

Chapter # 11

Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Q.1 Four possible answers are given below. Select the right answer.

1. In which city of Pakistan, the SAARC Conference was held in January 2004?
a) Lahore
b) Islamabad
c) Karachi
d) Peshawar
2. In which year the foundation of ECO was laid?
a) 1970
b) 1975
c) 1980
d) 1985
3. Length of common border of Pakistan and Afghanistan is:
a) 2282 Km
b) 2252 Km
c) 2350 Km
d) 2452 Km
4. Name of Saudi King, who visited Pakistan in 1966:
a) Shah Abdullah
b) Shah Faisal
c) Shah Abdul Aziz
d) Shah Saud
5. In which year Pakistan made nuclear explosions?
a) 1998
b) 1997
c) 2000
d) 1999
6. The incident of World Trade Center took place in:
a) France
b) South Korea
c) Britain
d) America
7. The country, which helped Pakistan in the construction of Kamra complex:
a) Iran
b) Saudi Arabia
c) China
d) Afghanistan
8. The year in which Indus Basin Treaty between India and Pakistan concluded:
a) 1960
b) 1964
c) 1966
d) 1962
9. The country which first recognized Pakistan after independence is:
a) Kuwait
b) Iran
c) Indonesia
d) Saudi Arabia
10. The main reason for the strained relation between Pakistan and India is:
a) Poverty
b) Race for weapons
c) Kashmir issue
d) Canal water
11. Length of common border of Pakistan and China is about:
a) 2400 Km
b) 500 Km
c) 600 Km
d) 700 Km
12. According to which policy a country develops good relations with entire world is called:
a) Foreign Policy
b) Agricultural Policy
c) National Policy
d) Defense Policy
13. Silk Route joins Pakistan with China through which pass?
a) Khyber pass
b) Lawari top
c) Khunjab pass
d) Tochi pass
14. Which Road connects Pakistan with China?
a) Silk Route
b) Mall Road
c) Ferozepur Road
d) G.T. Road

15. R.C.D was signed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in:
a) 1960 b) 1962
c) 1964 d) 1965
16. New Name of R.C.D is E.C.O, which is signed in:
a) 1980 b) 1985
c) 1969 d) 1960
17. For Peace in Afghanistan, Geneva Pact between Russia, Pakistan and Afghanistan was signed in:
a) 1988 b) 1990
c) 1979 d) 1979
18. Islamic Revolution came in Iran in:
a) 1979 b) 1980
c) 1985 d) 1964
19. China came in to being in:
a) 1947 b) 1948
c) 1949 d) 1956
20. Boundary issue resolved between Pakistan and China in:
a) 1963 b) 1961
c) 1955 d) 1960
21. Defence pact was signed between Pakistan and China for Construction of Kamra complex and ordinance factory Wah in:
a) 1979 b) 1965
c) 1990 d) 1985
22. SAARC was setup in:
a) 1977 b) 1978
c) 1980 d) 1999
23. Kashmiri Mujahdin Started Jihad against India in:
a) 2001 b) 1989
c) 1995 d) 1989
24. Agra Conference was held between Pakistan and India in:
a) 2001 b) 2000
c) 1999 d) 2003
25. Russian forces entered in Afghanistan in:
a) 1979 b) 1980
c) 1985 d) 1990
26. Russia called back its forces from Afghanistan in:
a) 1989 b) 1990
c) 1970 d) 1960
27. Govt. of Mujahadin established in Afghanistan in:
a) 2002 b) 1992
c) 1990 d) 2001
28. Permanent joint commission between Pakistan and Afghanistan was set up in:
a) 2001 b) 2000
c) 1999 d) 2003
29. America attacked Afghanistan in:
a) 1999 b) 2000
c) 2002 d) 2001
30. Hamid Karzai became President of Afghanistan in:
a) 2003 b) 2001
c) 2000 d) 2004

