



PAK-IRAN RELATIONS: POSSIBILITIES AND RESTRICTIONS

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Abstract

This research paper intend to analyse the Pak-Iran economic and non-economic ties in view of local and international remonstrances stemmed post 1979. This would probe the inward and outward remonstrances to the link, mainly the part of India and US. This would too analyse possibilities accessible to both allies for enhancing their ties in to boost its worth and endurance. Pakistan is a Muslim state that is influenced by the U.S. averting the free growth of its society and throbbing its political sovereignty. At the same time, India is increasing its impact in South Asian security complex through creating bonds with the west surrounding states of Pakistan. The US-Indo tactical bond is also demarcating the equilibrium of strength in India's benefit; thus, Pakistan is pressurized on east and west and critically risking the exterior security situation of the country. This study analyses Pak-Iran tie in view of this



nexus of ties among the asserting and collaborating powers.

Keywords: *Pak-Iran relations, regional and global challenges, role, influence, connections, possibilities, restrictions.*

Research Questions

In the light of the research objectives, following questions designed for the present study:

Q.1 How much better for Pakistan to enhance its relation with Iran?

Q.2 Could Pakistan bypass the hindrances between Pak-Iran relations?

Introduction

Iran is a significant neighbour of Pakistan from the social, financial, tactical, political and social perspective. Iran is located in the west of Pakistan and is represented by normal ancient, social and financial affinities. Pakistan has kept up the customary warmth and sincerity that exist in the reciprocal relations between Pakistan and Iran. After freedom the main state to admit Pakistan was Iran. Pakistan and Iran share a tri-effective Border. It is joined to Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa and Balochistan, Pakistan's biggest province as far as territory, which attach Makraan seaboard alongside Afghan's Helmand and Iran's Seistan. Numerous racial and authentic, complex ancestral and ideological structures of individuals living from hundreds of years over the boundaries of the two states.

The fondness in feelings, approach and remain between the two states are reflected by their joint working in associations of the Islamic Conference, United Nations and the Non Aligned Movement.

There is a long past of ties among the two states, where chunks of Pak's culture, straightforwardly received from Iran's customs. The individuals of Iran and Pakistan, possessing normal custom, faith, geology and language,



have a lengthy past of civilized tradition. The two states share in like manner ancient qualities along the land boundary.

Pakistan is confronting combative behaviour from India and Afghanistan. This is crucial that changing territory and global condition had a serious impact on Pak-Iran ties also, which affected them to seek after their own geopolitical attentions. Iranian and Pakistani individuals have profound established social and civilized relations.

This article seeks to explore the area of possibilities (potentiality) and restrictions (problems, issues, interventions) in Pak-Iran relations.

Possibilities of Pak-Iran Relations

Many fields are present between Iran and Pakistan, who's through both countries relations can better and successful, and more improvement of commodiousness. Here will discuss some areas, from that both countries can improve their relations.

Trade

Business execution is a basic device of employment creation, improvement of parity of instalment position, quickened financial development and increment the pay level and expectation for everyday comforts of the majority.

There exists an exceptional capacity in the financial zone of Iran-Pak ties. The two nations could attain a huge favourable position through extending mutual corresponding business. The length of the probable trade is enormous, but sadly the two countries were not capable totally to take advantage of the chance to redesign length of mutual particular business. Pak-Iran's business has commonly been restricted to the power sector requirements of Pakistan. The nonappearance of business has realized the economy related progressions of the two states. Pakistan's essentialness dilemma and creating power sector requirements made the financial association of Pak-Iran extraordinarily regular accorded how Iran is rich in



power sector. Iran is the 2nd greatest stores of vaporous petroleum and 4th greatest oil saves money in the world.

Pakistan and Iran share an ancient business connection. Both the neighbouring states had been business with one another based on bargain business. As a component of efforts to generate business ties, the two states was finding the probabilities of extraordinary business contracts. So as to achieve the goal, in 1964 RCD was founded. Later on, the territorial combination was additionally fortified by changing over RCD into ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization). Underneath ECO some reciprocal business contracts were being marked that will build the size of business among the two selfless countries in prior years.

