacts Pakistan received financial and military assistance from U.S.A.

Relations worsened in 1962 because USA gave huge military aid to Bharat against China. Pakistan's protests were of no avail. Relations also worsened because Pakistan turned to China in 1962 for friendship and Ayub Khan made a visit to China. During the 1965 War, USA did not help Pakistan and instead stopped the usual aid. Relations gradually improved when Pakistan played an important role in bringing USA and China closer in 1969 during the period of Yahya Khan. In 1971 crises again Pakistan received no help from USA, and in 1972 Mr. Bhutto left the SEATO pact.

In 1979, the American Embassy in Islamabad was attacked by a mob and relations worsened. This was the lowest point of Pakistan - USA relations. All American aid programmes were suspended or cancelled. Pakistan had to pay Rs.20 million by way of compensation. But soon after the relations improved when Russia attacked Afghanistan in December 1979. Pakistan supported and helped the Afghan freedom fighters (Mujahideen) who fought against Russian aggression. Massive military and financial aid came to Pakistan from USA for this purpose.

But after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Pakistan's importance gradually decreased and American aid was also reduced.

However, on the whole, Pakistan has been successful in having good relations with USA between 1947 and 1999.

Question No. 6: Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1988? (7) Nov 2008 Q. 5 b

The Palestine problem has been the cause of unrest for the entire Muslim world. The people and government of Pakistan continue with their support and have always acknowledged the right of the Palestinian people. Pakistan has always spoken strongly in favour of the Arab cause in the United Nations, the Security Council and at all other international forums such as NAM etc.

At all OIC meetings Pakistan has stressed for the protection of the rights and interests of the Palestinian people and has always pressed for a just and honorable solution of the problem. Pakistan has always demanded that Israel should vacate the occupied Arab territories and should stop its expansionist designs. Also Israel should stop the killing of innocent Palestinian people.

During the Second OIC summit Conference at Lahore in 1974, the Israeli attitude was strongly condemned. It was demanded that Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab territories and the former status of Jerusalem should be restored. Pakistan recognizes the PLO as the true representative of the Palestinian people. Pakistan does not recognize the state of Israel and has never shown any intention to develop diplomatic relations with that-state.

Question No.7: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999?

(14) June 2010 Q. 5 c

Successes:

Leaders of the two countries visited each other which helped to improve relationships between them. Zahir Shah wanted to be friendly with Pakistan and during the 1965 War remained neutral despite pressure from India and Russia.

Failures:

Afghanistan violated a trade agreement on several occasions. Diplomatic relations were severed due to hostility between the two countries but later renewed. During the Afghan – Russian War, Afghanistan violated Pakistan airspace and bombed Pakistani areas. Problems relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs in the border region. Increase in terrorist problems.

Question No. 8: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 and 1999?

(14) Nov 2010 Q. 5 c

BEST ON PAK CHINA RELATIONS:

Pakistan recognized the communist government of China in 1950 and supported it in regaining the UNO membership. During 1956-60, leaders of both countries visited each other's country to strengthen economic and cultural relations. In 1963, the boundary line between the two countries was demarcated to avoid any conflict in future.

A series of trade agreements were signed in 1960s. China granted \$60 million interest free loan and became the world's largest importer of Pakistan's cotton. Pakistan imported industrial machinery and developed the **Heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila**. Pakistan International Airline started regular flights to China which resulted in increased business. **KaraKoram Highway** is the road link that flourishes trade and tourism between the two countries.

China has supported Pakistan's stand on Kashmir issue. During the 1965 war with India, China supplied military aid to Pakistan along with diplomatic assistance. In 1986, the two countries signed a nuclear cooperation treaty which is an indication of very good relations. China gave the **Chashma Nuclear Power** Plant to Pakistan, constructed near Mianwali and which started operation in 1999.

Now coming to the weaker side, Pakistan did not have good relations with China in its early few years after independence due to pro-American policies (USA and China were rivals). In 1959 Pakistan condemned military action in Tibet which was displeasure for China.

In the 1971 war with India, China did not support Pakistan due to former USSR pressure that supported India. During 1990s China wanted Pakistan to resolve its issue of Kashmir with India. Perhaps she wanted a compromise which was a cause of resentment for Pakistan.

Conclusively, it can be said that as a whole Pakistan has maintained cordial relations with China. The two countries have been living in harmony. Delegations from almost all walks of life exchanged visits. Up to 1999, there were strong economic, trade and cultural ties between the two countries. And Pakistan received significant military and industrial equipment from China.

Question No. 9: Describe Pakistan’s involvement in the U2 crises.

(4) Nov 2011 Q.5 a

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

Question No 10: How successful was Pakistan’s relationship with the USSR between 1947 and 1999?

