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QUESTION NO.1

What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution?

ANSWER:

NATURE AND MEANING OF CONSTITUTION:

The code of the basic principles and rules which help to run the affair of the state or government is called constitution. Constitution is considered as the supreme law of state.

Some definitions of constitution by prominent scholars and political scientists are as follows:

Woolsey: A Constitution is the collection of the principles according to which the powers of government and the rights of the governed and the relationship between the two are adjusted."

Lord Bryce: "It is the aggregate of laws and customs under which the life of the state goes on."

Dr. Finer: The state is a human grouping in which rules a certain power relationship between its individuals and associated constituents. This power relationship is embodied in political institutions. The system of fundamental political institution is called the constitution."

Dr. Wheare: "It is that body of rules which regulates the ends for which and the organs through which governmental power is exercised.

Gilchrist: "That body of rules or laws, written or unwritten, which determines the organisation of government, the distribution of powers to the various organs of government, and the general principles on which these powers are to be exercised."

Constitution is the supreme law of the state. It contains the following elements:

- 1) an enumeration of the power of the three departments of the government:
- 2) their relation to each other
- 3) fundamental principles on which the government is conducted:
- 4) fundamental rights of the citizens, and

5) the way in which the constitution can be amended or changed.

Being the fundamental law of the state, a constitution must be based certain necessary points. It must be definite and comprehensive. It must also be brief, It must contain a 'Bill of Rights' or 'Bill of fundamental rights' which ensures the rights and liberties of citizens without interference by the government.

Historical Context of Constitution of Pakistan:

Experts say some of Pakistan's main constitutional principles and controversies still stem from colonial times. At the time of its independence in August 1947, Pakistan inherited the Government of India Act of 1935 as its constitutional model, a framework designed by a colonial power to govern a colony that provided for a strong central government, a bureaucracy dominated executive unanswerable to the legislature, and very limited representation with continuation of feudal domination over politics. Under this act, the head of the state was the governor-general and legislative functions were performed by the constituent assembly, which was tasked with enacting a new constitution. The governor-general had the power to appoint or dismiss ministers at his discretion as well as assume emergency power.

Constituion of pakistan:

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan. Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973

1973 constituion's main features were:

I. Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.

II. The special position of Islam as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.

III. Pakistan shall be declared an Islamic Republic by default.

IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.

V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law'.

VI. The Supreme Court and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.

VII. The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.

VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.

IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.

X. Urdu shall be the official language of the country, with Pakistani English to be retained for the next 15 years.

XI. The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiyat should be compulsory.

XII. Pakistan shall be a federal Islamic state, so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.

Conclusion:

The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on 14th Aug 1973. It consists of 280 articles and 7 schedules with Objective Resolution forming the preamble of the constitution beside 20 amendments which have been made since then. It is regarded as the landmark accomplishment of Bhutto's era as it was a unanimous act of the parliament with complete consensus of all the political parties. However, many twists and turns have been witnessed ever since its enforcement but still it is the supreme law of land and the sacrosanct instrument which reigns supreme in governance of the state.

QUESTION NO.2

What is culture? And define types of culture?

ANSWER:

Definition:

The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture. "It shares its etymology with a number of other words related to actively fostering growth," De Rossi said.

Explanation:

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts.

The Center for Advance Research on Language Acquisition goes a step further, defining culture as shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization. Thus, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group.

"Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things," Cristina De Rossi.

Types Of Culture:

There are unlimited ways that people can express their culture, social scientists have developed two basic categories to define things produced by a society. First is Material Culture and second is Nonmaterial Culture.

1.Material Culture:

Material culture mentions to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture. These include homes, schools, churches, mosques, offices, temples, factories and plants, clothes, utensils, roads, ornaments, T.V, radio, machines, tools, goods and products, stores and many more. All of these man-made objects and things that have been evolved over ages for man's well-being and comfort are material culture.

Now material culture does not mean that it is an object that is bought and sold; it can also

be something we all make. **For example**, cooking art is a common thing we all do, and therefore is a part of our material culture.

2.Non material Culture:

The other type of culture is non material culture which cannot be touch, feel, taste or hold. Non material culture belongs to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, languages, social roles, ethics, music, literature, customs, traditions, organizations and institutions. Non material culture is just as big of impact on our lives as material culture.