Despite the fact, ECO constituents admitted in ECOTA accord in 2003 to enhance mutual regional business and lost to accomplish all objectives, but their collaboration altogether expanded specially in power sector (Khalid, 2015).

There exists an extraordinary potential in the financially space of Pak-Iran ties. Both states could attain gigantic advantage by extending mutual respective business. The extent of probable commerce is exceptionally immense, but tragically the countries failed completely to grab the possibility to improve the extent of two-sided business. Pak-Iran's business was generally being restricted to vitality requirements of Pakistan. The insufficiency of business brought about the financial improvements of the two states. The power sector and energy emergency and developing energy requests of Pakistan make the financial organization of Pak-Iran normal inclined the way that Iran is well off in power sector.

Pakistan and Iran's growing economic ties suggest that both countries have realized the importance of the economic collaboration and its benefits for the socio-economic development of the both countries. India's hegemonic attitude in its economic policies has also created realization in Pakistan and Iran that they would have to work jointly to safeguard their economic interests in the region. Pakistan and Iran have various institutional mechanisms in their economic relations. The Ministerial level Joint Economic Commission (JEC), established in 1984, held its 17th



session in Tehran from June 28-29, 2008. The 18th session was due to be held in Islamabad in December 2009 but was postponed at the Iranian request. The Commerce Secretary level Joint Trade Committee (JTC), in tandem with the meeting of Commerce Ministers, was held in Tehran from 11-12 May 2009. The meeting discussed the implementation and expansion of the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), operational since September 01, 2006 (currently concession of 647 items are being granted by both sides). (Tehsin, 2014)

In 2013, the export of Pakistan towards Iran have been 69 million USD by Iran's bring ins arising out of globe ranked 54 billion USD quitting Pakistan's proposal to negligible 0.2% of all-out bring, ins. Furthermore, Pak-Iran exchange witnessed a real decrease of 26% in 2012-2013.

As stated in a 2014 report by the European Commission, Iran's 8th largest developing friend. The two-sided business among Pak-Iran remained of US \$293.18 million; with a magnitude of Pak's sell to Iran US\$ 32.29 and Pak's buy from Iran is US\$ 260.89 million.

Aside from formal business, there is an enormous measure of casual commerce, which is more than US\$ 1 billion as per a few evaluations. Currently, Pak-Iran appreciates PTA and as per the PTA, both are getting a charge out of discount on 18% of things. Pakistan offered discounts to Iran on 338 things while Iran reacted by giving discounts on 309 things to Pakistan.

Before, Pakistan has chosen to arrange an organized commerce understanding wherein the advancement is exceptionally slow-moving. There are gigantic possibilities accessible for improvement of business among Pakistan and Iran in bargaining deal framework, if Iran loosen up its exchange arrangement alongside Pakistan and provide a great market approach to Pakistan.

From 2016, Iran's President paid visits twice to Pakistan and in consistence the PM of Pakistan likewise went to Iran to upgrade respective ties. In those meetings, several MoUs and contracts were marked for advancing two-sided collaboration in financial, specialized, social and



business sectors. This was chosen to expand the reciprocal business to \$ 5 billion throughout the following half decade.

Pakistan's economy is profoundly reliant on imports of oil while Iran is an oil delivering state and can offer oil to Pakistan at a relatively less expensive cost; and there has consistently been requested of clinical/surgical tools or apparatus and Pakistani rice and fruit products in Iran. Pakistan is very able for addressing Iranian needs of these items by improving the imperative coordinations foundation right now.

In a gathering conducted in July 2019 in Islamabad with Reza Rahmani, Iran's Minister of Industries, Mining and trade, the PM of Pakistan, the Pakistani PM reassured state's responsibility to fortify ties with Iran in different sectors, plus individuals to-individuals trade.

Prime minister Imran Khan said land closeness and close friendly ties established in ancient, social and strict shared traits offered tremendous possibilities to upgrade common commerce and financial participation to help the two states.