Explain your answer.

(14)Nov. 2012 Q. 4 c

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures [9–13]

Successes:

Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan in 1961
India accepted Western arms in Indo-Chinese War 1962
£11 million loan to Pakistan in 1963
Ayub Khan visits USSR in 1965 – improves understanding
Soviets hold Peace Conference between Pakistan and India 1966
Soviet arms supplied to Pakistan from 1968
Bhutto visits USSR in 1972
USSR support for building a steel mill

Failures:

Liaquat Khan visits USA rather than USSR in 1949
Soviet pro-Indian stance on Kashmir
Pakistan joins USA sponsored military pacts in 1954 and 1955
USSR gives economic and technical assistance to India
Pakistan refuses USSR aid in 1956
USA spy plane scandal 1960 – plane took off from Pakistan
Pakistan involvement in USA-Chinese diplomatic ties in 1971 leads to greater pro-Indian support by USSR
Pakistan support for Afghanistan in war with USSR in 1979
Growth of economic and cultural ties slow due to Afghanistan effect
USSR unhappy with Pakistan’s nuclear programme
LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

Question No. 11: How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2013 Q. 4 c

LEVEL 4: Explains both.

[9–13]

Successes

As a member of the UN Pakistan has raised the question of Kashmir on several occasions and also became the spokesperson for many Asian states who had not gained independence during the 1950s. It has supported the Palestinian cause and has also contributed to a number of UN peacekeeping forces throughout the world.

Its membership of CENTO was treated enthusiastically because many of its fellow members were Muslim countries. Membership of OIC has reinforced the image of Pakistan as one of the world’s leading Muslim nations and has provided it with much needed interest free loans and grants.

This has also been the case through its membership of RCD. Has received financial and technical support from the World Bank through the Indus Water Treaty in 1959 as well as finance to help establish hydro-electric and soil reclamation programmes which has been vital for the stimulation of Pakistan’s economy and industries.

Failures

The downside of Pakistan’s membership of the UN is its failure to gain a solution to the Kashmir problem. Membership of SEATO failed to secure any protection for its problems with India or during the Bangladesh crisis and was mainly designed to prevent communist aggression in South East Asia. Pakistan also failed to secure aid through the organisation as well as a permanent military force to protect its members. As a result Pakistan left in 1972.

Membership of CENTO lapsed in 1979 mainly as a result of the failure of the USA to join the organisation.

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

Question No. 12: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14] June 2013 Q. 5 c

BEST ANSWER:

Pakistan maintained good and friendly relations with Britain because of the colonial attachment of more than 100 years. Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO of which UK was a very important member. In 1965 Britain played an important role in finalizing an agreement to solve RANN OF KUTCH dispute with India. Britain remained neutral in 1965 war although it suspended sale of arms to Pakistan.

Britain again remained neutral during 1971 crises and advised Pakistan to have a political solution. During the Afghan crisis the British government was firm in support of Pakistan and offered formidable financial assistance for Afghan refugees.

Britain gave much assistance in educational sector through the agency of British Council. Britain remains an important trading partner of Pakistan on account of old colonial links. For historic, economic and political reasons, Britain has remained a valuable ally of Pakistan between 1947 and 1988.

The Commonwealth is an organization of all the former British colonies including UK itself. It was a useful platform for states to exchange views. However, Pakistan withdrew from the commonwealth during Z. A. Bhutto's time on the point of recognition of Bangladesh. During the period of 1972-1988 Pakistan remained cut

off from the Commonwealth. But later Pakistan rejoined the Commonwealth during the time of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in 1989.

The richer Commonwealth countries have always supplied Pakistan with economic and technical aid. Government of Canada, New Zealand and Australia have been providing valuable financial and technical assistance to Pakistan. Substantial aid has been given to Pakistan for Warsak Project, Mangia Dam and for development of railway and irrigation systems.

On the whole, Pakistan has been successful in having good relations with Britain and Commonwealth countries.

Question No. 13: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. (14) Nov. 2013 Q.5 c

BEST ON India Pak. Relations:

India is the closest neighbor of Pakistan sharing a common border of over 2000 Kms from Arabian Sea to the mountains of Kashmir. But their relations have been tense and strained right from the time of partition. Since partition, the main thorn between the good relations has been the Kashmir issue. Kashmir has been the main bone of contention between the two over which the two sides had fought various wars. In 1948, there was a war because of the forceful accession of Hindu Maharaja to India. UNO ordered a cease-fire, promising to hold plebiscite, but over till now, no such plebiscite has been organised. In addition, in 1965, there was another war on the same issue, resulting from the Pakistani tries to free Kashmir by force as after the Indo-China war, the Pakistan army had believed that these events showed that Indians had ‘no stomach’ for a fight. Thus, began to think in terms of military solution to the Kashmir dispute. The Indians, however, dropped their objections to western military aid and began a vigorous rearmament campaign after the humiliating defeat they suffered at the hands of Chinese. The stage was now set for a military showdown between India and Pakistan. The two sides also went to a war in 1971 over Bangladesh-East-Pakistan Crisis. India had the golden chance to cut down it rivals. They availed the opportunity and separated the two wings of its enemy. India also had grievances over Pakistan’s involvement in Defence Pact with USA, but USA confirmed India that this was only against any communist aggression.