Some other types of culture are:

1. Post colonial
2. British cultural materialism
3. New historicism
4. American multi culturism
5. Post modernism and popular culture

Conclusion: Constant change in culture

No matter what culture a people are a part of, one thing is for certain, it will change. "Culture appears to have become key in our interconnected world, which is made up of so many ethnically diverse societies, but also riddled by conflicts associated with religion, ethnicity, ethical beliefs, and, essentially, the elements which make up culture," De Rossi said. "But culture is no longer fixed, if it ever was. It is essentially fluid and constantly in motion." This makes it so that it is difficult to define any culture in only one way.

While change is inevitable, the past should also be respected and preserved. The United Nations has created a group called The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to identify cultural and natural heritage and to conserve and protect it. Monuments, building and sites are covered by the group's protection, according to the international treaty, the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. This treaty was adopted by UNESCO in 1972.

QUESTION NO. 3

What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan.

ANSWER:

Economic instability:

A term used to describe the financial system of a nation that displays only minor fluctuations in output growth and exhibits a consistently low inflation rate. Economic stability is usually seen as a desirable state for a developed country that is often encouraged by the policies and actions of its central bank.

One of the mainstays of any country around the world for economic development is its existing reserves of the natural resources and assets base. Pakistan has plenty of natural resources such as large reserves of oil and gas, great quantity of copper and ore deposits, in addition huge coal and salt pits, and gemstones. Likewise, it possesses sound manufacturing industries of textiles and clothing, steel fabricating, cotton ginning factories, sugarcane mills, sports goods and leather manufacturing etc.

Apart from these mineral resources and industries, Pakistan also has vast tracts of agriculture land. Out of total geographical area, about 27 percent is cultivated, and of this, 80 percent is irrigated. Pakistan has one of the most developed irrigation systems in the world, i.e. Indus Basin Irrigation System. We have rivers and sea. We have harbours to export and import goods. We are blessed with four seasons and a fit tropical weather in terms of farming and agriculture.

There is no doubt that Pakistan is a resource-rich country and possesses mineral fuels, manufactured goods and beverage and tobacco (13%). Moreover, the other resources include: food and live animals (11%), crude materials (11%), chemicals (11%), machinery (8%) and miscellaneous articles (8%). In addition, we have 175 billion tons of coal reserve. It is up to 618 billion barrels of crude oil. The natural gas reserves are also in abundance, it's about 885.3 billion cubic meters.

Despite being blessed with fertile agriculture land, abundance of minerals and sound industrial base, our economic development is not progressing as it should.

Sources of economic instability in Pakistan

The major challenges in achieving economic development are:

1. Energy crisis:

The constant leading power cut-off challenge has troubled the economy. Since the year 2000

this curse has wreaked havoc on the overall economy. As admitted by Federal Minister for Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif during a National Assembly session a few days ago that the power shortfall has exceeded up to 5,000MW. Until energy lingering crisis is not resolved the determined economic development is a far-off dream.

2. Terrorism:

It is a huge stumbling-block for economic generation in Pakistan. Since 2002 we are a war-torn country. The State Bank of Pakistan report (2016) says that war on terrorism has cost \$118 billion. According to Global Terrorism Index (2016), out of 163 countries, Pakistan stands 4th worst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan's negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

3. Wealth Concentration:

In Pakistan wealth is centered among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to wealth concentration, around 35 percent people spend their lives under poverty line. According to Multidimensional Poverty Index (2016) 39 percent population of Pakistan lives in poverty, which means that 4 out of 10 people in Pakistan live in poverty.

4. Corruption:

Since 1947, the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots. In current circumstances, it has become a highly political debate as even the prime ministers of the country are accused of it. The corruption has proven to be a menace for institutions. According to corruption perception index (CPI 2016) out of 175 countries Pakistan stands at 116.

5. Youth unemployment:

We are blessed in having about 63 percent of youth population. Half of them are unemployed. According to Asian Development Bank (ADB) 50.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above is employed. Of it, the female ratio is very less. The rest are struggling for survival. On an average, Pakistan needs to create 20 million job annually for young people alone.

