

# Section C

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## General Zia ul Haq

1. General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, born on August 12, 1924, was a Pakistani military officer who seized power in a bloodless coup on July 5, 1977, overthrowing Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government.
2. Zia-ul-Haq's regime marked a period of significant political and social transformation in Pakistan, characterized by the Islamization of state and society and the consolidation of military rule.
3. One of Zia-ul-Haq's most enduring contributions was the implementation of Islamization policies aimed at promoting Islamic laws and principles in Pakistani society, including the introduction of Sharia courts and Islamic banking.
4. Zia-ul-Haq's government amended the constitution to declare Pakistan an Islamic republic and introduced measures such as the Hudood Ordinances, which imposed strict penalties for offenses such as adultery and theft according to Islamic law.
5. He supported the Afghan mujahideen in their fight against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, aligning Pakistan with the United States and Saudi Arabia in the Cold War struggle against communism.
6. Zia-ul-Haq's alliance with the United States during the Soviet-Afghan War brought significant military and economic aid to Pakistan, strengthening its position as a key player in regional geopolitics.
7. Under his leadership, Pakistan became a frontline state in the Cold War conflict, hosting millions of Afghan refugees and serving as a base for the anti-Soviet insurgency.
8. Zia-ul-Haq's military regime also focused on promoting conservative Islamic values in education, media, and culture, reshaping the social fabric of Pakistani society and influencing public discourse on religion and politics.
9. He implemented policies to Islamize the educational curriculum, emphasizing Islamic studies and promoting a sense of national identity rooted in Islamic heritage.
10. Zia-ul-Haq's tenure witnessed a rapid expansion of madrassas (religious schools) across Pakistan,
11. His support for Islamist militants in Afghanistan and Kashmir contributed to the rise of extremism and sectarian violence within Pakistan, exacerbating internal security challenges that continue to plague the country.

12. Zia-ul-Haq's death in a plane crash on August 17, 1988, brought an end to his eleven-year military rule, ushering in a period of political instability and transition to civilian democracy in Pakistan.

## 1973 CONSTITUTION

According to the 1973 constitution.

The president is indirectly elected by the Electoral College for a five-year term. The Constitution requires the president to be a "Muslim of not less than forty five (45) years of age". The president resides in an estate in Islamabad known as Aiwan-e-Sadar (President's House).

First ever constitution in Pakistan

Choudhary Muhammad Ali was the Prime Minister at that time. The draft of this Constitution was introduced in the Assembly on 9th January 1956 and was passed by the Assembly on 29th February 1956. The assent was given to it by the Governor General on 2nd March 1956.

Main points of 1973 constitution

Under the 1973 Constitution, Fundamental Rights include security of person, safeguards as to arrest and detention, prohibition of slavery and forced labour, freedom of movement, freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom to profess religion and safeguards to religious institutions, non-discrimination in respect

The National Assembly of Pakistan passed the Constitution on 10th April, 1973, the President of the Assembly authenticated it on 12th April, 1973 and the Assembly published the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan is like the main rulebook for how the country works and how people's rights are protected. It was made when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the Prime Minister, and it replaced the old rules. The goal was to make Pakistan an Islamic Republic that mixes democracy with Islamic values. This Constitution explains how the government is set up, what rights people have, and what everyone's duties are. It also says how different parts of the government should work together. It tries to be fair to all parts of the country, both the central government and the smaller regions. Over time,

people have changed some parts of the Constitution to fit the country's changing needs and what people want.

### **The 8th Amendment**

The 8th Amendment was a change made to the Constitution of Pakistan in 1985. It gave the President more powers, like dismissing the Prime Minister and dissolving the Parliament. This meant that the President had a lot of control over the government. Some people liked this because they thought it made the government stronger, but others didn't because they thought it gave too much power to one person. Eventually, the 18th Amendment in 2010 removed most of the changes made by the 8th Amendment, trying to balance power better between different parts of the government.

### **Nawaz sharif and Kalashnikov Culture**

In 1980s when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, a new kind of gun culture called the 'Kalashnikov culture' started to prevail in Pakistan. The Hizb-e- Islami, an anti Soviet organisation in Peshawar was amongst the first ones to receive the AK-47s. Which led to terror and crimes during the era of nawaz shariff.

### **Pervez musharraf**

1. He entered pakistan military at age of 18
2. His first battlefield experience was with an artillery regiment during the intense fighting for the Khemkaran sector in the Second Kashmir War.
3. He also took part in the indo pak war 1956
4. Shortly after the war he joined the SSG, special services group and was promoted to captain.
5. As an SSG commando During the 1971 war he was scheduled to depart to East Pakistan to join the army-navy joint military operations, but the deployment was canceled after Indian Army advances
6. Earlier in 1988–89, as Brigadier, Musharraf proposed the Kargil infiltration to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto but she refused the plan.