Pakistan was shocked when India tested its nuclear device in Rajasthan in 1974. As Pakistan’s relations with India further deteriorated, both countries stepped up their nuclear development programmes. In May 1998, India

shocked the world by testing five nuclear devices. Just a few weeks later, Pakistan detonated its own nuclear devices in Ras Koh hills. This initiated the nuclear arms race between the two states which continues to this date.

In early 1980s, India accused Pakistan in helping separatist elements of Sikhs who were demanding a separate homeland, Khalistan, for Sikhs. Pakistan rejected this allegation. Later on, the aftermath of the assassination of Indira Gandhi had adverse effects on relations with India. Rajiv, son of Indira Gandhi, again accused Pakistan for his mother's killing. Both sides were almost on a brink of an undeclared war. India started 'exercises' near borders of Pakistan, but it was a great master stroke of Zia which saved the two countries from war. The **Kargil conflict in 1999**, further pumped up the Indo-Pak hostility. In April 1999, Muslims Kashmiri guerrillas crossed the Line of Control and captured the Indian occupied towns of Kargil and Drass. The Pak govt., however, denied any involvement. In May, India launched a counter-attack during which it fired over 250,000 shells and rockets. Two of its aircrafts also crossed into Pakistan air space and one was shot down. The Kargil conflict was a major blow to Pakistan-India relations. Other problems like division of assets and Canal Water Dispute also contributed to the poor relations b/w the two.

On the contrary, there were also some successes in the relations. In April 1950, there was a formal agreement, called the 'Minorities Agreement', signed between Liaqat Ali Khan and Nehru. According to the agreement, both governments were responsible to protect the religious minorities in their states and to encourage them to stay on rather than to migrate. Moreover, another agreement had also been reached in December 1948 which allowed for a neutral tribunal to demarcate the exact borders between East Bengal and Assam. The Tashkent agreement of 1966 after 1965 war helped the two states to agree to resolve disputes peacefully. The Simla Agreement was also a major step in developing good ties between the two states. India agreed to free 90,000 war prisoners of Pakistan and Pakistan agreed to talk over Kashmir issue bilaterally and not going to the world community. The Indus water treaty, 1960, also helped in establishment of good relations. Besides that the public of both countries has a keen desire of good relations. There have been strong cultural relations between the two countries. Cricket and hockey matches are played. Singers and artists exchange visits. Pilgrims of one country visit sacred places in the other country. Divided families are eager to visit their relatives.

Pakistan has always expressed her intentions to have friendly relations with India and wants to solve all problems

through peaceful negotiations. It is clear that without solving the Kashmir problem all efforts of lasting peace and friendly relations would be fruitless.

Question No. 14: why did Pakistan seek membership of the United Nations in 1947? (7) June 2014 Q. 4 b

Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it. Also Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements especially Muslim countries. Other issues included the World Bank and the Canal Water Dispute

Question No. 15: why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988? (7) Nov 2014 Q. 5 b

Pakistan was unhappy with the Simla agreement signed with India following the war. In return for the release of 90000 prisoners of war, Pakistan agreed not to pursue a solution to the Kashmir problem in international forums. This annoyed Pakistan which had sought a solution through the United Nations.

Pakistan was also shocked at India's nuclear test programme in 1974. It raised real fears that its neighbour had a nuclear capability.

Relations became even worse when India suspected that Pakistan was training Sikh extremists and when Indira Gandhi was assassinated by a Sikh in 1984.

Question No. 16: how successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999?

(14) Nov. 2014. 5 c

LEVEL 4: Explains successes and failures
[9–13]

Successes

Leaders of the two countries have visited each other which has helped to improve relationships between them. Zahir Shah wanted to be friendly with Pakistan and during the 1965 war remained neutral despite pressure from India and Russia.

Failures

Afghanistan has violated a trade agreement on several occasions. Diplomatic relations were severed due to hostility between the two countries but were later renewed. During the Afghan–Russian war, Afghanistan violated Pakistan airspace and bombed Pakistani areas. Problems relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs in the border region.