The Iranian priest passed on the Iranian administration's welcome to Khan, whose visit to Iran had given force to endeavors planned for solidifying respective relations, particularly trade and financial ties.

Iran and Pakistan need to increment financial connection notwithstanding developing territorial circumstance and discouraged global financial development. Business and trade is the most ideal approach to reinforce and continue sharing relations in the changing global situation.

We can say in short, that Strong commerce and trade bonds with Iran will not only assist Pakistan's monetary state, still will similarly induce increased distinguished solidity and monetary affluence in the territory.

Road and Rail Network

One of the possibility of Pak-Iran relation is too better train and road as a trade route as with china.



Taftaan-Dalbandin-Naushki-Quetta (N-40) is an affirmed an expressway connection, a 370 km long thruway associating Quetta to Taftaan at the Iran's boundary. The advancement of this plan is sufficiently sluggish. Besides, the Istanbul-Islamabad-Tehran railroad organize was first recommended in eighteenth RPC of the ECO conducted in 2008 in Islamabad. It was imagined within the ECO system where a definitive objective was to link Central Asia and Europe. The settlement for the restoration of the Gul Train (cargo train Islamabad-Istanbul by means of Tehran) is as yet awaiting.

The railways ministry has decided to start running 15 freight trains between Quetta and Zahedan as per the demands of the business community. The railway authorities will soon inform the Iranian railways about the agreed upon date for running the trains. According to the railways ministry, the Iranians said the booking of consignments for Zahedan should be made from Quetta due to operational and security reasons. "However, since the security situation is improving, PR will be in a position to dispatch consignments to other parts of the country as well," the ministry said. Representatives of the two countries were informed that a proposal for upgrading the existing feasibility study of the ML-III was in progress and would be finished this year. The upgrade includes a complete replacement of the track structure, conversion of 183 dips into bridges, rehabilitation of old bridges and provision of proper signalling. The PR officials said they wanted to introduce specialised containers for the transport of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Iran. They also offered concessions in the freight structure to transport LPG from Iran. To promote trade, the PR officials offered further concessions in their freight structure — the current freight rates are Rs800 per tonne for import and Rs500 per tonne for export. (Ahmed, 2018, January 19th)

Gas pipeline plan

The Power sector is a significant financial pointer in any state, continuous and cheap supply of power for quickened development. Pakistan's energy utilization are oil, gas, coal and power. Energy request and supply issue has turned into a significant yet muddled inquiry in the wake of substantial



interest in the power sector area that is being finished. The administration of the two countries gives greatest convenience and participation in power area like power, oil and gas plans.

The Geo-tactical area of Balochistan has sharp significance in Iran-Pak power sector ties. Balochistan is the province of Pakistan that possesses a nearby topographical closeness accompanied by Iran. Balochistan is among the main elements responsible for in general connection among Iran and Pakistan. The Geo-tactical area of this province makes it extremely appealing territory in a travel course to Iran.

The tactical organization gas funnels tasks and development of seaport, petroleum treatment facility and oil at Gwadar further increment the importance of Baluchistan as a significant power zone channel in the territory.

The Iran-Pak gas pipeline plan, recently halted due to the economic bans upon Iran alongside diplomatic hurdles among both countries, possesses more observed fresh possibilities. Iran just constructed the pipe funnel to the Pak-Iran boundary and at this time it is the perfect chance for Pakistan to complete its part of the contract. The 2,775 KM plan would transmit petroleum gas to Pakistan from Iran, and can make a convincing contribution in improving the state's monetary condition. Not so long ago, Pakistan reassured its pledge of constructing the pipe funnel.

Like Iran, Pakistan likewise experiences extreme financial issues uniquely the shortage of power supplies. The pipeline will along these lines fill in as Pakistan's street to political dependability by tackling the issue of power sector.

The IPI if continues, it will be a noteworthy push to the US impact in the territory. It will support Iran's economy, to will loosen the detachment forced on Iran, will make Pakistan's relations with Washington further strains, or more all will debilitate the government restriction against Iran. At last if China comes in, it will bring increased financial adjustments for all of the members associated with the task.



