

*Pakistan-Iran Relations in a Regional Perspective*

## Pakistan-Iran Relations in a Regional Perspective

Dr. Muhammad Munir Ahmedani

Associate Professor of Commerce, Government Boys Degree College, Kohsar,  
Latifabad, Hyderabad.

Dr. Ghulam Fatima

Govt. Boys Degree College Bhitshah.

Hassan Bakhsh Noonari

Lecturer in Political Science, Government S.S.Arts & Commerce College, Hyderabad.

Received on: 08-10-2021

Accepted on: 11-11-2021

### **Abstract**

From the source, Pakistan and Iran have been experiencing adequate relations on a large scale due to new priorities and changes in issues that authorize both neighbours to see a few challenges. This paper will explore whether Pakistan and Iran will really need to build a very close relationship in the near future. Regardless, Pakistan has successfully resolved its basic relations with Iran's common enemy Saudi Arabia. On the other hand after 9/11, Iran has been trying to build closer ties with Pakistan's permanent enemy in India. For how long, the article will affect Pakistan's relations with Iran. In addition the paper will include the necessary relations with Iran and Russia and China and it is common for that to continue that will prevent Iran from moving towards India.

**Key Words:** Pakistan, Iran, Regional, Context

### **1. Introduction**

The introduction section of the study highlights the relationships between Iran and Pakistan in the context of the regional perspective. In this regard the past and present relations of Pakistan and Iran have been discussed.

The escalation of the crisis in Iran, Pakistan and Iran had various interests that strengthened their relations. After this, in the aftermath of the Iranian invasion, especially after the expulsion of Soviet officials from Afghanistan various areas have found a difference now as they try to stay in an unusual relationship. After 9/11, Iran strengthened its ties with Pakistani rivals India and Pakistan by discreetly maintaining its relations with Saudi Arabia. Although Pakistan and Iran have a different dangerous understanding, the past sees India as its worst enemy, and ultimately sees Saudi Arabia as close to Pakistan as its enemy and its enemy. Apart from that, Iran in addition sees the danger posed by Israel and the US.

Pakistan and Iran have a rich history of warm relations. There is no doubt that both countries are very different in the analysis of exciting news. Apart from the various elements, the border is one of the most effective means of communication between the two countries. After

### *Pakistan-Iran Relations in a Regional Perspective*

the war of corruption, the emptiness of the outside world contributed to the communication between the two countries in some way. So far, too, conflicts between developing countries, China and Russia and the US have played a major role in rebuilding the Pak-Iran relationship. The program is the most comprehensive questionnaire of the province highlighted with the request "who will guarantee who?" or "Who will continue and who will compete with and with what prospects?" Expectations of international assistance or obstacle arises from a three-stage game plan including, remote location, conflicts and common provincial abuses, and past attempts. The farthest point applies to whether major political development is bipolar or multipolar. Both have a different impact on provincial education. Nations will look forward to helping in various regions where their meetings are held. Similarly, opposition from various competing regions was expected. Guessing will also be affected when the two countries will not share key objectives on various issues. Thinking will be re-introduced when the two provinces will have the same approach to thinking about the different problems of their diversity. Common or contradictory interests come together in different strengths to build an app. The reunion kept the past, making it more accurate (Snyder, 1991).

Pakistan and Iran have had a wonderful relationship. Pakistan did not have a limited challenge with Iran and not a bit like India and Afghanistan. No matter, both states face regional and general risks. In May 1949, Iran transformed itself into an important State to see Pakistan in the League of Nations. Shah of Iran was a senior State official during a visit to Pakistan in May 1950. Throughout the 1950's, various groups formed a close bond. In 1956 and 1957, various agencies closed down public and private affairs. By 1958, the various groups had adequately covered their common cuts (Vatanka, 2015).

With the rise of Iran's new framework, the US also travelled to Pakistan to build closer ties with Saudi Arabia. By the late 1980's, the number of Pakistani saints sent to Saudi Arabia reached about 40,000. In April 1981, Pakistani Foreign Secretary Aga Shahi visited Washington, and the State Department encouraged him, and we are interested in the progress made in developing links near Saudi Arabia. The Saudis see the importance of your modern military needs. The Saudis are immediately helped to make open accounts open to begin meeting your most important military needs (Vatanka, 2015).

## **2. Review of Literature**

In this section of the study the past studies have been taken and discussed in a greater detail.

### **2.1 The importance of Iran in relations with Pakistan**

According to Jackson, and Sorenson (2007), minerals and metals, gold, uranium and other selected materials are in a state of economic decline, and 75 million people. The strong legacy of friendship is an added benefit that greatly contributes to the creation of modern Iran.

As Wilkinson (2010) puts it, Iran is another way to challenge U.S. officials because of its resources and the nature of the conflict between the US and Iran. Iran is concentrated in an area of 615 km along the Gulf Coast (Jackson, & Sorenson, 2007).

