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Literature, Russian Literature



1. Searching for Allies (1947-1953) Ø Foundations of Foreign Policy (Burma, France, US and Australia) Ø Relations with India (the early years of independence were dominated by Pakistan's problems with India on the one hand, and the efforts to introduce the new state to the world community on the other) Ø Relations with Afghanistan (Soviet Union extended a similar support to Afghanistan in retaliation to Pakistan's participation in US sponsored defence pacts).

Ø Security Imperatives (These security imperatives led the policy makers to pay special attention to the reorganization of the armed forces that Pakistan inherited after the division of the British Indian military). Ø Relations with USA and USSR (Pakistan started with an independent foreign policy and cultivated relations with United States, the Soviet Union, and China). Ø Relation with Muslim Countries (Cordial relations with Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia)

2. Alignment with West (1953-1962) Ø Alignment with West (US and Soviet Union) Ø Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement (A formal Turkey-Pakistan Agreement was signed in April 1954, followed by a Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement between the United States and Pakistan in May) Ø SEATO (In September 1954, Pakistan joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization or the Manila Pact). Ø The Baghdad Pact/CENTO (In September 1955 Pakistan joined the Baghdad Pact) Ø Defence and Economic Assistance from the US (A bilateral agreement of Cooperation was signed between Pakistan and the United States in 1959) Ø Cost of Alignment with the West (The alignment with the West was not cost-free. Pakistan's independent foreign policy was compromised and the prospects for improvement of its relations with the Soviet Union suffered heavily) Ø Relations with China

(Pakistan maintained a safe distance from China and its policy on the seating of China in the UN wavered).

3. Transition (1962-1971) Ø Rethinking about the Alignment Policy

(Pakistan's policy-makers began a review of their alignment with the US in the early 60's as strains manifested in their relations. Ø Improving Relations with the Soviet Union (Disappointed by the change in the US policy, the Pakistan leaders decided to review Pakistan's alignment with the West. Ø Improving Relations with China (Pakistan relations with China improved more rapidly during the same period). Ø Diminishing Ties with the US (The United States was unhappy over Pakistan's efforts to improve its relations with the Soviet Union and China) Ø Pluralistic Perspective (Pakistan, thus moved away from the policy of alignment with the West to an independent and pluralist perspective on foreign relations).

Ø Relations with India (Pakistan's relations with India continued to be characterized by the conflicting national aspirations and mutual distrust). Ø Crisis in East Pakistan and International Response. (The Soviets were disappointed by Pakistan's response to the Asian Collective Security Plan which brought about a degree of restraint in their interaction with Pakistan).

4. Bilateralism and Nonalignment (1972-1979) Ø Pak-India Relations: towards improvement (The most perplexing problem faced by Pakistan during this period related to the issues and problems arising out of the period related to the issues and problems arising out of the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war, resulting in the breakup of East Pakistan and its establishment as an independent state). Ø Strengthening of Ties with Major Powers

(Pakistan's relations with the major powers continued to be based on bilateralism and mutuality of interests).

Ø Nuclear Technology and Relations with the US (Sharp difference arose between Pakistan and the US when in 1976, Pakistan entered into an agreement with France to acquire a nuclear reprocessing plant). Ø Pakistan and the Muslim World (Pakistan relations with the Muslim states, particularly the states of the Middle East, touched new heights of cordiality and trust).

5. Afghanistan and the Partnership with US (1980-90) Ø Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan on December 27, 1979 was an event of far-reaching geo-political ramifications.) Ø Revival of Pakistan-US Relations (The Afghanistan war proved a turning point in Pakistan-US relations which moved from the lowest point of 1979 to close political).

Ø Pakistan China Relations (Pakistan China relations maintained their steady march towards greater cordiality and a wide ranging cooperation in various fields) Ø Pakistan and the OIC (Pakistan maintained cordial relations with the Muslim states which extended support at the bilateral level and through the OIC to Pakistan on the Afghanistan issue). Ø Pakistan-India a policy of Dialogues (Pakistan India relations were marked by the simultaneous pursuance of positive and negative interaction). Ø The Geneva Accords on Afghanistan (The search for a negotiated settlement of the Afghanistan crisis proved a long drawn affair).

Ø Post-withdrawal Problems (The post withdrawal problems, especially an intra-Afghan settlement, haunted the interested parties to the Afghanistan

crisis)6. Post-Cold War Era and Pakistan's Dilemmas (1990-2001)Ø

Another Drift in Pak-US Relations (Pakistan faced hard choices in the early 1992's. The US was no longer willing to underwrite Pakistan's economic development and modernization of its military because Pakistan had lost its strategic relevance for US)Ø Continuation of the Afghanistan Problem (The Afghanistan problem continued to haunt Pakistan during these years).

Ø Insurgency in Kashmir (The outbreak of insurgency in Indian administered Kashmir in 1989 to the Kashmir Problem). Ø Going Nuclear (The last major development in this phase was the decision of India and Pakistan to become over nuclear powers). 7. Counter Terrorism (2001-2004)Ø September 11 and Fight Against Terrorism (The terrorist attacks in the US had such far reaching implications for the international system that one can talk of international politics in terms of before and after the terrorist attacks)Ø Increased US Support (The US reciprocated by withdrawing three categories of economic sanctions against Pakistan in 2001 and took steps to revive bilateral relations in various fields of mutual interest).

Ø Detente with India (Pakistan's relations with India witnessed ups and downs against the backdrop of the terrorist attacks in the US)Ø Pakistan's Relations with China and Russia (Pakistan's interaction with China expanded rapidly for Gawadar Port. Russian concern pertained to the reported linkages between the dissident elements in Chechnya and the militant Islamic groups based in Pakistan and Afghanistan) Ø Muslim World and Pakistan (Pakistan maintained cordial interaction with the Muslim states, especially those located in the Gulf region).