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*What is constitution?explain 1973 c0nstitution?*

 *constitution*

A **constitution** is an aggregate of fundamental [principles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principles) or established [precedents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precedents) that constitute the [legal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal) basis of a [polity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polity), [organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation%22%20%5Co%20%22Organisation) or other type of [entity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_entity), and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-1)

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*; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a *codified constitution*. Some constitutions (such as [that of the United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_United_Kingdom)) are uncodified, but written in numerous fundamental Acts of a legislature, court cases or treaties.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-2)

Constitutions concern different levels of organizations, from [sovereign countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state) to [companies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Company) and unincorporated [associations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Club_%28organization%29). A [treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty) which establishes an [international organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_organization) is also its constitution, in that it would define how that organization is constituted. Within [states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_%28polity%29), a constitution defines the principles upon which the state is based, the procedure in which laws are made and by whom. Some constitutions, especially codified constitutions, also act as limiters of state power, by establishing lines which a state's rulers cannot cross, such as [fundamental rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fundamental_rights).

The [Constitution of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India) is the longest written constitution of any country in the world,[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-longest-3) containing 444 articles in 22 parts,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-5) 12 schedules and 124[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-6) [amendments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_amendment), with 146,385 words[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-:0-7) in its [English-language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_English) version.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-lawmin_info-8) The [Constitution of Monaco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Monaco) is the shortest written constitution, containing 10 chapters with 97 articles, and a total of 3,814 words.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-9)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution#cite_note-:0-7) The [Constitution of the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_United_States) is the world's oldest continuously-active codified constitution, having been in force since 1789. Only half of all constitutions function continuously for more than 19 years

1973 constitution

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](https://simple.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pakistani_general_election,_1970&action=edit&redlink=1) in the former [West Pakistan](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 it's 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 Constitution's main features were:

I. [Pakistan](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 resonable restrictions imposed by law'.

VI. The [Supreme Court](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Pakistan) 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](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu) shall be the official language of the country, with [Pakistani English](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistani_English) to be retained for the next 15 years.

Xl.The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.

XlI. Pakistan shall be a federal [Islamic state](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 overule 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](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/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.

What is culture and define the types of culture?

Answer:Culture:

Culture is a word for the way of [life](https://beautehealthy.com/category/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 generationCulture is circle of religion, [food](https://beautehealthy.com/category/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.

Different types of CULT:

There are two types of culture:

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, cocking art is a common thing we all do,
and therefore is a part of our material culture.

NON MATERIAL CULTUERE:

 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.

What is economic instability?also define causes 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)
* Changing interest rates (rise in interest rates around 2005-07)
* Change in confidence levels (e.g. worries after 9/11)
* Stock market crashes (e.g. 1929 Stock market crash)
* Black swan events (e.g. major natural disaster, coronavirus outbreak 2020)

**Cause of economic instability Pakistan:**

 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.

The major challenges in achieving economic development are:

**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 4th worst 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 concentered 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.

Write down the importance of physical features of Pakistan?