31. First Pact was signed between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia for mutual cooperation in:
a) 1950
b) 1951
c) 1960
d) 1954
32. Shah Abdul Aziz visited Pakistan in:
a) 1954
b) 1950
c) 1960
d) 1951
33. Pak Saudi Economic commission was established in (Riyadh) in:
a) 1996
b) 1990
c) 1998
d) 1999
34. 2nd Islamic conference held in Lahore in:
a) 1974
b) 1970
c) 1969
d) 1979
35. Common border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
a) Durand line
b) Fixed line
c) Boundary line
d) Temporary line
36. Visit of Pervaiz Mushraf to Saudia Arabia was in:
a) 1996
b) 1997
c) 1998
d) 1999
37. On how many plans did Pak. Saudia economic commission work in Pakistan:
a) 155
b) 160
c) 165
d) 170
38. Pak. Saudi Economic commission (Riyadh) established in:
a) 1992
b) 1995
c) 1998
d) 1999
39. Middle east crises:
a) 1991
b) 1995
c) 1998
d) 1999
40. When did Shah Abdul Aziz visit Pakistan:
a) 1953
b) 1954
c) 1955
d) 1956
41. Geneva pact was signed under the spices of:
a) USA
b) UNA
c) Pakistan
d) India
42. Which pass joins pakistan and Afghanistan:
a) Gomal
b) Tochi
c) Loari
d) Khyber
43. How many millions rupees were given in construction of heavy electrical complex by china:
a) 273
b) 275
c) 277
d) 274
44. Bendong conference was held in:
a) 1953
b) 1955
c) 1957
d) 1959
45. Pakistan has adopted the policy of _____:
a) Non-alignment
b) Bilateralism
c) Peace
d) Unity

Chapter 11

Foreign Policy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Q.2 Answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by Foreign Policy?

Ans. The foreign policy is to establish and develop relations with other countries to watch the national interests by taking appropriate steps at international level.

2. Write down the principle of Foreign Policy.

Ans. i) Peaceful Co-existence ii) Non-Alignment
iii) United Nations Charter iv) United Nations Charter
v) Support to Right of Self-Determination

3. What are the objectives of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan?

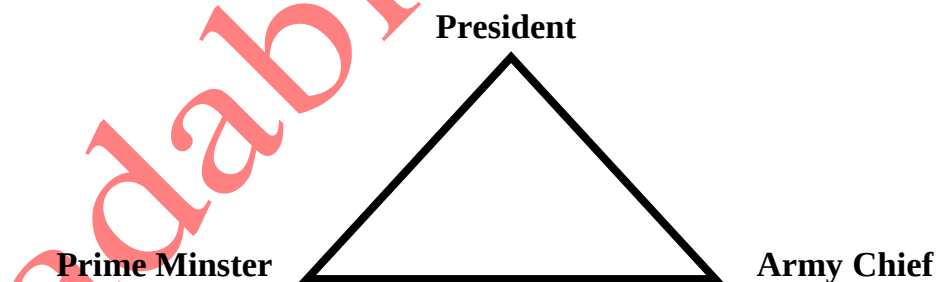
Ans. i) National Security
ii) Economic Development
iii) Protection of Ideology of Pakistan
iv) Mutual Corporation (Bilateralism)

4. What is meant by National Security?

Ans. National security means to protect the internal and external boundaries of the country from every danger. It also means to protect the physical boundaries (water air and land) of the country. The main objective of foreign policy of Pakistan is its national security or independence. Pakistan was a new born state, and there was a need to make arrangements for its security.

5. What is meant by administrative troika?

Ans. Administrative troika comprises of president, prime minister and chief of army staff. They play a vital role in formulating foreign policy of Pakistan. They can approve or disapprove the foreign policy and they can also make any change in it.



6. What is the function of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Determination of Foreign Policy?

Ans. The ministry of foreign affairs can play very important role in formulating the foreign policy. It comprise specialists and experts of foreign policy and the bureaucrats of high level. They prepare foreign policy, keeping in view the basic objectives and principles of the policy. They formulate the policy, plans and program regarding the priorities of foreign policy.

7. What is function of parliament in the determination of Foreign Policy?

Ans. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs usually prepares the foreign policy according to the directions of executive and puts it before the Parliament for approval. After discussion and debate the parliament gives approval to it or suggests some change in it.

8. When the permanent joint commission was setup between Pakistan & Afghanistan and write down its two objectives?

Ans. In May 2000 a permanent Joint Commission between Pakistan and Afghanistan was setup for the following objectives:

- i) To regulate cross border movement of refugees
- ii) To check the production and smuggling of narcotics.

9. What was the objective of Pak-Saudi economic commission?

Ans. Pak-Saudi Economic Commission was established in Riyadh in 1998, which initiated 155 projects in Pakistan and provided economic assistance for their completion.