7. His last military field operations posting was in the Mangla region of the Kashmir Province in 1995 when Benazir Bhutto approved the promotion of Musharraf to three-star rank
8. Nisar Ali Khan and Shahbaz Sharif recommended Musharraf and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif personally promoted Musharraf to the rank of four-star general

### **THE KARGIL OPERATION**

9. The Pakistan Army originally conceived the Kargil plan after the Siachen conflict but the plan was rebuffed repeatedly by senior civilian and military officials. Musharraf was a leading strategist behind the Kargil Conflict. From March to May 1999, he ordered secret infiltration of forces into the Kargil district. After India discovered the infiltration, a fierce Indian offensive nearly led to a full-scale war. However, Nawaz Sharif withdrew support for the insurgents in July because of heightened international pressure. Sharif's decision antagonized the Pakistan Army and rumors of a possible coup began emerging soon afterward.
10. This operation met with serious opposition as people were deciding on who to blame, Nawaz or Musharraf
11. The seniors decided that the plan of infiltration was not fully prepared rather than the betrayal of Nawaz to pull out the support.
12. Nawaz Sharif has maintained that the Operation was conducted without his knowledge. However, details of the briefing he got from the military before and after the Kargil operation have become public. Before the operation, between January and March, Sharif was briefed about the operation in three separate meetings. In January, the army briefed him about the Indian troop movement along the LOC in Skardu
13. During the end of the June DCC meeting, a tense Sharif turned to the army chief and said "you should have told me earlier", Musharraf pulled out his notebook and repeated the dates and contents of around seven briefings he had given him since the beginning of January
14. Yet it was ordered to have a full court martial against Musharraf
15. When Pervez Musharraf was returning from his visit to Colombo his flight was denied landing permissions at Karachi International Airport on orders from the Prime Minister's office. Upon hearing the announcement of Nawaz Sharif replacing Pervez Musharraf with Khwaja Ziauddin, the third replacement of the top military commander of the country in less than two years, local military commanders began to mobilize troops towards Islamabad from nearby Rawalpindi. The military placed Sharif under house arrest, but in a last-ditch effort Sharif privately ordered Karachi air traffic controllers to redirect Musharraf's flight to India. The plan failed after soldiers in Karachi surrounded the airport control tower. At 2:50 am on 13 October. And let the plane of Pervez Musharraf land

16. Pervez Musharraf took control and suspended the constitution
17. The Military Police held former prime minister Sharif under house arrest at a government guesthouse and opened his Lahore home to the public in late October 1999. He was formally indicted in November<sup>[89]</sup> on charges of hijacking, kidnapping, attempted murder, and treason for preventing Musharraf's flight from landing at Karachi airport
18. Sharif was placed in Adiala Jail, infamous for hosting Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's trial
19. It was the pressure on Musharraf exerted by Saudi Arabia and the United States to exile Sharif after it was confirmed that the court is about to give its verdict on Nawaz Sharif over treason charges, and the court would sentence Sharif to death. Sharif signed an agreement with Musharraf and his military government and his family was exiled to Saudi Arabia in December 2000
20. Musharraf called for nationwide political elections in the country after accepting the ruling of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Musharraf was the first military president to accept the rulings of the Supreme Court and holding free and fair elections in 2002, part of his vision to return democratic rule to the country.
21. His cultural policies liberalised Pakistan's media, and he issued many television licences to the private-sector to open television centres and media houses. The television dramas, film industry, theatre, music and literature activities, were personally encouraged by Pervez Musharraf. Under his policies, the rock music bands gained a following in the country and many concerts were held each week. His cultural policies, the film, theatre, rock and folk music, and television programs were extremely devoted to and promoted the national spirit of the country. In 2001, Musharraf got on stage with the rock music band, Junoon, and sang the national song with the band
22. He worked with the United States against the Taliban after the 9/11 attacks
23. He was, however criticised by NATO and the Afghan government of not doing enough to prevent pro Taliban or al-Qaeda militants in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border region
24. In 2006, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia visited Pakistan for the first time as King. Musharraf honoured King Abdullah with the *Nishan-e-Pakistan*
25. He had been thrown into scandals of building nuclear weapons for Pakistan. And more scandals rose when Abdul Qadeer Khan disclosed of Pakistan having nuclear power weapons.
26. Musharraf denied having knowledge and opened a meeting and security hearing after relieving Abdul Qadeer Khan from his post.
27. It is said that he did this to prevent Abdul Qadeer Khan to get involved in politics and continue working on his nuclear weapons. Meanwhile Pakistan can show that they aren't building nuclear weapons to prove their loyalty to United States .

28. This event backfired and PPP and PMLN stood against Musharraf and public opinion for him changed,

29.

On 1 January 2004, Musharraf had won a confidence vote in the Electoral College of Pakistan, consisting of both houses of Parliament and the four provincial assemblies. Musharraf received 658 out of 1170 votes, a 56% majority, but many opposition and Islamic members of parliament walked out to protest the vote. As a result of this vote, his term was extended to 2007

30. 2005, the Bugti clan attacked a gas field in Balochistan, after Dr. Shazia was raped at that location. Musharraf responded by dispatching 4,500 soldiers, supported by tanks and helicopters, to guard the gas field .

31. The National Assembly voted in favor of the "Women's Protection Bill" on 15 November 2006 and the Senate approved it on 23 November 2006. President General Pervez Musharraf signed into law the "Women's Protection Bill", on 1 December 2006. The bill places rape laws under the penal code and allegedly does away with harsh conditions that previously required victims to produce four male witnesses.

32. His government increased reserved seats for women in assemblies, to increase women's representation and make their presence more effective.

33. He resigned from the presidency in 2007. And started lectureship at a university.

## The Third Way

Pervez Musharraf, the former President of Pakistan, often referred to his political ideology as the "Third Way." This concept was centered around presenting an alternative to the traditional Pakistani politics, which was characterized by the dominance of either civilian or military rule.

The Third Way advocated for a balanced approach that aimed to combine elements from both civilian democratic governance and military efficiency. Musharraf promoted a vision of governance that prioritized stability, economic progress, and modernization, while also maintaining a strong national security apparatus.

While in power, Musharraf implemented various reforms aimed at modernizing Pakistan's economy and infrastructure.

## 19th Amendment

The **19th Amendment to Pakistan's constitution, passed in 2010**, aimed to **rebalance power between the president and prime minister**, enhancing parliamentary democracy. 19th Amendment became part of the Constitution after the assent of the President Asif Ali Zardari on January 1, 2011.