1. Answer:Physical feature of Pakistan: [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-2-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)PAKISTAN AND GEOGRAPHY • Pakistan was comprised of two wings when it came into existence on August 14, 1947. • East Pakistan separated in 1971. • Post-1971 or present day Pakistan is located in the Northwestern part of South Asian Sub-continent. • It has maintained its distinctiveness in the Sub-continent. Indus Valley Civilization is as old as 2500-1600 BC. • The archeological heritage of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are clear evidence of this fact. • Arians first came to this land followed by Islam and Muslims from Central Asia and Afghanistan. • Muslim rule continued about one thousand years then ,the downfall of Muslim empire paved the way for British Rule, which ended with the formation of two independent states of India and Pakistan.
2. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-3-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)• The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing. • Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north. • Area Total:310,403 sqr miles (7,96,095 sqr Km approx.) • North and West including mountainous land(468,000 sqr.km) • Level plain (3,28,000 sqr km) • Land boundaries: total: 6,774 km (approx.) Border countries: o Afghanistan (2,640 km…. Durand Line o China (Common border of 500 Km) o India (2,912 Km) o Iran (909 Km) LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN
3. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-4-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)• POPULATION: The population of the country is a double faced phenomena is a vital factor in the development process on one hand while rapid population growth can impede development on the other. • Two aspects of population: • (A) Quantitative, (B) Qualitative • QUANTATITIVE POPULATION: the quantitative aspects of population includes statistics of total population, density of population, birth and death rates and migration. • QUALITATIVE POPULATION: The qualitative aspects refer to the ability and capability of the people.
4. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-5-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)Cont. • TOTAL POPULATION:170 million (approx.) • NATIONALITY: Pakistani • ETHNIC GROUPS: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baloch, Muhajir etc • RELIGIONS: Muslim 97%(Sunni 77%, Shi’s 20%), Christian, Hindu and others 3% • LANGUAGE: Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki 10 %; Pashtu 8%, Urdu (National) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2% Brahui 1%, English (official), Burushaski and others 8% • LITERACY RATE: age 15 and over can read and write • TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION: 48.7% (approx). • MALE: 61.7% & FEMALE: 35.2% , (approx).
5. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-6-638.jpg?cb=1401410344) BALUCHASTAN has the least population density where only 18.8 persons live in a sq. Km.♣ SINDH 212.8 person per sq. Km. ♣ KPK 253.6 persons per sq. Km ♣ PUNJAB is the most populous province with the population density of 333.5persons per sq. Km ♣
6. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-7-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)MOST URBAN AREAS • ISLAMABAD • SINDH • PUNJAB • BALUCHISTAN • KPK • LAHORE &KARACHI are the thickly populated areas of Pakistan
7. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-8-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)CLIMATE & WEATHER OF PAKISTAN • PUNJAB & SINDH are very hot in summer and winters are pleasant. • CLIMATE DEVISIONS OF PAKISTAN ARE: 1. HIGHLAND: Northern areas (cold winters, mild summers and rainfall in all seasons) 2. LOWLAND: Punjab (cool winters, hot summers, monsoon rainfall) • Coastal: Makran and Surrounding areas (mild winters and warm summers. • Arid: Desert areas(Mild winter, hot summers and extreme aridity)
8. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-9-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • CURRENT ENVIRENOMENTAL ISSUES : 1. Water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff. 2. Limited natural fresh water resources; a majority of the population does not have access to portable water. 3. Deforestation. 4. Soil erosion. 5. Desertification.
9. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-10-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)Cont. • NATURAL HAZARDS: 1. Frequent Earthquakes, 2. Occasionally severe especially in north and west; 3. Flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July to August)
10. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-11-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT • COUNTARY NAME: Islamic Republic of Pakistan • GOVERNMENT TYPE: Federal Republic • ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: Four provinces, one capital territory, Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Federally Administrated Northern Areas, the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir.
11. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-12-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • Pillars of the Government System Legislation, Administration, Judiciary Defense, Media. • Political Pressure groups: military, ulema, landowners, industrialists and small merchants also influential
12. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-13-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)LAND & PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN • EXPORT COMMODITIES: garments, bed linen, cotton cloth and yarn, rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, carpets and rugs • IMPORT COMMODITIES: petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea.
13. AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN • About 57% of Pakistan's total land area is under cultivation and is watered by one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. • The most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, corn, pulses, oil seeds, barley, fruits and vegetables.
14. It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.¬ The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants ¬ Two major crops are yielded in a year (a) RABI: Sown in October-November and produce is obtained in April-May. Important produces are Wheat, Gram, Oil seeds. (b) KHARIF: Sown in May-June and produce is obtained in October-November. • Important crops are Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton etc. • MAIN CROPS: Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Gram, Maize, Mustard, Tobacco, Oil seeds, Fruits and vegetables. • Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. ♣ In Punjab and Sindh plains are very large. There are irrigated farmlands. ♣ Share of agriculture to GDP is 26 percent. ♣ 50 percent of population is directly engaged in farming or agro-based activities. ♣
15. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-16-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)There are number of problems in our agriculture system, for instance: 1. OUTDATED MODES OF CULTIVATION, which cause low per acre yield. 2. WATER LOGGING AND SALINITY. Attention is being given to these since mid 1960. 3. CROP DISEASES are big problem. Technical support is being provided by Department of Agricultural. It helped to overcome the problem. Our inputs have problem of quality, which cause low prices in market. Other handicaps are low quality seeds, costly fertilizers, non-availability of electricity or oil for tube well etc. 4. WATER RELATED PROBLEM, sometimes it is too little, but sometimes it is too much. Cleaning of Canals is also necessary to provide water at the end of canal. 5. Credit facilities are also problematic. 6. ACCESS TO MARKET is difficult. Availability of reasonable price should be ensured for the welfare of the farmers and high yield of crop.
16. GOVERNMENT ensures the payment to the farmers for their produce immediately.♣ COMMUNICATION and transportation facilities are increased. ♣ UNIVERSITY EDUCATION is developed in various parts of Pakistan especially in Faisalabad and Jamshoro. Emphasis is laid on modern technology in practical field. ♣ INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE is being provided to the common farmer to enjoy the fruits of the advance research in the field of agriculture. ♣AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS: Research is done for the development of high yield seeds giving better output.
17. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-18-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)FISHING IN PAKISTAN • Fishery and fishing industry plays an important role in the national economy of Pakistan. With a coastline of about 1046 km, Pakistan has enough fishery resources that remain to be fully developed. It is also a major source of export earning.
18. FORESTORY IN PAKISTAN • About only 4% of land in Pakistan is covered with forests. The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, wood for domestic use, paper, fuel wood, rubber, medicine as well as used for purposes of wildlife conservation and tourism.
19. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-20-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)MINING IN PAKISTAN • The Salt Range in the Potwar Plateau has large deposits of rock salt. • Pakistan has extensive mineral resources, including fairly sizable reserves of gypsum, limestone, chromites, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay, silica sand.
20. [.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/7thlecgeophysicalpakistan-140530003800-phpapp01/95/geo-physical-importance-of-pakistan-21-638.jpg?cb=1401410344)CONCLUSION The geography of Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakoram range in the north.