### **2.2 Pakistan and Iran on the Afghanistan issue**

Afghanistan has led to tensions between Pakistan and Iran since the withdrawal of Soviet troops. In the mid-90s, when Taliban groups invaded Kabul, Pakistan attacked them for not understanding Iranian interests. Pakistan has also changed its attitude towards Afghanistan in order to confront the enemies of Saudi Arabia and the UAE to Iran. After 9/11, the U.S.

### *Pakistan-Iran Relations in a Regional Perspective*

released Taliban appearances. In this way, Pakistan worked together and continued the American Terror War in Afghanistan. Later conflicts arose between Pakistan and America. Pakistan's uncertainty about the development of Indian efforts and its impact on Afghanistan are still worth noting. Unlike India's influence in Afghanistan, Pakistan relies on Pashtu leaders, especially the Taliban. Pakistan has pressed for its policy on the cuts made by Pakistan to Afghanistan, to give more space in India to certain parts of the US (Hasheng, 2014).

After the removal of the Taliban structure in Afghanistan, it was common for Tehran and Washington to share key elements in the Sunni escape force in Afghanistan. It also surpassed the time Iran spent on the transition to Afghanistan (Kutty, 2014). Iran is currently facing two eyebrows against Afghanistan; first, it seeks security and supports the current framework in Kabul. In addition there is a need to withdraw large numbers of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The US presence in Afghanistan is a major source of danger in Iran. It also acknowledged that American presence was too central to maintain its position in Central and South Asia.

#### **2.3 Iran and Saudi Arabia**

Establishing a conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia is important. It has a real proposition that it is expressed as an Arabic language rather than others. Islamic history increases the complexity of interest because it is often divided between Shia-Sunni (Weaver and Bujan, 2003).

Conflicts between such groups are another factor that has prevented Pakistan from forging closer ties with Iran. It started with the Iranian revolution. However, this is not just a philosophy, but some events that took place during and shortly after the Iran-Iraq war (Yamada, winter 2015).

Conflicts between Iran and Saudi Arabia can be seen in the opposition dictatorship, in the struggle for political interests and land issues, and in the fight for a common position. The base station war weakened Saddam's structure and allowed Iran to assert its influence in Central Asia and the Gulf. In 1992, Iran restored its protracted power crisis in Abu Musa and the Tune Islands, as well as restricting US access to the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) depend on the United States to deal with the Iranian threat (Weaver and Bujan, 2003).

#### **2.4 Iran and India**

For the most part Iran and India have long established an important relationship between them. Iran's interest in US - led companies has shown its fundamental relations with Pakistan to maintain close ties with India. The acceptable relations between India and Egypt, especially its leader Gamal Nazar and the Baoist movement in Iraq, have also focused on relations between the two countries. With this event, relations between the various groups began for the development of a new strong structure in Iran. Even after the uprising the Indians clearly saw the Iranian change; India has sent out an exceptional appointment to establish new contacts through the Transformation Framework.

The relationship could not go beyond the standard validation of the new framework. India's support for Saddam's framework, Soviet rule in Afghanistan and Iran's involvement in Kashmir has maintained strong ties between the two countries. However, the end of the Cold War and the unification of their tendencies in Afghanistan was a step towards strengthening

### *Pakistan-Iran Relations in a Regional Perspective*

their fundamental ties (Yazdani, 2007).

#### **2.5 Iran and China**

As Barry Bujan puts it, "The general nature of conflict produces irrational force. Overall, the theory is that external forces are brought into the region by internal collisions (Weaver and Bujan, 2003)."

In recent years, relations between China and Iran have begun to improve before the establishment of the Shah in Iran. The major threat to the Soviet Union played an important role in improving relations between the two countries. However, relations began to deteriorate as China continued to enthusiastically build the Shah in recent days. However, after the Iran war, China apologized to Iran and sent a letter of condolence to Foreign Adviser Aga Shahi to the President of Pakistan. He hopes Pakistan will play a major role in restoring relations around its organized neighbours. After this incident, relations between the two countries gradually improved. During the Iran-Iraq War, China operated and provided Iran with resources and assisted Iran in building its own rocket system (Alam, 2004).

In addition, China's defence has shifted to Iran for US programs in the Middle East. China has its advantages in establishing a strong relationship with Iran, as it expects endless access to oil and gas. China plans to build a gas pipeline from western Iran with the aim of overcoming power shortages while avoiding "Malacca predictions" (Lawson, & Matteo, 2015).

#### **2.6 Iran and Russia**

During the Cold War, Iran forced itself to establish itself to defend the Communists in the Soviet Union. However, relations between the two countries began to improve after the Iranian uprising and especially during the Iran-Iraq war. During the Cold War, Russia became Iran's major source (Falagan, 2013).