6. Lack in quality education:

Education is a key component for economic progress. Unfortunately, our current literacy is 60 percent, least in South Asian countries. About 25 million children in are out of school. More importantly, on grass root level, thousands of schools are lacking very basic facilities such of sanitation, water, electricity, boundary walls etc.

7. Poor health facilities:

The public hospitals depict bleak pictures where we find lack of proper medicines, beds, equipment and etc. Due to absence of basic health facilities, 170 women die from pregnancy for every 100,000 births. For every 1,000 babies born, 66 die before their first birthday. In addition, approximately 44 percent children in Pakistan are stunted. Every day, due to malnutrition and poverty children are dying in Thar.

8. Tax evasion:

Regressive tax system collects about 90 percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations, landlords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes. They earn lot but pay less tax; on the other hand poor earn less but are taxed more. Each year billion rupees are evaded through tax havens established in foreign counties. The incidences of tax evasion have hampered Pakistan's economic progress.

9. Lack of good governance:

We lack good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies which has chipped in economic instability of Pakistan over the years.

QUESTION NO. 4:

Write down the importance of Physical features of Pakistan

ANSWER:

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a vast country. There is a great variation in Physical features of Pakistan. It is about 1600 kilometers in length and 885 kilometers in breadth. These physical features starts from High Mountains in the North to the Coastal Areas in the South. On the basis of physical features, Pakistan is divided into the following parts.

1. MOUNTAINOUS REGION
2. PLATEAUS
3. THE PLAINS
4. DESERTS
5. COASTAL AREAS

1. MOUNTAINOUS REGION

Northern Mountains

These Mountains consist of parallel ranges in the East West direction, the slopes of these mountains are covered with evergreen coniferous forests. Northern areas of Pakistan, Azad Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Northern areas of Punjab lie in these mountains. Beautiful valleys of Murree, Gilgit and Kaghan also lie in these mountains.

These mountains are divided into two parts.

- A. The Himalayan Range.
- B. The Karakorum Range.

A. The Himalayas

The Himalayan Range stretches from Assam (India) in the East to the River Indus in the North West. In Pakistan there are three minor ranges of these mountains.

1. The Shiwalik Range:

It is low in altitude and is situated in the north of plain area of Punjab having an altitude of 600 to 1200 meters extend over to the Southern part of Hazara, Attock and some areas of Rawalpindi.

2. The Lesser Himalayas Or Pir Panjal Range:

The Pir Panjal Ranges lie further to the north of Shiwalik Range. This range has an altitude of 1800 to 4600 meters. It includes the areas of Battagram, Mansehra and Abbottabad, some of the tourist resorts and picnic places like Murree and Galiyat also situated in this range.

3. The Central Himalayas:

In the North of Pakistan this great mountain range of the world lies in the East-West direction at an average height of 6000 meters. The highest Peak of this Range, Nanga Parbat, is 8126 meters high. Many small Glaciers lie in this range. In the Valley of Kaghan "Lake Saif-ul-Malook" is a very popular tourist spot. Some mountains of Kashmir and Hazara forms part of it. Evergreen forests having needle like leaves, lush green valleys and abundance of fruits is the beauty of the region.

B. THE KARAKORUM RANGE

This lies to the north of Himalayas. Karakorum mountain has an average altitude of 6100 meters where is K2 is the highest peak of this range having an altitude of 8611m. After Mount Everest, this is the second highest peak of the world. The Karakorum High Mountain Peaks remain covered with snow throughout the year. In this range, there are at least 20 glaciers of more than 20 kilometers in length. Rainfall is low in Karakorum area, therefore, forests are also less. Some passes are the only source of traffic between valleys which are often closed in winter due to snowfall. Khunjarab Pass and Karakorum Pass are the important passes of this range.

North Western and Western Mountainous Regions

These mountains spread in the Western and North Western parts of Pakistan. These mountains are less high as compared to the Eastern Mountains. Some of these ranges make border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The difficult passes in these mountainous ranges are the sources of traffic. Western Mountains are further divided into the following important ranges:

The Hindu Kush Range

It is situated in Chitral and Western part of Northern areas. In the north of Chitral, Trichmiris the highest peak of range. River Chitral is the important river of Hindu Kush Range. Due to height and harsh conditions, only a few Passes are the routes of transportation between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Among them, the historical Khyber Pass is the important trade route between Peshawar Valley and Kabul.

