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PAKISTAN AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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GEO-POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on geo-political significance of Pakistan.

(U+B+K.B)

Ans: GEO-POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKISTAN

Introduction:

Pakistan has geographical and political importance all over the world due to its special location. Pakistan's policy makers firmly believe that Pakistan is of unprecedented geographical importance, as all trade routes of Central Asia pass through Pakistan. The defense, military, economic and political importance of the region in which Pakistan is located is significant for the following reasons:

Trade Route:

Pakistan is connected to China in the north. The Karakoram Highway connects China and Pakistan by land. This highway is built by cutting the rocks of Karakoram chain and it is an important trade highway between China and Pakistan. Pakistan has very friendly relations with China.

Land and Sea Routes

Pakistan is close to the oil producing Gulf countries (countries around the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar, etc.) and it lies between the Muslim world, which stretches from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the east. The industrial development of many Western countries depends on oil production of the Gulf countries. This oil is shipped to other countries via the Arabian Sea, and Karachi is a major port in the Arabian Sea. Pakistan provides land and sea services to Afghanistan for trade. Karachi is an international port and airport. It connects Europe to Asia by air and sea. All the countries that want to connect with the Middle East and Central Asia cannot ignore the location of Pakistan.

Good relations with different countries:

Wakhan:

Wakhan is a narrow strip of land of Afghanistan in the north of Pakistan, which separates Pakistan's northern border from Tajikistan. Pakistan has very cordial relations with this Central Asian country.

India:

India is located in the east of Pakistan

Malaysia and Indonesia:

Muslim countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam to the far east. Pakistan has very good relations with all these countries.

Iran:

Iran is located on the southwestern border of Pakistan. Pakistan is a founding member of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) with Iran and Turkey. As a result of this cooperation, very friendly relations have been established between all the member countries. These countries have signed a number of agreements of mutual interest.

Middle East Countries:

Pakistan has very friendly relations with Muslim countries in the Middle East and the Gulf. Pakistan has played an important role in the development of these countries. Countries like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are a second home for Pakistanis.

Tourism:

Indus Valley:

Pakistan has ancient civilizations of Indus Valley and Gandhara and they are very important from the point of view of tourism.

Gilgit Baltistan:

Similarly, Kagan Valley, Khyber Pass, Swat and Gilgit-Baltistan are very popular resorts for tourists.

K2:

Pakistan's highest mountain peak is K-2, with a height of about 8611 metres, which is the second highest peak in the world. This is very interesting for mountaineer.

Other popular tourist destinations in Pakistan include Taxila, Peshawar, Karachi, Lahore and Murree etc.

Nuclear Power:

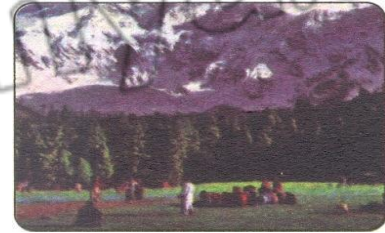
Pakistan is an important and responsible nuclear power of the world and is highly regarded and respected in the Muslim world. The eyes of Muslim countries are on Pakistan to play a leading role for common development and progress.

Kashmir Issue:

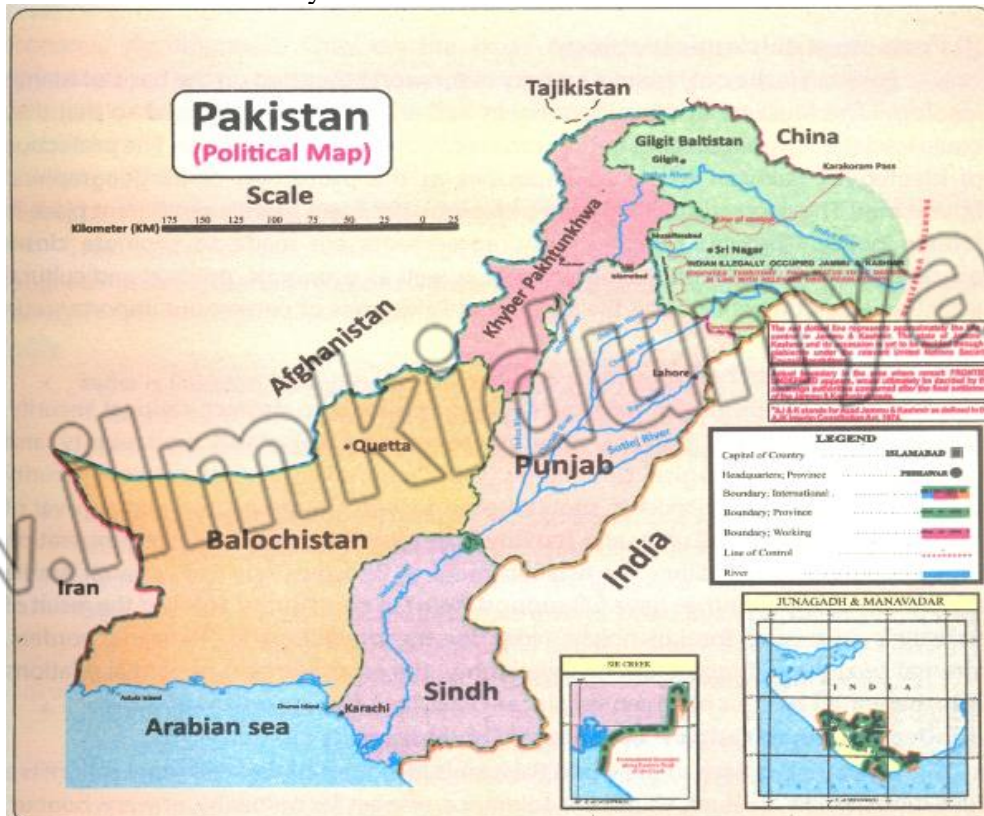
If the Kashmir core issue between Pakistan and India is resolved, peace will prevail in the entire South Asian region and trade will flourish. Good, political and economic relations between the two countries will help alleviate poverty in the region.

China Pakistan's Economic Corridor (CPEC):

Under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project Gwadar port (island) can be developed as a hub of economic activities. This will facilitate trade between Europe, United States and many other countries of the world. Thus, Pakistan will become the center of economic activity.



Scene of a Tourist Destination of Pakistan



Conclusion:

Allah has bestowed Pakistan un-countable blessings. It is consisted on forests, mountains, rivers, vast fertile plains and plateaus. It is enriched with animals, industries and minerals and above all, it has blessed with manpower. Many nations are living in Pakistan but Islam has bounded them in the relation of same Millat. Now, it is a country of every individual and everyone is willing to sacrifice one's everything.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What do you know about the important trade route between China and Pakistan?(U+B+K.B)

Ans: **TRADE HIGHWAY**

Pakistan is connected to China in the north. The Karakoram Highway connects China and Pakistan by land and road. This highway is built by cutting the rocks of Karakoram chain. It is an important trade route between China and Pakistan. Pakistan has very friendly relations with China.

Q2. Write the names of the Gulf countries. (K.B)

Ans: **GULF COUNTRIES**

The names of the Gulf countries are as follows:

- Saudi Arabia
- Kuwait
- Iraq
- Bahrain
- United Arab Emirates
- Qatar

Q3. Why are Pakistan's land and sea routes important? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: **THE IMPORTANCE OF LAND AND SEA ROUTES**

Pakistan is close to the oil producing Gulf countries (Gulf countries Persian Gulf countries Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Crisis, United Arab Emirates, Arman and Qazar etc.) Located in the middle of the world. The industrial development of many western countries is dependent on the important ports in the Gulf countries. Pakistan provides land and sea access to Afghanistan for trade. Karachi is an international port and airport. It connects Europe to Asia by air and sea. All the countries that want to connect with the Middle East and Central Asia cannot ignore the location of Pakistan.

Q4. What is meant by Wakhan belt? (U.B)

Ans: **WAKHAN BELT**

Wakhan is a narrow strip of Afghan territory in northern Pakistan that separates Pakistan's northern border from Tajikistan.

Q5. Write the names of the countries in the Far East. (K.B)

Ans: **COUNTRIES IN THE FAR EAST**

The following are the names of the countries in the Far East:

- Malaysia
- Indonesia
- Brunei Darussalam

Q6. What is the significance of Pakistan from tourism point of view? (U.B)

Ans: **IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM**

Pakistan has ancient civilizations of Indus Valley and Gandhara Valley and is very popular from the point of view of tourism. Similarly, Ghan Valley, Khyber Pass, Swat and Gilgit Baltistan are very popular among tourists. The mountain peak is K-2 (K-2) with an elevation of about 8611 meters. It is of great interest to climbers. Other popular tourist destinations in Pakistan include Taxila, Peshawar. Karachi, Lahore and Murree are also included.

Q7. What is the highest peak of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: HIGHEST PEAK

K2 is the highest mountain peak in Pakistan. Its height is about 8611 meters and it is the second highest in the world.

Q8. Write the importance of Gwadar port in three lines. (U.B+A.B)

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF GWADAR PORT

Thanks to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project, the port of Gwadar could be developed to become a hub for active economic activities, which would enable trade between Europe, the United States and other countries. This will be possible through Gwadar port. In this way, Pakistan will become a hub of economic activities.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In the north of Pakistan is: (K.B)

(a) India (b) China (c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

2. The industrial development of western countries depends on: (K.B)

(a) Oil production (b) Gold production (c) Gas production (d) Cement production

3. The Wakhan Strait of Afghanistan separates Pakistan: (K.B)

(a) Uzbekistan (b) Azerbaijan (c) Tajikistan (d) Kazakhstan

4. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey are members of: (K.B)

(a) SAARC (b) Organization for Economic Co-operation
(c) Commonwealth (d) G8

5. The height of K2 is: (K.B)

(a) 8621 m (b) 8736 m (c) 8425 m (d) 8611 m

6. The second highest peak in the world is: (K.B)

(a) Mount Everest (b) Nangaparbat (c) Trich Mir (d) K2

OBJECTIVES OF PAKSITAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 State the main objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy. (Ex. L.Q. 1)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: OBJECTIVES OF PAKSITAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Introduction:

In our present day world, no state can meet all its needs alone. Due to the reason large and small countries of the world has to establish relations with the other Nations. These relations help them to fulfill economic, social, industrial and defense needs. Each country determines its foreign policy priorities on the basis of its objectives and interests. These priorities and objectives determine the path and level of relationship between the countries of the world.

Pakistan's foreign policy, like that of other states, is in line with the priorities of national needs. The people of Pakistan want the protection of their sovereignty, national security, prosperity, protection of Islamic values, protection of cultural values and economic prosperity in the rapidly developing world through the use of their resources and the cooperation of the United Nations.

Definition:

The term "Foreign policy" refers to the strategy of a country for relations with other countries. Every country establishes relations with other countries to protect its national interests.

Objective of Foreign Policy:

The main objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy are as follows:

- Protection of Islamic Ideology
- National Security
- Promotion of Culture
- Economic Growth

Protection of Islamic Ideology:

Pakistan is the only Islamic country in the world founded on the basis of Islamic ideology. The Muslims of the subcontinent had acquired this homeland so that they could lead their lives according to the commands of Qur'an and Sunnah. The protection of ideology of Pakistan is just as important as the protection of its geographical boundaries. The protection of Pakistan's ideology has been given a prominent place in foreign policy.

- **Relations with Islamic Countries:**

Through foreign policy, agreements are made to promote closer cooperation with the Muslim Brotherhood, as well as economic, political and cultural activities. Like domestic policy, the security of Pakistan is of paramount importance in foreign policy.

National Security:

The main purpose of Pakistan's foreign policy is to protect national security. Therefore, it is in the national interest to protect Pakistan's sovereignty and geographical and ideological boundaries. Every step taken against national security should be stopped and Pakistan should be protected. The protection and survival of national security requires unity and stability in the country as well as close cooperation with the outside world.

- **Relations with Friendly Countries:**

Since the establishment of Pakistan, Iran, China, Saudi Arabia and other friendly countries gave full support Pakistan on all fronts. This was the result of Pakistan's successful foreign policy. Now, for the protection of Pakistan's borders, internal security and protection of sovereignty, the establishment of cordial relations with the United Nations has a central place in Pakistan's foreign policy.

Promotion of Culture or Cultural Development

Like other nations of the world Pakistanis love their culture. Pakistani culture is a reflection of Islamic values. Values like tolerance, respect for humanity, bravery, honour, modesty and respect for privacy (چادر اور چار دیواری) are special to our culture. Pakistan has persistently pursued a policy to establish friendly and relations with such countries through which Pakistani culture is not only preserved but also promoted. For this purpose, cultural relations with the brotherly Islamic countries are enhanced and cultural delegations are exchanged between these states. In the Western world, Pakistani clothing, embroidery, embroidered kurtas, shalwars, sheets and other items are especially popular. In this way, cultural relations between the states are strengthened.

Economic Growth:

Promoting economic activity is considered essential for economic growth. Agriculture is the occupation of the majority of the population of Pakistan. For the development of agriculture and the growth of the economy, Pakistan needs to further strengthen its relations with the agriculturally and industrially developed states. In this way, using the experience of developed states, we can strengthen our economy by developing our agriculture and industry. Educational development is essential for economic development. Only on the basis of technological advancement can agriculture, industry and business be developed. In order to acquire technical and industrial knowledge,

industrial and technical sciences can be promoted in their country by establishing relations with the industrialized developed states. These goals can only be achieved through a successful foreign policy.

Conclusion:

Due to strong foreign policy, healthy and cordial relations with other countries are maintained. Pakistan, keeping in view the objectives of its foreign policy has maintained cordial relations in particular with Islamic countries and the rest of the countries in general.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by foreign policy? (U.B)

Ans: FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign policy refers to the strategic nature of a country's relations with other countries. It refers to the attitude by which a country establishes relations with other states in order to protect its national interests.