Increase in terrorist problem.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

Question No. 17: What was the 'Afghan Miracle'?

(4) June 2015 Q. 4 a

USSR's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led to an immediate impact on Pakistan's relationship with other countries. Zia was seen as leader of a Muslim nation on the frontline against communist forces. Economic and military support came from the West and Pakistan became an important base against the Soviets. Pakistan became a leading country in world politics and this led to huge sums of money coming into the country to pay for the care of refugees and the armed forces. Zia was able to use some of the funds to make economic progress and reform the economy

Question No. 18:

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U.S.A. between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.
(14) June 2015 Q. 4 c

BEST ANSWER:

After partition in 1947, Pakistan decided to ally itself with USA. But at this time, USA was working towards an anti-communist alliance with India, so it was reluctant to have an alliance with Pakistan. During independence struggle, the America had often talked of need of unity between Muslims and Hindus, but Muslims wanted a separate homeland, so they were disturbed by this. It also took several years before USA sent an ambassador to Pakistan. Liaqat Ali Khan was frustrated by coolness of Americans towards an alliance with Pakistan. He accepted the offer to visit Soviet Union in 1949. He was successful (by this visit) in forcing Americans into closer alliance. An offer came immediately to visit USA and Liaqat Ali Khan made his visit in 1950. He made arrangements for a Pakistan Embassy to be built in USA. India was reluctant to sign an anti-communist alliance in return for military and economic aid. Agreement was signed and American aid began to flow into Pakistan. The relations became warm and good.

In 1954, Pakistan and USA signed **Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement**. In same year **SEATO** was set up. Pakistan also joined, but the decision faced opposition from within the govt. so the treaty was ratified until 1955. But Pakistan soon realised that its membership was of little importance as treaty only applied to help against communist aggression. So Pakistan was received no support in its wars against India. In 1972, Bhutto withdrew Pakistan from the organisation. In 1955, **Baghdad pact** was also signed which was renamed ‘The Central Asian Treaty Organisation’ [CENTO] after Iraq left in 1959 because of a revolution. However, despite regular meetings, the group never developed a permanent structure or a system for raising troops for mutual defence. USA supported it, but never actually joined. To sum up, these treaties explain why Pakistan was called the ‘most allied ally’ of USA in 1950s.

However, during 1960s and 1970s relations were often strained. In 1962, China went to a war with India. As China was communist so USA provided military aid to help India fight. Pakistan was angered over this because USA did not consult Pakistan before providing aid. In 1962, Ayub Khan visited China and in 1965 he visited Soviet Union. As both were communist, so these visits displeased USA. Pakistan was not provided any help or special aid during its wars with India (in 1965 and 1971) by USA. Although Ayub displeased USA by visiting communist

countries, he is known as architect of good relations with USA. He allowed them to build air bases in Pakistan and remained loyal to USA even during the embarrassing 'U2 Affair'. So relations were good. But when he was deposed and replaced by Bhutto, Americans became concerned as he was not as pro-American as his predecessors and relations deteriorated. Bhutto even accused Americans of organising opposition against him in 1977.

When Zia came, relations reached rock bottom as Americans did not approve of military regimes. In 1979 US Embassy in Islamabad was burned. USA accused Zia's involvement in the attack. It also recalled many of its senior officials and all aid programmes were cancelled. However, during same year, situation changed overnight when Soviets attacked Afghanistan. USA began to provide military and economic aid to Pakistan to help it buy modern US weapons and also to support Afghan rebels. Relations became very good and warm. Pakistan enjoyed rapid economic development and became leading military nation in the region. But when peace agreements were signed in 1988, Pak lost its strategic importance to USA. Aid was reduced dramatically which became a big problem for new govt. of Benazir Bhutto.

Americans were previously concerned about Pakistan's nuclear programme. Bhutto had to work to maintain the relationship with the USA as American officials were not convinced that Pakistan had no nuclear weapons. In 1985 the **Pressler Amendment** had said that the USA could only give aid to a country after American President had declared that country had no nuclear weapons and was not developing them. After Afghan crisis was over, President Bush refused to declare that this was the case with Pakistan and he blocked aid to country. He also stopped sale of 28 F-16 fighter jets which Pak had ordered (and paid for). Pakistan complained bitterly that the Pressler Amendment seems to apply only to Pakistan, not India and was not fair. President Clinton, wanting to restore relations b/w two countries, agreed that Pressler Amendment had led to unfair treatment and suggested that if Pakistan stopped producing Weapon grade Uranium he would agree to sale of F-16s. In 1995, Defence secretary, William Perry, visited Pakistan and declared that Pressler Amendment had been a mistake. In 1996, **Brown amendment** authorised the US govt. to reimburse Pak for F-16 payments and provide \$388 million in military equipment. The thaw in the relations was further highlighted when First Lady Hillary Clinton and her daughter, Chelsea, visited Pakistan in 1996. Thus, relations b/w two varied in the period, but was generally good.