1. **Limiting Presidential Powers:** The amendment reduced the president's ability to **dissolve parliament and gave more authority to the prime minister and parliament.**
2. **Restoring Prime Minister's Powers:** It allowed the prime minister to appoint military chiefs, a power previously held by the president.
3. **Strengthening Parliamentary Oversight:** The amendment required the president to address parliament annually and seek a vote of confidence, promoting transparency.
4. **Repealing the 17th Amendment:** It removed extensive powers given to the president under the 17th Amendment, aiming to restore a balance between branches of government.
5. **Lastly every decision regarding these changes had to be documented on paper.**

## Benazir bhutto

1. She was the daughter of zulfiqar ali bhutto and became the first female prime minister of pakistan in **1988-1990** and again from **1993-1996**
2. She co chaired pakistan peoples party ( PPP)
3. Throughout her political career, Benazir Bhutto emphasized the importance of women's empowerment, promoting policies to enhance gender equality and representation in various sectors.
4. During her tenure, Bhutto implemented economic reforms aimed at addressing poverty and improving infrastructure, including initiatives to bolster agriculture and industry.
5. Bhutto pursued a policy of nuclear deterrence, overseeing Pakistan's nuclear program and advocating for the country's nuclear capability as a means of national security.



6. Bhutto prioritized infrastructure development, investing in transportation networks, energy projects, and telecommunications to spur economic growth and development.
7. Zulfikar urged his wife and daughter to leave Pakistan, but they refused. He was executed by hanging in April 1979. Benazir and Nusrat were then imprisoned for six months, before being released and placed under house arrest for a further six months. The two women were only fully released in April 1980.
8. After the coup, Zulfikar had appointed his wife co-chair of the PPP, while in October 1977 Benazir was appointed to the PPP's central committee. After Zulfikar's death, Benazir replaced his role in the party, becoming its co-leader.
9. From abroad, her brothers, Murtaza and Shahnawaz, turned to paramilitary action, founding the AI Zulfikar group which trained its members to carry out acts of assassination and sabotage to oust Zia's military government.
10. Bhutto's first cabinet was the largest in Pakistan's history. She appointed herself as the new treasury minister
11. Following her election, there remained significant mistrust between Bhutto and the right-wing military administration; many senior military figures viewed her, like her father, as a threat to their dominant role in Pakistan's political arena
12. Among the problems facing Pakistan when Bhutto took the Premiership was high unemployment. The Pakistani government was bankrupt, with Zia having borrowed at high-interest rates to pay government wages. Many of the policy promises she had made in her election campaign were not delivered because the Pakistani state was unable to finance them; she had claimed that a million new homes would be built each year and that universal free education and healthcare would be introduced, none of which was economically feasible for her government to deliver. The country also faced a growing problem with the illegal narcotics trade, with Pakistan being among the world's largest heroin exporters and the drug's use rapidly increasing domestically. Bhutto pledged that she would take tough action on the powerful drug barons
13. she appointed General Tikka Khan, one of the few senior military officers who were loyal to her, as the Governor of Punjab
14. At the time, 60% of the country's population lived in Punjab province, which was under the control of Zia's protégé, Nawaz Sharif, as provincial Chief Minister. Both Sharif and Bhutto attempted to remove the other from power, with Benazir Bhutto accusing Sharif of having rigged the election to become Chief Minister
15. she sought to attract foreign investment and aid for Pakistan. She also made efforts to cultivate good relationships with the leaders of Islamic countries who also had good relationships with her father, including Libya's Gaddafi, Abu Dhabi's Sheikh Zayed, and the Saudi royal family. In 1989, she attended the

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, where Pakistan was readmitted to the Commonwealth of Nations.

16. In April 1989, Gul led an invasion of Afghanistan with the purpose of seizing Jalalabad, which was then to be formed into a capital from which the country's anti-Soviet, Islamist-dominated opposition forces could operate. When the operation failed and the Pakistanis were driven out by the Afghan Army, Gul blamed Bhutto's administration for the failure, claiming that someone in her entourage had leaked details of the mission to the Afghan government.
17. Bhutto initially attempted to improve relations with neighboring India, withdrawing Zia's offer of a no-war pact and announcing the 1972 Simla Agreement as the basis of future relations. She invited Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife Sonia as her guests for a three-day visit in Islamabad
18. After Bhutto became prime minister, President Khan and the military were reluctant to tell her about Pakistan's nuclear program, and it remains unknown how much Bhutto knew about the issue during her first prime ministership in office. She later related that to find out more she contacted key scientists in the program, such as A. Q. Khan, herself, bypassed the president and military hierarchy. On her trip to the United States, she told Congress that "we do not possess, nor do we intend to make, a nuclear device". While in Washington D.C. She met with CIA director William Webster, who showed her a mock-up of the Pakistani nuclear weapon and stated his opinion that research of the project had reached a crescendo in the final years of Zia's government. William's revelations came as a shock to Bhutto, who was unaware of how advanced Pakistan's nuclear development had become. The United States wanted to prevent Pakistan from creating such a device, and President George H. W. Bush informed her that U.S. military aid to the country would cease unless Pakistan refrained from producing nuclear bomb cores, the final step in creating the weapon. Between January and March 1989, she authorized cold tests of nuclear weaponry, without fissionable material, although this did not satisfy the military authorities.
19. On 21 December 1988, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid a state visit to Pakistan and met with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in Islamabad regarding attempt to have a non nuclear aggression agreement
20. Throughout her first term, Bhutto was criticized for being indecisive and unable to maintain control. There had been anger that her husband had been allowed to attend cabinet meetings despite not being a member of the government
21. Benzair Bhutto's assassination in 2007 solidified her status as a symbol of resistance against authoritarianism and extremism, further galvanizing support for the democratic ideals she fought for.