Q2. Write the objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy. (K.B)

Ans: OBJECTIVES OF FOREIGN POLICY

The important objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy are following:

- Protection of Islamic Ideology
- National Security
- Promotion of Cultural Development
- Economic Growth

Q3. How is it possible to protect Pakistan's ideology in Pakistan's foreign policy? (U.B)

Ans: PROTECTION OF THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is the only Islamic country in the world where Islamic ideology has been founded. Protection is just as important as the protection of its geographical boundaries. The protection of Pakistan's ideology has been given prominence in foreign policy. The ideology of Pakistan's security is of paramount importance in foreign policy as well as in domestic policy.

Q4. What is meant by national security and safety in foreign policy? (U.B)

Ans: NATIONAL SECURITY

The basic premise of Pakistan's foreign policy is to safeguard national security. Therefore, it is in the national interest to safeguard Pakistan's high values and geographical boundaries to prevent any move against national security. Go and protect Pakistan. For the protection and survival of national security, there is a need for unity and stability in the country internally as well as close cooperation with the outside world.

Q5. What is the status of economic development in foreign policy? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

For the economic development, economic activities are necessary for the world. The occupation of the majority of the population of Pakistan is agriculture. We can strengthen the national economy by developing our agriculture and industry by taking advantage of the experience of advanced or conquered states. Educational development is essential for economic development. Technical development. Agriculture, industry and commerce can be developed on a basic basis. In order to acquire technical knowledge, industrial and technical sciences can be promoted in one's own country by establishing relations with industrialized developing states. Achieving these goals can only be possible through successful foreign policy.

Q6. How can culture be promoted through foreign policy? (U.B+A.B)

Ans: PROMOTION OF CULTURE

Like every nation, Pakistan, like the nation, the culture is dear to the Pakistani nation. Pakistani culture is a mirror of Islamic values. Tolerance, respect for humanity, bravery in our culture. Honor Values such as modesty and four walls are prominent. Pakistan, through its foreign policy, has to build friendly and cordial relations with the countries, through which Pakistani culture is not only preserved but also promoted. To this end, cultural relations with the Muslim Brotherhood are enhanced and cultural delegations are exchanged between the states. West Pakistani clothes, embroidery, embroidered scarves, shalwars, sheets and other items are especially popular.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Pakistan's ideology is:** (U.B)
(a) Islamic (b) Linguistic (c) Curricular (d) Regional
2. **Foreign policy, like domestic policy, has fundamental importance:** (U.B)
(a) The ideology of Pakistan (b) The ideology of Islam
(c) The ideology of Tawhid (d) The ideology of power
3. **What is the main purpose of Pakistan's foreign policy?** (U.B)
(a) Protection of institutions (b) Protection of language
(c) Protection of national security (d) Protection of territory
4. **Pakistani culture is a mirror of:** (U.B)
(a) Islamic values (b) Eastern values (c) Western values (d) Christianity
5. **The occupation of the majority of Pakistan's population is:** (U.B)
(a) Teaching (b) Industry (c) Agriculture (d) Business

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe Pakistan's relations with India. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Introduction:

The people republic of India is the Worlds second largest country by population. The official religion of India is secular. National Language is Hindi its currency is rupees. The capital of India is Delhi it is one of the oldest civilizations of the world. It has an important place in international politics.

Diplomatic Relation:

India is Pakistan's neighbour. The existence of Pakistan has emerged from the subcontinent; therefore, many aspects of Pakistan's history, geography and culture are common with India. The length of the common border between the two countries is about 2163 kilometres.

International Norms:

According to international norms Pakistan's relations with India should be very close, deep-rooted and stable. But this goal could not be achieved. Since the partition of the Indian subcontinent, many issues have been unresolved between India and Pakistan. India has always been pushing Pakistan back to wall. But with the grace of Allah Almighty and the determination of the Pakistani nation and armed forces, this country has always been always safe protected.

History of Conflicts:

History of Pakistan India relations is more a history of conflicts and clash. The first war was fought in 1948 on the Kashmir front. In this war, the Pakistani people, tribal warriors

and the armed forces bravely faced the Indian armed forces. They not only successfully defended the motherland but also liberated a significant area of Azad Jammu and Kashmir from Indian occupation. Tribal warriors played a leading role in this conflict. They reached in the vicinity of Srinagar.

Resolution for Ceasefire:

Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took the dispute to United Nations, where Security Council passed a resolution for ceasefire. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru admitted in the Security Council that he would give Kashmiris right to self-determination. But later, India did not keep its promise.

War of 1965:

On the night of September 6, 1965, war broke out between Pakistan and India on the Lahore, Kasur and Sialkot fronts. The Pakistani army bravely responded to the Indian attack and pushed the enemy back.

Establishment of Bangladesh:

In December 1971, war once again broke out between India and Pakistan. In this war, India was out with a different strategy. They had the support of a segment of local population (organized, equipped and trained by India) of East Pakistan. As result of this war Pakistan lost its Eastern part (East Pakistan). East Pakistan emerged on the world map on December 16, 1971 under the name of Bangladesh.

Other Issue:

Besides wars India created many other Problems for Pakistan. The scene soured relations between the two neighbours. India created water problem for Pakistan by stopping water of rivers flowing down to Pakistan. India refused to give Pakistan's share in the common assets of pre-partition days. Questions were raised on the issue of affiliation of states. Furthermore, India raised disputes in respect of borders and boundaries. Leadership of India has never shown readiness to resolve these disputes.

Bilateral Relations:

A number of confidence-building issues were discussed between the two countries, including trade, bus service, exchange of delegations and the Kartarpur corridor. The people of both countries also want that resources are spent on war to be spent on solving the problems of the people. Without settling Kashmir issue permanent peace and good relations based on mutual understanding are not possible between the two countries.

Conclusion:

According to Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) Kashmir is the lifeblood of Pakistan, so a just solution to the Kashmir issue is essential for the establishment of cordial relations between the two states.

Q.2 Describe Pakistan's relations with Iran.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH IRAN

Introduction:

The official religion of the Islamic Republic of Iran is Islam. National language is Persian; its currency is Iranian Riyal. The capital of Iran is Tehran. It is one of the oldest civilizations of the world. Thanks to vast oil reserves of Iran, that assign it has an important place in international politics.

Diplomatic Relations:

Iran is Pakistan's Islamic brother neighbouring country. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after its formation. From the very beginning, Pakistan and Iran have enjoyed cordial and strong relations. The two brotherly countries have always expressed good feelings for each other and cooperated with each other internationally.

Mutual Agreements:

A number of cooperation agreements have been signed between the two brotherly countries. Initially, Iran offered assistance to meet Pakistan's economic needs.

Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD):

The "Regional Cooperation for Development Cooperation" (RCD) agreement between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey brought the three states closer together. During the reign of General Ayub Khan, through this agreement, the three brotherly countries were cooperating a lot with each other. This cooperation was of an economic, military and political nature. During the war days oil supply was of particular importance due to the heavy costs of war. Iran has been generous in this hour of need. At the international level, too, Iran has been supporting Pakistan's position.

Role of Iran in Pak, India War:

During the rule of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's era, Pakistan and Iran got closer to each other. Iran not provided concessions on existing loans, but it also provided more loans to Pakistan. This act helped Pakistan in lessening the ill effects of the 1971 Indo-Pak war, and doing restoration activity. Religious and cultural cooperation between Pakistan and Iran has helped both the nations to get closer to one another.

Visit to Holy Places:

Millions of pilgrims from Pakistan pay visit to holy places in Iran.

Organization of Islamic Country:

Pakistan and Iran are very active members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Although this organization is not very active in solving the problems of the Muslim Ummah, it still helps in solving many small problems.

Economic Cooperation Organization:

Pakistan and Iran are also members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Thus, the Central Asian states, Pakistan and Iran, work closely together.

Pakistan Support to Iran:

After the American invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq, the America has repeatedly expressed its aggressive intentions against Iran. Pakistan has always discouraged these America intentions and has openly declared its support for Iran.

Conclusion:

These two brotherly countries can play a more useful role for each other and for the United Nations. So, it is important for both the countries to increase cooperation in financial, geographical, industrial and human resources. Cooperation in these areas will accelerate growth process of both the states.

Q.3 Describe Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN**Introduction:**

The official religion of the Afghanistan is Islam the National Language is Pushto is currency is Afghani. The capital of Afghanistan is Kabul. It is one of the oldest civilizations of the world. It has an important place in international politics.

Diplomatic Relations:

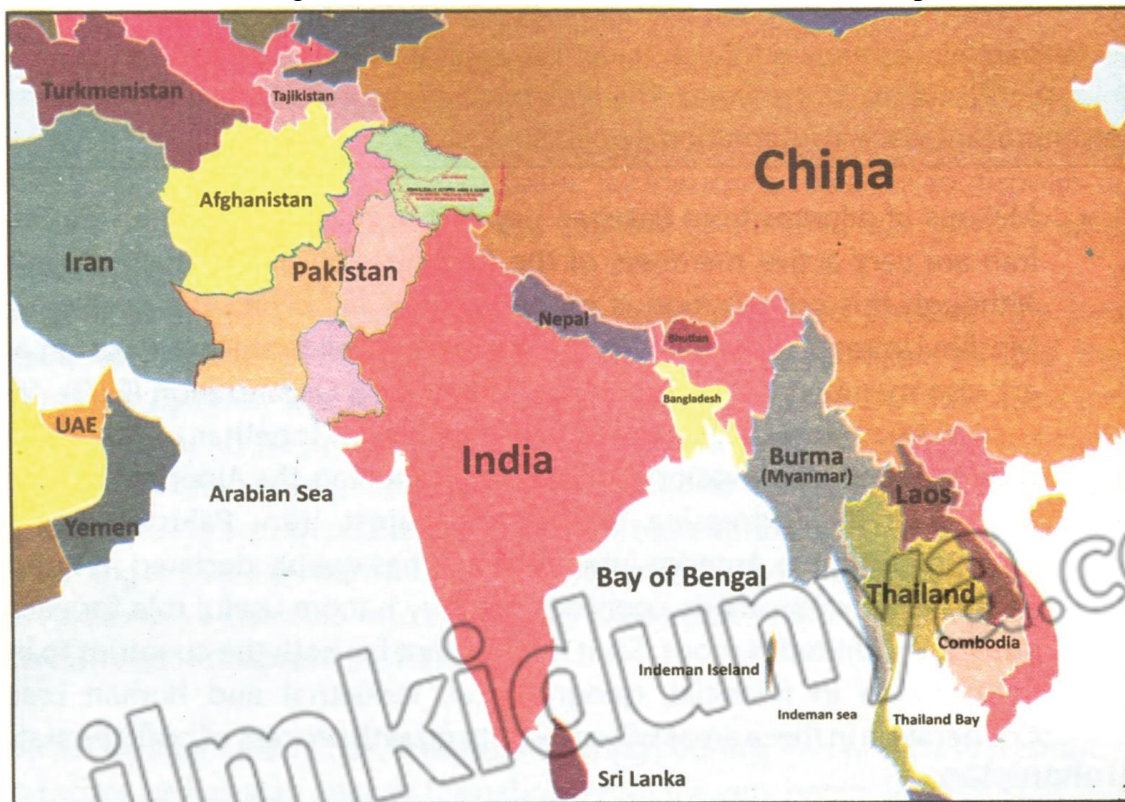
After the formation of Pakistan, Afghanistan recognized Pakistan in 1948 and thus began diplomatic relations. Afghanistan has a long common border with Pakistan. The two countries have strong ties of religion, history and culture. The history of people-to-people relations between the two states spans centuries, so the two countries have close and deep ties. At the governmental level, there have been many ups and downs in Pakistan-Afghanistan relations.

Russian Invasion:

During the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan sided with the Afghan people. Millions of Afghan refugees from Afghanistan fled to Pakistan. Pakistan sheltered them on purely humanitarian grounds and offered a practical example of mutual assistance. Pakistan openly condemned the Russian aggression and made every effort to restore Afghanistan's independent Islamic identity. The Afghan people defended their homeland with the cooperation of the United States and Pakistan and thus ended the Russian occupation. After the Taliban era began, Pak-Afghan relations improved significantly.

British Rule:

Before the establishment of Pakistan, when the subcontinent was under British occupation, the British were always worried that Russia's power would not extend to the northwestern border or the government of Afghanistan should not create chaos in the North West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). To get rid of these dangers, the Viceroy of India wrote a letter to the Governor of Afghanistan, Amir Abdul Rehman Khan, and at his invitation, Indian Foreign Minister Mortimer Durand visited Kabul in September 1893.



South Asia Map

Durand Line:

In November 1893, a 100-year agreement was reached between the two governments. This resulted in the demarcation of the border, called the Durand Line. It is approximately 2611 km long. After the formation of Pakistan, the government of Pakistan maintained this agreement, but Afghanistan is deviating from it. As a result, relations between the two countries are strained. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is still called the "Durand Line".

Land Locked Country:

Afghanistan is a landlocked country. It has no sea, so its maritime trade is through Pakistan. Although Afghanistan lacks oil and other means of transportation, it is geographically located between Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East. It has racial, religious and cultural ties to all three regions. Afghanistan is very important for Central Asian countries because they have to use Pakistani ports through Afghanistan.

Tragedy of the World Trade Center:

The United States invaded Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States. It overthrew the Taliban government in Afghanistan. Top Afghan and Pakistani officials have visited each other's countries several times. Better relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan can be expected in the future.

Conclusion:

It would not be wrong to say that Afghanistan has never been cordial with Pakistan but Pakistan being an Islamic country has always treated well with Afghanistan. This is the only reason that Pakistan has distinctive position in the Islamic world.

