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**Final term Assignment.**

**Qno1. What is constitution?also explain 1973 constitution?**

**Ans: Constitution:**

 A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or establish precedents that constitute the legal basis of polity , organisation or other type of entity and commonly determine how the entity is to be governed.

When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents those documents may be said to embody a written constitution.

Many constitution allow the declaration under exceptional circumstances of some form of state of emergency during which some rights and guarantees are suspended. This provision can be and has been abused to allow a government to suppress dissent without regard for human rights.

**.Constitution of 1973:**

 The 1973 constitution is the supreme law of pakistan .

Drafted by the government of zulfiqar ali bhutto with additional assistance from yhe country’s opposition parties.it was approved by the parliament on 10 april and ratified on 13 august 1973.

This constitution is intended to guide pakistan’s law , its political culture and system. It identifies the state its physical existence and its borders, people and their fundamental rights , state’s constitutional law and orders, and also the constitutional structure and establishment of the institutions and the country’s armed forces. The first three chapters establish the rules ,mandate and separate powers of the three branches of the government a bicameral legislature; an executive branch governed by prime minister as chief executive; and an apex federal judiciary headed by supreme court. The constitution designates the president of Pakistan as a ceremonial head of state who is represent the unity of the state. The constitution also encapsulates provisions stipulating the legal systems compliance with islamic injunctions contained in the Quran and Sunnah.

The parliament cannot make laws which may be repugnant or contrary to the constitution however the constitution itself may be amended by a two thirds majority in both the houses of the bicameral parliament unlike the previous legal documents of 1956 and 1962 . It has been amended over time and most recent impulses for political upgrades and reforms

Has been amended.

After Bangladesh was formed in 1971 the ppp formed the government and partially enacted the 1962 constitution . President zulfikar ali bhutto called for a constitutional convention and invited the leaders of the all political parties to meet him on 17 april 1972 .leaders and constitutional experts of the islamic political parties conservative parties socialists and cumminst parties were delegated to attend the constitutional convention in 1972.

**Fundamental rights:** contrary to 1956 and 1962 articles ,several ideas in the constitution were new and guaranteed security to each citizen of pakistan. First part of the constitution introduced the definition of state , the idea of life , liberty and property , individual equality , prohibition of slavery, preservation of languages, right to fair trail, and provide safeguard as to arrest and detention as well as providing safeguards against discrimination in services.

**Provisions:**

 In contrast to the constitution of india and bangladesh the constitution reflected a heavy compromise over several issues to maintain a delicate balance of power among the country’s institutions . The constitution defined the role of islam ; pakistan was to be federation of four provinces and shall be known as the Islamic republic of Pakistan.

The constitution established a Bicameral parliament as legislative authority that consists of the senate and upper house and national assembly as lower house .The constitution put stipulation on the eligibility of becoming president and Prime minister that only Muslims of not less thss than forty five years of age And is qualified for becoming the Prime minister . No law repugant shall be enacted and present law shall also be islamised.The constitution also introduced a new institution known as the “council of common interests “ consisting

 Of chief minister of each four provinces and an equal number of cabinet ministers of the government nominated by the prime minister.

Establishment of the national Finance Commission (NFC) consisting of the provisional finance ministers and other members to advice on distribution of revenues between the federation and the provinces .

The constitution introduced the Islamic way of life , promotion of local government, full participation of women in national life , protection of minorities, promotion of social and economic well being of the people, and strengthening the bonds with the Muslims world and to work for international peace.

**Qno2** **what is culture and define-the types of culture?**

Ans:

**CULTURE OF PAKISTAN:**

Exact Meaning Of Culture:

•The word culture is derived from a Latin word Cultural which means to cultivate and decorate

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**DEFINITION OF CULTURE:**

•Lenin says that Culture is a social inheritance which transferred from one to another through individual and collective experiences.

•Another definition is given by Muller Layer who says that culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.

•Keeping in view the above definitions of culture we come to a conclusion that culture gives us a sketch and a way of living. This way of living is followed by a whole society and this way is transferred from generation to generation.

Loading..

•Culture may be defined as an integral whole which affects human ideals, actions and modes of living. ... There are differences in culture among the different ethnic groups in matters such as dress, food, and religion, especially where indigenous pre-Islamic customs differ from Islamic practices

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**:importance of culture:**

•Importance of culture can not be denied.