## Asif Ali Zardari

1. Asif ali zardari was the son in law to zulfiqar ali bhutto, husband to benazir bhutto
2. He became the 11th president of pakistan 2008-2013 after the assassination of benazir bhutto
3. Zardari was widely criticized for involvement in corruption scandals that led to its collapse.
4. Zardari served as Federal Investment Minister and Chairperson of Pakistan Environmental Protection Council. When benzair was elected in 1993
5. As the new co-chairman of the PPP, he led his party to victory in the 2008 general elections. He spearheaded a coalition that forced military ruler Pervez Musharraf to resign, and was elected president on 6 September 2008. He was acquitted of various criminal charges the same year
6. As president, Zardari remained a strong American ally in the war in Afghanistan, despite prevalent public disapproval
7. Zardari's tenure was also criticized for mishandling nationwide floods in 2010,
8. He was arrested on 10 October 1990 on charges relating to kidnapping and extortion. The charges alleged an extortion scheme that involved tying a supposed bomb to a British businessman's leg
9. A major report was published in January 1998 by *The New York Times* detailing Zardari's vast corruption and misuse of public funds.
10. In March 1997, Zardari was elected to the Senate while in a Karachi jail. In December 1997, he was flown to Islamabad under tight security to take his oath
11. In July 1998, he was indicted for corruption in Pakistan after the Swiss government handed over documents to Pakistani authorities relating to money laundering.
12. In May 1999, he was hospitalised after an alleged attempted suicide
13. Zardari completed his five-year term on 8 September 2013, becoming the first democratically elected president in the 66-year-long history of Pakistan to complete his tenure. He received a guard of honor while

leaving the Aiwane-Sadr . He was succeeded by Mamnoon Hussain as president

14. In February 2010, Zardari sparked a standoff by attempting to appoint a Supreme Court candidate without the court's approval, but the confrontation ended after he backed down and nominated a candidate acceptable by the court.
15. In April 2010, after months of political pressure, the government passed the 18th Amendment, which reduced the President to a ceremonial figurehead by stripping the office of the power to dissolve Parliament, to dismiss the Prime Minister, and to appoint military chiefs.
16. Asif Ali Zardari, a controversial figure in Pakistani politics, has oscillated between imprisonment and power for three decades. Despite being maligned, he rose to become Pakistan's president twice, notably completing a full term and overseeing a smooth transition of power. Revered by supporters and reviled by critics, he is seen as a master of power politics
17. He is currently also serving as the 14 president of Pakistan 2024

# LANGUAGES

## Urdu

Derived from the word 'horde' in English, and 'ordo' in Turkish. (urdu comes from Tartar language)

→ This was the name of the Mongol military camp.

→ The Mughals, descendants of the Mongols, retained the word urdu for their royal

encampments (also became the word used for the language spoken there).

However, the language origin is older than the arrival of the Mughals, popularly spoken by Muslims from the subcontinent with a Persian or Arab descent.

→ Urdu was initially a combination of Hindi dialect spoken around Delhi and Meerut

with Persian, Punjabi, Arabic and Turkish. This made a language that evolved in its

own style, grammar and vocabulary. The British called this Hindustani, as it was spoken by many Hindus and Muslims in the Sub-continent.

→ While it developed in the Doab region of India, it assumed its literary form in the Deccan Peninsula.

Masood Saad Salman of Lahore (his poems).

→ Amir Khusrau (a courtier in Alauddin Khilji's era, wrote in a mixture of Persian and

Urdu)(helped spread Urdu in the Deccan Peninsula, leading to the earliest classics being written there).

→ Spread by Sufis. (They preached verses usually in Urdu rather than Arabic or Persian, wrote religious poems in it too).

→ Sheikh Osman (developed tradition of Urdu verses in Punjab).

→ Waris Shah (mainly known for his Punjabi poems, wrote Urdu poetry as well).

→ Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah (founder of the city of Hyderabad, compiled

a book of ghazals, or love poetry, the first such work in the language).

→ Arrival of Wali and more orthodox and Persianized Urdu of the north (This happened when Aurangzeb conquered Deccan)(because of Wali, regional Urdu was submerged into the conventional style of Delhi and Lucknow)

→ Mir Taqi (Urdu poetry reached its peak in Delhi in the last days of the Mughal

Empire)

→ In Spite of the arrival of the EIC, the nawabs of Lucknow were more interested in

Urdu couplets than fighting the British threat.

→ Asadullah Khan Ghalib (1796-1869)(developed Urdu after its ghazal form)

→ Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (led the revival with clear-cut prose which swept away the

old figurative and ornate expressions of the past)(responsible for the use of Urdu for subjects such as archaeology, art, science and politics)(Academic scholarship and literary criticism in Urdu were now possible).

→ Shibli (Sir Syed's companion)(used his scholarship to reevaluate Islamic history in Urdu)

→ Hali (famous literary critic and biographer, during Sir Syed's time)(whose prose continued this tradition of simplicity)

→ Allamah Muhammad Iqbal (poet, philosopher, political leader)(revolutionized Urdu

verse by introducing the concept of art as a reforming experience, developed Urdu

nazm, or poem, taking off where Hali had ended, later leaving the ghazal form altogether.

→ After the Creation of Pakistan:

- State chose Urdu as official language as it was seen as an idiom which had kept Muslim nationalism alive throughout the period of colonization.

Despite the fact that much official work continues in English, the constitution commits an eventual switch to Urdu.