10. Write down the role of political parties and pressure groups in the establishment of foreign policy.

Ans. The political parties and pressure groups have deep impact on the formulation of foreign policy. The political parties include the priorities of foreign policy in their manifestoes and after their success in the election, they force the government to change the priorities of foreign policy according to the changing scenario in the light of their view points. Likewise the pressure groups can also influence the foreign policy.

11. Which defense agreement were signed by Pakistan & China?

Ans. Many defense pacts were concluded between Pakistan and China in 1985, according to which China provided economic and technical assistance in building the Kamra Complex and Ordnance Factory at Wah. Likewise China provided the assistance of Rs. 273 million for setting up Heavy Electric Complex in KPK.

12. What is the nature of Foreign Policy of Pakistan for the economic prosperity of the Country?

Ans. Pakistan is a developing country and inspires for its economic development. It needs to establish and maintain cordial relations with those states with whom it can maximize its trade relations or from whom it can obtain maximum economic benefits. Pakistan has made changes in its foreign policy keeping in view the new economic trends. It has adopted particularly free trade, free economic policy, and policy of privatization.

13. Pakistan is the member of which International Organization name them?

- | | | |
|------|--|---------|
| Ans. | i) United Nations Organization | (UNO) |
| | ii) South Asian Association For Region Corporation | (SAARC) |
| | iii) Non-Aligned Movement | (NAM) |
| | iv. Economic Corporation Organization | (ECO) |
| | v) Organization of Islamic Countries | (OIC) |

14. What is the role of intelligence agencies in the determination of foreign policy?

Ans. Pakistan's intelligence agencies also play very effective role in the formulation of foreign policy by providing full information about the objectives of other countries foreign policies. Keeping in view these information's, Pakistan formulates its foreign policy.

15. What is the new name of RCD and write down the name of members countries of it?

Ans. RCD was established in 1964 and it was renamed ECO in 1985. Following 10 countries are the member of the ECO:

- i) Pakistan ii) Afghanistan iii) Iran iv) Turkey v) Turkmenistan
vi) Kyrgyzstan vii) Azerbaijan viii) Kazakhstan ix) Uzbekistan etc

16. What is Durand Line?

Ans. The common border between Pakistan & Afghanistan is known as Durand Line. It was marked in 1893 and its length is 2252km.

17. When did Geneva Pact signed and by whom?

Ans. Geneva Pact was signed in April 1988 between Pakistan, Afghanistan, Russia and USA.

18. When did close relation were established between Pakistan & China?

Ans. Close relation between Pakistan & China were started in 1955 on the eve of Bendong (Conference Indonesia)

19. Write down the names of some kings of Saudi Arabia.

- Ans. i) Shah Faisal ii) Shah Abdullah iii) Shah Fahad
 iv) Shah Saud v) Shah Abdul Aziz

20. When was E.C.O made and why?

Ans. In 1985, a new organization for the close cooperation among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey was established by replacing RCD, named as Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). It is working to achieve the objectives of RCD and is taking steps to boost up the cooperation in the fields of economic, industry, trade, education and cultural promotion among the members countries. Presently all the Muslim countries of Central Asia have also become the members of it.

21. What do you know about R.C.D?

Ans. Pakistan and Iran alongwith Turkey established Regional Cooperation for development (RCD) in 1964 for the development and close cooperation with one another in the fields of economic, industry, trade, culture and tourism, which was, later on, annulled in 1979.

22. What do you mean by "Protection of Ideology"?

Ans. Pakistan is an ideological state and its foreign policy is based upon the ideology of Pakistan or Islam. The foreign policy is meant to protect the ideology. The stability of Pakistan is also dependent upon ideology. Pakistan can protect its ideology by developing good relationship with Muslim countries. All the constitutions of Pakistan emphasized on establishing good relations with Muslim countries. Pakistan has also played an important role in the establishment of OIC and ECO.

23. What do you mean by De-weaponisation?

Ans. Pakistan is the main supporter of de-weaponisation and supported all international efforts to de-weaponise the world. Therefore, Pakistan is not in the race of weaponisation. Pakistan uses atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Pakistan tries to avoid the danger of nuclear war, in the world. Pakistan has repeatedly suggested for the de-weaponisation of South Asia, but Indian has not responded it accordingly.