•1.Basis of human development and prosperity lies in culture. Culture is that basic thing which distinguishes a human being from as animal.

•2.Every nation has its cultural past which reflects the identity of that nation

**:types of culture**:

•There are two types of culture

•Material culture

•Non-Material culture

**Material culture:**

•Material culture includes those things which are use to fulfill the needs of human beings e.g,houses,roads,cars,pen,table,etc.it is due to efforts of human beings that they are capable of controlling their lives comfortable and protected. Material culture is very important to understand the personality of person who adopts a culture of a certain society.

 OR

is the aspect of social reality grounded in the objects and architecture that surround people. It includes the usage, consumption, creation, and trade of objects as well as the behaviors, norms, and rituals that the objects create or take part in. Some scholars also include other intangible phenomena that include sound, smell and events

1. while some even consider language and media as part of it.

2.

 The term is most commonly used in archaeological and anthropological studies, to define material or artifacts as they are understood in relation to specific cultural and historic contexts, communities, and belief systems. Material cultural can be described as any object that humans use to survive, define social relationships, represent facets of identity, or benefit peoples' state of mind, social, or economic standing

**Non-Material Culture** :

•In non material culture we deal with non material culture objects. In this culture we give importance to sound rather than body. For example religion,art,thinking,constitutions,values,behavior,knowledge and festivels,etc.These things are not visible and we cannot touch them.

 OR

Culture consists of both material culture and non-material culture. Thoughts or ideas that make up a culture are called the non-material culture. In contrast to material culture, non-material culture does not include any physical objects or artifacts

•Pakistan has got its own culture values.:

 This culture of Pakistan has arrived in the sub continent before the formation of Pakistan

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•According to Toynbee, simplicity in living science and fine arts are important for the development and prosperity of civilization.

•Language is the basic thing in culture, In Pakistan Pathan,Punjabi,Balochi,Sindhi,Barahwi,Saraki,Potohwi,Kashmiri cultures are famous due to their special names given to them because of their languages.

**Qno3. What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in pakistan?**

**Ans. Economic instability:**

 Involves a shock to the usual workings f economy instability tends to reduce confidence and lead to lower investment, lower spending lower growth and higher unemployment. Economic instability can be caused by changing commodity prices (eg. 1974 oil price shock).

**Sources of Pakistan economic insability:**

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 . It possesses sound manufacturing industries of textiles and clothing, steel fabricating ,cotton ginning factories, sugarcane mills , sports goods and leather manufacturing etc.

Pakistan also have vast tracts of agriculture land. Out of total geographical area about 27% is cultivated and of this 80% 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.

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 wrecked havoc on the over all economy.

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 reports says that war on terrorism has cost $118 billion. According to global terrorism index out of 163 countries Pakistan is 4 worst hit . This has been a a reason for Pakistan’s negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

**3. Wealth concentration:**  in Pakistan wealth is concentered among a few rich families. The rest of the population is dependent on them. Due to wealth concentration around 35% people spend their lives under poverty line . According to poverty index 39% population of Pakistan lives in poverty , which means 4 out 10 people in pakistan lives in poverty.

4.**corruption:** since 1947 the ongoing corruption has steadily planted its roots .

In current circumstances it has become highly political debate as even the prime minsters of the country are accused of it .

**4. Youth unemployment:**we are blessed with having about 63% of youth population.half of them are unemployed. According to asian development bank 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.

**5. Lack in quality eduation:** 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.

**5.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 100000 births. For every 1000 babies born 66 die before their birthdays. In addition approximately 44 percent children in pakistan are stunted.

**6.Tax evasion:**  regressive tax system collects about 90percent tax revenue from common men. Big corporations , land lords, businessmen, politicians do not pay their due share of taxes.they earn lot but pay less tax ; on other hand poor earns less but are taxed more. Each year billion rupees are evaded through tax heavens established in foreign countries.