- Faiz Ahmed Faiz, the next great Urdu poet after Iqbal, his talents were not fully appreciated by the government, due to his part in a political conspiracy in 1951.

#### Urdu as National/Official Language

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Urdu was treated as the symbol of unity among the Muslims making it eligible to be Pakistan's national language as it is a country made for Muslims.</li><li>- It became the media of expression</li><li>- It helped muslims understand their religion, culture and civilization a great deal.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Decline of promotion of other regional languages.</li><li>- The selection of Urdu later became the building block for the separation of East Pakistan (Bangladesh).</li><li>- It was considerably new to Pakistan and considering the people, it was a language only for 8% of the population.</li></ul>

## Sindhi

- An ancient language, written records date back to the 10th Century.
- Sindhi was not originally in Arabic script, but later was adopted when the Arab rulers took over Sindh.
- Shah Karim of Bulri: wrote oldest scripts of Arabic in Sindhi in 16th Century
- Early scholars were more interested in studying Arabic and Persian, hence no ancient Sindhi poetry has seemed to survive.
- It was revived with the couplets connected with the death of Makhdum Ahmed Bhatti that were recited in Hyderabad in 1528
  
- Pir Muhammad Ashraf of Kumrao derived his inspiration from Ibn ul Raid and Al Busiri who wrote Burdah ('the Scarf')
- Poetry of Sayyid Abdul Karim was developed and perfected by Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit (1689-1752) who wrote in pure Sindhi. Shah Abdul Latif was a Sufi and wrote many kafis in Sindhi. He is especially famous for Risalo, the classic of Sindhi imaginative literature.
- Sindhi poetry reached its golden age in the Kalhora period (1657-1783)(dominated by the verse known as bayt).
- The Kalhora princes themselves wrote verse and the legend of Laila Majnun was written and developed.
- A continuation of Sindhi development was seen in the Talpur period by Sachal Sarmast. ( prose writer and poet)
- British Period: decline in Sindhi poetry quality, gradual development of Sindhi prose. Among the best recent writers is Dr. Gurbaxani whose Nur Jehan has become a classic.

Sindhi culture is vibrantly expressed through various mediums, including news channels, poetry, and music. In the realm of news channels, prominent Sindhi media outlets such as KTN News, Sindh TV, and Awaz TV provide a platform for delivering news, current affairs, and cultural programs in the Sindhi language, catering to the informational needs of Sindhi-speaking audiences. Sindhi poetry, deeply rooted in the region's history and traditions, boasts celebrated poets like Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Sachal Sarmast, and Shaikh Ayaz, whose verses explore themes of love, spirituality, and the human condition. Their timeless works continue to inspire and resonate with Sindhi speakers around the world. Furthermore, Sindhi music, characterized by its melodious tunes and soul-stirring lyrics, encompasses a diverse range of genres such as Sufi, folk, and



classical music. Iconic Sindhi songs like "Ho Jamalo" and "Sindhi Topi Ajrak Day" celebrate the cultural identity and pride of the Sindhi people

## **BALOCH**

'Baloch' is a term used to describe the races who live in Balochistan (A region divided among Iran and Pakistan)(Balochi spoken in both areas is however different).

→ Spoken in two dialects:

- The Sulaimani in the North and Northwest towards Punjab and Sindh.

- The Makrani in the South towards Iran (it is the cultural link between Pakistan and Iran, as it is spoken by Balochis in both countries)

→ Balochi is not probably derived from Persian. It is an ancient language that is particularly rich in natural terms and vivid images of nature and war.

→ Baloch prose literature is not as developed as Baloch poetry and mostly consists

of stories of legends and romances.

→ The main body of Baloch verse has been kept alive orally by Balochis themselves.

→ Dames was the first to collect poems from the Sulaiman Range, but poetry from the Makrani region has not yet been collected as systematically.

→ Baloch epic poetry includes the ballads which form the oldest and most important

part of the Baloch heritage, during and after the Baloch migration from Sibi and Kacchi towards West Punjab. The central event was the wars between the Rind and Lashair tribes from 1489-1511.

→ Baloch poetry resembles the pre-Islamic poetry of the Arabs and strongly suggests Arab descent.

→ The most famous Baloch composer of love songs was Jam Durrak who lived in the 18th Century.

→ Religious poetry has also been developed which sets out the rules of Islam.



→ Dastanghs (short poems) are also sung, to the accompaniment of the nari (the Baloch pipe).

Balochi culture is celebrated through various channels, including news media, poetry, and music. In the realm of news channels, outlets such as Balochistan TV, Bolan News, and VSH News provide news coverage, cultural programs, and entertainment in the Balochi language, catering to the informational needs of Balochi-speaking communities. Balochi poetry, characterized by its rich imagery and emotional depth, features renowned poets like Gul Khan Nasir, Mir Gul Khan Naseer, and Ata Shad. Furthermore, Balochi music, with its soulful melodies and captivating rhythms, encompasses a diverse array of genres such as Lohar, Chap, and Suroz music.

## Punjabi

→ One of the oldest languages in the subcontinent and Punjabi writers have tended to use the village, rather than the town, as their literary inspiration.

→ The basis of Punjabi literature is ancient folklore which grew up amongst peasants and later, verse romances. The five major folk romances are Heer Ranjha, Sassi Pannu, Sohni Mahinval, Mirza Sahiban and Puran Bhagat (all these stories have been written and rewritten by different writers in different ages).

→ The legend of Heer and Ranjha is pre-Mughal, and it was popular as a ballad in Akbar's time. The tomb of Heer is still intact in Jhang where a festival is held every year.

→ The Punjabi folk romances were used by Sufis as a basis for their poetry.