Q.4 What role has China played in the construction and development of Pakistan? (U.B+K.B)

Ans:

PAKISTANS RELATIONS WITH CHINA**Introduction:**

The People's Republic of China is the world's largest country by population. Every year on October 1, the China people celebrate their Independence Day with full national enthusiasm and dignity. The name of the currency of China is Yuan. Its capital is Beijing. National Languages Chinese it has an important place in International Politics.

Diplomatic Relations:

Pak-China friendship can be considered an example in international relations. There exists a clear cultural difference between the two states. However national interests and openness of mind and heart have brought the two states very close to each other. After the establishment of China in 1949, Pakistan recognized it as an independent and sovereign country.

Length of Border:

Pak-China relations have been cordial and constructive from the very beginning. The length of the common border between the two countries is about 599 km.

Financial Help:

China has played an important role in the building and development of Pakistan. In the wars between Pakistan and India, China sided with Pakistan generously and boldly. In this way, the support of a great power raised the spirits of Pakistanis.

Membership of United Nations:

China faced global challenges in its early days. During this period, Pakistan sided with China. Pakistan also generously supported China in gaining membership in international organizations, while the United States and European states were openly opposed to communist China. Pakistan was also an ally of the United States, but despite this, Pakistan maintained friendship with China.

Role of China Industrial Development:

China has played a very active and effective role in Pakistan's industrial and economic development. China has a special role to play in Pakistan's nation building. China has rendered great service in respect of tank and aircraft manufacturing in Pakistan. By virtue of cooperation Pakistan's armaments industry has made a rapid progress. In addition, China is also fully supporting Pakistan's various defense projects.

Karakoram Highway:

The Karakoram Highway is a great symbol of Pak-China friendship. It is also known as the Silk Route. The two countries trade and travel with each other through this road.



A Beautiful Scene of Karakoram Highway

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Project:

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project is a huge trade project. It aims to deliver oil and gas from southwestern Pakistan to northwestern China's Xinjiang via Gwadar port, railways and motorways in a short time. The Economic Corridor is very important in the relations between the two countries.

Role of China in Pakistan's Defense:

Many defence agreements were signed between China and Pakistan according to which China helped Pakistan in the construction of Kamra Complex and Pakistan Wah Ordnance Factory. It gave Rs. 273 million for the construction of the Heavy Industry Electrical complex in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In 2013, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited China.

Conclusion:

Pak China friendship is higher than Himalayas and eternal. The role of China in the financial and defense development of Pakistan is very important. Projects like construction of Silk Route, Chashma Atomic Reactor and Coastal Highway are the proof of Pak – China friendship. In addition, China is making investment in Pakistan for 62 billion dollars to complete the "CPEC" project. Through this project, Port Gwadar will be connected with Hashgar by Railways and roads. Many projects related to roads and Power will be installed. The role of China will also be eternal in near future and Pakistan will be the best friend of China due to the regional situation.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the length of common border between Pakistan and India? (K.B)

Ans: LENGTH OF PAK-INDIA BORDER

India is a neighboring country of Pakistan. The length of common border between the two countries is about 2163 km.

Q2. How many wars have taken place between Pakistan and India so far? (U.B)

Ans: PAK-INDIA WARS

The history of Pakistan and India has become a history of wars. The following wars have taken place between Pakistan and India so far:

- First war 1948 (Kashmir Front)
- Second World War 1965 (Lahore, Kasur and Sialkot Front)
- Third World War 1971 (East Pakistan Front)

Q3. When did the existence of Bangladesh come into being? (K.B)

Ans: ESTABLISHMENT OF BANGLADESH

In December 1971, war broke out again between India and Pakistan. The name Bangladesh became prominent on the world map.

Q4. Which Indian Prime Minister got passed a resolution for ceasefire in Security Council?(K.B)

Ans: INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru got passed a resolution for ceasefire in Security Council.

Q5. What promise did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru make in Security Council while passing a resolution for ceasefire? (U.B)

Ans: PROMISE OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru admitted in the Security council that he would give Kashmiris right to self-determination. But later, India did not keep its promise.

Q6. What do you know about Iran? (U.B)

Ans: IRAN

The official religion of the Islamic Republic of Iran is Islam and the national language is Persian. Its currency is called the Iranian Rial. The capital of Iran is Tehran. It is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Thanks to its vast oil reserves, it has an important place in international politics.

Iran is Pakistan's Islamic neighbor and neighbor. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after the establishment of Pakistan. From the very beginning, good and strong relations have been established between Pakistan and Iran.

Q7. What is meant by RCD agreement? (K.B)

Ans: RCD

The agreement on "Regional Cooperation for Development" (RCD) between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey has brought the three states closer together. Through the agreement, the three brotherly countries were cooperating heavily with each other. This cooperation was economic, military and political.

Q8. What do you know about the diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan? (U.B)

Ans: AFGHANISTAN

After the formation of Pakistan, Afghanistan recognized Pakistan in 1948 and thus the beginning of diplomatic relations. Afghanistan has a long common border with Pakistan. There are strong ties of religion, history and culture between the two countries. The history of relations between the two countries spans centuries, so the country has close and deep ties. At the governmental level, there are many ups and downs in the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Q9. What is meant by Durand Line? (K.B)

Ans: DURANDLINE

The viceroy of India wrote a letter to the Governor of Afghanistan, Amir Abdul Rehman Khan, and at his invitation, Indian Foreign Minister Mortimer Durand visited Kabul in September 1893. In November 1893, a 100-year agreement was reached between the two governments, This resulted in the demarcation of the border, called the Duran Line. It is approximately 2611 km long. After the formation of Pakistan, the government of Pakistan maintained this agreement, but Afghanistan is deviating from it. As a result, relations between the two countries are strained. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is still called the "Durand Line".

Q10. When did the terrorist incidents take place in the United States? (K.B)

Ans: TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York City, USA.

Q11. What do you know about the diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China?(U.B)

Ans: PAK-CHINA RELATIONS

The People's Republic of China is the world's most populous country. Every year on October 1, the Chinese people celebrate their Independence Day with full national enthusiasm and dignity. The currency of China is the yuan. Pak-China friendship is exemplary in international relations. Although the culture of the two states is clear, but national interests and generosity have kept the two states close to each other. Pakistan later recognized it as an independent and sovereign state.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The length of Pak-India border is:** (K.B)
(a) 2163 km (b) 2165 km (c) 2166 km (d) 2168 km
2. **Security Council adopts Pak-India ceasefire resolution:** (K.B)
(a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Manmohan Singh
3. **The first war between Pakistan and India took place:** (K.B)
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
4. **War broke out on the fronts of Lahore, Sialkot and Kasur:** (K.B)
(a) 12 September 1965 (b) 6 September 1965
(c) 22 September 1965 (d) 25 September 1965
5. **Bangladesh came into being:** (K.B)
(a) 16 December 1971 (b) 16 December 1970
(c) 16 December 1972 (d) 16 December 1965
6. **The first to recognize Pakistan after the formation of Pakistan is:** (K.B)
(a) India (b) Afghanistan (c) China (d) Iran
7. **The official religion of Iran is:** (K.B)
(a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism (c) Islam (d) Christianity
8. **The national language of Iran is:** (K.B)
(a) Arabic (b) Urdu (c) Persian (d) Hebrew
9. **The currency of Iran is:** (K.B)
(a) Rupee (b) Dollar (c) Dinar (d) Iranian Rial
10. **The capital of Iran is:** (K.B)
(a) Tehran (b) Ankara (c) Istanbul (d) Dhaka
11. **Afghanistan recognizes Pakistan:** (K.B)
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
12. **Indian Foreign Minister Maltimore Durand visits Kabul:** (K.B)
(a) September 1893 (b) December 1893 (c) September 1894 (d) December 1894
13. **Border agreement reached between the two governments:** (K.B)
(a) for 100 years (b) for 200 years (c) for 300 years (d) for 400 years
14. **The length of Pakistan-Afghanistan border is:** (K.B)
(a) 2163 km (b) 2611 km (c) 2483 km (d) 2286 km
15. **Terrorism in the United States:** (K.B)
(a) 11 September 2000 (b) 11 September 2001 (c) 11 September 2002 (d) 11 September 2003
16. **China came into being:** (K.B)
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
17. **The world's largest country by population:** (K.B)
(a) India (b) China (c) USA (d) Pakistan
18. **Chinese celebrate their Independence Day:** (K.B)
(a) 1st October (b) 1st November (c) 1st December (d) 1st January
19. **The name of the Chinese currency is:** (K.B)
(a) Lira (b) Dollar (c) Pound (d) Yuan
20. **The length of the common border between Pakistan and China is:** (K.B)
(a) 699 km (b) 799 km (c) 499 km (d) 599 km
21. **Pak-China is a great symbol of friendship:** (K.B)
(a) Karakoram Highway (b) Khanjrab Pass
(c) Bolan Pass (d) Coastal Highway

KASHMIR ISSUE**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Discuss important of Kashmir Issue in Pak India Relations. (Ex Lq. 2)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: KASHMIR ISSUE

Background:

Pakistan and India both claim to stand on Jammu and Kashmir issue is fair and just. At the time of Partition of subcontinent, Jammu and Kashmir was a state under British Raj. When subcontinent was being divided, the areas with Muslim majority were given to Pakistan and the areas with Hindu majority were given to India. The majority of the population in Kashmir was Muslim but the ruler was a Hindu Dogra. Hindu Raja wanted the state of Kashmir to be annexed to India. Muslim leadership of the time rejected this thesis. Even today Muslims are in majority. Pakistan's claim is based on the principle of independence, that Muslim majority areas should be part of Pakistan. India thinks it was ruled by the Hindu Raja, who wanted to join India, so it is part of India.

Indian Army in Kashmir:

At the time of establishment of Pakistan, Muslims of the state of Jammu and Kashmir wanted Kashmir to be included in Pakistan. But the Hindu ruler of the state wanted to join India. He signed an agreement with Indian government to join India. The agreement was against the wishes of the people of state as well as the agreed principle of independence. After the agreement India entered its army in Kashmir. Thus, Kashmir came under Indian control. The Kashmiri Muslims raised the banner of jihad and liberated about one third of the Kashmir from Indian forces.

UNITED NATIONS INTERVENTION AND ITS RESOLUTION ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR**Kashmir Issue Insecurity Council:**

When the Indian forces failed in taking the area from the control of the Kashmiri Mujahedeen, India took the issue to the Security Council. India took the position that Kashmir had formally annexed by India, so the area is part of India. India further claimed that Pakistan had invaded Kashmir, which meant an attack on India.

Pakistan Challenges Legitimacy of India:

Pakistan challenges legitimacy of Indian claim on Kashmir and its accession to India. Pakistan presented the case of Kashmir before the world. He stressed that the people of Kashmir should have the right to decide the future of Kashmir not by the Raja of the state.

Ceasefire:

The Security Council passed a resolution in 1949 which called for ceasefire in Kashmir. The ceasefire came into effect after this resolution.

Plebiscite:

In its declaration, the Security Council acknowledged Pakistan's position that the future of Kashmir would be decided by the will of the people of the state. A Plebiscite will be held under the supervision of the United Nations for this purpose.

Appointment of UN observer:

Pakistan and India both accepted the resolution of the Security Council. In accordance with the first part of the Security Council resolution, war in Kashmir ended on the stipulated time. To prevent ceasefire violations, the United Nations has appointed observers to monitor the ceasefire line.

INDIA'S REFUSAL TO HOLD PLEBISCITE**Hurdle in Plebiscite:**

After initial success arranging cease fire in Kashmir, it was expected that the UN would hold a plebiscite in Kashmir under its supervision. The United Nations made some efforts in this direction but no progress was made by India in this regard. India started creating difficulties in the way of free referendum in Kashmir.

Refusal on Referendum:

India knew that the people of Kashmir would vote in favour of joining Pakistan, so it started appointing its own people to all positions to strengthen its grip on Kashmir. India deployed a large number of troops there. In order to control the situation, India flatly refused to hold a referendum, declaring Kashmir its integral part.

ARRIVAL OF UN ENVOY IN SUBCONTINENT**Security Council:**

The Security Council made several attempts to implement the resolution adopted in 1949 in order to persuade India to hold a referendum in Kashmir according to promise.

Representatives of United Nations:

To this end, in 1957, the United Nations sent a representative to India and Pakistan to review the Kashmir issue. On his part Pakistan gave full assurance of its cooperation to the envoy. But India refused to cooperate on the issue. Even today India is not ready to implement resolution of the Security Council. India has forgotten the promise it made to the Security Council and the people of Kashmir.



A Scene of UN Security Council Session on Kashmir Issue

Current Situation:

The Kashmir issue is a long-standing dispute between Pakistan and India. There have been several wars between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. In addition, there is an exchange of fire on the border of Occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir, which is called the Line of Control. Because of this, most of the urban population has been targeted.

Conclusion:

The unsettled Kashmir issue pending since long is a flash point. It is a serious threat to regional and world peace. A solution to this issue is essential for maintaining world peace.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. How did the Kashmir issue originate? (U.B)

Ans: **BEGINNING OF THE KASHMIR ISSUE**

Both Pakistan and India claim to have a fundamental view on the Kashmir issue. At the time of Partition of India, Jammu and Kashmir was a state under British rule. It was a Muslim majority, the area of Pakistan and where India was the majority, those areas were given to India. The state should be annexed, but the leaders of Tehreek-e-Pakistan rejected it. Even today there are more Muslims in Kashmir, so Pakistan considers it its

part and India considers it The Hindu Dogar rulers were those who wanted to join India, so it is part of India.