**7.lack of good governance:** we lag good governance and pro poor fiscal policies.

Q:4 Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

Ans:

 Physical features of Pakistan:

The study of physical map of pakistan shows that pakistan has a number of peculiar features. The major part of our country consists

North Eastern Mountain

North Western Mountain

Indus plain

Plateaus

Deserts

NORTH EASTERN MOUNTAIN:

The highest mountains of the world known as “ The Himalayas” Comprising of a series of ranges is situated in the north east of our country

The Siwalik range

The peer pinjal range

Central or great hamaliya

Karakoram range

THE SIWALIK RANEG:

 These are the line of low altitude hills.situated adjacent to plain areas of Hazara district in NWFP and Attock, Rawalpindi,Jhelum, Gujarat and Sialkot district.

The Peer Pinjal Range:

These range lies further of the north and mostly run parallel to the Siwlik hills. Beside Murree and Hazara hills

Central or great Hamaliya:

 These mountains lie in between the Pir Pinjal range & Karakoram range

 The Karakoram range:

 The famous Karakoram Range lies to the north of central Himalaya in northern Kashmir and Gilgit area. This range has an average height of about 20000 feet above sea level. The second highest peak of the world and highest peak of Pakistan, Godwin Austin (K-2) year

 North Western Mountains:

The north western ranges of our country are also known as western branches of the Himalayas mountains. These mountains consist of series parallel ranges and are lower in altitude than the northeastern mountains

 The Hindu Kush

 Koh Safed

Wazirstan Hills

 The Sulaiman Mountain

 - The Kerther Mountain

The Hindu Kush:

 Between the Indus and Kabul rivers lies the Hindu Kush range. The average height of this range is between 10,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level

 Koh Safed:

South of the Kabul River up to Kurram pass lies the Safed Koh range, which runs east and west

Wazirstan Hills:

Between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. These hills have low altitude

The Sulaiman Mountain:

 In the south of the Gomal river lies the Sulman mountain. It rims southward for a distance of about 300 miles

The Kerther Mountain:

 In the west of lower Indus plain lies a hilly area known as "The Kerther hills". These hills are not high enough, their average height being about 7000 feet

 The Indus Plain:

 River Indus is the largest river of our country. This river after originating from northern slopes of Kailash Range in Tibet (China) passing through the Himalaya and enters in Pakistan's territory near Gilgit.

 > The Upper Indus Plain

 > The Lower Indus Plain

 > The Indus Delta

The Upper Indus Plain:

 From the point of junction eastern tributaries of river Indus is known as the upper Indus Plain. It includes most of the areas of Punjab Province.

The Lower Indus Plain:

 Mithankot is known as junction of Indus river and its eastern tributaries. Beyond Mithankot River Indus flows alone and carries not only its own water, but also that of its eastern and western tributaries, while flowing \from the Province of Sindh

The Indus Delta:

 The Indus delta begins near Thatta(Sindh) and the river Indus by distributing itself into a number of branches joins with the water of Arabian sea.

 The Deserts:

 Although some desert areas of our country are parts of plain, but due to come difference characteristics, these are known as deserts

Thal Desert:

 The area between river Indus and Jhelum is known as Sindh Sagar Doab. This includes the areas of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan district in the Province of Punjab.

Cholistan Desert:

 The south boarder area of our Bahawalpur divison is known as Cholistan. In fact, it is a part of Rajhistan desert situated adjacent to in India, due to shortage of rainfall these areas have become barren land.

The Nara And Tharparkar Desert::

 The southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as Nara desert and border areas of Mirpur Khas and Sanghar district are called Tharparkar or Thar desert. These are also part of Rajhistan desert in India. These are the deserts part of country.

Q5.

Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Ans:

 Study Regarding the Pakistan and Iran Relations

Pakistan enjoys good relations with Iran since the partition of sub-continent. Both the countries have successful agreements regarding the different socio-economic fields. Relations between Iran and Pakistan have spanned since the common prehistoric Inso-Iranian heritage. The Western region of Pakistan was one part of the easternmost satrap’s provinces of Persian Empire which included the areas of Satraps provinces of present-day Pakistan. Even as of today, many antique and historic buildings in Pakistan have classical Persian writings on manuscript of the buildings. After the establishment of Pakistan on August 1947, Iran has a unique distinction of being the first country to internationally recognise the status of Pakistan. As of current, each is the other's chief economic partner and large-scale tourism and migration between the two nations has increased rapport. This cooperation would continue throughout the Cold war with Iran supporting Pakistan in its conflicts with arch-rival, India. In return, Pakistan went on to support Iran militarily during the Iran–Iraq War in 1980s. Since 2000, the relations between each state have been normalised and economical and military collaboration has strengthened the relations ever since