Chabahar and Gwadar Port:

Chabahar is another best way for Pak-Iran relations improvement. Chabahar isn't exceptionally a long way from Gwadar port of Pakistan. Pakistan possesses wish that the two ports of Gwadar and Chabahar must not be matches still go uphill as if relative ports. Both ports shall complement each other in a growing business area through improving the system by rails, lanes and sailing join. The business cooperation between Gwadar and Chabahar will unlock economical potential and opportunities for work for both states.

In spite of the fact that India's quality in Iran is significant, Pakistan would need to set up ordinary trade and business ties with Iran as well as India. So far as geopolitical contention exceeding development of Chabahar (India) and Gwadar (China) is concerned, it is additionally fanciful over authentic and lift up superfluous worries. One and the other harbors can be integral to one another instead of aggressive. The more the local on-screen characters get connected with for advancement, the better it would be for the prospects for harmony in the territory.

CPEC

At this phase, CPEC is an unlocked gate for Iran and Pakistan to improve mutual economic bonds since Pakistan's Gwadar harbour and India's Chabahar harbour possesses an enormous geostrategic and geopolitical importance. The two harbours could be reviewed as relative harbours. Those harbours deliver a quick corridor into the Gulf by the Strait of Hormuz. In an event which CPEC is linked to Chabahar, it would also support monetary system and participation among Iran and Pakistan.

With the beginning of the CPEC, Pakistan and China have enabled regional countries like Iran and Afghanistan, to take an intrigue. From the outset, President Xi Jinping also visited Iran to advance money related and adventure ties with one of China's huge oil sources, regardless, no official advances have been taken. Iran's Chabahar Port is noteworthy in such way. Pakistani specialists have been calling to give both Gwadar and Chabahar, relative port status, anyway again little has been done in such way.



It possesses fantastic significance for Pakistan, since its inner gateway begins from Khunjrab that drives to an outside method of Gwadar. Such super undertaking will support Pakistan's financial state.

China, reason of CPEC can play an important role in this region. A strong trilateral bond among China, Iran and Pakistan had risen by the early 1980s and was reinforced by the 1990s. China observers acknowledge that keeping very close ties with oil-conveying states, for instance, Iran is in the excitement of Beijing's forthcoming essentialness safety. Essentialness could in like manner transform into a coupling element in the three sided ties of Pakistan, Iran and China as Iran initiates to convey gas to Pak-India and China-helped port Gwadar gets assembled. China couldn't simply participate in this business yet moreover open elective land courses in Pakistan to assure oil and gas provisions.

The significance of China element to Iran stays. The creating China, Pakistan, and Iran formation can have huge vital aftereffects for India.

Cultural Relations

Being good neighbours and Islamic countries, Pak-Iran possesses a great deal of social likenesses. These similitudes mirror their effect on the social and cultural parts of the two states.

Iran's impact is obvious in Pak vernacular and custom. Precisely, Urdu, the official language of Pakistan is intensively affected through Persian and its poetical heritage. Urdu language has acquired numerous expressions, similitudes and words from the Persian language. There is likewise gigantic generosity for Iran between Pakistani individuals. Jashn e Nawroz and Mehargan celebrations are commended both in Iran and northern regions of Pakistan, for example, Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan.

Balochistan and Sistan the Baloch Iran's territory is two neighbouring regions. Right now is the initial step of Pak-Iran social ties. The Balochs of multiple states possesses similar customs and civilization. The Baloch clans on the two sides possessing similar lingual, social and racial customs.



Due to the Geo-strategic area of Baluchistan, it involves a preeminent importance with regards to Pak-Iran ties since its the only Province that offers straight boundary with Iran. The region performs a significant and main part in Pak-Iran social and cultural ties and improves the obligations of the relationship. Intersect boundary business is likewise conceivable through such region. The developments of individuals over the boundary additionally increment the socio-cultural and financial connections among the individuals of states.

The social connection and individual to individual cooperation accomplished an advancement in diplomatic and worldwide conciliatory and financial ties. On ninth March, 1956 a social understanding was marked among Iran-Pak. As per the understanding both states need to work to improve social collaboration.