Q2. Write the role of Kashmiri Raja in taking over the control on Kashmir by India.(K.B)

Ans: ROLE OF KASHMIRI RAJA

At the time of establishment of Pakistan, Muslims of the state of Jammu and Kashmir wanted Kashmir to be included in Pakistan. But the Hindu ruler of the state wanted to join India. He signed an agreement with Indian government to join India. The agreement was against the wishes of the people of state as well as the agreed principle of independence. After the agreement India entered its army in Kashmir. Thus, Kashmir came under Indian control. The Kashmiri Muslims raised the banner of Jihad and liberated about one third of the Kashmir from Indian forces.

Q3. Who took the Kashmir issue to the Security Council? (U.B)

Ans: KASHMIR ISSUE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

When the Indian army failed to snatch Kashmir apart from the control of the Mujahideen, India took the issue of security to the next generation. India has further claimed that Pakistan has invaded Kashmir, which means it has invaded India.

Q4. What is the position of the Security Council on the Kashmir issue? (U.B)

Ans: POSITION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council passed a resolution in 1949 calling for a ceasefire in Kashmir. As the ceasefire came into effect after this agreement, the nation in its declaration of security recognized Pakistan's position that the future of Kashmir should be decided according to the will of the people of the state. And for this purpose a Plebiscite will be held under the auspices of the United Nations. This resolution of the race for security was ratified by both Pakistan and India. The United Nations has appointed observers to monitor the ceasefire line to prevent violations of the ceasefire.

Q5. Why did India refuse to hold a referendum in Kashmir? (K.B)

Ans: REFUSAL OF INDIA

India knew that the people of Kashmir would vote in favour of joining Pakistan, so it started appointing its own people to all positions to strengthen its grip on Kashmir. India deployed a large number of troops there. In order to control the situation, India flatly refused to hold a referendum, declaring Kashmir its integral part.

Q6. What do you know about the current situation in Kashmir? (U.B)

Ans: CURRENT SITUATION OF THE KASHMIR ISSUE

The Kashmir issue is a long-running unresolved dispute between India and Pakistan. There have been several wars between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir issue. The border, also known as the Line of Control, continues to be the target of shelling, often targeting civilians.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The main dispute between Pakistan and India is: (K.B)

- (a) Kashmir issue (b) Distribution of river water
(c) Line of Control (d) Border dispute

2. The majority population in Kashmir was: (K.B)

- (a) Muslims (b) Hindus (c) Christians (d) Jews

3. The ruler of Kashmir was: (K.B)

- (a) Hindu Raja (b) Muslim (c) Christian (d) Jew

4. Kashmiri Muslims fought and liberated Kashmir from Indian forces: (K.B)

- (a) One third (b) Two thirds (c) Three thirds (d) Half

5. **The Kashmir issue was taken to the Security Council:** (K.B)
 (a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Kashmiri people (d) Mujahideen
6. **Security Council calls for ceasefire in Kashmir:** (K.B)
 (a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1952
7. **The Security Council agreed in its manifesto that it would be held in Kashmir:** (K.B)
 (a) Election (b) Referendum (c) Referendum (d) Dictatorship
8. **UN sends envoy to review Kashmir issue:** (K.B)
 (a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1956 (d) 1957
9. **The border between Occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir is called:** (K.B)
 (a) Durand Line (b) Line of Control (c) Radcliffe (d) Wagah Border

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe Pakistan's relations with Central Asian countries. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Introduction:

After the dissolution of Soviet Union in 1991, Central Asian Muslim countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan came in to being.

Diplomatic Relations:

Pakistan established relations with these countries and expanded its external relations.

Economic Cooperation Organization:

These relations further improved with the establishment of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Pakistan's relations with these countries are not only based on religion, but also on mutual interests. In the present day world, it is beneficial for these countries to cooperate with each other.

Land Locked States:

These countries do not have access to sea as they are land locked. Access to sea is very important to carry international trade. Pakistan has been providing these countries access to sea. These states are rich in oil and mineral wealth which are requirements of Pakistan. Coal, Oil and natural gas are extracted from many countries of the region.

Source of Income:

Major portion of the population of the region is engaged in the agriculture sector. Therefore, they live in valleys and oases. Agriculture is source of provision of food, it provides raw material to the garments and leather industries. International fame is linked with the colorful carpets and rugs of the region.

Conclusion:

There is great expectation that Pakistan's relations with these countries shall grow overtime.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Write the names of the Muslim states of Central Asia. (U.B)

Ans: THE MUSLIM STATES OF CENTRAL ASIA

The names of the Muslim states of Central Asia are as follows:

- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Tajikistan

- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

Q2. What do you know about the Muslim states of Central Asia? (K.B)

Ans: THE MUSLIM STATES OF CENTRAL ASIA

These states do not have the beaches that are necessary for international trade. This facility is provided to them by Pakistan. These states have energy resources and minerals. Which Pakistan needs. Coal, natural gas and oil are extracted from many parts of the region.

The main source of income for the majority of the people of this region is agriculture. Most of the population lives in the river valleys and oasis. Provides goods. The region has a colorful traditional reputation. In the future, Pakistan's relations with these states are likely to increase further.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Former Soviet Union (Russia) defeated: (K.B)**
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
- The religion of the Central Asian states is: (K.B)**
(a) Christianity (b) Buddhism (c) Islam (d) Hinduism
- The occupation of the majority of the people of these states is: (K.B)**
(a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Business (d) Minerals
- The Central Asian states have the largest populations: (K.B)**
(a) In cities (b) In villages (c) In river valleys (d) In deserts
- Central Asian countries are world famous for: (K.B)**
(a) Colored carpets (b) Minerals (c) Textile weaving (d) Coal

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (OIC) AND PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe role of Pakistan in establishment of OIC. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (OIC) AND PAKISTAN

Background:

After the UNO and other non-aligned organizations, the Islamic Conference Organization is the third biggest organization in the world. This organization consists of 57 Islamic countries. However, the Muslims for the solution of their problems were looking for a common platform. Pakistan from the very beginning has an earnest desire of coalition with the Islamic states. It has always played a pivotal role for delivering mutual adjustment and cooperation with other Islamic countries.

Pakistan has played an important role in the sessions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) for the unity, harmony and cooperation among Islamic countries. Pakistan has always supported the movements favouring Muslims and has raised voice in their favour at United Nations.

Establishment of OIC:

In 1969, when the Israelis set fire to the Al-Aqsa Masjid, it sent a wave of anger among the Muslims around the world. After that, representatives of Muslim countries gathered in Rabat (Morocco). In this meeting, Pakistan proposed the formation of a permanent Organization called the Islamic Conference, which was supported by all Islamic countries. Thus, the Organization of the Islamic



Conference (OIC) was established in 1969. Its head quarter is at Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

First Meeting of OIC:

In 1969, when the first meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held in Rabat, Morocco, Pakistan played an active role in its proceedings.

Second Meeting of OIC:

The devotion of the public and government of Pakistan can be judged from the fact that the first elected government of Pakistan which was established under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, put in all their efforts to hold second summit of 1974 in Pakistan; forty Islamic countries participated in this summit. The people of Pakistan welcomed the state guests warmly.

Favour of Palestine:

The actual motive behind the establishment of OIC was the incident of setting fire on military and diplomatic favour of Arab countries on the issue of Palestine.

Arab-Israel War:

Name of Pakistan remained prominent on the platform of OIC when Arab-Israel war broke out in 1973. Pakistan army and air force offered all out services to protect the land of Arabs. Pakistan took steps against Israelite violations at international level and raised awareness among people about the rights of Palestinians.

Establishment of Jewish State and Pakistan:

Pakistan has never accepted Israel since its inception. Among Arab countries, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and many other countries have accepted it, but Pakistan is standing next to Palestinian armless brothers.

Disengagement of Egypt for the Organization and Rejoining:

When Egypt entered the Camp David agreement with Israel, Arab countries evicted Egypt from the Islamic Conference. The president of Pakistan, General Zia-ul-Haq convinced the Arabs to bring back Egypt into union, and this is how Egypt was included in the OIC.

Role in Afghan Jihad:

Russian army occupied Afghanistan in 1979 and it posed severe dangers to solidarity and unity of Pakistan. Pakistan called emergency conference of OIC in 1981 to cope with Afghan crisis, explained the importance of Afghan Jihad and convinced them to tender their services in this regard. All the Islamic countries contributed their level best and helped Pakistan monetarily, while public also played their absolute role in Afghan Jihad.

Iranian Revolution and Pakistan:

Imam Khomeini laid the foundation of Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979. As among Arabs, Monarchy or inherited politics and governments were dominant, so they were threatened by the revolution. In these circumstances, the president of Pakistan, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq visited Arab countries and played his important role to round them up on one platform.

Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait:

Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 and occupied many territories. Pakistan condemned Iraqi violation and demanded withdrawal of Iraqi army. Pakistan assured its support for Kuwait both at diplomatic and military level.

Institutional Cooperation:

Pakistan is providing full cooperation to all Muslim countries in science and technology from the platform of Organization of Islamic Cooperation through subsidiary organs. Pakistan army provides arms to the armies of these countries. Pakistan keeps helping these countries through labor and other technical experts.

Conclusion:

Pakistan has always been with the movements launched for the rights of the Muslims and expressed its viewpoint open-heartedly in UNO. The UNO has also favoured the viewpoint of Pakistan to solve the burning issues.

Q.2 Write a note on Pakistan's relations with Saudi Arabia. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

Supported Pakistan View Point:

Since its establishment Pakistan has close ties with Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has also always supported Pakistan.

Second Home:

Shah Faisal used to call Pakistan his second home. Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan's position in international politics.

Faisal Mosque:

The Faisal Masjid in Islamabad is a manifestation of the Pakistani people's relationship with Saudi Arabia.

Right of Self Determination:

Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan's stance on Kashmir issue and raised voice for the Kashmiri Muslims to self-determination.

Conclusion:

Both the countries share a common view on all international issues. Even today, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have brotherly relations.

Q.3 Describe Pakistan's relation with Indonesia and Malaysia. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

Fraternal Relations:

Pakistan also has close fraternal relations with Indonesia and Malaysia.

South East Asian Countries:

Indonesia and Malaysia are Islamic countries in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is the world's largest Islamic country by population. These countries cooperate with each other in fields of defense and culture etc.

Trade Agreement:

Pakistan has signed preferential trade agreements with these countries. After the agreement volume of bilateral trade has crossed 3 billion dollars.

Conclusion:

It is clear indication that these countries are not only a longtime friend, but also Pakistan's partners in development.

Q.4 Write a note on Pakistan's Relations with Iran (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH IRAN

Brotherly Relations:

Pakistan has brotherly relations with Iran. Iran was the first country who recognized Pakistan. Brotherly relations between Iran and Pakistan are centuries old. They are based on historical, religious and cultural values.

Pak, Iran Border:

The two countries share a border of about 909 km, which has kept the two countries in good neighbourly relations.

Islamic Revolution:

Pakistan supported the Iranian Islamic Revolution in 1979.

Iran Support to Pakistan:

Iran's full support for Pakistan's position on Kashmir has also helped bring the two countries closer. The security and development of Pakistan and Iran are interlinked.

Terrorism and Energy Crisis:

The two countries are jointly working on ways to control terrorism and the energy crisis.

Trade Relations:

Iran also interested in developing trade relations with China and Central Asian countries through China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Q.5 Describe Pakistan's Relations with Turkey.

(Ex. Lq. 3)(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH TURKEY**Introduction:**

Turkey is a secular country with a majority Muslim population national language is Turkish its currency is Turkish Lira. The Capital of Turkey is Ankara. It is one of the oldest civilizations of the world. It has an important place in international politics.

Diplomatic Relations:

Turkey and Pakistan have deep, eternal and unique relationship. These relations are an asset and pride for both the nations. There is no precedent in the world today for such relationship. Both the countries are bosom friends.

Respect and Esteem:

Turkey is a country in the world where Pakistan and its people enjoy so much respect and esteem. It is a country where people feel proud of their being a Pakistani citizen.

Role of Turkey in Pak – India War:

Turkey supplied Pakistan with arms and ammunition in 1965 Indo-Pak war. When Turkish President visited Pakistan in 1966, Pakistan thanked him for their help in the war.

Regional Cooperation Development:

Turkey, Pakistan and Iran jointly established the RCD in 1964, but ended its activities in 1979.

Economic Cooperation Organization:

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established in 1985. Now it has 10 members. Financial cooperation is going on between Pakistan and Turkey. The construction companies of both the countries have been starting joint programmes of development. The military relations are strong.

Ministerial Commissions:

Due to the dialogues between Ministerial Commissions of Pakistan and Turkey, different agreements were signed in 2002 in Islamabad.

Help of Earthquake Victims:

When there was a severe earthquake in Pakistan in 2005, the Turks generously donated for the earthquake victims. Turkish doctors, nurses, medical staff and aid organizations tirelessly helped the victims of earthquake, without caring for their comfort.

Support on Kashmir Issue:

On the Kashmir issue, Turkey has given unwavering support to Pakistan. No other country can rival Turkey in this matter.

Metro Bus Service:

On February 11th, 2013, Lahore began operating Pakistan's first Bus rapid transit officially known in the city as the metro Bus system with the help of Turkey.

Pakistani Prime Minister Visit to Turkey:

The Prime Minister visited Turkey in 2019. In this tour, Turkish President and prime Minister of Pakistan talked about promotion of trade and investment.

In the present time, both countries are cooperating in different sectors including agriculture, transport, automobiles, communication and construction.

Conclusion:

From the above-mentioned points, we can conclude that Turkey has proved itself the best friend of Pakistan. When Pakistan came into being, then Turkey was included in the list of those countries who accepted Pakistan not only happily but by extending the hand of friendship and affection, the both countries founded the great friendly relations.

