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Q1:-What is constitution? Also explain 1973 constitution.

(ANSWER)

Constitution:-

A **Constitution** is a set of rules that guides how a country, state or other political organization works. The **constitution** may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also states the rights of citizens.

Constitution of 1973:-

One of the most pressing tasks for the new government was to draft a new constitution. When martial law was finally lifted, the Assembly was summoned in April 1972 on the basis of the **1970 election results** in the former West Pakistan region. A committee

was set up from a cross-section of politicians from different parties. There were disagreements within the committee to whether the new constitution should bring in parliamentary rule or a presidential system of government. There were also differing views over the question of provincial autonomy. It took the constitutional committee eight months before it submitted its report on 10th April 1973. The draft constitution was passed by the federal Assembly by 135 votes in favour, with three abstentions. It was brought into force on 14th August 1973, and Bhutto was elected prime minister by the National Assembly on 12th August.

The main points of the 1973 constitution are given below:

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.

The 1973 Constitution, therefore, marked a return to a parliamentary form of democracy after the presidential experiment introduced under the 1962 constitution. There were also concessions made to the provinces to alleviate fears that the central government would overrule them on every issue. This was important as the one unit scheme had only recently been abolished and because 2 of the 4 provincial governments in the new State of Pakistan were non-PPP. The 1973 Constitution, however, had another advantage over its two predecessors: it had been agreed and voted on by a democratically elected Assembly. This gave it greater authority and, even though it was suspended under the next martial law regime, Since independence, Pakistan has devised and changed three written

constitutions and the fourth one was drawn up and it was restored on the 30th of December in 1985 and remains in place to date.

Q2:- What is culture and define the types of culture.

(ANSWER)

Culture:-

Culture is a word for the way of life of groups of people, the behavior, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next generation. There is different Types of Culture.

Culture is the feature and knowledge of a particular group of people, bounding language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. Culture is an integrated set of pattern of human activities, knowledge and belief within a community or social group and the symbolic structures. Culture is purity Of savor in the fine arts and humanities.

Culture is circle of 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 meet visitors, how we behave with some ones, and million other things. The outlook, attitudes, values, morals, goals, and customs shared by a society all are include in culture. Culture is a complex concept which impacts virtually every aspects of our lives both consciously and subconsciously.

Culture is the expression of own nature in our way of life and thinking in our everyday dealings in art, literature, religion, reaction and enjoyments as member of society. Culture is a system of values and beliefs which we share with others, all of which gives us a sense of belongings or identity.

Types of culture:-

There are two types of culture are given below:

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.

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.

Q3:-What is economic instability? Also define the sources of economic instability in Pakistan?

(ANSWER)

Economic instability:-

Economic instability involves a shock to the usual workings of the **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 (especially oil, e.g. 1974 oil price shock).

Sources of economic instability in pakistan:-

There are many sources but the most important sources are given below:

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.

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 4thworst hit. This has long been a reason for Pakistan's negative international image which has limited the foreign investment in the country.

Wealth Concentration:

In Pakistan wealth is concentrated 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Lack of good governance:

We lag good governance and pro-poor fiscal policies. What should be done to overcome the above challenges?

Government should improve relations with neighbouring countries like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

For economic information, communication and technology sectors among others should be given more preference and government should improve ICTs system. Because in forthcoming years, all the economies will be measured through technologies. India earns lots of money through its IT industry.

The employment zones for youth should be opened so as two-third of youth could contribute for the economy of Pakistan. They could use their potentials and skills for better Pakistan.

The alarming education system should be improved. The quality education from primary to university should be ensured. Proper school monitoring mechanism should be designed. New and upgraded curriculum need to be introduced. Instead of investing lot of budget on defence side, more budgets should be allocated for education.

Quality vocational training zones should be established in each district for youth as they could learn technical skills in different cadres and trades.

Government should ensure those vocational zones that how they are operating and functioning. One of the primary ways of enhancing economy is to support entrepreneurship and to create new avenues for growth by guiding the youth.

Before everything else, the government ought to overcome the lingering energy crisis.

Pakistan should enhance export competitiveness by reducing cost of doing business. Pakistan should adopt strategic approach to increase its export in neighbouring markets and underline the need of holding single country.

As a result of overall economy dilemma, the common men and women in the country are facing economic deficiency and deprivation.

Q4:-Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

(ANSWER)

Importance of physical features of Pakistan:-

There are many importance of physical features of Pakistan but the most importance are given below:

Mountain Areas:-

Before proceeding further, you must know that where does Pakistan Exist on the World Map. Here's an image a brought from a resource, which states few facts about Pakistan.