The Koh-e-Sufaid

The average altitude of this mountain range is 3600 meters. Seeka Ram Sar is the highest Peak of this range. Parachinar is situated in the foot of this range.

Waziristan Hills

The average altitude of these hills is 1500 to 3000 meters. There are fertile valleys in these hills. Miran shah and Wana are located in this region.

The Suleiman Range

This mountain range starts from River Gomal and spread to the East upto 450 Kilometers. Takht-e-sulaiman is the highest Peak in this range with a height of 3847 meters.

Kirthar Range

This range is in the south of Koh-e-Suleiman in the North South direction, separates Lower Indus Basin from Baluchistan. This mountain range is about 400 kilometers long and 30 kilometers wide.

2. THE PLATEAUS

The Potohar Plateau

The Potohar Plateau is situated in the North of Islamabad between river Indus and river Jehlum. Its height is 300 to 600 meters. River Swan is the important river of this plateau. Potohar Plateau is rich in Minerals. The most important are Salt, Gypsum, Lime Stone, Coal and Mineral Oil. In the south of Potohar Plateau, the Salt Range lies in the Districts of Jhelum, Chakwal, Kalabagh and Mianwali. The famous salt mine "Khewra" is situated here. The average height of Salt Range is 750 to 900 meters. The most important Peak is Sakesar with 1527 meters high.

BALUCHISTAN PLATEAU

Balochistan Plateau is situated in the South West of Pakistan. Its average altitude is 600 to 900 meters. It is a vast area of 34190 square kilometers. Chaghi range lies to the North of this Plateau. Some ranges of low altitude are also here, which include Siah range and Central Makran range. The famous salt water lake "Hamun Mashkel" is also situated here.

3. THE PLAINS

The Indus Plain spread over a vast area is one of the important and fertile plains of the world. The plain of Indus River is made by the fertile soil. Indus Plain is divided into brought by the Indus River and its tributaries. The Indus Plain is divided into two parts.

THE UPPER INDUS PLAIN

The Upper Indus Plain consists of Province of Punjab. The river Indus and its tributaries i.e. the Rivers Jhelum, Chanab, Ravi and Sutlej flow in it. The Upper Indus Plain spread over from Shivalik Hills in the north and Salt range in the south to Mithankot. It slopes down from North West to South. The Plain is 400 to 1200 feet high from the Sea level. River Indus and its tributaries divided this Plain into Doaabs. The area between two rivers irrigated by them is called Doaabs.

THE LOWER INDUS PLAIN

This leveled Plain of Sindh Province starts from Mithankot to the Arabian Sea in the south. The height of the plain decreases from 400 feet in the north to only 20 feet in the south. The river flows very slowly in the plain due to its gentle slope. From Mithankot to the Coast of Arabian Sea, it starts making delta and ends up in the Sea. Here the river Indus is divided into many branches making delta. It includes the area of Rann of Kutch.

4. DESERTS

In Pakistan some areas are deserts. Though these are parts of plains but due to their unique features, these differ from plains. Surface of these areas are covered with sand dunes. Winds play a vital role in making features of these areas. The extremely low rainfall is the special sign of desert areas. Underground water level is very deep. Most of the people are nomads. If the irrigation facilities are provided, then these barren areas can be utilized for cultivation. The famous deserts of Pakistan are as follow.

- Cholistan Desert - South East Punjab

- Nara and Tharparkar Desert South East Sindh
- Chaghi and Kharan Desert -West Balochistan.

5. THE COASTAL AREAS

In the south of Pakistan there is the Arabian Sea. The coastal area of Pakistan begins from Run Kutch in Sindh and stretches westward in Balochistan to the border between Pakistan and Iran. Its total length is about 1046 Kilometers. It consists of two parts i.e. the Sindh Coast and Balochistan Coast. In Sindh, Karachi and Port Qasim and in Balochistan, Gwadar Port are famous ports of Pakistan.