However, it could be said that they were not successful because USA would probably have preferred to have allied with India and only had good relations with Pak when events meant it was necessary.

Question No. 19:

What has been the importance of the Siachen Glacier to both India and Pakistan? [4] May June 2015 Q. 5 a

1977 Indian colonel Kumar first climbed the glacier and Returned in 1981. Pakistan discovered that Indians had been there and decided to defend its interests before India claimed the glacier, especially as the border in that part of Kashmir had never been drawn properly.

When Pakistan soldiers moved up to the glacier they discovered 300 Indian troops there.

This meant that both sets of troops had to stay there as the glacier was an important symbol to both sides. Pakistan tried several times to remove the Indian troops from there without success.

In 1987 Musharraf led one of these assaults. In 1989 Bhutto visited the glacier to reinforce Pakistan's view of it. No official figures exist of the death toll on the glacier with estimates between 3000 and 5000, but many of these have probably been due to avalanches and falls. No settlement has been reached, even though several meetings have been held to discuss the situation since 1989

Question No. 20:

why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1999? (7)Nov 2015 Q. 4 b

BEST ANSWER:

The Palestine problem has been the cause of unrest for the entire Muslim world. The people and government of Pakistan continue with their support and have always acknowledged the right of the Palestinian people. Pakistan has always spoken strongly in favor of the Arab cause in the United Nations, the Security Council and at all other international forums such as **NAM** etc.

At all OIC meetings Pakistan has stressed for the protection of the rights and interests of the Palestinian people and has always pressed for a just and honorable solution of the problem. Pakistan has always demanded that Israel should vacate the occupied Arab territories and should stop its expansionist designs. Also Israel should stop the killing of innocent Palestinian people. During the **Second OIC summit Conference at Lahore in 1974**, the Israeli attitude was strongly condemned. It was demanded that Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab territories and the former status of **Jerusalem** should be restored.

Pakistan recognizes the **PLO** as the true representative of the Palestinian people. Pakistan does not recognize the state of Israel and has never shown any intention to develop diplomatic relations with that-state. Pakistan has been supporting Palestinian cause. Pakistan has not recognised Israel. Ever since the emergence of Israel state in 1948, Pakistan has opposed the unjust and unfair policy of western powers that arranged and supported

the settlement of Jews from all parts of the world or unlawfully occupied Arab lands. Pakistan has raised on the forum of OIC for the rights of Palestinian people and withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories.

Question No. 21:

What is the Karakoram Highway?

(4)Nov. 2015 Q. 5 a

1966 joint China-Pakistan project to construct an 800 mile highway, opened in 1978. Known as the Friendship Highway in China. Financed with Chinese money and built by its engineers. Very difficult and dangerous road to build and claimed many lives. Follows the Silk Road route from China.highest point for trade.

Question No. 22:-

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

(14)Nov . 2015 Q. 5 c

Successes:

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

Failures:

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

Question No. 23:

How successful have relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh been from 1971 to 1999? Explain your answer.

(10)june 2016 Q.1 D

Successes:

In 1974 the Prime Minister Sheikh Mujib was invited to meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Countries in Lahore. Pakistan agreed to officially recognise Bangladesh. The countries agreed to view each other as Muslim friends and to resolve their differences. In 1975/6 there was an exchange of ambassadors and an agreement was reached to cooperate on trade, tourism and the media. In 1986 trade between the two countries reached a value of \$40 million. In 1985 and 1988 Pakistan was the first country to provide aid to Bangladesh due to severe weather.

Failures:

Pakistan withdrew from Commonwealth and SEATO. Some non-Bengalis reported facing persecution and deprivation in Bangladesh. In 1974 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Bangladesh to discuss the redistribution of shared assets but nothing was agreed. There was disagreement over the role of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

Bangladesh was created after a lot of hostilities when the former East Pakistan got separated in December 1971. In the beginning relations remained strained and Pakistan did not recognize Bangladesh for 2 years. It was on the occasion of the OIC Summit Conference at Lahore in Feb. 1974 that Pakistan recognized Bangladesh. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was called to attend the OIC Conference.

Proper diplomatic relations started in 1975 after the visit of Z. A. Bhutto to Bangladesh. Bangladesh demanded division of assets from Pakistan but did not agree to share any liabilities.