Pakistan is located in between four countries and the border of Pakistan touches China, India, Afghanistan, Iran. Tajikistan isn't our direct neighbor but the distance between Pakistan Border and Tajikistan Border isn't much and they are nearly close to each other.

The longest border that is shared by any country with Pakistan is Afghanistan that is 2250 KM and the second one is India that is 1600 KM.

You may also read the Total Area of Pakistan, that is 796,096KM and Longitude and Latitude as well. The highest point in Pakistan is K-2 Mountain, which is 8611m above Sea Level and Pakistan has the Deepest Level that is 6500m.

Physically Pakistan is divided into 4 provinces, those are Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

So that is a lot of information, let's discuss the Physical Features that we discussed above.

Western Mountain Areas:-

Mountain areas in Pakistan those are on the western side of the country usually stay dry and hot throughout the year, these are not much green or snowy but they grow bushes and grass in the rainy season. People living in these areas usually take their living animals for grazing.

Northern Mountain Areas:-

Northern Mountain Areas of Pakistan are one of the most beautiful places in Pakistan to visit.

These places are also one of the remote places, because of the extreme weather conditions and also dangerous routes to reach.

These places have been out of tourist reach for so many years but now lately they are one of the most visited places by the tourist in Pakistan.

These places also include K-2, which is the second highest place on the Earth after Mount Everest. Shahrah-e-Qaraqarum links Pakistan with China & that's also in Northern Areas of Pakistan.

Baluchistan Plateau:-

Baluchistan Plateau is the driest region in Pakistan, people living in this area have to face a lot of dry weather and due to less water availability, they have to travel miles to get water to their homes and to save them.

This place doesn't grow much grass but only bushes which have more stinky leaves.

The Salt Range and Potohar Plateau:-

The area in Pakistan that is covered up with salt mines are the Salt Range Area and Potohar Plateau of Pakistan.

The land is not wide, and the area is near Rawalpindi. This area has the biggest salt mines in Pakistan. Mines like Khewra mine and few others are the famous mines around the world, and also one of the most visited places in Pakistan.

Lower Plain of the Indus:-

Located in the southern part of the Indus Plain, the River Indus flows alone. The River Indus flows into the Arabian Sea, in South of Thatta through its distributaries which flow across the Delta River.

Upper Plain of River Indus:-

Pakistan most agriculture land exist here, this is the upper plain of River Indus, the land is quite much fertile and a lot of agriculture work is done here. Most of the part in this area is green, hence a perfect place to inhabit. The area is mostly in Punjab, the upper Indus Plain has a height of 180 meters to 300 meters. The number of rivers in this plain is 5.

Coastal Area of Sindh & Baluchistan:-

Well, Pakistan holds around 1100 KM of Coastal Area around Sindh and Baluchistan. The longest coastline lies 771 KM in Baluchistan. The Coastal Area of Pakistan are in Sindh and Baluchistan, these coastal areas are with Arabian sea and it connects Pakistan with other countries in the World.

So it sums up to around each and everything with the Physical Features of Pakistan below is some more information about Pakistan that you might like to know.

Karakorum:

The average height of Karakorum is around 6100 meters, but K-2 makes the tallest of them all in Pakistan.

With a hope that you'd liked our article about the **Physical Features of Pakistan**, we would like you to share it with your friends via social media, just to spread awareness about the beauty of Pakistan.

Q5:-Write down the relations between Pakistan and iran?

(ANSWER)

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 favorable 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 favored 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 defense treaty which extended along the Soviet Union's southern perimeter. Iran played an important role in Indo-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 (Rouhollah, 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 15 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 Hoveida 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 jeopardize 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 neighbor 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 neighbor 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 recognized 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:-

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 destabilization 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 (Rouhollah, 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 neighbor. Pakistan would be the last country to see Iran suffer or go down in any confrontation. The latter's destabilization 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 pressurize 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 (Rouhollah, 1975).

Baghdad Pact:-

One of the characteristic of small power behavior 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" behavior 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 Liaquat Ali 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 (Rouhollah, 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 neighbors 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 recognize 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, Sayed Ahmed 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 criticized even defense arrangements as envisaged in the Baghdad Pact and on the other hand believed in the outmoded maxim of might is right (Rouhollah, 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 of *Paigham-ilmroze* clearly stated that "Iran came out to help Pakistan against Indian aggression with full consciousness that it was helping the defense. 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 Rajya 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 jeopardize 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).

(THE END)