Tourism

The two states are advancing the travel industry and tourism. Social visits are frequently held. Iranian media designations, writers and voyagers additionally habitually visit Pakistan consistently. These visits improve social and cultural relations between Pakistan and Iran.

The efforts of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf government's tourism advertisement have begun producing an outcome as Traveler by Condè Nast, among world's top tour platforms, has recorded Pakistan as among top sightseer stations for 2020. "The trip tourist must-visit goes from strength to strength," published the world's top tour magazine during calls attention to Pakistan's spectacular and mesmerizing sightseer attractive places.

Iranian media appointments, writers and vacationers likewise as often as possible come to Pakistan consistently. Such interactions enhance socio-social ties between Iran and Pakistan.

Pak-Iran Relation's Restriction



Pak-Iran relations can more stable, but these relations are difficult reason of some intervention and constraint.

Afghanistan issue

Undoubtedly Afghanistan is analyzed, the 3 states inclusive of Iran and Pakistan possesses solid lingual and social ties and cooperation. Islam as their regular faith, Arabic is the Language of Islam. Furthermore, a huge number of occupants, which are Afghans, living in Pakistan and Iran. They hugely affect the strategies of the two states

Still there live over 2.5 million Afghan refugees in various parts of Pakistan. Because of their traditional linkages, both countries tried to secure their interests in the post war Afghanistan during the closing days of the Russian withdrawal. (Sattar, & Shahi 2007, p.162)

As Pakistan assumed significant part during the dispute and in the evacuation of the Soviet Union, along these lines, it possessed further impact on Afghan battling groups. Additionally, Pakistan likewise assumed significant part in provisional arrangement of Afghanistan in 1990; in this way, Iran, perhaps got a perception that, its tendencies were not conversed with the best possible contemplation. Later Pakistan's help and acknowledgment of Taliban Government and Iran's help to Northern Alliance has additionally weakened the bi-horizontal bond.

Pakistan has been saying repeatedly that it is for the Afghans to decide about their future. So now the environment is conducive to enhance economic and commercial cooperation. (Iqbal, 2001, Dec 6).

In fact, after the dismissal of Taliban Government, there's actually no premise available for keeping the hostility in Afghanistan among Pak-Iran for any longer. NATO and U.S powers are seeking after their attention and they brought India, a topographically non-adjacent and non-Muslim state to turn into their beneficial country. The circumstance, therefore requires an upgraded degree of collaboration and joint technique among Iran and Pakistan to handle with the difficulties, rather getting entangled into habitual pettiness with no obvious reasoning ending.



Sectarian violence/Security issues

In Pakistan sectarian brutality is one more central element which plays an important part in building the Pak-Iran ties. This problem on several incidents has vigorously altered the ties undermining the monetary participation with each other.

However, the necessary obligation to resolve the sectarian problem depends on of Pakistan's administration. Unfortunately, the powerlessness and lack of perception of past political initiative lead to the intricacy of the problem with the advancement of a clock. The dubious interior safety carried around by sectarian clashes has provided a fortune in India to misuse the conditions as its own territorial objectives. The strong ties between Pak-Iran doesn't benefit the desires of India and India always try to sour the ties by feeding the sectarian violence as its capacity. To administer the sectarian problem, Pakistan needs a down to earth approach that would guarantee taking care of the problem domestically and add technique to refrain Iran and Saudi Arabia to give up helping the meetings which are linked with the sectarian clashes.

Because of the difficulties of risk to their security, the two nations feel anxious partners, for example, India-Iran ties concerns Pakistan, meanwhile Iran is worried of Pak-Saudi relations.

The two states have attempted to enhance mutual strategic ties, particularly post 9/11. The acknowledgment turns into the setting of altered universal safety condition. The two states face genuine difficulties that necessary solid political help from different forces. The closed ties will ensure the exceeded limit of the two countries to cage the fresh risen difficulties.