→ It was in the 15th Century that Sheikh Ibrahim Farid, a descendant of Baba Farid, the famous saint of Pakpattan, began to write in Punjabi rather than Urdu. His language was simple and forceful.

→ The style was added to in intensity and feeling by Madhoo Lal Hussain. Hussain

belonged to Lahore and has left behind a remarkable collection of Punjabi kafis, or couplets.

→ Bulleh Shah (1680-1758) is regarded as the greatest of the Punjabi mystics/poets.

→ Waris Shah, another giant of Punjabi literature. He was born in the 18th Century

and was educated as a Sufi. As he couldn't marry the girl he loved, he used his own tragedy as inspiration for writing the most famous version of the Heer Ranjha story.

→ The regular invasions and eventual Sikh conquest of Punjab slowed down the growth of Punjabi literature and poetry.

→ Hashim Shah, who composed his version of Sassi Pannu around this time, was the only poet of note.

Punjabi culture finds expression through a variety of mediums, including news channels, poetry, and music. In the realm of news channels, prominent Punjabi media outlets such as PTV Punjab, Lahore News HD, and City 42 deliver news, entertainment, and cultural programming in the Punjabi language, catering to the informational needs of Punjabi-speaking audiences. Punjabi poetry, steeped in centuries-old traditions, boasts legendary poets like Bulleh Shah, Waris Shah, and Baba Farid, whose verses explore themes of love, spirituality, and social justice. Their profound works continue to resonate with Punjabi speakers worldwide, serving as a source of inspiration and cultural pride. Furthermore, Punjabi music, with its energetic beats and poignant lyrics, encompasses a diverse range of genres such as Bhangra, Sufi, and folk music. Iconic Punjabi songs like "Heer Ranjha" and "Jugni" celebrate the rich cultural

## PASHTO

Pashto, a rich and vibrant regional language spoken primarily in Afghanistan and parts of Pakistan, boasts a rich cultural heritage and a long history of literary achievements. With roots dating back centuries, Pashto has flourished as a language of poetry, prose, and song. It has a strong oral tradition, with epic poems like "Shahnama" and "Yusufzai Tarikh" showcasing the language's poetic depth and narrative complexity. Pashto literature encompasses a wide range of genres, including folk tales, love poetry, and philosophical writings, reflecting the diversity and depth of Pashtun culture. Moreover, Pashto has been instrumental in preserving and transmitting traditional knowledge, customs, and values across generations, serving as a vital medium for cultural expression and identity.

Pashto literature has been enriched by the contributions of numerous talented poets throughout history. Some of the most famous Pashto poets include:

1. **Khushal Khan Khattak: A towering figure in Pashto literature, Khushal Khan Khattak (1613-1689) is celebrated for his philosophical and patriotic poetry. His works reflect themes of valor, honor, and Pashtun identity, making him a revered figure among Pashtuns.**
2. **Rahman Baba: Known as the "Nightingale of Peshawar," Rahman Baba (1650-1715) is one of the most beloved Pashto poets. His mystical and Sufi-inspired poetry explores themes of love, spirituality, and humanism, earning him a prominent place in Pashto literary tradition.**

# PAKISTAN RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD

## USA

### The afghan miracle

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

## SUCCESS

### 1950

*Liaquat Ali Khan visits United States Willing to join US in anti-communism pack in return for military aid Joins SEATO and CENTO*

### 1980s

sees substantial military and economic aid for Pakistan (\$4.2 billion) which sees Pakistan as third highest recipient of US aid

### 1989

Bhutto visits US

### 1993

Clinton restores sales of aircraft in return for Pakistan stopping production of weapons grade uranium ( nuclear power)

### 1996

Bhutto visits US and gains \$388 million in military equipment First Lady Hillary Clinton visits Pakistan Failures US provides military aid to India during its war with China in

**1962** – places strain on relations Pakistan turns to China for friendship in 1962

US places arms embargo on India and Pakistan during **1965** war which badly affects Pakistan

Bhutto leaves SEATO American aid suspended in 1977 and again in 1979

### 1988

US aid falls dramatically and creates problems for Benazir Bhutto US President George Bush blocks aid to Pakistan due to nuclear weapons in 1989

**1992**

US comes close to declaring Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism and places economic sanctions on the country

**1998** US condemns Pakistan's nuclear weapons tests.

**POOR**

Relations were initially poor, as the USA took several years to send an ambassador to Pakistan and seemed reluctant to form an alliance

- In **1965** the USA joined with the UK in establishing an arms embargo. This was very damaging to Pakistan as it relied on the USA for most of its military supplies. So, relations were poor

- Relations were poor from 1977 when Zia came to power because the USA did not approve of military regimes. In 1979 the US embassy was burned down and all aid programmes were canceled

- Relations deteriorated as a result of **Pakistan's nuclear programme**. President Bush blocked aid to the country and refused to sell F-16 jets to Pakistan.

The USA declared Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism and placed economic sanctions on it.

## **The cold war**

The Cold War, spanning from the late 1940s to the early 1990s, was a geopolitical standoff between the **United States** and its Western allies and the **Soviet Union** and its Eastern bloc allies. Stemming from the ideological divide between capitalism and communism, as well as the aftermath of World War II, the Cold War manifested in various ways, including political rhetoric, espionage, proxy wars, and a nuclear arms race. Tensions soared with events like the Berlin Airlift (1948-1949), the Korean War (1950-1953), and the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), where the **two superpowers** engaged in brinkmanship but managed to avoid direct military confrontation. The conflict extended globally, with both sides vying for influence in regions such as Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia, often through supporting opposing factions in local conflicts.