Q.6 Write a note on Pakistan's Relations with Libya, Egypt and Syria. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH LIBYA, EGYPT AND SYRIA

Brotherly Relations:

Pakistan always desired brotherly relations with Libya, Egypt, and Syria.

Indo, Pak War:

During the Pakistan and India war 1971, Libya, Egypt and Syria were extremely sympathetic towards Pakistan. These countries provided financial, moral and political support to Pakistan. This further increased the emotional attachment between Pakistan and the people of these countries.

Financial Support:

These countries provided financial support to Pakistan to make its defense strong. These countries provided investment so that "Fortress of Islam" Pakistan could become a strong country.

Participation in OIC:

Leaders of these countries participated in the 1974 Islamic Summit in Lahore and expressed their love for Pakistanis. These countries also supported Pakistan in the United Nations on many occasions.

Arab, Israel War:

Pakistan stood with these brethren countries during Arab-Israel war.

Support on Kashmir Issue:

These countries have always supported Pakistan's position on the Kashmir issue as well.

Conclusion:

Cooperation between Pakistan and these Muslim countries in the fields of agriculture, industry and defense is regular feature of their policy.

Q.7 Describe Pakistan's relations with Palestine. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH PALESTINE

State of Israel:

In 1948, a state called Israel was established in the land of Palestine with the support of Western Powers.

Rights of Palestine:

This was a matter of concern for the Palestinians, but Israel began to expand its boundaries. Muslim countries, especially the Arab countries of the area became active. They started efforts to protect the rights of Palestinians.

Weakness and Disharmony:

Many wars were fought between Arabs and Israel to liberate the occupied territories. Arab countries could not succeed due to lack of unity among them. Thus, main areas of Palestine including Jerusalem came under Israeli control and the Palestinian issue took a serious turn.

State of Palestine:

Efforts are still being made by the United Nations, the Islamic world and the major powers of world to establish an independent Palestinian state.

Pakistan Supports to Palestine:

Pakistan has always raised voice for the rights of Palestinian Muslims at every international forum and drew the attention of the international community to this issue. Pakistan has always made efforts to solve this problem.

Recognition of Israel:

Pakistan has not tendered recognition to Israel up-till now.

UN Fund for Palestine:

Pakistan has always contributed huge amounts of money in the United Nation's fund for Palestine.

Arab, Israel Wars:

In the wars between the Arab countries and Israel, Pakistan provided all possible political and moral support to the Arabs.

Observer Status in OIC:

Pakistan played a key role in getting the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) a member of the Islamic Summit Conference (OIC).

Conclusion:

Pakistan has good relations with the present Palestinian state. Pakistan fully supports the position of the Palestinians.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. When did the organization of the Islamic Conference come into being? (K.B)

Ans: **ESTABLISHMENT OF OIC**

When the Israelis set fire to Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969, a wave of grief and anger swept over Muslims around the world. After that, representatives of Muslim countries gathered in Rabat, Morocco. Pakistan proposed the formation of a permanent organization called Islamic Head, which was supported by all Islamic countries. Thus the Organization of the Islamic Conference (O.I.C) was established in 1969. It is headquartered in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

Q2. Write the names of OIC member (any 10) (K.B)

Ans: **MEMBERS OF OIC**

The member of OIC are as follow:

- Pakistan
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- Turkey

- Lybia
- Egypt
- Indonesian
- Malaysia
- UAE
- Iraq

Q3. When and where was the Second Islamic Summit held?

(K.B)

Ans:

SECOND ISLAMIC SUMMIT

The second Islamic Conference was held in Lahore in 1974. Pakistan hosted the event. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Shah Faisal, Muammar Gaddafi, Hafez al-Sadr, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan and Anu Rasadat played a pivotal role in organizing the conference. In addition to the representatives of 40 Islamic countries, delegations from the Muslim World, the Muslim Liberation Movement and the Arab League also attended the event.

Q4. Which leaders played a key role in organizing the second Islamic Summit in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans:

LEADERS OF SECOND ISLAMIC SUMMIT

The second Islamic Summit was held in 1974 in Lahore. The conference was hosted by Pakistan. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Shah Faisal, Muammar Gaddafi, Hafiz-al-Assad, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan and Anwar Sadat played a key role in organizing the conference.

Q5. How many representatives of Islamic Countries were present in Second Islamic Summit?(K.B)

Ans:

REPRESENTATIVES OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

In the historic city of Lahore leaders and representatives of 40 countries were present. Delegations from the World Muslim Congress, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Arab League also attended the conference.

Q6. What do you know about Pakistan-Saudi Arabia relations?

(U.B)

Ans:

PAK-SAUDI RELATIONS

From the beginning, Pakistan has maintained close ties with Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has always sided with Pakistan. Shah Faisal used to call Pakistan his second home. Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan's position in international politics. The Faisal Mosque in Islamabad is a manifestation of the Pakistani people's relationship with Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has always supported the Pakistani position on the Kashmir issue and raised its voice for the right of Kashmiri Muslims to self-determination. The two states share a common position on all international issues. Even today, there are fraternal relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Q7. What do you know about Pakistan's relations with Indonesia and Malaysia? (U.B)

Ans:

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

Pakistan also has close fraternal relations with Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia and Malaysia are Islamic countries located in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is the largest Islamic country in the world in terms of population. These countries have full cooperation in other fields including defense and culture. Following Pakistan's preferential trade agreements with these countries, bilateral trade has increased to over 3 ارب billion which is a clear indication that these countries are not only good friends but also Pakistan's best economic partners. -

Q8. What is the purpose of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development?(K.B)

Ans:

PURPOSE OF ECO

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (ECO) was established in 1985 and is headquartered in Tehran, Iran. The organization aims to create a single market for goods and services, similar to the European Economic Union.

Q9. Name the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.(K.B)

Ans: MEMBERS OF ECO

The ten member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development are:

- Pakistan
- Iran
- Turkey
- Afghanistan
- Azerbaijan
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Israelis set fire to Al-Aqsa Mosque:** (K.B)
(a) 1960 (b) 1969 (c) 1971 (d) 1991
2. **The organization of the Islamic Conference came into being:** (K.B)
(a) 1969 (b) 1979 (c) 1989 (d) 1999
3. **The Organization of the Islamic Conference is headquartered in:** (K.B)
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Iran (c) Pakistan (d) Turkey
4. **The first meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held:** (K.B)
(a) Rabat (b) Tehran (c) Jeddah (d) Ankara
5. **The second Islamic Summit was held in 1974:** (K.B)
(a) Morocco (b) Dhaka (c) Lahore (d) Palestine
6. **Indonesia and Malaysia are located:** (K.B)
(a) Southeast Asia (b) Southwest Asia (c) Southwestern Europe (d) North America
7. **The world's largest Islamic country by population:** (K.B)
(a) Pakistan (b) Malaysia (c) Indonesia (d) Turkey
8. **The length of the common border between Pakistan and Iran is:** (K.B)
(a) 600 km (b) 909 km (c) 1050 km (d) 1600 km
9. **The Islamic Revolution came to Iran:**
(a) 1978 (b) 1979 (c) 1980 (d) 1981
10. **Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) established:** (K.B)
(a) 1960 (b) 1962 (c) 1963 (d) 1964
11. **Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) established:** (K.B)
(a) 1980 (b) 1982 (c) 1985 (d) 1987
12. **Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) activities ended:** (K.B)
(a) 1975 (b) 1977 (c) 1979 (d) 1981
13. **The state of Israel was established at the behest of the West:** (K.B)
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950

14. Which Islamic country has not yet recognized Israel? (K.B)
 (a) Pakistan (b) Turkey (c) Dubai (d) Jordan
15. The number of members of the Economic Cooperation is: (K.B)
 (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20
16. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is headquartered in: (K.B)
 (a) Lahore (b) Tehran (c) Ankara (d) Jeddah

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH SAARC COUNTRIES

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Discuss Pakistan Relations with SAARC member countries. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH SAARC COUNTRIES

Introduction:

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) came into being in 1985.

Members of SAARC:

The organization has eight members,

- Pakistan,
- India
- Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka
- Nepal
- Maldives
- Bhutan
- Afghanistan

Objectives of SAARC:

The SAARC has set following objectives:

- Understanding each other's problems and taking steps to build mutual confidence.
- Improve and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia. Develop better understanding and promote cooperation in the Economic, cultural, technological and scientific fields among the member countries.
- Take a common position on the international issues of mutual interest. Explore ways to increase cooperation with other regional and international organizations. Pakistan's relations with SAARC countries are discussed below:

PAKISTAN AND INDIA

Introduction:

India is located in the East of Pakistan. Its capital is Delhi. India has opted for parliamentary system.

Efforts for Cooperation:

Several efforts have been made to develop good relations and enhance cooperation between the two countries within the framework of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Pakistan has always expressed its wish to resolve its differences with India through dialogue.

Bilateral Relations:

Pak India relations have always been a story of ups and downs. Due to this, the bilateral relations could not produce any significant result.

Invitation for Negotiation:

Pakistan has always invited India to come to the negotiation table resolve the unsettled issues between the two countries but India has always ignored it.

Nuclear Facilities:

In 1988, on the sidelines of the SAARC Conference, Pakistan and Indian Prime Ministers had the opportunity to meet and sign an agreement. Under the agreement, the two countries agreed not to attack each other's nuclear facilities.

Mutual Trade and Transportation:

Under the SAARC Organization, relations between Pakistan and India have improved to some extent after 1990. Mutual trade and transportation between the two countries increased. However these relations could not go beyond a certain limit.

Dialogue Process Continue:

During the SAARC Conference (Islamabad) in January 2004, talks were held between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India. A number of agreements were made between the two countries. Both leaders declared that dialogue process shall continue to resolve the unsettled issues between the two countries.

Kashmir Issue:

Kashmir issue is the basic cause of contention between Pakistan and India. It is not in the interest of India to come to fair and just solution of Kashmir issue.

United Nation's Resolution:

On the other hand, Pakistan still stands by its just position that the Kashmir issue be resolved in accordance with the United Nation's resolutions and the opinion of the oppressed Kashmiris.

Basic Conflict:

SAARC member countries have always played an effective role in resolving the all issues including Kashmir and water issues between Pakistan and India. India has always been an obstacle, thus the Kashmir issue is still unresolved. This issue is a major hindrance to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

PAKISTAN AND BAGLADESH**SAARC Summits:**

The first SAARC Summit was held in 1985 and the seventh SAARC Summit was held in 1993 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Many steps were taken in these meetings to promote trade between the SAARC countries.

Tractor Agreement:

In 1993, Pakistan and Bangladesh signed a "Tractor agreement", under which Pakistan provided Tractors to Bangladesh.

13th SAARC Summit:

13th SAARC summit was held in Dhaka in 2005. Khaleda Zia prime minister of Bangladesh was elected chairperson for the next year. In this meeting, Pakistan called for resolving all the contentious issues between the SAARC partners. Pakistan also called for a solution to the Kashmir issue for regional cooperation and development.

Trade Relations:

We have good relations with Bangladesh but there have been ups and downs in this relationship. These relationships are improving over time. Pakistan and Bangladesh also have trade relations. Volume of trade between both the countries is increasing.

PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA**Trade Relations:**

Trade relations between Pakistan and Sri Lanka are very durable. Both the countries regularly arrange sports and cricket competitions, as a gesture of good will.

6th SAARC Summit:

Sixth SAARC Summit was held in 1991 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. Delegates considered various proposals to control the growing trend of violence and terrorism in Asia.

United Nations Chartered:

In this summit Pakistan's Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif called for lasting peace in the region, adherence to the United Nation's Charter and control over nuclear weapons.

10th SAARC Summit:

In 1998, 10th SAARC Summit was held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. In this session, a meeting was held between the Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif on the basis of which Vajpayee visited Lahore. Leaders of SAARC countries called for poverty eradication and promotion of mutual cooperation.

Military Assistance:

Pakistan Sri Lanka relations are very warm. Moreover trade relations between the two countries are very strong and expanding. Pakistan provided military and information technology equipment to Sri Lanka in the civil war against the Tamil Tigers.

Different Agreement:

In early 2016, the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited Sri Lanka. During the visit, the two countries signed a number of agreements and memoranda of understanding in the fields of defense, security, counter-terrorism, trade and science and technology etc.

Friendly Relations:

Pakistan and Sri Lanka have very friendly relations. The two countries respect each other's integrity and sovereignty. They have same views regarding peace and prosperity in Asia.

PAKISTAN AND NEPAL

Trade Relation:

In the background of SAARC, trade relations between Pakistan and Nepal are very encouraging. Exchange of visits of various delegations between the two countries is a regular feature of their policy.

Joint Economic Commission:

The agreement to set up a joint economic commission of Pakistan and Nepal was reached in 1983. The two countries have made significant progress in exchanging information in the fields of trade, agriculture, tourism and energy etc.

Regional and Global Issues:

The two countries share a common position on a number of regional and global issues.

Friendly Relations:

Pakistan seeks to enhance its friendly relations with Nepal and pursues new avenues for trade and economic sectors.

Cooperation in Different Fields:

The two countries are currently cooperating in trade, agriculture, education, energy, information technology and other fields.

Bilateral Relations:

The close and friendly relations between Pakistan and Nepal can be transformed into economic and trade cooperation. Bilateral trade between the two countries can be increased by taking Solid steps.

PAKISTAN AND REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

Introduction:

The Republic of Maldives is a small country. Its beautiful location at the confluence of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea is of great importance. It has India on one side and Sri Lanka on the other.

Regional and Global Issues:

The love of the rulers and people of the Republic of Maldives for Pakistan and their common stance on regional and global issues is appreciable.