Write down the relations between Pakistan and Iran?

Answer:Relationship PAK and Iran:

|  |
| --- |
| **Iran–Pakistan** |
| Map indicating locations of Iran and Pakistan |
|  |
|  |  |
| **https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ca/Flag_of_Iran.svg/53px-Flag_of_Iran.svg.png**[**Iran**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) | **https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/32/Flag_of_Pakistan.svg/45px-Flag_of_Pakistan.svg.png**[**Pakistan**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) |

After [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) [gained its independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independence_of_Pakistan) in August 1947, [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahlavi_dynasty) was one of the first countries to [recognize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_recognition) its sovereign status.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-Embassy_of_Iran,_Islamabad-1) [Shia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia%22%20%5Co%20%22Shia)majority Iran and [Sunni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunni) majority Pakistan became strained at times due to [sectarian tensions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia%E2%80%93Sunni_relations), as Pakistani Shi'a [Muslims](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslims) claimed that they were being discriminated against under the Sunni-biased [Islamization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zia_ul-Haq%27s_Islamization%22%20%5Co%20%22Zia%20ul-Haq%27s%20Islamization) program being imposed throughout Pakistan by the [military dictatorship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_dictatorship) [government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Pakistan) of [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Pakistan) [Zia-ul-Haq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Zia-ul-Haq).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-2) Following the [1979 Islamic Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolution), [Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran) and [Saudi Arabia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia) (considered the "leading state authority" of Shi'a and Sunni Muslims, respectively) began to use Pakistan as a battleground for [their proxy sectarian war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Saudi_Arabia_proxy_conflict), and Pakistan's support for the [Deobandi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deobandi%22%20%5Co%20%22Deobandi)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-3) [Taliban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taliban) organization in Afghanistan [by the 1990s](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghan_Civil_War_%281992%E2%80%931996%29) became a problem for Shi'a Iran, which opposed a [Taliban-controlled Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Emirate_of_Afghanistan).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-:0-4)