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INTRODUCTION

Recent difficulties have included repeated trade disputes, influence of sphere, and political position. While Pakistan's foreign policy maintains balance relations with Saudi Arabia, United States and the European Union, Iran tends to warn against it and raised concern including the Pakistan's absolute backing of Taliban during the fourth phase of civil war in Afghanistan during the last ending years of the 20th century. Nevertheless, the economic and trade relations continued to expanded in both absolute and relative terms, and relations were immensely improved in 1999 that led the subsequent signing of a Free Trade Agreement between the two countries. At present, both countries are cooperating and forming alliance against a number of areas of mutual interest on fighting drug trade along their common border as well as defeating Afghan supported tribal insurgency along their border. They are both members of the Developing 8 Countries group of countries as well as the Economic Cooperation Organization and are also both observers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Aziz Babar, 2012).

Iran occupies a respected and popular view among Pakistanis; with 76% of overwhelming majority of Pakistanis have favourable view of Iran, making Pakistan the most pro-Iran nation in the world. In the Baluchistan region in the southeast of Iran and in the southwest of Pakistan, the Balochi people travel regularly, often without visas, causing considerable problems for the Iranian national guards as well as Pakistan's border security force (Frontier Corps Baluchistan). Since 2010, there has been an increase in friendship between the two nations with senior figures from both governments meeting each other as both countries work together to find a regional solution to the Afghan War and progress on talks over a proposed gas pipeline and an ECO.

The treaty of friendship's some of the clauses were geopolitical. Quickly, Pakistan found a natural partner in Iran after the Indian government chose to support Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser who sought to export a pan-Arab ideology that threatened many Arab monarchies, a number of which were favoured by the Iranian shah. Harsh V. Pant, a foreign policy writer, noted that Iran was a natural ally and model for Pakistan for other reasons as well. Both countries granted the each other the MFN status for trade purposes; the shah offered Iranian oil and gas to Pakistan on generous terms, and the Iranian and Pakistani armies cooperated to suppress the rebel movement in Baluchistan. During the Shah's era, Iran moved closer to Pakistan in many fields and the two nations worked closely with each other. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey joined the United States-sponsored Central Treaty Organization defines treaty which extended along the Soviet Union's southern perimeter. Iran played an important role in Indi-Pakistani war in 1965 and its qualified nurses, medical supplies, and a gift of 5,000 tons of petroleum and indicated that it was considering an embargo on oil supplies to India for the duration of the fighting. India blatantly believed Iran that it had supplied oil free of cost to Pakistan. After the suspension of the United States' military aid to Pakistan, Iran was reported to have purchased 90 Sabre Jet Fighters from West Germany and to have sent them to Pakistan (Ruhollah, 1975).

Iran again played a vital role in Pakistan's 1971 conflict with India, this time, Iran helped sheltered Pakistan's military depot and equipment. Iran initially became shocked after hearing the news of surrendering its eastern armed forces to India in 1971. During the 1971 war with India, Pakistan received full military and diplomatic support from Iran against India, with Shah of Iran calling Indian attack as an "aggression" and the Indian action as interference in Pakistan's domestic affairs. In an interview with a local newspaper in Paris, Shah of Iran openly acknowledged that: "We are opposed to all interference in its (Pakistan's) internal affairs, we are hundred percent behind Pakistan". The Iranian Prime Minister Amir-Abbas Hodeida also toed his ruler's line and said that: "Pakistan was being subjected to violence and force." Although Iran maintained a Pro-Pakistan policy, Iran tried again and again to make it clear that it did not want the dismemberment of Pakistan because that would have adversely affected the domestic stability and security of Iran (Aziz Babar, 2012). The breakup of Pakistan would also encourage Kurds separatists in Iran to rise up against the Iranian government and thus jeopardise the security of Iran. In the same vein, Iran tried to justify the supply of arms to Pakistan on the ground that in its desperation Pakistan may fall into the Chinese lap. On the other hand, Iran changed its foreign priorities after making a move to maintain good relations with India (Max Fisher, 2013).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pakistan sees Iran as an important neighbour that has geo-strategic location and with which people of Pakistan share common faith, history. Iran, therefore, is a key element in Pakistan’s foreign policy. Pakistan believes that maintenance of cordial ties with Iran is important for the regional economic prosperity and security. Pakistan- Iran close relations are a source of strength not only for both the countries but also for the region.