Diplomatic Relations:

The relations of the Republic of Maldives with Pakistan have always been ideal.

5th SAAR Summit:

In 1990, the Fifth SAARC Summit was held in Male, the capital of the Maldives. The President of the Maldives, Mamnoon Abdul Qayyum, hosted the event. The Pakistani delegation was led by Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif.

Withdrawal of Iraqi Troops:

The leaders emphasized on the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the prevention of smuggling.

Major Occupation:

Fishing is major occupation of the people of the Maldives. From here snails and oysters shells are collected and export to other countries.

Prevention of Smuggling:

In 2015, Maldivian President Abdullah Yameen Abdul Qayyum visited Pakistan. On this occasion many agreements were signed between the two countries which covered prevention of drug trafficking, sports, health, trade and education.

Friendly Policy:

In the current era, the Maldives can benefit from Pakistan's changing investment-friendly policies, economic conditions and Pak-Maldives friendship. The two countries can move forward with goodwill towards each other in economic, social and other fields.

PAKISTAN AND BHUTAN

Introduction:

Pakistan has close relations with Bhutan. Thimphu is capital of Bhutan. This main city is on the banks of the river Thimphu.

Sheep and goat rearing is an important occupation of the people here. Women embroider at homes. There are also plenty of marmalades factories. The official language of Bhutan is Dzongkha. Buddhism is the religion of the majority population.

SAARC Conference:

Exchange of vies through Delegations continues between the two countries. In 2004, Bhutan participated in the SAARC Conference in Islamabad.

Pakistani Prime Minister visit to Bhutan:

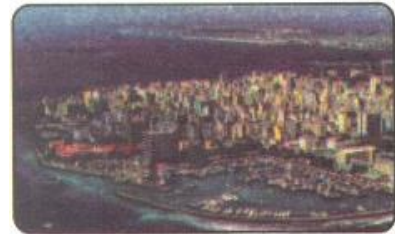
In the same year, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Shaukat Aziz paid an official visit to Bhutan with his delegation discussed issues of mutual interest. Bhutan has always played an important role in SAARC activities.

Different Agreement:

In March 2011, the Prime Minister of Bhutan visited Pakistan and discussed bilateral relations with the prime Minister of Pakistan Yousuf Raza Gilani. During this time, various memoranda were signed on economic development, investment, trade, education and culture.

Pakistan's main exports:

Pakistan's main exports to Bhutan include cotton bales, textiles, sports and leather goods etc.



A Beautiful Scene of Islands of Maldives

Pakistan's Major Imports:

Pakistan's major imports from Bhutan include jute, rubber, seed oil and various chemicals etc.

PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN**Membership of SAARC:**

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) made Afghanistan a member in 2007.

Development of the Region:

Under the banner of this organization, Pakistan and Afghanistan have played an important role in promoting peace, stability, harmony and development of the region.

Peaceful Solution to Problems:

Both countries believe in the values like sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, national independence and not to use force. They are in favour of finding, national independence and not to use force. They are in favour of finding a peaceful solution to all problems.

Kashmir Issue:

Afghanistan has valued Pakistan's efforts to resolve the Kashmir issue. Through SAARC, economic and, trade relations between the two countries have improved. Cooperation between the two countries has enhanced by holding social, cultural and sports events.

Economical and Trade Relations:

Political relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan affect trade between the two countries. Pakistan has agreements with Afghanistan in a number of areas, including trade, economic development and cooperation.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by SAARC? (K.B)

Ans: SAARC

SAARC is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The idea for its establishment was mooted by former Prime Minister of Bangladesh Zia-ur-Rehman in 1980.

Q2. When did SAARC come into being? (K.B)

Ans: ESTABLISHMENT OF SAARC

The organization was formed in 1985. The main purpose of this organization is to promote mutual cooperation among the member countries.

Q3. Name the SAARC member countries. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: SAARC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The organization includes the following countries:

- Pakistan
- India
- Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka
- Nepal
- Maldives
- Bhutan
- Afghanistan

Q4. Write the objectives of SAARC. (K.B)

Ans: THE OBJECTIVES OF SAARC

The main objectives of this organization are as follows:

- Enhancing and strengthening collective self-reliance among South Asian countries.
- Promote mutual cooperation and assistance among SAARC member states in economic, cultural, technological and scientific fields.
- Taking common ground on issues of mutual interest.

Q5. Write about the upcoming SAARC Conference in India. (K.B)

Ans:

SAARC CONFERENCE IN INDIA

In 1988, the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India had the opportunity to meet on the sidelines of the SAARC Conference, in which an agreement was signed. Under the agreement, the two countries agreed not to attack each other's nuclear facilities. Under the SAARC Organization, relations between Pakistan and India have improved somewhat since 1990. Mutual trade and movement of people increased. These relations could not go beyond a certain limit. During the SAARC Conference (Islamabad) in January 2004, talks were held between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India.

Q6. Which agreement was signed by the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India on the occasion of SAARC Conference in 1988? (K.B)

Ans:

SIGNING THE AGREEMENT

In 1988, on the sidelines of the SAARC Conference, the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India had the opportunity to sign an agreement. Under the agreement, the two countries agreed not to attack each other's nuclear facilities.

Q7. Write three sentences on the 13th SAARC Summit. (K.B)

Ans:

THE 13TH SAARC SUMMIT

In 2005, the 13th SAARC Summit was held in Dhaka in which the Prime Minister of Bangladesh Khaleda Zia was elected as the Chairperson of SAARC for the next year. In this meeting, Pakistan called for resolving the disputed issues and said that a solution to the Kashmir issue was essential for regional cooperation and development.

Q8. Write three sentences on the Sixth SAARC Summit. (K.B)

Ans:

SIXTH SAARC SUMMIT

The sixth SAARC Summit was held in 1991 in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. The meeting considered various proposals to curb the rising trend of sabotage and violence in Asia. Pakistan's Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif has called for lasting peace in the region, adherence to the UN Charter and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Q9. Write three sentences on the Fifth SAARC Summit. (K.B)

Ans:

THE FIFTH SAARC SUMMIT

In 1990, the Fifth SAARC Summit was held in Male, the capital of the Republic of Maldives. The President of the Republic of Maldives, Mamoun Abdul Qayyum, hosted the event. The Pakistani delegation was led by Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. Emphasis was placed on the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the prevention of smuggling.

Q10. Write two lines about the Republic of Maldives. (U.B)

Ans:

REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

The Republic of Maldives is an island nation. There are about 200 islands with human populations. The capital of the Maldives is Malé, home to 80% of the country's population. Fishing is an important occupation of the people of the Republic of Maldives. From here snails and oysters are collected and sent to other countries.

Q11. Write three sentences about Bhutan. (U.B)

Ans:

BHUTAN

The capital of Bhutan is Thimpho, located on the banks of the Thimphu River. Sheep and goat rearing is an important occupation of the people here. Women embroider at home. The official language of Bhutan is Dzongkha. The religion of most people is Buddhism.

Q12. What are the major exports of Pakistan to Bhutan? (K.B)

Ans:

EXPORTS TO BHUTAN

Pakistan's important exports to Bhutan are as follow:

- Cotton bales,
- Textiles,

- Sporting goods
- Leather goods

Q13. What are the major imports of Pakistan from Bhutan?

(K.B)

Ans:

IMPORTS FROM BHUTAN

Pakistan's important imports from Bhutan are as follow:

- Putty
- Rubber
- Seed oil
- Various chemicals

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- When did SAARC come into being?** (K.B)
(a) 1980 (b) 1985 (c) 1990 (d) 1995
- The number of SAARC member countries is:** (K.B)
(a) Eight (b) Seven (c) Six (d) Five
- When was the first SAARC Summit held?** (K.B)
(a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) 1988
- Where did the first SAARC summit take place?** (K.B)
(a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) India
- When was the 7th SAARC Summit held?** (K.B)
(a) 1985 (b) 1993 (c) 2005 (d) 2008
- How many tractors did Pakistan agree to supply to Bangladesh in 1993?** (K.B)
(a) 200 (b) 300 (c) 400 (d) 500
- When was the 13th SAARC Summit held?** (K.B)
(a) 1985 (b) 1993 (c) 2005 (d) 2008
- Where did the 13th SAARC Summit take place?** (K.B)
(A) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) India
- Which woman was elected Chairperson for next year at the 2005 SAARC Conference?** (K.B)
(a) Benazir Bhutto (b) Khaleda Zia (c) Hasina Wajid (d) Indira Gandhi
- The name of the capital of Sri Lanka is:** (K.B)
(a) Kathmandu (b) Male (c) Thimphu (d) Colombo
- When was the 6th SAARC Summit held?** (K.B)
(a) 1985 (b) 1991 (c) 1993 (d) 1998
- Where was the 6th SAARC Summit held?** (K.B)
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives
- Dzongkha official languages are:** (K.B)
(a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh (c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives
- The name of the capital of Nepal is:** (K.B)
(a) Male (b) Kathmandu (c) Colombo (d) Dhaka
- When was the fifth SAARC summit held?** (K.B)
(a) 1985 (b) 1987 (c) 1990 (d) 2002
- Where did the fifth SAARC summit take place?** (K.B)
(a) Pakistan (b) Maldives (c) Nepal (d) Bhutan
- When was the 11th SAARC Summit held in Nepal?** (K.B)
(a) 1985 (b) 1987 (c) 1990 (d) 2002
- Where did the 11th SAARC Summit take place?** (K.B)

- (a) Pakistan (b) Maldives (c) Nepal (d) Bhutan
19. There are approximately _____ islands in the Maldives with a human population. (K.B)
 (a) 200 (b) 300 (c) 400 (d) 500
20. The capital of the Maldives is: (K.B)
 (a) Agra (b) Male (c) Thimphu (d) Colombo
21. The name of the capital of Bhutan is: (K.B)
 (a) Thimphu (b) Islamabad (c) Male (d) Dhaka
22. The official language of Bhutan is: (K.B)
 (a) Urdu (b) Sanskrit (c) Dzongkha (d) Persian

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH WORLD POWERS

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe Pakistan-US Relations. (Ex. Lq. 5)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Introduction:

Pakistan has a special place in world politics by virtue of its geographical and political importance. Therefore, Pakistan's role in world politics has always been active. Over time, Pakistan's importance in world politics has increased.

National Security and Protection:

The basis of Pakistan-US relations is national security and protection of national interests.

Relations Began:

Pak-US relations began at the time, when US President Truman invited Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to visit the United States. The invitation was accepted by Liaquat Ali Khan.

Liaquat Ali Khan Visit to America:

On the invitation of the American President Truman, the Pakistani Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, visited America in 1950.

Objective of the Establishment of Pakistan:

In his speeches during the United States visit in 1950, Liaquat Ali Khan stated the objectives of the establishment of Pakistan as well as the development needs of Pakistan. His tour of America was successful.

Military and Economic Assistance:

The United States provided military and economic assistance to Pakistan which helped in the construction and development of Pakistan.

Defense Agreement:

In 1954, Pakistan joined a defense agreement SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) with the United States and its allies.

Baghdad Pact:

In 1955, Pakistan became a member of Baghdad pact working under the US umbrella. This agreement was later called CENTO (Central Treaty Organization). After these agreements US started immediate military and economic aid to Pakistan. This aid helped Pakistan to boost its defense capabilities.

Role in Pak, India War 1965:

US stopped providing aid to Pakistan during the 1965 Pakistan and India war. In this difficult time China, Iran and Saudi Arabia helped Pakistan. Pakistan's relations with the United States improved in 1968, which continued until 1970.

Indo, Pak War 1971:

When India invaded Pakistan in 1971, the United States distanced itself from Pakistan. On the other hand, Russia sided with India.

Pak, America Joint Efforts:

When Russia invaded Afghanistan, millions of refugees came to Pakistan. On this occasion, the United States and the Western powers joined hands with Pakistan to help Afghan people. As a result, Russia had to withdraw from Afghanistan after a tiresome war.

Pressler Amendment:

In January 1992, the originator and stimulator of the Pressler Amendment, Larry Pressler, introduced a constitutional amendment through which aid of all kinds to Pakistan was stopped. The amendment required Pakistan to stop atomic proliferation. After few years, Bush Administration, however, gave permission to sell arms worth 30 crore dollars to Pakistan and partially lifted the sanctions on economic aid to Pakistan.

Visit of American general to Pakistan:

The American Army General accompanied by his delegation, came to visit Pakistan for two days in 2004. He met President of Pakistan and exchanged views on continuing operation in Afghanistan. America signed an agreement with Pakistan with a condition that it would give aid of 270 million dollars to Pakistan, which would be spent on different development projects.

Terrorist Attacks:

America invaded Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York. In this war, Pakistan sided with the United States. Over time, Pakistan-US relations improved.

Conclusion:

There is no ambiguity that at times, America gave financial and defense aid to Pakistan. America, on many occasions has repeatedly said to create long-lasting and cordial relations with Pakistan. For the last many years America has given billions of dollars as loan to Pakistan. However, America did not give aid to Pakistan for any long-lasting defense and economic projects.

Q.2 Describe Pakistan-Russia Relations.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Introduction:

Pakistan has a special place in world politics by virtue of its geographical and political importance. Therefore, Pakistan's role in world politics has always been active. Over time, Pakistan's importance in world politics has increased.

Defense Agreements:

Geographically, Russia is close to Pakistan, but due to Pakistan's participation in defense agreements under the American leadership Russia remained away from Pakistan. Russians established relations with India, which improved with the passage of time.

Construction and Development:

Russia played a significant role in the construction and development of India, which did not improve relations between Pakistan and Russia.

Economic and Industrial Help:

Deputy prime minister of Russia visited Pakistan in 1956. He offered economic and industrial help to Pakistan.