Nevertheless, both countries continue to cooperate economically [where possible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanctions_against_Iran) and are forming alliances in a number of areas of mutual interest, such as fighting the [drug trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal_drug_trade) along their border and combating the [insurgency in the Balochistan region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insurgency_in_Balochistan). Iran has also expressed an interest in joining the [China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China%E2%80%93Pakistan_Economic_Corridor).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-6)

Pakistan is one of the only countries where Iran is viewed positively as per the polls conducted by [Pew Research Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pew_Research_Center). Polls have consistently shown that a very high proportion of Pakistanis view their western neighbor positively.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-Washington_Post-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-8) [Supreme Leader of Iran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Leader_of_Iran) [Ayatollah Khamenei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ali_Khamenei) has also called for the [sympathy and assistance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan-Islamism) of many [Muslim nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_world), including Pakistan.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Pakistan_relations#cite_note-9)

**Bilateral Political Relations**

1. Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran are undergoing a transformative phase. There is a renewed energy and growing positivity and desire to work together between the two countries. The growing warmth in our relations and desire to re-engage can be measured from the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Javad Zarif was the first foreign dignitary to visit on 31 August 2018 after formation of new government in Pakistan. The Foreign Minister once again visited on 31 October 2018 and in May 2019. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi also visited Iran on 24 December 2018.
2. The Prime Minister Imran Khan made his first official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian President Dr. Hassan Rouhani on 21-22 April 2019. The timely and fruitful visit contributed to enhancing mutual understanding on a range of issues in political, economic and security areas. The visit helped in setting a clear policy direction for durable, mutually-beneficial relations with Iran. The key outcomes of the visit include; Signing of Declaration for Cooperation in Healthcare Sector; initiation of the process for release of a number of Pakistani prisoners; holding meetings of various bilateral mechanisms; opening of new crossing points; and call for peaceful solution of Jammu &Kashmir dispute.
3. Iran has remained strong supporter of the Kashmir cause. It has openly voiced support for the innocent Kashmiris under brutal siege of Indian forces. The Iranian high leadership has also repeatedly given statements in support of people of Kashmir and condemned unjust Indian atrocities. Similarly, Pakistan’s support on Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and commitment towards Iran despite US’ unilateral sanctions has been greatly appreciated in Iran.
4. Despite the excellent bilateral relations, the current trade volume between the two countries is below its full potential. Currently, the volume of trade is US $ 392.08 million with $22.86 million Pakistani exports comprising mainly of rice, meat, paper and paper board, chemicals, textiles, fruit & vegetables; major imports from Iran comprise mainly of iron ore, hide & skins, and chemical products (Pakistani imports US$ 369.23 million).
5. Iran and Pakistan are working together at expert level to improve road and rail connectivity. This includes upgradation of 700 kilometer Quetta-Taftan highway, improvement of facilities at border crossing points, opening up of new border crossing points (Gabd-Reemdan and Mand-Pishin) and improvement of facilities available to Zaireen during their visits to Iran, Iraq and other countries.
6. Pakistan-Iran border has been named ***“Border of Peace, Friendship and Love”*** by the leadership of both countries. There are many border management mechanisms operational between the two countries.
7. There is a significant number of Pakistani diaspora living in Iran. Moreover, a large number of Zaireen (0.3 million) visit holy places and shrines in Iran, Iraq and Syria via Quetta Taftan border. There is also a work going on to further strengthen the bilateral relations with Iran through promotion of religious tourism by enhancing tourism to historic religious sites in Pakistan including facilitation to Zaireen.