Communication link and air services were started in 1976. Close relations developed during the period of president Zia-ur-Rehman. Pakistan offered food and material assistance in 1985 and 1988 floods. In 1979 trade agreements were signed. Trade between the two countries has been steadily increasing. Bangladesh exports tea, jute and jute goods to Pakistan. Pakistan exports machinery, spare parts, and cloth and sports goods to Bangladesh.

Bangladesh and Pakistan support each other on international forums. Bangladesh supports Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. Both are members of the SAARC organization under- which a number of agreements have been finalized for the promotion of trade, tourism and exchange of cultural programmes. Trade delegations of both countries exchange visits regularly and the trade between them has been gradually increasing.

Question No. 24-:

How successful was Pakistan’s relationship with the UK and the Commonwealth in the years 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. (14)Oct Nov. 2016 Q. 5 c

Success

- British personnel remained in Pakistan post 1947
- Britain helped to broker a peace deal in 1965
- Margaret Thatcher visited in 1981
- £46m aid for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, an important trading partner
- Commonwealth member until 1971, aid given to Pakistan by other Commonwealth countries
- Britain supported Pakistan’s support of Afghanistan during conflict with Russia and gave £30m aid in support of Afghan refugees in Pakistan
- By 1986, there was some £376m worth of trade between Pakistan and the UK Pakistan re-joined the Commonwealth in 1989.

Less success

- Britain refused to interfere in Kashmir problem
- Pakistan criticism over Suez crisis
- Britain abstained at United Nations over Bangladesh issues
- Pakistan withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1971
- Pakistan was suspended from the Commonwealth in 1999 due to the military coup.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

Question No. 25:

What was SEATO?

(4) June 2017 Q. 5 a

- 1955 South East Asia Treaty Organisation.
- Also included USA and Britain.
- Sometimes called Manila Pact in Pakistan.
- Joined in 1955. Withdrew in 1972.
- Aimed to resist Communist expansion.
- Pakistan surprised other Muslim countries by being so closely allied with USA.

Question No. 26:

Why did being a nuclear power create difficulties for Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s?

(7) June 2017 Q.5 b

BEST ANSWER:

It was probably the loss of East Pakistan and defeat by India that prompted Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons. It was known that India was close to having a nuclear weapon. Pakistan’s research was carried on in great secrecy under Dr. A. Khan. Of course foreign intelligence services were aware that something was going on. In 1989 the USA learned that Pakistan had a nuclear warhead. This led to a cut off in military and financial aid under the Pressler Amendment.

May 1998 witnessed the start of a new nuclear era for both nations. India exploded 5 nuclear devices without warning on 11 and 13 May in the western state of Rajasthan. Two weeks later, on 28 and 30 May, Pakistan replied by testing 6 nuclear devices in the deserts of Baluchistan. Now Pakistan’s nuclear programme, a secret since 1987, was out in the open. On the other hand, the US government opposed the development and imposed aid and trade sanctions on Pakistan. Other nations did the same. In spite of US pressure Pakistan didn’t sign Non – proliferation Treaty.

US diplomats expressed concern that Pakistan may have nuclear weapons, and would not give aid to Pakistan, stating Pakistan was in contravention of the 1985 Pressler Amendment.

The USA had promised \$4 million in an economic package to help Pakistan to refurbish their military forces. The reduction in aid seriously affected Pakistan. In particular, the delivery of 28 F-16 fighter jets in which weakened Pakistan’s relationship with USA. Pakistani government always expressed concerns about the status of India as a nuclear

Question No. 27:

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and its neighbour Afghanistan successful from 1947 to 1999?

(14) June 2017 Q. 5 c

Successful

- During Zahir Shah’s time in office relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were friendly and during the 1965 War remained neutral despite pressure from other powers.
- There were good relations when an Islamic foreign policy was introduced, leading to visits between both countries by Bhutto and later Zia-ul-Haq and Daud in 1970’s.
- There was humane treatment in Pakistan of Afghan refugees following outbreak of Afghan–Russian War.

Less successful

- Afghanistan had territorial claims to part of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) following establishment of Pakistan in 1947.
- Afghanistan voted against Pakistan joining UN in 1947.
- Afghanistan did not always adhere to a trade agreement with Pakistan;
- Diplomatic relations between the two countries were withdrawn in 1955 but later renewed.

- During the Afghan–Russian War, planes entered Pakistani airspace and some of the Pakistani frontier areas were bombed.
- After the war, law and order was hard to restore in Afghanistan; problems spread into the border region relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs.
- There was an increase in Islamic militancy following support given to the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Question No. 28:

How effective has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. (14)Nov 2017 Q. 4 c

Effective:

- It has supported the Palestinian cause
 - Contributed to a number of UN peacekeeping forces throughout the world.
- Pakistan became influential by raising the Kashmir question on several occasions and also became the spokesperson for many Asian states who had not gained independence during the 1950s.
- Its membership of CENTO was treated enthusiastically because many fellow members were Muslim countries.
 - OIC provided interest free loans and grants and membership reinforced the image of Pakistan as one of the world’s leading Muslim nations.
 - As a member of the Commonwealth Pakistan supported Britain with a workforce (depleted by World War 2), this brought the benefit of remittances.