Attributable to the existence of outside powers in the territory, Iran's safety apprehension is essentially to Gulf locale and Western Asia, alongside optional dangers from its east and north. Aside from the serious scare tactic, Pakistan's looking from the inside; it's overseeing safety ultimatum upon east and west boundaries all the while. Be that as it may, any



advancement from the Gulf or from the Southwest Asia will truly influence the safety circumstance of Pak-Iran the same.

Pakistan and Iran have set the joint ministerial commission on security with the purpose to enhance cooperation in counter terrorism operations and fighting the issues like drug trafficking and sectarian violence. Regular interactions between the two sides have become the norm at various levels from top political to intelligence services. This growing interaction on security issues has been deemed important by both sides in light of the rapidly evolving geographical environment in the region. (Sumita, 2008)

Pakistan, previously, has confronted is as yet experiencing security and political emergencies in Baluchistan and in different portions of the state just as a result of the overflow impacts of Taliban insurrection. Along these lines, shared adversaries of Iran and Pakistan may have plans to abuse the unpredictable circumstance furthering their potential benefit.

Iran India Relations

In Pak-Iran relations, Pakistan perhaps get upset with Iran-India association with India in various purposely crucial advancement plans in Afghanistan. Apart from the building of the Zaranj-Dilaram street linked to the Iran's Harbour Bander Abbas, Iran, related to India, is similarly constructed a lane and rail line structure to connect west Afghanistan with the Iran's harbour of Chabahar to compare Pakistan's Gwadar. Though Pakistan feels that India is misusing Afghanistan's soil to support the Baloch flag waver insurrection in Pak's Balochistan area and hateful to Pakistan Taliban aggressors in Pakistan's tribal regions, the participation of Iran alongside India in Afghanistan can bring in as a significant misery in Pak-Iran relations.

Since Iran has consistently emphasized that it won't permit its ground to be utilized versus Pakistan, the renting of Chabahar harbour to India concerns Pakistan versus its safety and Gwadar harbour. Nonetheless, these worries can be killed by Iran with a contention that Pakistan-Iran two-sided relations must not be influenced by the Indian element.



India's participation with Iran on the Afghanistan issue has created tensions among Pakistani strategy makers.

Smuggling Factor Through Baluchistan

This is a great hindrance for the normalization of Pak-Iran relations for which both countries are struggling.

Opiate business issue is additionally upsetting Pakistan and Iran. There is an enormous number of undocumented specialists and others engaged with wrongdoing and fear based oppression which influence Iran and Pakistan.

Drug dealing and unlawful work are available among Baluchistan and Seistan. Both the territories make joint and aggregate strides for the destruction of smuggling, unlawful business and drug dealing. The unlawful intersection of the boundary is disheartened and disposed of and finish security is given to the guests and tourist.

Iran and Pakistan are situated at cross-flows of functions. They share a trifunctional fringe. It interfaces Pakistan's KPK and its biggest area Baluchistan as stated in Makran Coast in Sindh alongside Afghanistan's Helmand Province and Seistan on the Iran side of Balochistan. Both Pakistan and Iran experience difficulty in controlling drug dealing and illegal arms exchange that goes on between the non-state entertainers and batches in this locale. Iran and Pakistan concurred on removal measures (under the Extradition Treaty of 1960), joint watching, cross-fringe development and issues of medication dealing. ([Pakistan, Iran to extradite outlaws: Security committee meeting ends](#) (*The Dawn News*, 2003, May 10))

Iranian boundary security worries are additionally identified with the pirating of drugs and armaments from Afghanistan and Pakistan. Truth be told, in 2001, the two States likewise made the Pakistan-Iran Joint Ministerial Commission on Security to encourage participation and coordinated effort against fear mongering, drugs and human dealing, armaments carrying and sectarian savagery.