Tashkent Treaty:

After the Pakistan and India war of 1965, Russia arranged a meeting an agreement between India and Pakistan at Tashkent (Capital of Uzbekistan). In this way Russia helped in the return of prisoners of war and the evacuation of territory occupied by India. However Russians continued to support India.

Russia Support to India:

In the Pakistan and India war of 1971, India had the support of Russia, while the United States did not support Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan did not succeed on the East Pakistan front and Bangladesh came into being.

Pakistan Steel Mill:

During the Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto era, Pakistan's relations with Russia improved. During the same period, a steel mill was set up in Karachi with the help of Russia, which played an important role in Pakistan's economy.

Relations Became Strain:

Pak-Russia relations became strain due to Pakistan's relations with the United States. After Russia's occupation of Afghanistan, relations between Pakistan and Russia deteriorated further.

Opposed the Russian Occupation:

Pakistan openly opposed the Russian occupation and helped the Afghan people with the cooperation of the United States and Western countries.

Degeneration of Russia:

Russia failed in the Afghan war. After the Afghan war Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) degenerated. Pakistan established ties with former Russian republics Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, etc. under the banner of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (ECO). Russia's role in world politics was reduced. Thus, America's dominance was established.

Conclusion:

In the current situation, relations between Pakistan and Russia are improving significantly. Pak-Russia joint military exercises give hope of good relations in coming days.

Q.3 Describe Pakistan's Relations with Britain. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: **PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN**

Introduction:

Pakistan has a special place in world politics by virtue of its geographical and political importance. Therefore, Pakistan's role in world politics has always been active. Over time, Pakistan's importance in world politics has increased.

Pakistan Movement:

Relations between Britain and Pakistan go back to the time of British rule and Pakistan movement.

Relations Began:

It can be said that the relations existed before the formation of Pakistan and continue after the partition of subcontinent. Pakistan always sought to maintain good relations with the United Kingdom.

Construction and Development:

After the Second World War, Britain was not able to play an active role in the construction and development of Pakistan.

Financial and Military Assistants:

However, the United Kingdom provided financial and military assistance to Pakistan under the cover of Commonwealth.

Mutual Trade:

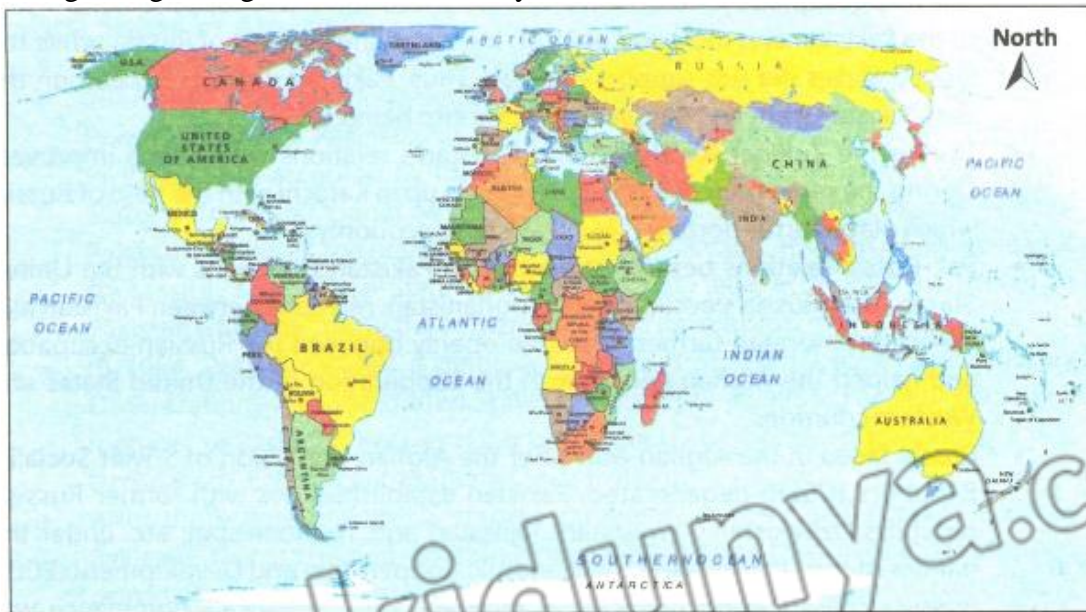
The volume of Pakistan's trade with Britain did not increase much. However, the United Kingdom further developed relations with India.

Nuclear Program:

There were also differences with the United Kingdom over the issue of Pakistan's nuclear programme. The United Kingdom continued to oppose Pakistan's nuclear program, but Pakistan continued to pursue it in its national interest.

Conclusion:

Relations between Pakistan and UK are growing in the recent years. Both the countries have made the several agreements for the promotion of education, development of the social sector, improvement of economic structure, increase in investment, tackling the problem of poverty, energy crisis, protection of citizens and their security and the challenges of growing extremism in society.



World Map

Q.4 Describe Pakistan's Relations with Japan.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

Introduction:

Japan has always played an active role in the national development of Pakistan. During the World War II America made an extreme effort to destroy Japan by dropping atomic bombs on Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Despite the failure of the war, the Japanese nation has worked hard to make progress. It currently has the world's strongest economic power. Japan's industrial development has put it at the top of the world at the moment.

Diplomatic Relations:

Pakistan and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1952. Prime Ministers of Japan and Pakistan visited each other's countries in 1957, and signed agreements to promote economic and industrial cooperation.

Industrial Development:

Japan has provided significant assistance to Pakistan regarding industrial development. Japan takes the lead as supplier loan and other assistance. Japan has been helping Pakistan in its industrial needs like manufacturer of electrical equipment, industrial machinery, cars, trucks, motorcycles, chemicals and chemical machinery and heavy industry. Thus the volume of trade between Japan and Pakistan increased.

Backwardness of Balochistan:

To overcome the backwardness of Balochistan, Japan has provided machinery and equipment for the University of Engineering and Technology Khuzdar. The country has set up Diesel fired power generation unit at Pasni to Supply electricity to Gudu, Sibbi and Quetta. Japan has helped Pakistan in search of underground water and provision of safe drinking water.

Economic Development:

Japan has played a key role in Pakistan's economic development. In this regard, Japan has provided more assistance to Pakistan than any other country. Japan has provided excessive support to Pakistan with nearly no strings.

Conclusion:

An official agency of Japan "Japan International Cooperation Agency"(JICA) Is helping out Pakistan in important areas like education, health, exploration and provision of drinking water and drainage, environment, irrigation and agriculture, transportation, energy and disaster management etc.

Q.5 Describe Pakistan's Relations with European Union.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN UNION

Introduction:

Pakistan has a special place in world politics by virtue of its geographical and political importance. Therefore, Pakistan's role in world politics has always been active. Over time, Pakistan's importance in world politics has increased.

One Europe:

European Union is an organization of European countries. The Union emerged from an agreement between European countries on the notion of one Europe.

Diplomatic Relations:

Relations between Pakistan and the European Union were established in 1976. Pakistan's economy is linked to strong trade relations with the European Union and many other trade agreements with it.

Economic Agreements:

It is time to protect Pakistan's interests in European Union countries and further develop relations with them. It may be noted that Pakistan also signed individual economic agreements with France, Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom and Sweden.

Defense Agreement:

Pakistan has signed agreements with France to buy defense related equipment, but the transfer of technology has not been possible. Therefore, self-reliance could not be achieved. Pakistan has also signed a number of economic and defense agreements with Germany, but their volume is small.

One Sided Trade:

Pakistan imports Swedish ball bearings and other industrial equipment, but trade with Sweden is nearly one-sided. A mobile phone Company "Telenor" from Norway is working in Pakistan.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. When did the relations between Pakistan and the United States begin? (K.B)

Ans: PAK-US RELATIONS

The basis of Pakistan-US relations is national security and protection of national interests. Pak-US relations began when US President Truman invited Pakistani Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan to visit the United States, which he accepted. Liaquat Ali Khan, in his speeches in the United States in 1950, stated the objectives of the establishment of Pakistan as well as the development needs of Pakistan. His visit was a success.

Q2. What is meant by SEATO and SANTO agreement? (K.B)

Ans: SEATO AND SANTO

In 1954, Pakistan signed the Defense Agreement and the SEATO with the United States and its allies, and in 1955, Pakistan became an ally with the United States in the Baghdad Agreement. This agreement was later called SANTO.

Q3. What is meant by Tashkent Agreement? (K.B)

Ans: TASHKENT AGREEMENT

After the Indo-Pak war of 1965, Russia settled the issue of return of prisoners of war and occupation of territories by concluding an agreement between India and Pakistan at Tashkent.

Q4. Write about Pakistan-Russia relations. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAK-RUSSIA RELATIONS

Pakistan-Russia relations have been strained due to Pakistan's relations with the United States. After Russia's occupation of Afghanistan, relations between Pakistan and Russia deteriorated further. Pakistan openly opposed the Russian occupation and helped the Afghan people with the cooperation of the United States and Western countries. In the current context, relations between Pakistan and the US are improving significantly. Pak-Russia joint military exercises are creating new hope for good relations.

Q5. What do you know about the current relations between Pakistan and Britain?(U.B+K.B)

Ans: PAK-BRITAIN RELATIONS

Relations between the UK and Pakistan are growing in recent times. Between the two countries, the challenges of promoting education, social sector development, increasing investment in improving the economic structure, tackling the problem of poverty, energy crisis, protection of citizens and their security and growing extremism in society. There have been several agreements to deal with.

Q6. What do you know about Japan? (U.B)

Ans: JAPAN

Japan has always played an active role in Pakistan's national development. In World War II (August 1945), the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, destroying them, but despite the failure of the war, the Japanese nation has worked hard to make progress. The world has a powerful economic power. Japan's industrial development has given it a place in the world right now. Pakistan and Japan have had diplomatic relations since 1952. In 1957, the Prime Ministers of Japan and Pakistan visited each other's countries and signed agreements to promote economic and industrial cooperation.

Q7. Describe the projects started in Balochistan of Japan. (K.B)

Ans: PLANS IN BALOCHISTAN, JAPAN

To overcome the backwardness of Balochistan, Japan provided modern machinery for Balochistan University of Engineering and Technology Khuzdar, power supply between Guddu, Sibi and Quetta, establishment of diesel power station at Pasni, groundwater exploration and drinking water in Pakistan. Played a positive role by launching clean water projects.

Q8. What is meant by EU? (U.B)

Ans: THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union is an organization of European countries. European countries have mutually formed the European Union under the concept of "One Europe". Relations between Pakistan and the European Union were established in 1976. Pakistan's economy is linked to strong trade relations with the European Union and many other trade agreements.

Q9. What is meant by veto power? (K.B)

Ans: VETO POWER

The world's five major powers, the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China, have the right to reject any UN resolution or bill. This is called a veto.

Q10. Write the impacts of the American Incident September 11, 2001 on Pakistan. (K.B)

Ans: IMPACTS OF 9/11 INCIDENT O PAKSITAN

America invaded Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York. In this war, Pakistan sided with the United States. Over time, Pakistan-US relations improved.

Q11. In which departments of Pakistan an official agency of Japan "Japan International Cooperation Agency" (JICA) is helping? (K.B)

Ans: ROLE OF JICA

An official agency of Japan "Japan International Cooperation Agency" (JICA) is helping out Pakistan in important areas like education, health, exploration and provision of drinking water and drainage, environment, irrigation and agriculture, transportation, energy and disaster management etc.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Liaquat Ali Khan visited the United States: (K.B)

- (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950

2. Liaquat Ali Khan invited to visit US: (K.B)

- (a) Bill Clinton (b) George Bush (c) Truman (d) Barack Obama

3. Pakistan also became an ally of the United States in the Baghdad Agreement: (K.B)

- (a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1956 (d) 1957

4. US side in Pak-India war: (K.B)

- (a) Pakistan's (b) India's (c) Neutral (d) Russia's

5. Geographically close to Pakistan: (K.B)

- (a) Russia (b) USA (c) United Kingdom (d) Japan

6. Russian Deputy Prime Minister visits Pakistan: (K.B)

- (a) 1956 (b) 1965 (c) 1975 (d) 1980

7. Agreement signed between Pakistan and India in Tashkent: (K.B)

- (a) The United States (b) Russia (c) China (d) the European Union
8. **Whose steel mill was set up in Karachi with the help of:** (K.B)
 (a) United States (b) Russia (c) China (d) European Union
9. **US drops atomic bombs on Japanese cities:** (K.B)
 (a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1947 (d) 1948
10. **Diplomatic relations established between Pakistan and Japan:** (K.B)
 (a) 1952 (b) 1957 (c) 1962 (d) 1967
11. **Japan's official agency is:** (K.B)
 (a) JICA (b) ISI (c) Raw (d) Mossad
12. **Pakistan-EU relations established:** (K.B)
 (a) 1972 (b) 1974 (c) 1976 (d) 1978
13. **Norwegian company's mobile phone network operating in Pakistan:** (K.B)
 (a) Telenor (b) Ufone (c) Jazz (d) Warid

CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

LONG QUESTIONS

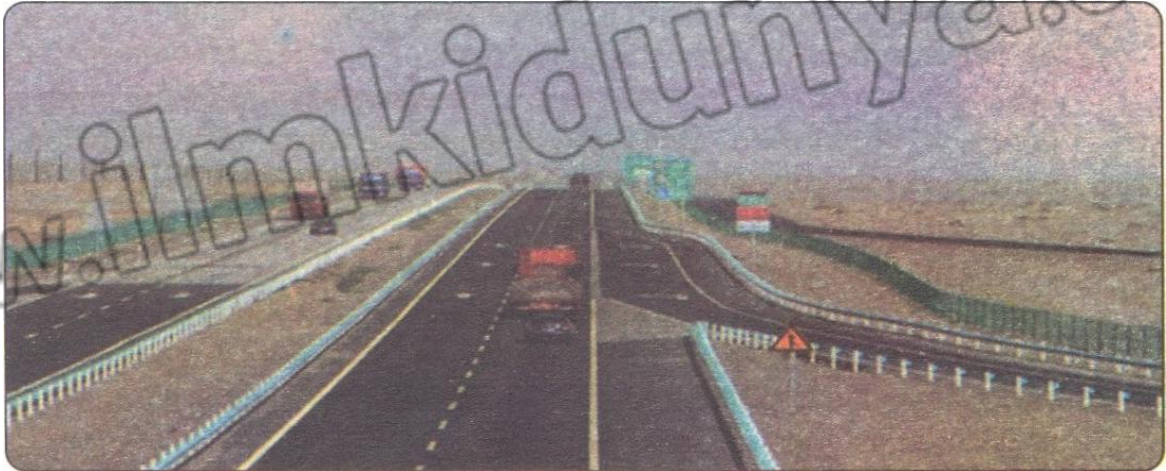
Q.1 Write a detail note on China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). (U.B)

Ans: CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project is a huge trade project. It aims to deliver oil and gas from southwestern Pakistan to northwestern China's Xinjiang via Gwadar port, railways and motorways in a short time. The Economic Corridor is very important in the relations between the two countries.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a project of great importance for Pakistan and the economy of the countries of entire region. This project will play an important role in promoting development and prosperity by interconnecting different regions. The importance of this project is further enhanced by the peace and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. As a result of peace in Afghanistan, trade from Gwadar port will increase.