QUESTION NO. 5:

Write down the relation between Pakistan and Iran?

ANSWER:

Pakistan (Islam-i Jamhuriya-e Pakistan):

The nation of Pakistan came into existence in 1947. Before that time, the region formed part of the British Indian Empire.

Pakistan's history dates back nearly 5,000 years to one of the world's first urban (city-based) civilizations, which grew up along the Indus River. Pakistan was settled by peoples of varied ethnic and cultural backgrounds. In the Urdu language, the name Pakistan translates as "Land of the pure"

IRAN:

Iran is the 18th largest country of the world. It stretches from the Caspian Sea in north to the Persian Gulf in the south. Iran is one of the world's major countries in oil export and it is rich in natural resources. It has land borders with Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan in the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan on the east, and Iraq and Turkey in the west.

Pak Iran Relations:

Pakistan-Iran bilateral relations are rooted in historical linkages and based on religious, linguistic, cultural linkages and spiritual affiliation. Relations between Pakistan and Iran have by and large remained positive. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution of Iran, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the new dispensation. The two countries have supported each other at critical junctures in their history.

Establishment of Bittersweet Relations:

Pakistan and Iran share strong historical, religious, cultural, and linguistic bonds. The relationship witnessed ups and downs, but despite all that the two countries tried to maintain a smooth path. Soon after Pakistan's independence, Iran was the first country to recognize its independence from the British raj. The diplomatic ties started with the visit of the then PM Liaquat Ali Khan in 1948. The relationship took a good flight with the visit of the Shah of Iran in

1950. Both the countries enjoyed cordial relations until 1996 but then due to divergence of interest in Afghanistan both moved apart. Pakistan was pro-Taliban whereas Iran supported the anti-Taliban alliance (i.e. Northern Alliance). Pakistan's post 9/11 policy had further increased the void. Islamabad's pro-Saudi and West policy added salt to the recipe. Being partner of United States of America in WoT, and under a great American and Saudi Arabia's influence, Pakistan and Iranian relations suffered a lot. The General Zia's regime with a strong pro-Saudis attitude also negatively impacted the two. However, the land connection between the two gave an opportunity to revive the relationship.

Adding Economic dimension:

Being immediate neighbors, Muslim states and once good partners tried to fill-up the gap through non-economic means. However, in the age of development, both the states have to analyse the level of their relations through the lens of economic means as well. As, both the states have huge potential. Both Pakistan and Iran look towards the untapped the economic opportunities in order to have a strong regional bond. In addition, history also witnessed that both the states have extended their support to each other in worst times as well.

Pakistan as a growing state needs to meet the energy deficiency, and for that Iran could be a good option, being a neighbor rich in natural resources especially oil and gas is vital for an energy deficient state. On the other hand, Pakistan, a country of 209 million people with a per capita income of \$1,480, is a developing economy with a GDP of \$312.57 billion and an estimated real growth rate of 3.3% (2019). Pakistan has to strengthen its trade relations with Iran and vice versa for a prosper future. To that end, both states have to utilize economic means as well, an element of soft power, to further deepen the economic dependency for development and growth.

Other spheres of cooperation:

The people to people contact between the Pakistani and Iranian community is unique. Religion, Sufism, and Persian language all have a deep imprint. The state relations currently are in transformative phase. Positive state attitude tip-offs that both Iran and Pakistan desires to work together for a brighter future. In the recent history, and under the current government of PTI, the relations took a new height. Exchange of high profile visits including Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Javad Zarif (August 2018, October 2018, May 2019) and Pakistan's Foreign Minister (Dec 2018), and Prime Minister Imran Khan(21-22 April 2019) all are a start of new beginning. Moreover, helped enhance mutual understanding on political, economic and security sectors. Strong communication links between the two also facilitated policy formation for a consistent and mutually beneficial diplomatic, political, and trade ties. Pakistan and Iran signed Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; opening of new crossing points, initiation of

the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu & Kashmir dispute. Pakistan's backing on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Tehran in the face of U.S.'s unilateral sanctions has been a great source of strength and applauded by Iran too.