Pak-Iran Cooperation at Pakistan-Iran Relations

Iran is an important neighbour of Pakistan because of its geo-strategic location and bonds of common faith, history, culture and other deep-rooted links between the two countries. Iran, therefore, figures high in Pakistan’s foreign policy. Pakistan-Iran close relations are a source of strength not only for both the countries but also for the region. Iran was one of the first few countries that recognised Pakistan soon after its independence. The two countries share perceptions on important regional and international issues and cooperate closely in multilateral fora including the UN, OIC, ECO and D-8. Although Pakistan and Iran have difference of opinion over Afghanistan, the two countries have similar interests in Afghanistan viz. cessation of hostilities, preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and return of millions of refugees to their homeland. Pak-Iran relations are marked by frequent contacts at the highest level, which provide focus and direction to the bilateral relationship.

Pakistan-Iran Joint Economic Commission

Pak-Iran economic relations are governed by Pakistan-Iran Joint Economic Commission (JEC), which was established in 1986. It provides a useful institutional framework in the identification of areas to promote economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. It also periodically reviews and monitors the implementation of various decisions taken in this regard by the representatives of the two countries. The 11th session of the Pak-Iran Joint Economic Commission was held in Islamabad in March 1999. The Coordinators of Pakistan-Iran JEC met in Islamabad on April 26-28, 2000 to review implementation of the decisions taken during the 11th Session. The meeting concluded with signing of a MoU to implement the pending decisions promptly (Aziz Babar, 2012).

Pakistan Iran current relations

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Pakistan-Iran relations since 9/11 have considerably improved from earlier frostiness in the 1990s due to the Taliban factor in Afghanistan. Hence Pakistan is increasingly concerned that any harm or destabilisation of Iran through any external military action may create problems not only for Iran but also for Pakistan. In this light, Pakistan has urged both countries to defuse the tense situation through mutual dialogue and consultations. While the Iranians seem to be adamant in pursuit of their nuclear program for perceived national interest, the US is aggressively pursuing its global agenda for "regime change" and re-shaping of the Middle East. In truth, Pakistan's role in US-Iran crisis is very limited as Pakistan has neither the clout nor the credibility to play any effective mediatory role as evidenced. On the one hand, there is a self-willed superpower that has a mind and agenda of its own, while on the other hand, there is Iran whose clerical leadership is equally inflexible and rigid with a history of US defiance for almost quarter a century (Ruhollah, 1975).

If the surgical strikes by the US or by Israel against Iran's nuclear installations, are going to complicate Pakistan's strategic problems. Not only refugees could flood into the border province of Baluchistan it would add to the tense situation as Baluchistan. Also, any military confrontation will place Pakistan in an awkward position of siding between a strategic ally and a traditional Muslim friend and a neighbour. Pakistan would be the last country to see Iran suffer or go down in any confrontation. The latter's destabilisation could send shock waves of agitation in the Islamic world, especially Pakistan where anti-US sentiment is already simmering. Moreover, this will put added pressures on Musharraf government - already beset with a plethora of domestic problems (Max Fisher, 2013).

 Gas Pipeline Project:

Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project is also in the doldrums as the US seems determined to pressurise and isolate Iran over the nuclear issue. The US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in her recent tour to India and Pakistan expressed US "concern" about the pipeline project and termed it as an act of "rewarding" Iran. Should Pakistan's security environment deteriorate, there is a real danger that India-Pak ongoing rapprochement may also suffer: a weakened and threatened Pakistan may be overly defensive and prove non-cooperative to India. Under these circumstances, it seems difficult for Pakistan to persuade Iran to revoke its nuclear program since it is considered cardinal to the latter's national security. After all, Pakistan too pursued in building its own nuclear program on putative national interests despite worldwide protestations. Moreover, the Iranian clerical leadership's survival and credibility will come under grater stake if it forswears its nuclear program (Ruhollah, 1975).