Less effective:

- The Kashmir question is on-going.
- Membership of SEATO did not secure aid for Pakistan, support in its difficulties with India or during the East Pakistan break away. As a result, Pakistan left in 1972.
- CENTO dissolved in 1979 after failing to develop a permanent structure.
- Pakistan left the Commonwealth in 1971 when Britain recognised Bangladesh.

Question No. 29:

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and USSR successful from 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. (14)Nov 2017 Q. 5 c

BEST ANSWER:

Relations between Pakistan and USSR have remained strained from the very beginning. Relations between Pakistan and USSR have undergone many ups and downs between 1947 and 1999. Russia has always tried to have sincere relations with Pakistan but Pakistani leaders never thought in this context. From 1947 to 1950, Russia had remained neutral in her relations with Pakistan. In 1950, USSR invited Liaqat Ali Khan to visit Moscow. However, at the same time USA invited him to visit Washington. Liaqat Ali Khan chose to go to Washington. This, clearly, snubbed the Soviet Union and in turn relations between the two suffered for some time.

By 1950, the Soviet Union started to back over with India over the Kashmir issue. When Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO in the mid-1950s, the Soviet Union took this as a firm declaration in favour of the USA. This greatly worsened the relations between USSR and Pakistan. In 1955, USSR officially backed India over the Kashmir

problem and promised whole-hearted support; moreover, USSR also began to Press Pakistan over the Afghan claims in ‘Pakhtoonistan’. However, Soviet Union always desired to have good relations with Pakistan. In 1956, it offered Pak aid together with a promise to build a steel mill, if only Pak broke off its alliance with USA. Pakistan refused to do so.

The relations reached the rock bottom when in May, 1960; an American Spy Plane (U2) flew from an American base near Peshawar and was shot down while flying over Russia. Russia gave a serious warning to Pakistan. On the contrary, the relations after 1960s greatly elevated. In 1961, the soviets, as a gesture of goodwill, agreed to begin exploring for oil in Pakistan. When India accepted help from USA in its war with China, the effect was to drive Pakistan and the USSR closer together. When China began to give Pak aid in 1963, the soviets decided to take even more decisive steps to ally with Pakistan. In 1963, it loaned Pakistan £11 million and shifted from its previous inclination towards India over Kashmir to neutral stance. The relations sky-rocketed when Ayub Khan paid an official visit to Soviet Union and further agreements on trade and oil exploration were reached. After the Pakistan-India war of 1965, the Tashkent Agreement took place through the efforts of Russian president.

Relations, however, were at very low ebb during 1969-71 because Pakistanis effort to bring USA and China closer greatly annoyed USSR. In 1971 Russia fully supported India with military aid and Pakistan lost its East Wing. The Period of 1972-77 was a period of good relations because Z. A. Bhutto visited Russia in 1972. Bhutto had no liking for USA. Russia had become neutral on Kashmir issue and Russia helped Pak in setting up a steel mill at Karachi which has been a great asset to Pakistan – thanks to the good relations between the two.

However, the improved relations were short-lived. The soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979 caused an open rift when Pakistan accepted American aid to support the mujahidin rebels. Although Zia visited Moscow in 1984 for the funeral of Andropov, he got a cold reception. Later that year, the Soviet Union, which also disapproved of Pak’s nuclear programme began bombing raids on Pakistan.

Hostile relations continued until 1988, when the soviets finally withdrew from Afghanistan. Several high levels of exchanges of trips have taken place between the two sides since 1991. Russian foreign minister in April, 1993, and first Russian deputy foreign minister in 1994 visited Pakistan. A broad range of bilateral issues were discussed during these visits. Russia had moved away from its unconditional support to India on all issues. Pak

and Russia cooperated in UN sponsored talks at Tajikistan. The Russian president extended the invitation to Pak’s Prime Minister to visit Moscow. In April 1998, Pak PM visited Moscow. During this visit many important bilateral issues were signed. On the whole, Pakistan was not successful in keeping good relations with USSR because periods of improved relations were short lived.

Question No. 30: What was CENTO?

(4)June 2018 Q. 5 a

Level 1: One mark for each relevant point, two marks for a developed statement 1–4

e.g.