It is expected to have a positive impact on Pakistan's economy. In view of future needs, the sectors of energy, roads, railways, industry and tourism will be developed under China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Business activities in the country will accelerate, the economy will stabilize, jobs will be created and poverty will be reduced. China's experience will be used for development in various sectors of the country's economy.



A Scene of Motorway to be Built Under CPEC

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by Pak-China Economic Corridor project? (U.B)

Ans: PAK-CHINA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project is a huge trade project aimed at short-term delivery of oil and gas from southwest Pakistan to the northwestern Chinese region of Xinjiang via Gwadar port, railways and motorways. The economic corridor is considered to be of central importance in the relations between the two countries.

Q2. What will be the impact of Pak-China Economic Corridor project on Pakistani economy?(U.B)

Ans: IMPACT ON THE PAKISTANI ECONOMY

It is expected to have a positive impact on Pakistan's economy. In view of future needs, the sectors of energy, roads, railways, industry and tourism will be provided under C-Pack. Business activity in the country will accelerate, the economy will stabilize, jobs will be created and poverty will be reduced. China's experience will be used for development in various sectors of the country's economy.

Q3. Describe the importance of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project for Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF CPEC

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a project of great importance for Pakistan and the economy of the countries of entire region. This project will play an important role in promoting development and prosperity by interconnecting different regions. The importance of this project is further enhanced by the peace and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. As a result of peace in Afghanistan, trade from Gwadar port will increase.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project is: (U.B)

(a) Agricultural (b) Commercial (c) Industrial (d) Mineral

2. China-Pakistan corridor project will trade through which port: (U.B)

(a) Karachi (b) Gwadar (c) Xinjiang (d) Iran

PAKISTAN'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS PEACE KEEPING IN THE WORLD

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Discuss Pakistan's contribution towards peace keeping in the world. (K.B)

Ans: **Pakistan's Contribution towards Peace Keeping in the World**

Introduction:

Pakistan itself peace loving and wants other countries to live in peace. That is why Pakistan has made efforts for peace in the world. Pakistan's role in establishing peace has always been positive.

Establishment of United Nations:

Pakistan is a member of the United Nations. The United Nations was established on October 24, 1945. Pakistan became a member of the United Nations.

Membership of United Nations:

On September 30, 1947 and has performed its duties as a responsible member.

UN's Charter:

Pakistan plays its global role in adhering to the UN Charter.

Role of Security Council:

Pakistan recognized the role of the Security Council and the United Nations in Pakistan's wars with India, but India ignored them.

Plebiscite in Kashmir:

The Security Council passed a resolution in 1949 calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir. Kashmiris should be given the right to decide their fate, but India ignored the Security Council resolutions.

Responsible Member:

Pakistan is a responsible member of the United Nations. Whenever United Nations asked Pakistan to provide peacekeeping force, Pakistan cooperated with UN and provided the services of its troops for peace operations.

Served as Peacekeepers:

Pakistani forces have served as peacekeepers in the Gulf States, Bosnia, Sudan, Congo and other parts of the world. In African countries where conditions are extremely unfavourable, Pakistani forces have played a very effective role in bringing peace.

Chair UN Committees:

In recognition of these services, Pakistan has been appointed several times to chair various UN committees.

Non-Permanent Member:

Pakistan has also been a non-permanent member of the Security Council. Pakistan has a Permanent Representative to the United Nations, which represents Pakistan in taking a principled stand on important issues.

Palestine Issue:

Pakistan has played a special role in the United Nations on the Palestinian issue. Pakistan has drawn the attention of the United Nations to the atrocities against the Palestinians. Pakistan has made great efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue and establish a free and independent state for Palestinian Muslims.

Major Powers:

The United States and European states are Israel's allies, so the United Nations has not succeeded in resolving the issue. Although all member states have the same status at the United Nations, but the United States and European states have special powers at the United Nations. It is the need of time that the entire world powers play their positive role in establishing lasting peace in the world.

Conclusion:

Pakistan's role in bringing peace to the world is not limited to political matters and the peacekeeping force, but has also played a significant role in other UN welfare agencies.

Many Pakistanis work for UN agencies. There are also many Pakistanis stationed at the UN Secretariat. They are performing their duties.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. When did the United Nations come into being? (K.B)

Ans: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations came into being on October 24, 1945.

Q2. When did Pakistan become a member of UN? (K.B)

Ans: MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Pakistan is a member of the United Nations. Pakistan became a member of the United Nations on 30 September 1947 and has served as a responsible member.

Q3. Briefly describe the role of Pakistan for peace in the world. (U.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN PEACE BUILDING

Pakistani forces have served as peacekeepers in the Gulf states, Bosnia, Sudan, Congo and other parts of the world. In African states where conditions are extremely tense, Pakistani forces have played a very effective role in bringing peace. In recognition of these services, Pakistan has been made the head of various committees of the United Nations. Pakistan's role in establishing peace in the world is not limited to political matters and peacekeeping forces but Pakistan has also played a significant role in its other welfare agencies. Many Pakistanis work for UN agencies. There are also many Pakistanis stationed at the UN Secretariat and they are performing their services.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The United Nations came into being: (K.B)

- (a) 24 October 1945 (b) 24 October 1946
(c) 24 November 1945 (d) 24 November 1946

2. Pakistan became a member of the United Nations: (K.B)

- (a) 24 October 1947 (b) 30 September 1947
(c) 24 October 1948 (d) 30 September 1948

3. Security Council adopts resolution for referendum in Kashmir: (K.B)

- (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Height of K2	8611 Meter
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
Establishment of ECO	1985
RCD	Regional Cooperation Development
Establishment of RCD	1964
Length of Indo Pak Border	2163 km
Establishment of Bangladesh	16 th December 1971
National Language of Iran	Persian
Currency of Iran	Iranian Riyal
Capital of Iran	Tehran
Irani Revolution	1979
Length of Pak. Afghan Border	2611 km
Pak. Afghan Diplomatic Relations	1948
Tragedy of World Trade Center	11 th September 2001
Durand Line	1893

Establishment of China	1949
Pak. China Border	599 km
Highest Populated Country in the world	China
Independence of China	1 st October
Currency of China	Yuan
Symbol of Pak. China Friendship	Silk Road
Establishment of OIC	1969
Head Office of OIC	Jaddah
1 st Meeting of OIC	Rabbat (1969)
2 nd Meeting of OIC	Lahore (1974)
Length of Pak. Iran Border	909 km
Establishment of Israel	1948
Members of ECO	10
Establishment of SAARC	1985
Members of SAARC	8
Official Language of Bhutan	Dzongkha
Capital of India	Delhi
Capital of Bangladesh	Dhaka
Capitals of Sri Lanka	Colombo
Capitals of Nepal	Katmandu
Capital of Maldives	Male
Capital of Bhutan	Thimphu
Capital of Afghanistan	Kabul
Tashkand Trittly	1966
Pakistan and Japan Relations	1952
Pakistan and European Union Relations	1976
Establishment of United Nations	24 th October 1945
Membership of United Nations	30 th September 1947

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

GEO-POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	A	C	B	D	D

OBJECTIVES OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	C	A	C

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	C	B	B	A	D	C	C	D	A	B	A	A	B	B
16	17	18	19	20	21									
C	B	A	D	D	A									

KASHMIR ISSUE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	A	A	A	B	B	B	D	B

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

1	2	3	4	5
A	C	A	C	A

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (OIC)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B	A	A	A	C	A	C	B	B	D	C	C	B	A	B	B

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH SAARC COUNTRIES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	A	A	A	B	B	C	A	B	B	B	C	A	B	C
16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
B	B	D	A	B	A	C								

PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH WORLD POWERS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
D	C	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	C	A

CHINA, PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

1	2
C	B

PAKISTAN'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS PEACE KEEPING IN THE WORLD

1	2	3
A	B	C

EXERCISE

- 1- Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:
- (i) United Nations came into being on: (K.B)
 (a) October 24, 1944 (b) April 14, 1945 (c) October 24, 1945 (d) Nov 24, 1946
- (ii) Islamic conference was founded in 1969 in city: (K.B)
 (a) Tehran (b) Lahore (c) Jeddah (d) Rabat
- (iii) Peoples Republic of China Came in to being on: (K.B)
 (a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1953
- (iv) Pakistan got membership which organization on Sep 30, 1947: (K.B)
 (a) OIC (b) ECO (c) UN (d) SAARC
- (v) First country to recognize Pakistan was: (K.B)
 (a) Iran (b) China (c) Afghanistan (d) America

1	2	3	4	5
c	d	b	c	a

2- Write the short answers.

(i) What is meant by foreign Policy? (U.B)

Ans: FOREIGN POLICY

The term "Foreign policy" refers to the strategy of a country for relations with other countries. Every country establishes relations with other countries to protect its national interests.

(ii) Write names of central Asian Republics? (K.B)

Ans: CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

The names of Central Asian Republic are:

- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

(iii) State importance of Gwadar port in three lines. (U.B)

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF GWADAR

The importance of Gwadar are as follow:

- This important port was inaugurated on March 20, 2007. The port is an easy sea route for East and Central Asian states.
- Trade of fertilizer, wheat, coal and other commodities has started through this port.
- It is hoped that the completion of the projects under the china-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in the near future will make the port of Gwadar a global hub. It will improve Pakistan's economic situation.

(iv) What is Palestine Problem? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PALESTINE ISSUE

In 1948, a state called Israel was established in the land of Palestine with the support of Western Powers. This was a matter of concern for the Palestinians, but Israel began to expand its boundaries. Muslim countries, especially the Arab countries of the area became active. They started efforts to protect the rights of Palestinians. Many wars were fought between Arabs and Israel to liberate the occupied territories. Arab countries could not succeed due to lack of unity among them. Thus, main areas of Palestine including Jerusalem came under Israeli control and the Palestinian issue took a serious turn.

(v) Why land and Sea routes of Pakistan are important? (U.B)

Ans: LAND AND SEA ROUTES OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is close to the oil producing Gulf countries (countries around the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar, etc.) and it lies between the Muslim world, which stretches from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the east. The industrial development of many Western countries depends on oil production of the Gulf countries. This oil is shipped to other countries via the Arabian Sea, and Karachi is a major port in the Arabian Sea. Pakistan provides land and sea services to Afghanistan for trade. Karachi is an international port and airport. It connects Europe to Asia by air and sea.

3- Give detailed answer to the following questions:

(i) State the main objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy?

Ans: See detail under the topic of "main objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy"

(ii) Discuss importance of Kashmir issue in Pak-India relations?

Ans: See detail under the topic of "importance of Kashmir issue in Pak-India relations"

(iii) Describe Pakistan's relations with Turkey?

Ans: See detail under the topic of "Pakistan's relations with Turkey"

(iv) What role has China played in the construction and development of Pakistan?

Ans: See detail under the topic of "China's role played in the construction and development of Pakistan"

(v) Describe Pakistan-US relations?

Ans: See detail under the topic of "Pakistan-US relations"

Activity for the Students

Organize an essay competition with reference to Yaum-e-Takbir.

Instructions for teachers

Enlighten the students about merits and demerits of nationalization of educational institutions.

SELF TEST

Time: 40 Min

Total No: 25

Q: 1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.(5)

1. Islamic conference was founded in 1969 in city:

(a) Tehran (b) Lahore (c) Jeddah (d) Rabat

2. Pakistan got membership which organization on Sep 30, 1947:

(a) OIC (b) ECO (c) UN (d) SAARC

3. Peoples Republic of China Came in to being on:

(a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1953

4. The length of the common border between India, Pakistan is about:

(A) 2163 km (B) 2165 km (C) 2166 km (D) 2168 km

5. **The dissolution of Soviet Union in:**

- (A) 1991 (B) 1992 (C) 1993 (D) 1994

Q: 2. Write the short answers of questions. (6×2=12)

1. What is Palestine problem?
2. What is meant by Veto Power?
3. Why land and sea routes of Pakistan are important?
4. Write the names of Persian Gulf States.
5. State importance of Gwadar port in three lines.
6. Write the introduction of Bhutan.

Q: 3. Write answers in detailed. (8)

1. State the main objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.