Russia saw Iran as an independent country in the region and made heartfelt efforts to reach a decision on Nagorno Karabakh to discuss Russia's encouragement with war-torn Armenia. Iran has proposed a Russian policy to exterminate Islamic groups in Chechnya. After 9/11, various parties shared important interests in realizing NATO's progress and growing concern. In 2007, President Putin paid a surprise visit to Tehran, urging the United States to take military action. Russia has always been slow to upgrade the Bushier nuclear plant and its financial assistance has had a negative impact on relations between the various parties. In 2009, Russia ended military ties with Iran due to its nuclear program (Duneva, 2013).

Russia has made it clear that its nuclear deal with Iran is a humanitarian deal aimed at promoting Iran's military interest (Vimikov and Orlov, 2005). Cooperation with Russia and Iran in the recent Syria conflict has restored their ties. Both added their careers to the general Syrian war. Iran has also provided airports to Russian forces for the distribution of aircraft from Syria. Russia has also made progress on air security measures in Iran. Russia has an economic and geopolitical interest in enhancing its relations with Iran. This gave him access to the Persian Gulf and increased his interest in Central Asia and the Middle East (Tarot, 1997).

#### **Conclusions**

Following are the conclusions of the study:

Companies are often asked to prevent external threats and to ensure common interests. These plots divide the situation where people face new threats. Whenever there is a risk

### *Pakistan-Iran Relations in a Regional Perspective*

exchange, it clearly affects the contractual relationship.

Pakistan has joined the fight against illegal threats by maintaining unity and fighting the Indian threat. After seeing America trying to build a section of Indians in Afghanistan, he took it as a threat to his security. The US's presence in Afghanistan has turned Pakistan into Iran through dangerous ingenuity. The current structure in Kabul is equally expected to help as it spreads over time. Apart from the nuclear program with Iran, increasing relations between Iran and the United States are all signs of a problem (Khalala, 2015). After that, Iran will continue to change its stance on Russia and China.

It is a well known fact that Iran's real relations with China can prevent Iran from forging closer ties with India as India is looking at significant work in the Asian 'Asia' rating system with the intention of fighting China. India has strong security ties with Israel, just as Iran has not seen the situation as a province with Israel in the Middle East. These two components of India's policies could jeopardize future closer ties with Iran.

#### **References**

1. Alam, Shah. (2004). Iran-Pakistan Relations: Political and Strategic Dimensions. *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 28, No. (4), 526-545.
2. Dunaeva, Elena. (2013). Russo-Iranian Political Relation in the First Decade of the went First Century. *Iranian Studies*, Vol. 46, No. (3), 443-469.
3. Flanagan, Stephen J. (2013). The Turkey-Russia-Iran Nexus: Euroasian Power Dynamics. *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 36, No. (1), 163-178.
4. Huasheng, Zhao (2014). Chinese Views of Post 2014 Afghanistan. *Asian Policy*, Vol, 17, No. (1), 54-58.
5. Jackson, R. H., & Sorensen, G. (2007). *Introduction to international relations: theories and approaches*. Oxford University Press.
6. Khalaji, Mehdi. (2015). Great Expectation: Iran after the Deal. *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 38, No. (3), 61-77.
7. Kutty, Sumitha Narayanan, (2014). Iran's Continuing Interests in Afghanistan. *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 37, No. (2), 139-156.
8. Lawson, Fred H. & Matteo Legrenzi. (2015). China's Gulf Policy Existing Theories, New Perspective. *Middle East Policy*, XXII, No. (2), 60-63.
9. Silove, Nina. (2016). The Pivot before Pivot: US strategy to preserve the Power Balance in Asia. *The International Security*, Vol. 40, No. (4), 45-88.
10. Snyder, Glenn H. (1991). Alliances, Balance and Stability. *International Organization*, Vol. 45, No. (1), 121-142.
11. Tarock, Adam, (1997). Iran and Russian Strategic Alliance. *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. (2), 207-223.
12. Vatanka, Alex. (2015). *Iran and Pakistan, Security, Diplomacy and American Influence*. New York: I. B Tauris.
13. Vimikov, Alexander & Orlov, Vladimir A. (2005). The great guessing game: Russia and Iranian Nuclear Issue. *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 28, No. (2), 49-66.
14. Waeber, Ole. & Buzan, Barry. (2003). *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
15. Wilkinson, P. (2010). *International relations*. Sterling Publishing.
16. Yamada, Makio. (2015). Saudi Arabia's look-East Diplomacy: Ten Years On. *Middle East Policy*, XXII, No. (4), 121-139.
17. Yazdani, Enayatollah. (2007). The Dynamics of India's Relations with Iraq in the Post-Cold War Era: A Geo Political Analysis. *South Asia: Journal of South Asia Studies*, XXX, No. (2), 351-368.