The Cold War gradually thawed in the late 1980s with the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, whose policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) aimed to reform the stagnant Soviet system. This period saw a series of significant events that hastened the end of the Cold War, including the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The end of the Cold War marked a seismic shift in global politics, with the United States emerging as the sole superpower. However, it also brought about new challenges, including the reconfiguration of geopolitical alliances, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the rise of non-state actors, shaping the dynamics of international relations well into the 21st century.

### **The U-2 incident**

happened in 1960 when a U.S. spy plane got shot down over the Soviet Union. The pilot, Francis Gary Powers, was captured, and the U.S. and the Soviet Union got into big trouble because of it. The incident showed how tense things were during the Cold War and how both sides were spying on each other, making things even more dangerous.

The soviet union thought that spy plane took off from pakistan US base.

## **SOVIET UNION**

Pakistan's relationship with the Soviet Union was characterized by a complex mix of cooperation, competition, and tension throughout the Cold War era. Initially, Pakistan maintained close ties with the United States and the West, particularly due to its membership in military alliances like CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) and SEATO

(Southeast Asia Treaty Organization), which were formed as a response to perceived Soviet expansionism. However, Pakistan also recognized the importance of engaging with its powerful neighbor to the north.

During the 1950s and 1960s, Pakistan pursued a policy of non-alignment, seeking to balance its relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This approach led to occasional cooperation with the Soviets, particularly in areas such as trade and diplomacy. However, tensions escalated in the 1970s following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. Pakistan became a key player in supporting the Afghan mujahideen resistance against the Soviet occupation, receiving substantial military and financial assistance from the United States and other Western allies. This period marked a low point in Pakistan-Soviet relations, with Pakistan serving as a frontline state in the Cold War proxy conflict. The relationship further soured with the Soviet Union's support for India during the Indo-Pakistani wars and its backing of India's nuclear program. It was only with the end of the Cold War and the subsequent dissolution of the Soviet Union that Pakistan's relations with Russia began to thaw. Since the 1990s, both countries have made efforts to improve bilateral ties, focusing on areas such as trade, energy, and counterterrorism cooperation. However, historical suspicions and diverging strategic interests continue to shape the dynamics of their relationship

#### POOR RELATION

Relations were poor in the early period because Liaquat Ali Khan turned down an invitation to Moscow and accepted one to the USA. As the USA and the Soviet Union were fighting the Cold War at the time, the Soviets were angered.

• The relations also worsened when Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO, because the Soviet Union saw this as a firm declaration by Pakistan that it favored the USA. SEATO was an anti-communist alliance which made Pakistan's position even clearer.

• In 1960 relations deteriorated further when the Soviets shot down a US spy plane over the Soviet Union. The Soviets were angered by US spying, but also by the fact that the plane had taken off from Peshawar. The Soviet government did not believe the Pakistan government's statement that it knew nothing about the spying. (U2 )

- **The time when relations were at their most unsuccessful was 1979 when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. Pakistan provided support for the mujahideen and the Soviets bombed Pakistani border towns.**

## SUCCESSFUL

Relations were successful in 1947. The Soviet Union recognised the new country and invited Liaquat Ali Khan to visit Moscow. This was a clear example of friendly relations from the birth of the new nation.

- Relations were also good in mid-1950s when the Soviet Union made it clear that it wanted to be on friendly terms with Pakistan and offered to build a steel mill.
- During the 1960s relations were increasingly successful. The Soviet Union loaned Pakistan £11 million and switched its position on Kashmir from pro-India to neutral. In 1965 Ayub Khan visited Moscow.
- Relations had deteriorated again during the early 1970s, but were repaired when Bhutto visited Moscow and the Soviet Union agreed to build a steel mill in Pakistan.

## CHINA

Pakistan's relationship with China is often described as an "all-weather friendship" and is one of the most significant bilateral relationships in South Asia. Established in 1950, the ties between the two countries have deepened over the years, driven by shared strategic interests and mutual support in various international forums. The cornerstone of the Pakistan-China relationship is their strategic partnership, which encompasses economic, military, and diplomatic cooperation.

Economically, China has emerged as one of Pakistan's largest trading partners and a major investor in its infrastructure projects. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), launched in 2015, is a flagship project that aims to connect China's western region to Pakistan's Gwadar Port through a network of highways, railways, and pipelines. CPEC is seen as a game-changer for Pakistan's economy, providing much-needed infrastructure development and boosting trade and investment. Additionally, China has provided economic assistance and loans to Pakistan, helping to alleviate financial challenges and support development initiatives.



Militarily, Pakistan and China have a long history of defense cooperation, including arms sales, joint military exercises, and technology transfers. The two countries share a strategic interest in countering common security threats, such as terrorism and extremism. China has supplied Pakistan with a range of military hardware, including fighter jets, submarines, and missile systems, bolstering Pakistan's defense capabilities. Moreover, both countries have supported each other diplomatically on various international issues, including Kashmir and Taiwan, often aligning their positions in multilateral forums like the United Nations.

Culturally and socially, Pakistan and China have also fostered people-to-people exchanges, with initiatives such as student exchanges, cultural festivals, and tourism promotion. These efforts have contributed to enhancing mutual understanding and strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two nations.

Overall, the Pakistan-China relationship is characterized by deep-rooted strategic cooperation, economic partnership, and shared regional interests, making it a crucial axis in South Asian geopolitics.

#### SUCCESSFUL

In 1962 China and India went to war over a border dispute. Relations between China and Pakistan therefore increased and an agreement was signed in March 1963 in which China made concessions

• In 1963 relations were seen to be improving as a trade agreement was signed. China gave a \$60 million free loan and soon became the largest purchaser of Pakistan cotton.