Iran's Standing in the Middle East:

Iran has a long history and is an important regional player, one of well-known Middle Eastern power bloc. Iran survived and is surviving despite of all the International sanctions. Power politics is not only western dream but is admired by the eastern countries too. Iran has a good regional connection and time and again has played its role in a very smart manner. Its affiliates are everywhere, from Palestine to Iraq and Syria, Afghanistan, & Pakistan.

Since, Iran played a major role in Middle East, a strong Iran is always seen as a challenge not only to the Middle Eastern power machines but also world's superpower U.S. A fragile Iran favours of all those. To this end, even America played its card well and hence tried to put it under pressure.

Pakistan's stance on the emerging conflict:

Pakistan's establishment and political parties were well aware of this odd game and hence were on the same page; therefore sent a straight message to Washington that it will not be part of any ferocious act. Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi conveyed the message that, "Pakistan's soil will not be used against any other state, and nor will Pakistan become a part of this regional conflict and doesn't endorse any unilateral action".

Pakistan's strong position on that fortunately hoarded the region from another Afghanistan to happen. Pakistan is trying to correct its already complex relations with Iran.

Domestic issues:

Another factor to understand here is that Iran experienced lowest voter turnout since the Iranian revolution of 1979. Less than half of the total voters is said to have voted in the recent elections. It is said that some people didn't participate because of the economic situation. The most important reason for those people is the sanctions by the USA and so they have become hopeless as of anything can be changed. However, the good news is that if the new representatives would do anything against the illegal sanctions, the domestic situation can be changed in favor of the government. It has been said that people have shown dissatisfaction over the clerical rule particularly after the Ukrainian plane massacre. If conservative proceed with narrower scope to function there is likely a chance that they can face fallout of the mass protests leading to the worsening of the situation for Iran.

Iran vs USA:

To this lead, even killing of Quds Force commander Qasem Solemani in January is also a move to further weaken Iran. U.S. instead of acting wisely, start frivolous acts, for instance trade war with China, assassination of Solemani, zero response on Kashmir and Palestine, just to keep itself up.

U.S. was well aware of that in wake of Solemani's murder, Iranians would fight back. Though Iran would not indulge in any straight conflict but proxies. Hence, U.S. tried to influence regional states even Pakistan to be part of its dirty games. Pakistan as already trapped in Afghanistan, and lost so much in terms of human life and economics, doesn't want to support the Big Might this time. Hence, Islamabad refused to be part of a problem that would be a havoc for the regional peace and stability. One reason behind U.S.'s all these efforts is also to disturb China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). CPEC a game changer for the region which is also perceived by the world community is a problem for U.S. China's rise and economic influence in the region is wearisome for U.S.

U.S. wanted to have a permanent presence in Balochistan near Iran, not only to keep an eye on Tehran but also Beijing and Gwadar. The impetus was to destabilize the CPEC progress through its presence there. As, if the conflict erupts and U.S. start operating for Balochistan, there would be no moment and no development and hence will indirectly hinder CPEC.

Pak Iran and the West:

As both the states have new political elites, it is time to counter the western influence in the region, both states have to entrust working closely with each other in different sectors. Following are some points highlighting the Pakistan – Iran convergence of interest:

- Pakistan – Iran cooperation and collaboration in Afghanistan
- Combating terrorism, extremism, & separatism
- Countering Epidemic Disease
- Iran – Pakistan Gas Pipeline
- Trade: Iran – Pakistan Economic Corridor
- CPEC
- Promotion of Tourism
- Gwadar – Chabhar Junction
- Marine Investment
- Defence/Military Relations
- Energy Sector
- Counter border Corruption
- Controlling illegal goods and human trafficking

- Vocational/Professional trainings
- Joint working groups on regional strategic stability

Conclusion:

Pakistan doesn't want to be part of any game that could have a negative impact on Pakistan. Pakistan, a sectarian sensitive state could have severe internal civil consequences. Being part of U.S. against Iran could have triggered an upsurge in sectarian tensions of the region especially Pakistan and Afghanistan. So, it opted to be neutral. Pakistan, has to work on its foreign policy viz-a-viz Middle Eastern states. Both Pakistan and Iran as to realize the importance of their positions and relations in the region and also have to reap their full economic potential. It's time to come to workable agreements and negotiations in order to show need for cooperation and collaboration.