 Baghdad Pact

One of the characteristic of small power behaviour is to have closer relations with either a superpower or a great power so as to guard its security interests. David Vital has called this the "Pilot- Fish" behaviour of keeping close to the shark to avoid being eaten.\ Given the geographic proximity of the Soviet Union to both Iran and Pakistan it seems logical to think that both these states would have tried to cultivate the friendship of the USSR. A change in Pakistan's policy came when the USA showed its disillusionment with India after India's Prime Minister visited Washington in 1949. Meanwhile Pakistan had received an invitation for its prime Minister for a visit to Moscow. A similar invitation was secured later from the United States. Pakistan's Prime Minister LiaquatAIi Khan decided in favour of going to the United States. Two factors seem to have motivated this change of preference. One could be that Pakistan tried to exploit the disillusionment of US administration in winning over India to their anti-communist alliance system to its own benefit. The second factor could be the fact that the USA was both technologically and economically far ahead of-the USSR in the late forties and the early fifties.

 The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD

A small state has also possibilities for defending its interests against great power in bilateral relationships outside international institutional framework. They can also develop their regional institutions to safeguard their national interests (Ruhollah, 1975). The Regional Cooperation for Development, a tripartite agreement among Turkey, Iran and Pakistan for non-political cooperation, born in 1964, was one such regional arrangement came largely from Ayoub Khan, the President of Pakistan who was critical of the US acting as a "master" dictating terms against India rather than behaving as a "Friend" (Aziz Babar, 2012).

 The India Factor in Pak - Iran Relations

As referred to earlier, Pakistan sought to cultivate the friendship of its Muslim neighbours in order to strengthen itself against India and gain diplomatic support over various issues against India in the UN. In the late forties and fifties Iran was not hostile to India but it was clearly more friendly towards Pakistan. It was the first Muslim country to recognise Pakistan.12 Iran gave diplomatic support to Pakistan over Kashmir, the most crucial test of a country's friendship in the eyes of Pakistan. In the Iranian Parliament Kashmir was discussed as an "inseparable part of Pakistan". Deputy Speaker, SayedAhmed Sarai said: We believe the decision of the Security Council should be binding, and the Kashmir issue settled through plebiscite under the auspices of United Nations. It is, however, regrettable that India on the one hand criticised even defence arrangements as envisaged in the Baghdad Pact and on the other hand believed in the outmoded maxim of might is right (Ruhollah, 1975).

 Time Tested Friend

The first instance of military assistance from Iran to Pakistan was the 1965 Indo-Pak War. Iran considered the defence of Pakistan its own defence. Abdur Rasul Azimi, the editor or Paigham-ilmroze clearly stated that "Iran came out to help Pakistan against Indian aggression with full consciousness that it was helping the defence. The official Iranian circle also confirmed this. A statement issued by the Iranian Foreign Minister declared that Iran was concerned about India's aggression against Pakistan, a fraternal Muslim Nation.' Iran's supply of arms to Pakistan was no secret. YB Chavan, India's Minister for Defence informed the Rava Sabha on 2nd August 1965 that besides China, Iran and Turkey were also supplying arms to Pakistan.' In response to earlier Indian statements, the Shah of Iran had accepted the fact that Iran was supplying arms to Pakistan. He had also justified his stand on the ground that had Iran not helped Pakistan with arms, Pakistan would have certainly jumped into the Chinese lap (Max Fisher, 2013).

War of 1971 and Iranian Response

Pakistan received full military and diplomatic support from Iran again in the 1971 war against India. Iran called

Indian attack as an "aggression" and the Indian action as interference in Pakistan's domestic affairs. The Shah of Iran in an interview to a Paris paper openly acknowledged, "We are opposed to all interference in its (Pakistan's) internal affairs, we are hundred per cent behind Pakistan".21 The Iranian Prime Minister also toed his ruler's line and said that "Pakistan was being subjected to violence and force". Iran's attitude and actions in both the Indo- Pak wars show that though Iran was pro-Pakistan, it was hesitant in totally spoiling its relations with India. The Kurds in Iran would be encouraged to rise up against the Iranian government and thus jeopardise the security of Iran. In the same vein, Iran tried to justify the supply of arms to Pakistan on the ground that in its desperation Pakistan may fall into the Chinese lap. Further, as, a positive proof of their continuing good relations with India, Iran did not either stop or slow down the flow of oil supplies to India. During the later oil crisis too, Iran did not create much financial hardship (Aziz Babar, 2012).

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