• In 1972 Bhutto visited China and China agreed to write-off previous loans and to supply military aircraft and tanks. So this was successful.

• In 1978 the Karakoram Highway opened linking the two countries. The highway was built by Chinese engineers and financed by the Chinese. This was an example of successful relations.

• In 1986 President Zia visited China and the two countries signed a nuclear cooperation treaty, showing the success of relations.

#### POOR

In 1971 China did not give Pakistan the support it hoped for in the war with India. This harmed relations

## AFGHANISTAN

Pakistan's relationship with Afghanistan has been historically complex, marked by periods of cooperation, tension, and conflict. The relationship is influenced by a multitude of factors, including shared borders, ethnic and cultural ties, strategic interests, and the dynamics of regional geopolitics.

During the Cold War, Pakistan played a key role in supporting Afghan mujahideen fighters against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s. This period saw close cooperation between Pakistan's intelligence agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), and various Afghan mujahideen groups, with the support of the United States and other Western powers. However, after the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, Afghanistan plunged into a devastating civil war, with competing factions vying for control. Pakistan's involvement in Afghan affairs continued, as it supported certain factions in the civil war, contributing to instability in the region.

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan faced further strains following the rise of the Taliban in the 1990s. While Pakistan initially supported the Taliban regime,

providing it with diplomatic recognition and military assistance, tensions escalated as the Taliban provided sanctuary to militant groups targeting both Afghanistan and Pakistan. This period saw sporadic border clashes and accusations of cross-border terrorism between the two countries.

In the post-9/11 era, Pakistan's relationship with Afghanistan became increasingly influenced by the U.S.-led war on terror. While Pakistan officially joined the international coalition against terrorism and supported the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan to oust the Taliban regime, suspicions lingered regarding Pakistan's alleged support for insurgent groups operating in Afghanistan. Moreover, Pakistan has often been accused of harboring and providing safe havens to elements of the Taliban and other militant groups, a charge vehemently denied by Pakistani authorities.

**Efforts to improve relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan have been ongoing, including diplomatic initiatives, economic cooperation, and border management measures. However, deep-rooted mistrust, diverging strategic interests, and the complex security situation in Afghanistan continue to pose challenges to the bilateral relationship. With the withdrawal of U.S. and NATO forces from Afghanistan, Pakistan's role in facilitating peace and stability in its neighbor remains crucial, but the path to achieving lasting peace in the region remains uncertain.**

### **Impact on relations with india due to nuclear weapons**

The presence of nuclear weapons has significantly influenced the dynamics of India-Pakistan relations. Here are some key impacts:

1. **Deterrence:** Both India and Pakistan possess nuclear arsenals, which serve as a deterrent against large-scale conventional conflicts between the two countries. The fear of mutual destruction acts as a deterrent against initiating any major military confrontation.
2. **Strategic Stability:** The existence of nuclear weapons has contributed to a form of stability in the region by preventing either side from contemplating aggressive military actions that could escalate into a full-scale war. This stability, however, is precarious and requires constant attention to avoid accidental or unauthorized use.
3. **Arms Race:** The nuclear capabilities of one country often trigger responses from the other, leading to an arms race. Both India and Pakistan have developed and expanded their nuclear arsenals, increasing tensions and raising concerns about the possibility of a nuclear exchange.

4. International Concerns: The presence of nuclear weapons in a region marked by historical animosities raises international concerns about nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and the potential for nuclear conflict. The international community closely monitors developments in India-Pakistan relations and works to prevent any escalation of tensions.

Overall, while nuclear weapons have added a layer of deterrence to India-Pakistan relations, they have also increased the stakes of any conflict and heightened the importance of diplomatic efforts to manage tensions and prevent escalation.

Deterrance - act of discouraging getting into conflicts

## BRITAIN

Since gaining independence from British rule in 1947, Pakistan's relationship with Britain has undergone significant evolution, marked by a diverse array of events and interactions. In the early years following partition, Pakistan's entry into the Commonwealth in 1947 solidified its ties with Britain, establishing a framework for diplomatic engagement and cooperation. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, military cooperation between the two nations deepened, with Pakistan receiving military aid and training from Britain. This period also saw significant migration from Pakistan to Britain, laying the foundation for a large and influential Pakistani community in the UK.

Economic relations between the two countries flourished, with Britain emerging as one of Pakistan's major trading partners and a source of foreign investment.

However, Pakistan's relations with Britain were not without challenges and controversies. Tensions occasionally arose over issues such as human rights abuses and allegations of authoritarian governance in Pakistan.

One significant event was the military coup in Pakistan in 1977, which led to strained relations between the two countries due to concerns about democracy and governance. Additionally, Britain's colonial legacy in the region continued to influence perceptions and interactions between the two nations.

Despite these challenges, both countries continued to engage diplomatically, with periodic high-level visits and cooperation on regional and global issues, including counterterrorism efforts. Overall, the relationship between Pakistan and Britain remained multifaceted, reflecting the complexities of historical ties, political dynamics, economic interests, and cultural exchanges between the two nations up to 2015.

### **What's common wealth?**

The Commonwealth of Nations, commonly referred to as the Commonwealth, is a political association of 54 member states, most of which are former territories of the British Empire. These countries are spread across six continents and have different cultures, economies, and ways of governing. They all agree on certain important values, like democracy, human rights, and helping the environment. The Commonwealth gives these countries a chance to work together on things like improving their economies, trading goods, educating people, taking care of health, and sharing their cultures. **Even though the Commonwealth doesn't have the power to force countries to do things**, it's a place where they can talk and cooperate on issues they care about.

Ms. Shmael Riaz