- Originally the Baghdad Pact formed in 1955 with Turkey and Iraq. Later that year Pakistan, Iran and Britain joined to establish an anti-Communist alliance against the Soviet Union
- All except Britain were Muslim countries
- Pact renamed CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation) after Iraq left in 1959
- Never developed a permanent structure or system for raising troops for mutual defence and was dissolved in 1979
- USA supported the organisation but did not become a member

Question No. 31: How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with China between 1947 and 1999? Give reasons for your answer.

(14)Nov 2018 Q. 5 c

Success

- Support for China joining the UN in 1952 following China’s support of Pakistan’s Kashmir policy showed the two countries were willing to work together
- Boundary issues settled in the 1963 agreement showed the two countries were looking to the future rather than the past
- Trade developed in 1960s – a \$60 million long term interest free loan regarding import of machinery
- China permitted Pakistan International Airlines to use any Chinese airport in 1963 increasing movement and trade between the countries
- Increased numbers of visitors from China – journalists, engineers, scientists etc.
- China gave Pakistan full support during the 1965 war with India, including military aid which indicated strong relationships (money, weapons)
- In 1978, Karakoram Highway provided the first road link and opened 2 countries up to trade and tourism
- In 1986, a nuclear power treaty was signed, indicating the wish of the two countries to be allies and work together.

Less Success • In 1958/9 Pakistan was developing closer relations with USA and voted against China’s admission to UN and condemned China’s military involvement in Tibet

- During the 1971 war, China could offer less support to Pakistan due to pressure from the USSR on China
- There were differences of opinion over Kashmir
- China cooled relations due to concerns that dissent/instability might be caused amongst Muslims living in China.

Question No. 32:

What is the Karakoram Highway?

(4)NOV. 2019 5 A

- Built between 1966 and 1978 / took 12 years to build;
- The first major road built between China and Pakistan;
- Largely financed by Chinese money and built by Chinese engineers;
- Lots of construction workers lost their lives in its building due to the dangerous terrain;
- It follows the old Silk Road;

Question No. 33:

Why did Pakistan apply for membership of the United Nations in 1947?

(7)NOV. 2019 5 B

- Pakistan wanted to become a spokesperson of many Asian States and movements especially Muslim nations;
- To obtain assistance to solve the Canal Water Dispute. Subsequently the President of the World Bank recommended that the UN should provide financial and technical support to resolve the Canal Water Dispute.
- Pakistan felt that membership of the United Nations (UN) might help their differences with India as it would draw the international community's attention to the issues;

Question No. 34:

'Pakistan has had good relations with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth since 1947.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

(14)NOV. 2020 4 C

May agree that Pakistan has had good relations with the United Kingdom (UK) and the Commonwealth since 1947:

- Post-partition Britain facilitated Pakistan to function independently
- UK backed Pakistan in the Afghanistan-Russia conflict
- UK gave £30 million aid to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan
- the British Prime Minister was the first Western leader to visit in 1981
- there have been good trade links between Pakistan and the UK
- UK gave £16 million to help refugees in Balochistan and the NWFP • Pakistan was a Commonwealth member until 1971
- political and economic support received from the Commonwealth
- the 'Colombo Plan' was established in 1950 to provide aid
- Pakistan re-joined the Commonwealth in 1989

Counter arguments might include:

- The Commonwealth did not always give political support
- The Commonwealth did not support the policy of military rule
- Pakistan questioned British involvement in the Suez conflict
- Lack of UK support in the 1965 conflict
- UK recognition of Bangladesh in 1971
- Pakistan left the Commonwealth in protest

Question No. 34:

'Pakistan has had good relations with the United States of America since 1947.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. .

(14)June 2021 5 C

May agree

that Pakistan has had good relations with the United States of America since 1947: • Pakistan signed the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement in 1954 • Pakistan joined SEATO in 1955 • Ayub Khan allowed USA to build air bases in Pakistan • USA gave aid packages of \$1.6 billion spread over five years in 1981 and \$4.2 billion in 1986 • President Clinton restored sales of aircraft to Pakistan in 1993 • First Lady of the USA visited Pakistan in 1996 • Benazir Bhutto visited USA in 1996 • USA reimbursed Pakistan for the F-16 payments and provided military equipment worth \$388 million in 1996 counter-arguments might include: • USA provided military equipment to India during its war with China in 1962 • Pakistan turned away from USA to China for friendship in 1962 • USA placed an arms embargo on India and Pakistan in 1965 • USA aid was suspended in 1977 and 1979 during Zia-ul-Haq's rule • at the end of the Afghan conflict USA would not declare Pakistan nuclear free and blocked aid • In 1992 the USA placed economic sanctions on Pakistan • USA objected to Pakistan's nuclear tests in 1998