Prime Minister Imran Khan, in a major decision to check smuggling of food items and other goods, ordered on Tuesday to immediately launch an anti-smuggling crackdown across the country on a large scale. The decision was taken at a high-level meeting chaired by the Prime Minister. Khan directed the interior ministry, federal and provincial law enforcing institutions, the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and provincial governments to immediately launch a joint anti-smuggling operation. The Prime Minister directed that short-term, medium-term and long-term measures should be taken while keeping in view the recommendations of the task force constituted to check smuggling. As the report of progress on the establishment of border markets along the western frontiers was presented during the meeting, the Prime Minister asked that the pace of progress on the establishment of border markets in Balochistan should be stepped up. PM Khan said as effective control of smuggling, which was causing billions of rupees losses to the country's economy, was a matter of national interest, and no negligence would be tolerated in that respect. He called for formulating a comprehensive policy regarding the Iranian petroleum products. Technology should be utilised to curb smuggling, he stressed. (The News, 2020)

Pak-Iran Relations and U.S factor

United State of America meddles in the relation between Pakistan and Iran.

The Islamic revolution created many inner and outer rivals in Iran. The USA's Gulf strategy, in which Iran has been isolated, brought furthermore complications. (Hammond, 1984)

Iran was imagined to be a major threat to the interests of the US in the Persian Gulf for having an incompatible Gulf policy with that of the USA and Pakistan. (Awan, 2018).

Pak-Iran ties weakened due to the contrary policies and the influence of the US precisely when Pakistan was attempting to unlock a door of ties with the US that created skepticism and threatening hunch among both neighbour countries.



After the Islamic Revolution, Pakistan continued its support to Iran and during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988), it never openly supported Iraq despite having enormous pressure from Saudi Arabia and the USA. Pakistan also assisted Iran morally, financially and politically. (Hussain, 1993, p. 216.)

Due to Saudi pressure on Pakistan, Pak-Iran relations started shattering which created much anxiety for Islamabad. However, Pakistan thought of Iran as its strategic partner with whom relations needed to be bolstered. In February 1986, President Khomeini made an official visit to Pakistan which further boosted their relations. (Hussain, 1993, p.224.)

Pakistan not under any condition engaged with any U.S. structures versus Iran and combat, consider US demand at the present time, during the Iraq-Iran war, and thereafter, going before the U.S. in vision of Kuwait in 1991. Iran is genuinely searching after its public security interests. Our congeniality with the U.S., particularly showed up contrastingly corresponding to the running unforgiving restricting Iran-U.S ties.

Three countries deeply affected Pak-Iran ties. These are the India, Saudi Arabia, and the U.S. Pakistan can't bear to ease up its endeavours to advance sectarian concordance and stand up to the switch of terrorist warfare.

A key worry for Tehran is Pakistan's tactical organization with US in the post 9/11 warfare against terror oppression. Then again, for Pakistan it is Iran's economy and tactical business with the enemy India. Be that as it may, the superseding guideline right now the mutual danger recognitions to their national safety.

Conclusion

By discussing the above points of Paki-Iran relation, we can conclude the answers of our questions of the study. As it is obvious that neighboring states can play a vital role in the development of each other. If both states have good relations, so many benefits would be for both, as no need of high security arrangements and military expenses. With good relation its



possible to enhance trade, tourism, export and import of goods for daily life, IT technology and food items. And for all these economic relations, could establish cheap and better means of communication and transportations. Likewise, Pakistan and Iran have innumerable possibilities of trade, tourism, exchange of technology, IT sector, power sector, food items and innumerable goods and services could be import and export to each other which effect the economic growth and life of the individual of the both countries also. Pakistan is well aware all of these possibilities but confronting with some issues while materializing steps for relations.

So, Pakistan has good relations with Iran and want to enhance these relations, as Iran could diminish the issue of power sector of Pakistan and a lot of items could export to Iran by Pakistan. But some factors are there to hinder these relations, some of these are external and some are internal.

Pakistan has very good relations with some Gulf countries and USA but Iran is a rival for this block of states. So this block does not want that Pakistan has deep relation with Iran, this is an external factor of hindrance. Internal deterrents for these relations are; sectarian issue, Afghanistan issue and some terrorist activities from non-state actors. As noting is permanent in global politics, so Pakistan could convene its allies states for enhancing Pak-Iran relation and could boost the economic growth.



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